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Monday, December 2, 1985
Agrahayana, 11, 1907 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. X contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 2, 1985/
Agrahayana 11, 1907 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Review of working of FPS

*182. +SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY :
SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked the States to review the working of fair price shops in each district;

(b) if so, whether he has pointed out certain defects in the working of the fair price shops in many areas;

(c) if so, whether the State Governments have accordingly reviewed the working of the fair price shops;

(d) if so, how many States have forwarded their report to Union Government in this regard; and

(e) what is the position now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :
(a) to (e) Working of the Public Distribution System is under constant review of

the Central Government. To make the system effective and achieve its basic objective, the Central Government has advised the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to open adequate number of fair price shops, particularly in rural areas to provide easy access to consumers, improve infrastructural arrangements such as storage, transportation, develop proper monitoring system, prepare district-wise plan for supply of PDS items to fair price shops, set up consumer advisory committees at various levels and tighten inspection and enforcement measures to ensure an effective delivery system at retail level. Reports received from State Governments indicate that they are reviewing the working of public distribution system in the light of suggestions given by the Central Government.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the working of this public distribution system is always under constant criticism throughout the country. I am very glad that the Ministry have recently issued some guidelines and advised the State Governments to create infrastructure and to develop monitoring system for the effective functioning of this system. In spite of these guidelines and advices, many of the State Governments are not prepared to adhere to these guidelines. In view of this, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is prepared to set up a Central agency to check up and monitor this system and, if so, the details thereof.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Sir, the fast and foremost thing is that the public distribution system is a joint responsibility between both the Central and State Governments. But the implementation is wholly of the State Governments. As far as giving adequate supplies as per the norms are concerned, it is the duty of the Central Government through its agencies, the FCI and others. But the question of setting up of this Central agency will have to be examined because of the federal structure

of our Constitution and various other things. But we do have a meeting of all the Food and Civil Supplies Ministers, and their Secretaries at the Central level, which is an advisory meeting. The recent one was held just before the session of Parliament. In between, we keep on corresponding with the State Governments, both at the Secretaries, level, and the Ministers, level. Our officers also keep on going, and they do have discussions with them. This is the sort of monitoring which is being done. But this needs proper examination, keeping in view the federal structure.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : My second supplementary would be : the fair price shops throughout the country, in all the States, have been allotted on political considerations. This has to be stopped. In view of this, I want to know from the hon Minister whether the Government and his Ministry are prepared to issue any directions, so that they can select educated unemployed youth, to run these fair price shops throughout the country. I want a categorical reply.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : I can give a categorical answer that we will convey the suggestion of the hon. Member to the State Governments; but we cannot issue a directive. We can give them the advice, and recommend that they follow it, because implementation is totally left in the hands of the State Governments.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Desai is not available. Now Mr. Raju.

SHRI ANAND GAJAPATHI RAJU : Will the Central Government conduct a random check as to how this public distribution system is working—a random check because it is not possible to check up the whole system—so that the malpractices in the public distribution system can be cut down ?

Secondly, will Government considering enlarging the scope of the public distribution system, in view of the fact that there is a lot of rural poverty ? At the same time, will they also prepare a White Paper

on the public distribution system, as implemented by the Centre and the various States ?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : The hon. Member has asked three questions; first, whether there would be a random check. Random checks are done both by the State Governments, and sometimes along with the officials of the Central agencies. Secondly, regarding enlarging the scope, this is exactly the aim of the 7th five year Plan, viz. to enlarge the scope of the public distribution system. Recently also, the Finance Minister announced on the 19th, that for the weaker sections of the society, including women and children, we are strengthening and enlarging the scope. The third question is on the White Paper. This will need examination, before I can give an assurance.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : In our desert areas, the problem is that the Fair Price Shop holders have to cover a distance of ten, fifteen and in some cases even 20 kilometres to get sugar and wheat. I want to know whether Government will increase the number of Fair Price Shops under P.D.S. in desert areas. My second point is that the rates fixed for transportation are very low and the prevailing market rates are double or treble of that. I want to know whether the Central Government would issue instructions to the government of Rajasthan in this regard ?

[English]

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : As I mentioned earlier, we cannot issue directives. Central Government is primarily in the area of procurement and supply of seven essential commodities. It is the responsibility of the States to draw up a comprehensive distribution network. Transportation, rates and other things vary from State to State; but I can convey the wishes of the hon. Member to the State Government of Rajasthan. I am sure he is in communication with his own Government there.

[Translation]

Purchase of edible oils by Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation

*183. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether officers of the Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation purchased edible oil from the market at arbitrary rates without inviting tenders and paid double of the market price for it;

(b) whether there is apprehension of any irregularity in the purchase of oil containers such as canisters and cans; and

(c) if so, the action taken so far against the officers found guilty and the number of the firms involved in this ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) Some information regarding the irregularities committed by Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation in the purchase of edible oils and containers was received by the Government. Immediately a preliminary enquiry was conducted, the conclusions of which necessitated a further probe into the matter. Accordingly, the matter was entrusted to the CBI for detailed enquiry. Their report in the matter is awaited. Any action against the officers who may be involved in the irregularities, can only be taken after the receipt of the CBI's report.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, for an impartial inquiry, it is necessary that they are either removed or transferred from there; only then a proper inquiry is possible.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question is not clear,

Whom the hon. Member wants to be removed ?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Rawat, do you want to remove the inquiry itself, please put your question again.

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the hon. Minister issue orders for the removal of the officers involved so that the inquiry is impartial and independent ?

The other point which I want to raise is that in my main question I had also asked about the firms from whom the corporation had purchased the stock, but my question has not been replied to. That part of my question may also please be answered.

I am asking about the transfer or removal of the officials of the Corporation against whom inquiry is going on ?

[English]

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : The inquiry has just started. Unless a *prima facie* case is established, and a conclusion is arrived at, we cannot keep on shifting or transferring people from one place to another. The inquiry is by the C.B.I. and I am sure that hon. Members will agree with me that it will be an impartial inquiry. If the CBI feels that during the inquiry or examination, that someone is to be shifted, then they will be shifted.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Rawat, do you want to ask another supplementary ?

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : It is all right, action may be taken after the inquiry is over.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister the time by which the report of the C.B.I. will be submitted; has any period been fixed for that ?

[English]

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : No time limit can be given nor can any details be given when the inquiry is going to be completed. But the CBI has been requested to expedite its inquiry and give its recommendations.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : At least say during the term of this Government.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Most certainly.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Vishnu Modi. Absent.

Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan. Absent.

Employees killed in Coal Mines

*186. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

Year	No. of Fatal accidents	No. of persons killed	No. of serious accidents	No. of persons seriously injured.
1	2	3	4	5
1980	58	72	372	390
1981	68	71	344	379
1982	56	76	343	368
1983	60	84	326	348
1984	51	58	175	183

Accidents were caused mainly due to fall of roof, fall of side, use of explosives and movement of transportation machinery within the mine.

The provisions of the Mines Act, 1952, and the rules and regulations framed thereunder, which take care of safety in mines, are enforced by the Directorate General of Mines Safety. These provisions were strengthened by the amendment Act of 1983, which came into force on 31st May, 1984. This, among other things, provided for appointment of Workmen Inspectors, setting up of statutory Pit Safety Committees and gave powers to Inspectors to prohibit employment for

(a) whether a large number of employees of coal mines in Bihar died in accidents due to non-adoption of safety measures; and

(b) the steps Union Government propose to take to enforce safety measures in these mines to save the lives of the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b) A statement is given below.

Statement

The number of workers of coal mines in Bihar killed and seriously injured in accidents during the last five years was as under :

reasons of continuous violation of safety matters. The penal provisions were enhanced and a minimum fine of rupees two thousand was provided for gross negligence or recklessness. Violation of orders prohibiting employment in dangerous places would meet with compulsory imprisonment. The Inspectors are given powers to conduct special surveys and studies, particularly in relation to occupational health matters.

The Directorate General has been instructed to examine the existing procedures regarding inspection of mines and follow-up action on inspection reports as well as specific action to be taken in case of

accidents in mines. They have also been advised to initiate prosecution action against mine managements beside recommending departmental action against the erring officers so that mine managements take extra care in following the safety regulations. Measures are also being taken for strengthening the mine inspectorates and improving their service conditions so that more number of inspectors are available for increasing the frequency of inspections.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to my question he has put the number of fatal accidents during 1980 to 1984 at 293 and the number of persons killed at 361; the number of serious accidents has been given as 1640 and the main causes of these accidents have been given as fall of roof, fall of side, use of explosive and movement of transportation machinery within the mine. I want to know from the hon. Minister what safety measures have been adopted by the Central Government to see that such accidents do not take place in future ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Mr. Speaker, for this a new provision is being made whereby the workers are also being given the right to initiate prosecution proceedings for their safety. Amendment to this effect has been made and the rules are being framed for this purpose to ensure their safety.

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Sir, the land of Bihar abounds in mineral deposits and the nationalisation of coal mines in the State was done with the exclusive object of increasing coal production, to adopt safety measures and formulate schemes for the welfare of the workers. The hon. Minister has also stated in detail about this aspect in his reply and has said that the provisions of the Mines Act, 1952, and the rules and regulations framed thereunder have been strengthened by the amending Act of 1983. I want to know from the hon. Minister the number of Managers and Officers who have been fined; the number of prosecution cases filed and the number of persons

punished under the provisions so strengthened ? I would also like to know the number of persons against whom departmental action has been taken ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in 1980, 5 persons, in 1981, 10 persons, in 1982, 7 persons, in 1983, 9 persons and in 1984, 16 persons were prosecuted.

Sir, in other countries, the number of such accidents is more. Here in our country, very few accidents have taken place after the nationalisation of mines. To check these accidents, we are giving additional rights to the workers and the rules are also being amended.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the question of production is concerned, you know that production in other countries is more as compared to our country. The main reason for this is that we have a number of unions here and inter union rivalry causes loss in production. Sir, every person has formed a union of his own. This is a misfortune for the country that inter union rivalry causes loss in production.

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply is *gol mol* (vague). My question was how many officers were punished ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Sir, the reply is not *gol mol* (vague). She also...

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply is not *gol mol* (vague), but the Minister is *gol mol* (roly-poly).

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, she was also the Labour Minister and she knows how many accidents took place in Bihar and how many persons were punished; she has got complete information with her.

Sir, the condition of workers has improved a lot after nationalisation; there has been a substantial increase in their pay. Safety measures have also been increased as compared to past; what more can we do ?

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Hon. Speaker, Sir, I had categorically asked from the hon. Minister whether any provision to give employment to the dependents of those killed has been made or not ?

[*Translation*]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, our problem is that the workers get nothing out of it; only part prosecution is done.

[*English*]

But in this you bring such pressure on them; the people are going to die. There my specific question is this—

[*Translation*]

—I want to ask a specific question, as has also been asked by the hon. Member preceding me, how many persons were imprisoned for both types of offences and how many persons were severely punished ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : There is no question of imprisonment. If it is a question of only imprisonment, a number of labour leaders can also be imprisoned.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : I have been imprisoned 25 times. I had been to Bombay the day before yesterday, I was arrested there. I have been released today only.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : The workers are squarely at fault. They do not use the equipment supplied to them for safety purposes. Now, what can we do ? Should we imprison them ? The Government is trying its best to enforce safety regulations, but the workers do not use the safety equipment supplied to them. If they do not use the equipment, should they be jailed for that ? How can we do it ? We can jail the leaders of the workers if you so desire.

SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU : Coal mines are located in various parts of the country but how is it that most of the accidents take place in Bihar ? Is it not the major reason that these accidents are caused due to illegal mining which takes place in connivance with the higher officials ? Has any investigation been conducted into it ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : It is not that these accidents take places in Bihar alone!

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Sir, Government of India have issued instructions about that.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a debate.

[*English*]

It is all right. No more questions. Is it in the lady's interest, or a special privilege that you are going to answer four or five questions ?

[*Translation*]

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I want to tell the hon. Minister that the number of accidents and persons killed given by him is certainly on the high side. In his reply the hon. Minister has stated twice that strict instructions have been given to the factory inspectors to initiate prosecution against the defaulters. In the later part of the reply, it has also been stated that these are the offences.

[*English*]

—for which a penalty can be imposed. They can be prosecuted under the rules. The punishment for this is imprisonment.

[*Translation*]

In reply to the question asked by the hon. Member he has stated that after 1982, prosecution has been initiated in respect of 5 cases only, but my question is how many persons were imprisoned or punished after prosecution. The hon. Minister should give a detailed reply to both these questions. The same question was asked by the hon. Member preceding me.

[*English*]

I am not interested in all this.

there are other places also where such accidents take place. Accidents do take place elsewhere also, in view of the fact that there are as many as 8 to 10 lakh workers.

SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU : My question is why these accidents are confined to Bihar alone ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : No, they are not confined to Bihar alone.

[English]

Pilot Project for Watershed Development

*188. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether watershed development approach has been adopted by Government as a national strategy for development of dryland agriculture in the country;

(b) if so, whether a pilot project for watershed development in limited areas in some States is being launched with the assistance of World Bank; and

(c) if so, the names of those States and the amount sanctioned by the World Bank for this project ?

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

(c) Funds sanctioned by World Bank for different States under the Pilot Project for Watershed Development in Rainfed Areas is indicated below :—

States	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh	582.00
2. Karnataka	552.00
3. Madhya Pradesh	863.90
4. Maharashtra	443.20

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : I was not expecting such a pithy reply from the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you like it ?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : My original question was : Whether watershed development approach has been adopted by Government as a national strategy for development of dryland agriculture in the country. And the hon. Minister's reply is, Yes Sir. This is just a bureaucratic reply. This is the highest body of the country, but the hon. Minister has given a very pithy reply through his bureaucracy. I want to know from the hon. Minister the total cultivable land in the country ; out of this, what is the total percentage of irrigated land ? According to the geo-physical conditions of our country, on how much land dry land farming can be done ? This is the main object of this question. But the hon. Minister has given the answer to just befool the country. He should first answer this and then I will put my supplementary.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Though this question does not relate to my Ministry, I can tell the hon. Member from my memory that the total area in the country is about 328 million hectares. Out of this about 142 million hectares is not sown area. Out of this nearly 40 million hectares is under irrigation. So far as the dry land farming is concerned, various strategies are adopted by the Government for this. They consist of research, improved varieties of seeds, extension services, providing inputs to farmers, credit and crop insurance.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Sir, now I will come to my question.

MR. SPEAKER : No, one question is answered and now the second question.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether a pilot project for watershed development in limited areas in some States has been formulated by the Government of India and if so, what is the acreage out of

that for which they have sought World Bank assistance, and whether he has sought this assistance for a very backward State like Orissa also about which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi had said, "If you want to see poverty, you go to Orissa". So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the percentage of irrigation in Orissa both for Rabi and Kharif crops and how much is the acreage of land in geo-physical terms for development of agriculture, and what are the projects the Government of India have taken up for dry-land farming and irrigation in comparison to other places. Why has the Government of India not given some proposal to the World Bank also regarding this ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : His question is limited but now the supplementary is unlimited. It covers the entire Ministry. However, I would like to reply to the hon. Member that so far as this pilot project is concerned, I have already told him that it is in four States—Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. I have given the allocation also. This has been taken up with the help of World Bank. There is another project also with the help of World Bank and that is in Punjab—Kandi Watershed Project. There are two other schemes of the Government of India also. One consists of fifteen States in which Orissa is one of the States and another is for providing inputs like seed-cum-fertilizer drills, etc. In terms of area, so far as Orissa is concerned, the net sown area in Orissa is 6,130 thousand hectares in 1980-81. Out of that, the rainfed area is 4,915 thousand hectares which comes to 80.2 per cent. So far as 1981-82 is concerned, the net sown area has again remained the same, that is 80.2 per cent or 6,130 thousand hectares. Out of that, the net rainfed area is again 4,915 thousand hectares.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Which are the areas please enumerate.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Sir, this is my second supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, you have had two. Sorry.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : I have not come to my question, Sir.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Sir, the Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh is a chronic famine affected area. Only 14 per cent of the agricultural land is irrigated, 86 per cent is under dry cultivation. I would like to know whether the Central Government will allot sufficient funds and take up this district for the implementation of the pilot project and for watershed development in view of the chronic drought situation in the State.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, under this Watershed Development Project, Andhra Pradesh is also one of the States. For the information of the hon. Member I may tell him that there are fifteen States which are covered under this project and Rs five crores have been allotted for this. Out of this, 75 per cent is the grant and 25 per cent is the loan. In Andhra Pradesh one watershed is to be developed.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : I am asking about Anantapur district.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I have no separate figure for Anantapur district.

Import of items under Operation Flood I & II Projects

*190. **DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total value of dairy equipment, including laminated paper, cattle, vaccines etc imported by National Dairy Development Board/Indian Dairy Corporation under Operation Flood I and II and other related projects ;

(b) what is the expenditure on imports of spare parts for imported machinery so far ;

(c) the royalties paid so far in foreign exchange by IDC/NDDB ; and

(d) whether duplex board/polythene used in tetrapak is being imported and if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND OPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) The total value of dairy equipment etc. imported by the Indian Dairy Corporation up to the 31st March, 1985, is as follows :—

1. Dairy Equipment	: Rs. 1613.00 lakh
2. Cattle	: Rs. 193.22 ,,
3. Stainless Steel and Dairy Equipment (Gift from UNICEF)	: Rs. 181.43 ,,
4. Vaccine	: Rs. 38 35 ,,

(b) Spare parts required for the initial 2 years operation are generally imported along with the main equipment and thereafter no separate account is maintained. After the machinery has been installed, responsibility for purchase of spare parts is not of the Indian Dairy Corporation. The Dairy plants arrange spare parts themselves as a part of their service and maintenance activity.

(c) No royalty has been paid in foreign exchange so far.

(d) Duplex Board used for manufacture of packing material for Tetrapak in India has not been imported. However, polythene has been imported under Open General Licence with details as under :—

(A) Quantity : 57.375 MT

(B) Party : NIHON Tetra Pak K.K. Tokyo, Japan.

(C) Unit Price : Japanese Yen : 235 per kg, CIF, Bombay.

(D) Total Value : Japanese Yen : 1,34,83,125

(E) Received at Paper Laminating Plant, Itola

(Gujarat) October, 1985.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : The hon. Minister in reply to part (d) of my question has stated that the 'Duplex Board used for manufacture of packing material for Tetrapak in India has not been imported. However, polythene has been imported.

I would like to know whether at the time of approving of this Tetrapak project any assurance was given in Parliament that this material, whether it is Tetrapak or Duplex Board or Polythene material will be entirely indigenous. This assurance was given in Parliament. Therefore, this statement of the hon. Minister is contradictory.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is not contradictory. The material—the Duplex Board as well as the Polythene—is indigenously available. But there was a suspension of production in the factory and there was difficulty in getting the raw material. Therefore, we have imported. It is a temporary phenomenon. Once the factory starts production there will be no need of importing them.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : I would like to know whether any royalties are paid for use of Tetrapak to the manufacturers in Sweden or Switzerland and what are the royalties paid for the foot and mouth vaccine which is made in collaboration with UK.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : This question is about the Tetrapak and not about the foot and mouth vaccine. For that I require a separate notice. So far as Tetrapak is concerned, yes, royalties are part of it. Three per cent royalty on the ex-factory sale price of the laminated paper is payable to the foreign collaborators for a period of five years from

the date of commencement of the commercial production.

number of years for which contributions were paid,

[*Translation*]

Family Pension to Accredited Journalists

*191. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to grant family pension to accredited journalists after their death; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) & (b) A Statement is given below.

Statement

The Employees Provident Fund Scheme is applicable to newspaper industry and contains Compulsory Family Pension to employees of this industry joining after 1971 whereas it is optional for those who have joined before 1971.

The Employees Provident Fund Scheme does not require any extra contribution to be made by the employees or the employers to the Family Pension Fund. Amount equivalent to 11/6% or pay are diverted to the Family Pension Fund from and out of the employees' and employers' share of Provident Fund contributions. The Central Government also contributes to the Family Pension Fund at 11/6%.

In the event of the death of a member, a monthly pension ranging between Rs 120 and Rs. 410 is payable to the widow/widower, minor sons or unmarried daughters-one at a time and in that order, and, in addition, a lump sum amount of Rs. 2000 is payable as life assurance benefit to the first recipient of Family Pension. In case of members leaving service or attaining the age of 60 years the Retirement cum-Withdrawal benefit becomes payable to him. The benefit varies from Rs. 110 to Rs. 9,000 based on the

The above benefits are payable subject to the condition of completion of minimum period of one year of contributory membership.

A demand has also been received for at Monthly Pension Scheme for employees in this industry which will be examined,

[*Translation*]

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister regarding pension is, perhaps, applicable only to those journalists who are working in the Newspaper Industry and draw their salary directly from there. I want to know whether Government have any proposal under its consideration to give pension in the event of the death of part-time journalists, correspondents working at district and tehsil level ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : The journalists should be given pension—I have not been able to understand correctly. Part-time means that they are working at two places. I do not know how many employees are required to be there, one or two. You tell us what is to be done for that ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is replying the question by putting another question ?

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : I think, the hon. Minister knows that it is the part-time correspondents who are our true sentinels and it is they who feed the newspaper industry with the news in the rural scene. If we do not make a provision for their pension, it would mean that we are giving importance to the interests of the journalist associated with the industry alone. It is just possible that the journalists working at district level might be associated with some other occupation; he may be a lawyer. Will the Government consider implementing some scheme for their interest also ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : We can certainly consider it, but we shall have to think,

how many part-time employees can be kept; how many hours, remuneration is involved and for how many persons? It will also have to be seen how many employees can be had after retirement and from where? It is possible that some of the employees may be available from the State and the rest from the Centre.

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : My question is about their pension; it has nothing to do with their other profession.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : When you say part-time, I cannot understand at how many places they are working.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Hon. Speaker, Sir, as has been asked by hon. Member Shri Nirmal Khattri, who originally put the question, ever since the development of the media, development of Doordarshan and All India Radio and the publication of a number of small newspapers in the country, the journalism reached tehsil and village level but these journalists whether they are part-time or full-time journalists or are engaged exclusively in newspapers, are insecure even today and nowhere have they got adequate arrangement for their remuneration. Therefore, through you, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether Government would consider some new policy about secure livelihood of the journalists working at village level throughout the country?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : The present Wage Board is considering the question of the wages of part-time workers also.

[English]

Supply of seeds to farmers by National Seeds Corporation

*192. **DR. K.G. ADIYODI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure followed by the National Seeds Corporation to supply seeds to farmers;

(b) whether NSC is able to supply seeds according to demands of farmers; and

(c) the time required to supply the seeds by NSC after a demand has been placed?

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

Statement

(a) National Seeds Corporation, a Central Government Undertaking, is one of the many public agencies that supplies seeds to farmers. The National Seeds Corporation supplies seeds to farmers through different channels, for example, through State Governments, State Seeds Corporations, Agro-Industries Corporations, Cooperative Institutions, through dealers appointed by the National Seeds Corporation and, lastly, through their own retail sales out-lets.

(b) The short-term and long-term demand of farmers for seeds is assessed on the eve of Kharif and Rabi seasons in a meeting organised by the Ministry of Agriculture, at which the representatives of State Governments as well as of the seed producers in the public and private sectors participate. A Supply Plan is drawn up for each State for seeds of each crop and different varieties of seeds of each crop, and the quantities agreed to be supplied by each agency. Normally, the National Seeds Corporation provides those quantities of seeds which the seed producers of a State cannot supply from their production.

National Seeds Corporation is by and large in a position to supply seeds according to the demands of indentors in the case of all cereals of all-India importance as well as other crops including pulses, oil-seeds, fodder, fibre crops and vegetables, if requisitions have been placed in time. On several occasions, specially in drought and flood situations, National Seeds Corporation had been able to meet

the demands of farmers even though very short notice is given. One of the tasks assigned to the National Seeds Corporation is to supplement the efforts of the States in meeting the seed requirements. Sometimes, however, there are difficulties in meeting the demand at short notice of specific varieties.

(c) Normally, indents should be placed at least a year in advance with the National Seeds Corporation so that the seed required is produced and supplied in time. Besides planning for firm indents received, the National Seeds Corporation assesses the likely demand and plans production at its own risk. Therefore, it is able to supply seeds even at short notice to the extent possible.

DR. K.G. ADIYODI : There are ever so many agencies for supplying seeds and seedlings in the country. The National Seeds Corporation, the National Oilseeds Corporation, The Vegetable Oil Development Board, the National Dairy Development Board, as well as Commodity Boards are in the field in addition to the State Government agencies. But there is no coordination and cooperation in this respect and they are not in a position to assess the demand of seeds and seedlings in advance. Is there any step taken by the Government to coordinate all these bodies and to ascertain in advance the demand of the country for supplying seeds and seedlings to the farmers in the country ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : There is very good coordination between all these agencies. Government itself is a coordinating agency. The Ministry of Agriculture is doing it. There is no question of lack of coordination in these agencies. In fact, in respect of foodgrains, we are in excess. We have got excess of seeds which are available with us. There is no shortage of seeds in the country.

DR. K.G. ADIYODI : In respect of cash crops, there is shortage of seedlings. Not only that. Diseased seedlings and seeds are being distributed. Especially in crops, it requires seven or eight years to

bear the cash crops. So, the farmers are harassed by distributing all these diseased seeds and seedlings to them. May I know what are the norms fixed for fixing prices of seeds ? Is it based on support price or market rate ? What is the percentage of the excess collected from the farmers for the supply of seeds and seedlings in the country ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : When I said that 'we have excess' I said it in respect of seeds of foodgrains and not of the cash crops. So far as the cash crop is concerned, seedlings in case of coconut are provided by the Coconut Board and in respect of other cash crops seedlings are provided by some Seed Corporations, National State Farms Corporations of India, etc. The price of the seeds are fixed by the producing agencies taking into consideration the cost of production and the requirement of the farmers.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : The germination rate is the prime deciding factor in order to find out the quality of the seeds, to determine whether it is of bad quality or of inferior type, etc. Under the label of National Seeds Corporation, some of the private agencies have come into the field and they are also selling the seeds to the farmers. I want to know from the Minister whether any case has been instituted against such private agencies who have been found to indulge in such malpractices. This is my first question. Secondly, I want to know whether the National Seeds Corporation has got a Quality Control over these things in order to give good quality seeds to the farmers of the country.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I agree with the hon. Member that germination test is very important so far as seeds are concerned. So far as National Seeds Corporation is concerned, they have their own Quality Control Department. They have got their Laboratory. So far as the private seed producers are concerned, there are various seed certification agencies in every State. And they are looking into it. It is not the work of the National Seeds Corporation of India,

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
 Hon. Speaker, Sir, the seeds procured from private and Government agencies are sub-standard and when we sow them, we do not get seedlings therefrom and as such no Crop is raised. We reaped only grass in the Rabi Crop and nothing else. I want to know whether Government would make some provision for payment of compensation in this regard or meting out stringent punishment, because the operation of supplying adulterated and sub-standard seeds is being done on a large scale. In my own constituency, there has been no crop in 1,500 acres of land due to sowing of sub-standard seeds.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :
 We have no role so far as the private agencies are concerned, because Seed Corporation is under the State Government. Seed agencies in every State should see to it because the job of the National Seeds Corporation is to produce and supply seeds to the farmers. I am prepared to order an inquiry or take action if there is any complaint about the seed supplied by the National Seeds Corporation. So far as private agencies are concerned, as I have said earlier, the State Government should look to it. It is a State subject. So far as the question of compensation is concerned, how can we give compensation for that. How can we give compensation for the inferior seed purchased from a private agency and sowing it. I say why do you not purchase seeds from the National Seeds Corporation.

[*English*]

Construction work at Kasauli TV Tower

*193. **SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the construction work on 10 K.W. Kasauli T.V. Tower will be completed and the station will start functioning;

(b) the estimated expenditure incurred by Government for the construction of this T.V. tower; and

(c) whether Government propose to recruit local artists to project programmes in local language ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL):
 (a) Construction of TV tower at Kasauli has since been completed and the transmitter energised on full power of 10 KW on trial basis.

(b) The estimated cost of construction of the T. V. tower at Kasauli is Rs. 67.24 lakhs.

(c) Kasauli T.V. transmitter is a relay station and no programme production facilities are envisaged to be set up at Kasauli for the present.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that this TV tower is being run on trial basis. I want to know since when it is being run on trial basis and the time by which its transmission will be started on regular basis ?

[*English*]

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Sir, the construction of the TV tower was completed, the equipment was installed, and as required by the procedure, the trials are going on. I expect that it will be commissioned in a month's time.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Sir, I want to know the range in which the people will be able to view the programme of Doordarshan with the Commissioning of this TV tower. Secondly, the hon. Minister has stated in the last part of his reply that the programmes in the local language of the tribals will not be relayed. Therefore, will the hon. Minister consider transmission of programmes in the local language for the benefit of the hilly, tribal people and the people living in remote areas ?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Sir, he has asked two Supplementaries. The reply to the first one is, the normal range of a transmitter of this type is 120 kilometres. Same is the position at Kasauli.

With regard to local programmes, what we are proposing in the Seventh Plan is to set up full-fledged colour studios in all the State capitals. So, Simla will have a similar studio and after the studio is commissioned, local programmes can be relayed.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : If you are going to set up TV towers in the hills, when will one be set up at the Harsh ka pahar ?

[*English*]

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : You know the answer.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, just one minute.

MR. SPEAKER : You have already got one. What is the trouble in Delhi ? Here you have double channel.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : What I want to say is that there is a clash in the timings of *Sansad Samachar* and local news. Which is important of the two ? Earlier also, I had asked the hon. Minister about it.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : You give it in writing. This is not a pertinent question to this.

Computerisation of employment Exchanges

195. +**SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :**

SHRI S. G. GHOLAP ;

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to computerise work in the employment exchanges;

(b) if so, the names of the States where computerisation will be implemented;

(c) funds assigned by the Planning Commission for the purpose;

(d) the States in which computerised system will start functioning during the Seventh Plan period; and

(e) to what extent computerisation will help in solving the problem of unemployment in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (e) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A scheme for grant of Central assistance, on a matching basis, to States/Union Territories for computerisation of employment exchanges has been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs. The scheme will cover employment exchanges having one lakh or more applicants on their Live Registers all over the country.

(e) Employment Exchanges do not create jobs of their own but submit and place applicants against job-vacancies notified to them by the employers. The computerisation of employment exchanges is aimed at equipping the National Employment Service to provide high quality service to the job seekers and employers, in keeping with the emerging demands of the development process.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that a scheme of matching central grants has been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs. I want to know from

the hon. Minister the number of Employment Exchanges in the country having more than one lakh applicants on their live registers which have been included in the scheme for computerisation during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the expenditure involved in installing computers in one Employment Exchange ? Will this amount of Rs. 35 lakhs suffice for computerisation of all the Employment Exchanges in the country ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : It is difficult to instal computers in all the Exchanges. The amount of Rs. 35 lakhs has been allocated to computerise 56 Employment Exchanges which have more than one lakh applicants on their live register. Each Exchange will require Rs. 2 lakhs for this purpose and it will be our endeavour to extend this scheme further. Half of the expenditure will be borne by the State Government and half by the Centre.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : According to the reply given by the hon. Minister the amount is very meagre. At the rate of Rs. 2 lakhs each, 56 Exchanges will require an amount of Rs. 1 crore 12 lakhs. Even if you take half of that, it would require Rs. 56 lakhs. The amount of Rs. 35 lakhs, therefore, is too less. It is a good scheme and everyone should welcome it. With computerisation, irregularities and corruption in Employment Exchanges will come to an end. My suggestion is that the Employment Exchanges having more than 10,000 applicants should also be considered for computerisation; you may ask for funds for this purpose. The Prime Minister himself wants it.

MR. SPEAKER : You are supposed not to deliver a lecture, but to put a question.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the hon. Minister consider computerisation of Employment Exchanges having more than 10,000 applicants ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : We shall take it up with the Planning Commission.

MR. SPEAKER : It will be given a sympathetic consideration.

[English]

SHRI D. N. REDDY : Sir, whether the hon. Minister is aware of many irregularities committed in the employment exchanges in different States ? If so, whether the Government would change the method of recruitment followed at present, and permit the candidates for taking up appointment, if they are registered themselves in the employment exchange, instead of insisting that the employment exchange should sponsor the candidates to the various employment agencies ?

[Translation]

SHRI T. ANJIAH : I have made clear the entire policy in my papers; the hon. Members should know it. A lot of cooperation is required on the part of State Government in strengthening the Employment Exchanges because State Government is the authority to implement it.

[English]

Protection of consumers from false advertisements

199. **SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether three liquor manufacturing companies advertise their brands of liquor through advertisements for their soda-waters bearing the same as those of their liquors;

(b) whether Government have received complains from Consumer Organisations in this connection; and

(c) whether the above matters are proposed to be taken over by the Standards Advertising Council of India set up by Government ?

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

(a) No. Sir, Such advertisements are not accepted by Doordarshan.

(b) None has been received in the recent past.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply of the hon. Minister, I think, is evasive, to say the least. The question is not posed only with regard to advertisements in Doordarshan but it is regarding the advertisements in general. I am quite certain that the hon. Minister is aware of this type of advertisements. I suppose, he sees newspapers and other magazines etc. whether certain liquor manufacturing concerns advertise their brands of liquors through advertisements for their soda-waters bearing the same name as those of liquors. It is not liquor alone that matters in regard to advertisements, Mr. Speaker, Sir. This is misued in advertisements and consumers are exploited. I, therefor, expect the Minister to gave a categorical answer to part (a) of my Question. I do not want to repeat part(a) and waste the time of the House.

So far as part (b) is concerned, he has mentioned in his reply, "None has been received in the recent past". On this I want a clear answer because the Minister has stated that none has been received in the recent past. He might as well say whether any complaint has been received at all. If no complaints have been received, it is very good.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : I was not trying to be evasive. I know the hon. Member is very intelligent. I, therefore, expected that his question was confined to Doordashan because over advertisements which come in private newspapers we have no control; the State Government can take action under the relevant Act if anything wrong or abscent or other kind of advertisements are published by newspapers. I thought his

question was directed against AIR and Doordarshan and, therefore, I replied like that. With regard to complaints, earlier there were complaints-I cannot recollect the exact time. But, thereafter, the advertisement guidelines were revised and now the guidelines provide that AIR and Doordarshan will not directly or indirectly advertise cigarettes or liquor. That is why I have said 'in the recent past'. With regard to advertisements in the newspapers, the appropriate authorities to be approached are the State Government.

SHRI. P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : My second supplementary is this. Do the Standards Advertising Council of India have any jurisdiction over advertisements made in private newspapers and magazines?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Frankly speaking, I do not know whether they have jurisdiction. I have confined myself to AIR and Doordarshan.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : May I know whether Government examines the statements which are made in the advertisement material, whether the truth behind that statement can be examined or ascertained by the Government ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : The AIR and Doordarshan go by the guidelines which are issued for advertisements, and whenever we have a doubt about the truth or otherwise, we try to find out. For example, recently, as you know, a complaint was made that pan-masala was harmful to health. The appropriate authority, we thought, to be approached was the Ministry of Health. We approached them. That is why in the last Session I said that I could not reply unless I asked the relevant authority. Now the Ministry of Health have stated that it is not harmful to health and, therefore, we are not banning. In spite of that, I have received complaints that pan-masala is harmful to health. We are trying to examine.

Master Plan of Delhi

200. **SHRI KAMAL NATH :** Will the Minister of UREAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Urban Arts Commission has been asked to look into the Master Plan of Delhi prepared by D.D.A;

(b) if so, the reasons for having a fresh look at the Plan ; and

(c) how long it will take to finalise the plan ?

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

(b) The Delhi Urban Art Commission has been asked to give its suggestions regarding the Draft Master Plan of Delhi with a view to ensure its comprehensiveness and quality, and to ensure that all the requirements of urban development of Delhi for the years to come are provided for.

(c) The Delhi Urban Art Commission is expected to complete the exercise by the end of January 1986. Thereafter it may take a couple of months or so to finalise the plan.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Delhi has had many Plans and many Master Plans. Between the start of making a Plan or a Master Plan and the time it is completed, the ecology of Delhi, the landscape of Delhi and the Population of Delhi undergoes major changes. I say this in the light of the experience of the last two decades because there were certain areas which were rural areas previously but now they are no more rural areas ; there were certain areas called 'farm-land areas', but now they have become residential areas. I want to know which is the Master Plan which the Delhi Urban Art Commission is considering, when was it started, when was it conceived, when was completed. The Minister has replied that this has been sent to the Delhi Urban Art Commission. Is this the Plan which was made ten years ago-because then the Delhi Urban Art Commission will have to sit in judgment over a Plan which was conceived ten years ago-or is this something fresh ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AEDUL GHAFOOR) : It is the first Master Plan of Delhi which

was formulated 19 years back. Whatever the Hon. Member has stated just now in this House, it is because of that that the master plan is being revised and the time will be very short. In the month of January or February it will be over.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : That is the very point Sir, he has not understand. I will reframe the point I was trying to make Sir. That is, when was the second master plan started ? Because the second one also started ten years ago. The first one started 19 years ago. So, this new one will again be antiquated and we will have to come to a third master plan. In the light of the expansion of Delhi and in the light of the growth of Delhi, should not a new master plan be prepared ? Let them all sit together, the DDA; the MCD and the Urban Art Commission, and come out with something within six months, taking into account the growth and the expansion and ecology and all other things of Delhi as they exist today.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : The revised master plan was prepared by the DDA. DDA invited applications and objections. More than 800 objections and suggestions had come and the DDA has already completed the second master plan. Then, it was thought that it was also good to send it to Urban Art Commission to see it and now the Urban Art Commission is going to take a few months and by the end of January, I think, the revised master plan will be finalised soon, I think, the hon. Member is satisfied.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : He was replying to my first supplementary Sir. My second supplementary is...

MR. SPEAKER : Over, over.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : That was my first supplementary Sir. I was giving him another chance to be more clear. What is the Delhi Urban Art Commission expected to do ? The Delhi Urban Art Commission, as the name suggests, is an Urban Art Commission.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : You have not asked one question(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I have given him an opportunity to clarify for the benefit of my colleagues.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You have not asked The number of stages through which the Master plan has to pass before it is finally approved :

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, the Delhi Urban Arts Commission has a certain role to play. What is the role ? I presume and assume that the Delhi Development Authority has made this master plan. Why has it gone to the Delhi Urban Arts Commission ? After all the Delhi Urban Arts Commission has a distinct role to play, it is required to play statutorily. But what is this role ? He says that it is expected by the end of January 1986. At what stage is it now ? We are in December. Are they at the typing stage ? If they are at the typing stage, that means it will be finished just in time.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you concerned with the stage at which it is or the final verdict ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : The emerging scenario of Delhi had led us to refer it to the Urban Arts Commission and I hope the Hon. Member will himself be aware of all these facts. I have already told him that the Delhi Urban Art Commission is going to submit its report by the end of January. It is now December. Why doesn't he wait for one month more when everything will be clear ?

Allotment of flats and plots in the names of husband and wife jointly

*201. **SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA has drawn up a plan to allow allotment of flats and plots jointly in the name of wife and husband with a view to securing social justice to women ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the scheme ;

(c) whether Government have issued any direction or guidance to various State Governments/Union Territories and other urban housing organisations to promote similar scheme ; and

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

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

(b) The details are under finalisation.

(c) & (d) A letter was issued on 10th June, 1985 to all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. A copy of the letter is given below.

IMMEDIATE

No. I-11016/8/85-HII

Government of India

Ministry of Works and Housing

(Nirman Aur Awaz Mantralaya)

New Delhi, 10th June, 1985

To

Secretary (in charge)

1. All State Governments.
2. All Union Territories Admn.

Subject :— Development and Welfare of Women.

Sir,

As you may be aware, the Sixth Plan (1980-85) had laid special emphasis on the development and welfare of women. A specific recommendation in this regard had been made which reads as follows :—

“Economic independence would accelerate the improvement of the status of women. Govt. would endeavour to give joint titles to husband and wife in all developmental activities involving transfer of assets. This would be taken up for implementation to start within programmes like distribution of land and house-sites

and beneficiary oriented economic units”.

2. It is felt that the practice of giving joint titles in respect of houses allotted under the social housing schemes would be already obtaining in various States/U.Ts. The Planning Commission desires that steps taken for the implementation of the above recommendation should be indicated in the 7th Plan document, which is under finalisation now. It is, therefore, requested that the position in this regard may please be intimated at an early date. However, if this has not been done so far, steps may kindly be taken urgently to have the needful done and the position intimated to this Ministry by the 15th July, 1985 at the latest.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/ --
(O.P. GUPTA)

Under Secretary of the Govt. of India

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : It refers to the letter written by the Under Secretary to the various States. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many States have replied before 15th July, the dead line. As desired in the letter, has the recommendation that the steps to be taken in this regard been included in the 7th Plan document or not ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : Actually, to tell you the truth. I myself was discussing about this house matter with the Prime Minister. It was the Prime Minister who told me that in future you ask the DDA that they should register in the names of the wives also.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : When you say that you are now telling the truth, does it mean that so far you were not telling the truth ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : Prof. Madhu Dandavate is the most experienced man, intelligent man. When I expressed that, I was discussing with the P.M., then what is the fault if my Prime Minister asks me

to do it ? Therefore, a letter was sent by the Housing Ministry to all the States that it is desirable that when a person is asking for registration of the house, his wife's name should also be included in that.

MR. SPEAKER : Question hour is over.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : I think there is no harm. There are many things in this country...

MR. SPEAKER : Question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Rebate on Foodgrains to Fair Price Shopowners

*184. **SHRI VISHNU MODI :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government give 10 per cent rebate to the fair price shopowners after the allotment of food articles to them;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that recently this kind of rebate has been discontinued in many States of the country; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government following the withdrawal of this rebate by the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) Under the Scheme of Public Distribution, the Central Government allocates wheat and rice to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations at uniform Central Issue Prices. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations determine the retail prices of these food articles for sale through fair price shops after adding transportation cost, commission to the fair price shopowners and other incidental charges to the Central

Issue Price. The rate of commission to the fair price shopowners as decided by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations varies from State to State. Enquires made from State Governments indicate that there is no system of granting any rebate to fair price shopowners.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of TV centres in rural areas

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

(a) the number of villages in India where Doordarshan Kendras have been set up;

(b) the targets fixed for setting up of Doordarshan Kendras in villages during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether it is a fact that progress made in this regard in rural areas of Bihar is negligible and if so, the percentage of progress made in Bihar as compared to that made in other States ?

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

Statement

T.V. Centres though located in cities/towns for the reasons that better infrastructure facilities are available at these places, do provide service extensively to rural areas. The existing 174 TV transmitters in the country provide T.V. service to a rural population of approximately 31.25 crores.

Doordarshan's outlay during the 7th Plan would be Rs. 700 Crores; out of this a provision approximately Rs. 515 Crores is expected to be utilised towards TV services to rural and tribal areas. Additional rural population of 8.45 Crores is expected to be covered thereby. In the

7th Plan there is thus a special emphasis on provision of TV service to rural and tribal areas.

The suggestion that the TV coverage in the rural areas of Bihar is negligible is not correct. After the completion of the 6th Plan schemes in Bihar, 73.7% of the rural population in the State will have TV service. The corresponding national average figure for coverage of rural population is 65%.

[*English*]

Block Level Consultative Committees for IRDP

***189. SHRI BHOLANATH SEN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have issued guidelines to the State Governments regarding the constitution and functioning of the Block Level Consultative Committees for Integrated Rural Development Programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure that the guidelines are strictly followed in all the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c) The State Governments were advised in January, 1982 to set up Block Level Consultative Committee (BLCC). Later on these instructions were reiterated in October, 1984. In 1984 circular composition and functions of these committees were also laid down to ensure uniform pattern in all the States.

The constitution and functions of the Block Level Consultative Committees as spelt out in 1984 circular are given below :

1. Composition of BLCC

Sub-divisional officer

Chairman

Branch Managers of all commercial banks operating in the block as also Chairman-Secretary of the Primary Land Development Bank,

District Cooperative Bank	Member
Tahsildar	Member
APO (Credit)	Member
B. D. O.	Member

If there are several blocks in a revenue sub-division, it was felt that it would not be possible for the S.D O. to chair the BLCC. In such a case the State Governments were advised that the BDO could convene the BLCC. It was suggested that the Project Officer, DRDA and the Lead Bank Officer, Lead District Officer, could attend the meeting as special invitees.

2. Functions of the BLCC

- Acceptance of branch-wise, scheme-wise targets;
- Selection of clusters of villages and allocation of villages to various banks;
- Fixing dates for credit camps;
- Monitoring the progress of sanctions—number of applications sponsored by BDO to each branch, number rejected, reasons for rejections etc.
- Fix up dates for meetings of Purchase Committees for assets procurement;
- Monitor progress of IRDP recoveries—fix dates for recovery camps etc.
- Review of implementation of schemes, conduct sample checks for verification of assets.

With reference to this Department Circular of 1984, seven State Governments had replied that they had already constituted block level committees and since these were functioning effectively there was no need to modify their constitution. Two States have constituted

BLCCs in pursuance of this Department's revised guidelines. Two States have instructed the DRDAs to constitute BLCCs with reference to these guidelines. The other States/U.Ts have not responded to this Department's circular and are being reminded regularly.

Allotment of foodgrains to States under food for work programme

*194. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the foodgrains provided for Food for Work Programme are not sufficient to meet the demand of certain States which have suffered due to natural calamity, such as floods and drought; and

(b) the details of demands sent by the affected States to provide foodgrains to meet the situation, and the supply made by the Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) Food for Work Programme was replaced by National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) from October, 1980. Foodgrains are now supplied to the States for distribution to workers as part of wages under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). These are regular employment programmes under the plan, started with a view to augment employment opportunities in the rural areas. These are not Relief Programmes for natural calamities. Under the Central Assistance for natural calamities, like drought, flood, cyclone, etc., foodgrains under Food for Work Programme are not available. However, a proposal in this regard is under the consideration of the Government of India.

2. Among the States affected by natural calamities, Rajasthan has asked for wheat under Food for Work Programme for drought relief work, Gujarat has

asked for supply of wheat to the workers in drought relief work at the subsidised rate of Rs. 1.50 per kg. as applicable in the case of NREP and RLEGP. The matter is under consideration.

3. The States of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu have also requested for increasing the supply of foodgrains for public distribution. The position in respect of each State is as follows :

(i) Rajasthan

During the visit of Minister (Agriculture) in October, 1985, the State Government requested for supply of maize, bajra, jowar. Department of Food (Ministry of Food & Civil Supplies) was requested to supply these items from the Central Pool. That Department have informed that there are no stocks of coarse grains available in the Central Pool. Therefore, it is not possible to supply the same to Government of Rajasthan. However, in view of the drought conditions in the State, the monthly allocation of wheat for public distribution system to Rajasthan has been raised from 28,000 tonnes in October, 1985 to 50,000 tonnes in November, 1985. The monthly quota of rice has already been increased from 1,000 tonnes in August, 1985 to 2,000 tonnes from September, 1985 onwards.

(ii) Gujarat

The Government of Gujarat in the Memorandum submitted on 30.10.1985 seeking Central assistance for Drought conditions indicated :

- (a) The Food & Civil Supplies Department had sought allotment of 40,000 M.Ts. of wheat and 30,000 M.Ts. of rice from the Government of India for the month of November, 1985. Government of India had been

requested to make allotments at this rate till the end of September, 1986.

- (b) Government of India has also been requested to revive the Central Pool allocation of coarse grains and keeping in view the demand for coarse grains, allot 20,000 tonnes per month from November, 1985 to July, 1986.

(iii) Tamil Nadu

During the course of visit of Minister (Agriculture) to Tamil Nadu for assessing the situation caused by cyclone/heavy rains, the State Government requested for increasing the monthly allocation of rice from 40,000 tonnes to 1 lakh tonnes, during December, 1985 to April, 1986. The request of the State Government has been conveyed to the Minister of Food & Civil Supplies.

Decline in percentage share of employment in West Bengal

*196. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the percentage share of West Bengal in India's total employment has declined during the period 1977-78 to 1984-85;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the main reasons for such decline ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c) Total employment figures both on All India basis and for West Bengal are available upto 1977-78 as per the 32nd round survey of employment/unemployment conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation. Though some results of the latest survey 38th round (January-December 1983) have been released, the absolute figures of employment are not available. The position as

brought out by the 32nd round and 27th round is indicated below :

	Estimated No. of persons (usual status) employed (in millions)	
	27th round (1972-73)	32nd round (1977-78)
All India	236.3	237.3
West Bengal	15.3	16.4

Accordingly to the above figures the percentage share of West Bengal in total employment of the country was 6.5% and 6.9% as per 27th round and 32nd round respectively.

Educated unemployed women

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

(a) the number of educated unemployed women (school final qualified) on the live registers of Employment Exchanges in the country as on 30 September, 1985; and

(b) whether any programme has since been chalked out to give them employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The available information relating to educated (school final and above) women job-seekers on the live registers of the employment exchanges, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, as on 31-12-84 was 25.25 lakhs.

(b) During the Seventh Five Year Plan, the highest priority will be given to programmes for expanding opportunities to women for gainful employment. A considerable expansion in the job opportunities for educated man-power may be expected in the Seventh Plan due to technological advancement and expansion of activities in the various sectors of the economy. The job opportunities for the matric/higher secondary passed would emanate from both the organised and unorganised sectors of the economy.

The scheme of condensed courses of education and vocational training for adult women would be expanded to prepare the target group for public examinations upto matriculation and higher secondary level, and would impart training in vocations with a higher employment potential.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan, Women's Development Corporations are to be set up in States to promote income generating activities among women and to act as catalytic agents for generating economic activities. Other steps proposed for employment of women in the Seventh Five Year Plan are

- (i) In the field of agriculture and allied sectors, special attention would be given to improve existing skills of women and imparting to them new skills under the programmes of farmers training, exchange of farmers, training in horticulture, fisheries, poultry, dairy development, fodder production, post-harvest technology, application of pesticides, budding and grafting, social forestry etc.
- (ii) Households headed by women would account for atleast 20 per cent of the coverage under Integrated Rural Development Programme. The Programme would benefit 20 million beneficiaries in all during the Seventh Plan.
- (iii) Under NREP and RLEGP, stress would be laid on giving adequate employment to women.
- (iv) Under TRYSEM, about 1/3 of the beneficiaries are expected to be women.
- (v) The policy of land reforms will be oriented to confer benefits on large number of households headed by women.
- (vi) Public sector undertakings would be persuaded to sponsor ancillary

industries in collaboration with the State level agencies dealing with development programmes for women.

- (vii) Under village and small scale industries, the scope of specific training programmes for women entrepreneurs will be widened in order to fully familiarise them with the technical knowhow needed for setting up enterprises.
- (viii) The District Industries Centres will play a special role in the identification of groups of women artisans/workers for disseminating information relating to avocations.
- (ix) Mini industrial estates exclusively for women on a much larger scale would be set up to provide industrial sheds to women entrepreneurs.
- (x) National Small Industries Corporation and other apex organisations would extend support for marketing, product design and financial support for raw material procurement.
- (xi) Implementation of Equal Remuneration Act will be strengthened to ensure that women workers are paid wages as prescribed in the Act from time to time.

Microwave link to important cities and Doordarshan kendras, New Delhi

*198. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to provide micro-wave links between important cities including State Capitals and Doordarshan Kendra, New Delhi for national network television programmes;

(b) whether such micro-wave link is going to be provided with the proposed

Studio Complex at Bhubaneswar; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to implement the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL)
 (a) Yes, Sir. A two-way microwave link is available between Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi and the Kendras at Jalandhar, Srinagar, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Lucknow. All the TV transmitters in the country are linked with INSAT-1B for telecast of national and network programmes from Delhi.

(b) & (c) No, Sir. The linkage proposed is via the Satellite. A firm demand for the linkage has been placed with the Department of Telecommunications.

Telecast of Family Planning Programme

1941. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the target for family planning by educating people through Audio Visual methods to convince them of the advantages of small family; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL)
 (a) and (b) Doordarshan telecasts family welfare programmes in various formats in order to educate the viewers of the advantages of a small family. These programmes are telecast from various Doordarshan Kendras in their respective languages on regular basis. Programmes are also telecast during the special family planning campaigns periods set by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Most of the programmes are prepared and telecast by Doordarshan from its allocations but special programmes are also prepared from the funds provided by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, which sets the

targets to be achieved in the field of small family.

Fertilizer companies under Government control

1942. SHRI MULIAPPALIEY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fertilizer companies under the Government of India and their locations;

(b) the profit achieved by these fertilizer companies in 1984-85;

(c) the percentage of the agricultural annual requirement met by these Government concerns; and

(d) in productivity of the Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Alwaye in Kerala during 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : (a) and (b) The requisite details are given below :

Name of the Fertilizer Company	Locations of units owned by the Company	Profit (+) or Loss (—) registered by the Company during 1984-85 (Rs. Crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited	Udyogamandal, Cochin	(+) 19.28
2. Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited	Sindri, Gorakhpur, Talcher, Ramagundam	(—) 44.54
3. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited	Barauni, Durgapur, Namrup, Haldia (under commissioning)	(—) 72.23
4. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited	Trombay, Thal	(+) 44.35
5. National Fertilizers Limited	Nangal, Bhatinda, Panipat	(+) 49.65
6. Madras Fertilizers Limited	Madras	(+) 5.59
7. Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Limited	Kalol, Kandla, Phulpur	(+) 50.00*
8. Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd.	Hazira	Under trial runs
9. Paradeep Phosphates Limited	Paradeep	Under construction

(*Estimated pre-tax profit; audited figures not yet available)

(c) During the year 1984-85, the production of fertilizers in the companies under Government control (public and cooperative sectors) amounted to about 42% of the consumption of Nitrogenous fertilizers and 37% of the consumption of Phosphatic fertilizers.

(d) The production and capacity utilisation of the Udyogamandal (Alwaye) unit of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, during the year 1984-85, was as follows :-

	Nitrogen	P ₂ O ₅
Production (tonnes)	51,200	29,000
Capacity Utilisation (%)	65.6	78.4

Dumping of cheap, surplus butter oil from European Economic Community

1943. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :

DR. B. L. SHAIKESH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether milk producers have urged Union Government to prevent vanaspati manufacturers and multi-nationals from dumping cheap surplus butter oil from European Economic Community in India market; and

(b) if so, the details regarding suggestions made and action taken thereon by Government ?

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

Sir. The representationists have stated that if butter oil is imported on a massive scale that would have adverse effects on the indigenous production of ghee as well as the dairy industry.

However, at present there is no proposal to import butter oil for use by the vanaspati industry.

Complaints RE: supply of sub-standard fertilizers to farmers

1944. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some complaints have come to the notice of Government regarding the supply of sub-standard fertilizers to farmers;

(b) whether Government have made adequate arrangements to test the quality of fertilizers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) There are 44 Fertilizer Quality Control Laboratories including Central Fertilizer Quality Control and Training Institute, Faridabad in the country with a total capacity to analyse over 71,000 fertilizer samples per annum. States-wise break-up is given in the statement below.

Statement

Statement Showing the State-wise Fertilizer Quality Control Laboratories with their Fertilizer Samples Analysing Capacity

S. No.	Name of the States	No. of Labs.	Analysing capacity of fertilizer samples per annum
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	7,000
2.	Assam	1	120
3.	Bihar	1	2,000
4.	Gujarat	2	4,000
5.	Harayana	1	1,5000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2,000
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	1,600
8.	Karnataka	2	4,800
9.	Kerala	2	4,000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3	4,000
11.	Maharashtra	4	6,500
12.	Orissa	2	5,000
13.	Punjab	1	1,500
14.	Rajasthan	2	4,000
15.	Tamil Nadu	6	11,000
16.	Uttar Pradesh	3	4,000
17.	West Bengal	3	2,500
18.	Pondicherry	1	600
19.	Central Fertilizer Quality Control & Training Institute, (Government of India)	1	5,000
		44	71,120

Task force on shelter for the urban poor

1945. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that task force on shelter for the urban poor and slum improvement has commented that planning and development authorities in many cities have quickly deteriorated into house-

builders forgetting their legitimate function as planners and regulators of development and promoters of critical infrastructure;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it was suggested to those authorities to cut down their house construction programme to the minimum and re-orient them for expanding the scope of housing programme for the poor; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

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

(c) The recommendations of the task force were sent to all the States and Union Territories for necessary action. The recommendations of the task force on shelter for the urban poor and slum improvement alongwith other task force reports were taken into consideration by the Committee set-up to formulate the Seventh Five Year Plan on urban development and recommendations were made accordingly.

Coal requirements of Sindri unit of FCIL

1946. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA ; Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of coal needed per day on an average by the Sindri unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. for its different units with unitwise break up thereof;

(b) the desired ash percentage of the coal required and the actual average ash percentage of the coal supplied in the month of September, 1985;

(c) whether it is a fact that high ash percentage of coal is damaging the boilers of Sindri Plant;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken thereon; and

(e) whether Sindri unit would have its own beneficiation scheme to separate stones from coal with particular reference to the coal supplied by the open cast project of Tasra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India needs, on an average, about 2100 tonnes

of coal per day-1000 TPD for Power House and 1100 TPD for Steam generation in Sindri Modernisation.

(b) The desired ash percentage of the coal required for Sindri Power House is 18-20% and that for steam generation for Sindri Modernisation plant is 28-35%. The information regarding actual average ash percentage of the coal received by the Sindri Unit during September, 1985 is not readily available.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The high ash content is causing all round erosion and break-down of boilers and auxiliaries. The matter is being pursued with Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL).

(e) No, Sir.

Shifting of headquarters of H.F.C. to Calcutta

1947. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to shift the headquarters of Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation to Calcutta;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) A cell was set up by HFC in July, 1979 in their Haldia Divn. Office at Calcutta for work connected with the shifting of their head office from Delhi to Calcutta. The Corporation was looking for suitable accommodation for their office. Meanwhile pending disposal of certain representations received by Government against the shifting, the Corporation was asked on 7.5.80 not to make any financial commitments in this regard. The company did not proceed further with the arrangements.

A proposal regarding the re-organisation of the fertilizer companies including

re-location of Headquarters for some of the companies including Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd, is at an advanced stage of consideration at the higher levels of Government.

Development of ESI hospital, Nimdighi (Howrah)

1948. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for development of Employees' State Insurance Hospital, Nimdighi in Howrah District (West Bengal);

(b) if so, the details of proposals;

(c) whether Government have examined these proposals;

(d) steps Government are taking for the development of the hospital; and

(e) when it is expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (e) The ESI Corporation is reported to have received the estimates in respect of the following items of work relating to the ESI Hospital, Uluberia for Nimdighi area of West Bengal :—

- (i) Special repair to electrical installation of staff quarters and hospitals.
- (ii) Special repair to drains of staff quarters.
- (iii) Construction of new operation theatre.
- (iv) Renovation of hospitals and maternity ward.
- (v) Construction of additional staff quarters; and

(vi) Special repairs to damaged boundary walls of the hospitals.

The estimates in respect of the items of work mentioned at (i) to (iv) above have already been sanctioned and the State Governments are being requested to have these items of work completed early, if not already completed. The estimates in respect of the items of work at (v) and (vi) above are under examination.

Calculation of zone-wise levy price of sugar

1949. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the basis and details of calculation of zone-wise levy prices of sugar for the seasons 1983-84 and 1984-85, separately, which has since been notified by Government; and

(b) the zone-wise duration and recovery taken for calculation of the above price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) & (b) The zone-wise levy prices of sugar for the season 1983-84 have been calculated on the basis of the parameters recommended by the High Level Committee. The validity of the recommendations made by the High Level Committee was extended to cover the sugar year 1983-84 by the Central Government.

The zone-wise levy prices of sugar for the season 1984-85 have been calculated on the basis of the parameters recommended by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices in its report of August 1984 in respect of the 16 zone pattern.

These zone-wise prices can be seen in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively given below.

The estimates furnished by the industry as also the State Governments are taken into account while estimating the recovery and duration.

Statement-I

Statement showing the ex-factory levy prices of D-30 grade of sugar notified on January 11, 1984 for 1983-84 sugar year.

Sl. No.	ZONE	Ex-factory Price (Rs. Per quintal of sugar)
1.	Punjab	336.11
2.	Haryana	342.22
3.	Rajasthan	372.92
4.	West Uttar Pradesh	300.81
5.	Central Uttar Pradesh	319.68
6.	East Uttar Pradesh	332.07
7.	North Bihar	337.44
8.	South Bihar	403.90
9.	Gujarat	296.24
10.	Madhya Pradesh	362.90
11.	Maharashtra	297.66
12.	Karnataka	300.04
13.	Andhra Pradesh	322.12
14.	Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	329.36
15.	Assam, Orissa, West Bengal & Nagaland	343.67
16.	Kerala & Goa	347.81

Note :— In the case of weak units included in schedule VI of the Price Notification, an additional Rs. 26 per quintal has been allowed in the price.

Statement-II

Statement showing the ex-factory levy prices of S-30 grade of sugar notified on March 28, 1985 (as amended further on April 25, 1985) for 1984-85 sugar year.

Sl. No.	ZONE	(Ex-factory price (Rs. qntil. of sugar)
1	2	3
1.	Punjab	337.98
2.	Haryana	367.27
3.	Rajasthan	420.45
4.	West Uttar Pradesh	363.47
5.	Central Uttar Pradesh	368.24

1	2	3
6.	East Uttar Pradesh	424.11
7.	North Bihar	425.64
8.	South Bihar	443.19
9.	Gujarat	333.12
10.	Madhya Pradesh	417.16
11.	Maharashtra	334.35
12.	Karnataka	339.80
13.	Andhra Pradesh	345.94
14.	Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	343.20
15.	Assam, Orissa, West Bengal & Nagaland	366.37
16.	Kerala & Goa	375.90

Note :— In the case of weak units included in Schedule VI of the price notification, an additional Rs. 26 per quintal has been allowed in the price

Vegetable Prices

1950. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken to bring down the soaring vegetable prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : The trend of vegetable prices display a periodic fluctuation between seasons. Super-imposed on this price trend are the variations brought about by diverse local and short term phenomena that affect either demand or supply.

With a view to reducing the seasonal upsurge in the prices of vegetables Government have adopted both short and long term measures. The short term measures include the retailing of vegetables by public agencies, at competitive rates, such as through its mobile vans by the Super Bazar and the opening of retail vegetable shops, by the National Dairy Development Board in Delhi. The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) already makes available onions and potatoes, at the wholesale level, at prices which are significantly lower than the market rates in Delhi. NAFED has also offered to extend this facility to other States. The

long term measures include a scheme implemented by the National Horticulture Board for distribution of 1.20 lakh mini-kits annually for increasing vegetable production. Another important measure under consideration for increasing vegetable production around big cities is a Centrally sponsored scheme for this purpose with an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs in the Seventh Plan.

Wheat bags rotting at Delhi Sabzi Mandi Railway Station

1951. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to press reports in the Hindi Navbharat Times dated 6 August, 1985 and Delhi Statesman dated 10 August, 1985 that Food Corporation of India's over 5000 rain-soaked wheat bags were rotting and even germinating at the Delhi Sabzi Mandi Railway Station accruing Railway wharfage/demurrage charges also;

(b) the facts and extent of losses so incurred;

(c) whether responsibility for these losses has been fixed; if so, upon whom and with what punishment; and

(d) the value of damage to foodgrain stocks due to rains, this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a), (b) and (c) Yes, Sir, Some stocks of wheat received by rail at Sabzi Mandi railhead could not be removed to Food Corporation of India Depots in time because of Sudden stoppage of transportation of stocks by the handling and transport contractor. There was no damage to the stocks, however demurrage/wharfage charges to the tune of Rs. 5.5 lakhs, as worked out, are being recovered from the pending bills of the handling and transport contractor as per contract terms.

(b) No damage to foodgrains in Delhi due to rains has been reported during this year.

Appointment of NAFED as Oilseed Procurement Agency

1952. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH
SHRI V. TULSIRAM :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have designated the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) as the nodal agency for a period of 5 years for undertaking price support to kharif oilseeds, namely groundnut, soyabean and sunflower seeds;

(b) whether the NAFED has started its price support operations from the current season;

(c) if so, role assigned to various constituents involved in these operations in the oilseeds producing States like Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra;

(d) impact of these arrangements on the market fluctuations and on-the-spot buying; and

(e) financial implications so far as NAFED and other participating constituents are concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) In October, 1985, the Government designated NAFED as the nodal agency for price support operations for oilseeds namely groundnut, soyabean and sunflower seed for a period of 5 years with effect from 1985-86 kharif season.

(b) NAFED has already commenced price support operations in the current kharif season. Upto 24.11.1985, 30,000 MTs of soyabean has been purchased under the scheme.

(c) NAFED has tied up the arrangements with the State Cooperative Marketing Federations and the Oilseeds Growers Federations. These organisations would act as agents of NAFED and operate through local farmers cooperatives. To facilitate the operations, purchase centres have been identified, storage arrangements made and working finance assured. The cooperatives would make purchase at 300 centrens in Madhya Pradesh, 150 centres in Uttar Pradesh, 40 centres in Rajasthan and 20 centres each in Gujarat and Maharashtra.

(b) The prices of groundnut and sunflower seed are presently ruling above the support level. The purchase operations of soyabean in Madhya Pradesh has started and the arrivals in the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra are yet to pick up. Farmers are being assured of purchase of soyabean arrivals under the scheme.

(e) Entire purchases under the scheme would be made on NAFED's account. 100% of the losses if any, incurred on the operations would be met by the Government. To facilitate purchase operations, a short term loan of Rs. 5 crores has been sanctioned by the Government to NAFED. Government has recommended sanction of adequate credit facility to NAFED by the

Reserve Bank of India to facilitate implementation of the scheme.

Economic difficulties of fishermen of Maharashtra

1953. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noted the economic difficulties of fishermen of Maharashtra due to lower and falling catches;

(b) detrimental effects on small fishermen by the import and construction of a large number of big boats;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details of such a survey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, significant fall in marine fish catches has been reported from Maharashtra. However, slight variation in catch quantum is attributed to natural fluctuations of fishery resources. In view of this the question of economic difficulties of fishermen of Maharashtra does not arise.

(b) Government of Maharashtra have enacted suitable legislation to protect the interests of small fishermen by delimiting operational areas for different sizes of fishing vessels. There is no detrimental effect on small fishermen by import and construction of large fishing vessels which operate beyond territorial waters as per legislation.

(c) and (d) In view of answers for parts (a) and (b) the questions at parts (c) & (d) do not arise.

Crop Insurance Scheme

1954. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) steps taken by Government to encourage Crop Insurance Scheme and make it popular and beneficial to farmers in view of heavy floods and drought in various parts of the country;

(b) whether Government have made any detailed studies of crop insurance schemes as prevalent in advanced countries of Europe and America; and

(c) if so, how far such schemes can be adopted in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Detailed instructions have been issued to all the State Governments and Union Territories for giving wide publicity to the Crop Insurance Scheme. Some of the State Governments have already published literature in regional languages for distribution among farmers. States have been impressed upon to make use of Training & Visit (T&V) system and the media namely, Doordarshan and All India Radio for giving wide publicity to the scheme.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Supply of palmolein oil to Gujarat

1955. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is free trade of edible oil in the country;

(b) whether there are different rates of edible oil (indigenous) in each and every State;

(c) the details of the demand sent by the Gujarat State Government for the supply of Palmolein oil during the last six months, month-wise and the actual supply made; and

(d) whether the supply made by the Centre was much less than the demand,

if so, whether Government propose to meet the full demand of the State in future ?

(b) Yes, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(c) The demand, allocation and off-take of Palmolein to/by Gujarat Government during the last six month of the Oil Year 1984-85 (November-October) (Month-wise) is as under :—

(Qty. in M. Tonnes)

Month	Demand	Allocation	Lifting
May, 85	9,500	3,000	3,550
June, 85	9,500	3,000	3,217
July, 85	7,000	5,000	2,400
August, 85	7,000	5,000	4,833
September, 85	7,000	5,000	3,167
October, 85	7,000	5,000	10,225*

*Includes lifting of September and October allocation in full.

(d) The allocation of imported edible oil to the States under Public Distribution System is only of a supplementary nature and it is not intended to meet the entire demand of any State. The Govt. cannot import unlimited quantity of edible oil as it would discourage our own production. Moreover, Gujarat is one of the major oil producing State.

stage, separately, in each year during last three years;

(b) whether any study team have suggested some measures to be taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

Losses Incurred by F.C.I.

1956. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to State;

(a) the losses incurred by the Food Corporation of India on account of pilferage, demurrage, distribution from the procurement-stage to the distribution

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) The figures of total transit and storage losses of foodgrains suffered by Food Corporation of India and the losses on account of theft/pilferages separately as also the demurrage during the last three years are as under :

Year	Total transit and storage losses (Qty. in lakh MTs)	Losses due to theft/pilferages (Qty. in M.T.)	Rail Demurrage on foodgrains (Rs /Lakhs)
1982-83	7.40	203	600.04
1983-84	6.74	505	885.85
1984-85	3.71	293	757.45

The exclusive figures of losses on account of pilferages alone do not flow from the accounts of the Food Corporation of India.

(b) and (c) Administrative Reforms Wing of the Ministry of Personnel and Training, Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and Pension had conducted a study of the transit and storage losses of Food Corporation of India including losses on account of theft/pilferages and demurrage etc. The study team inter-alia recommended for providing appropriate fencing, lighting etc. in depots, reduction in the size of packing, proper and effective weighment facilities, intensifying surprise checks, security arrangements at rail heads, reducing use of open wagons and increasing free time allowed for unloading wagons etc. These recommendations have been accepted by an Empowered Committee set up by the Government and have been implemented/under the process of implementation by the Food Corporation of India.

Expenditure on import of edible oils

1957. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of different types of edible oils imported during the current year so far and the total oil bill paid in foreign exchange ;

(b) the quantity allotted to various States and Union Territories for distribution through the Public Distribution System ;

(c) the quantity allotted to the various Vanaspati manufacturing units ;

(d) how is it that while these vanaspati manufacturers get oil at controlled rates from Government there has been no decline in the prices of vanaspati ghee ; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to bring down the vanaspati prices and check not only adulteration by these manufacturing units but also to have the cost of vanaspati determined by their own experts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) The quantity and value of edible oils (oil-wise) imported during the oil year 1984-85 (November-October) is as under :

Oil	Quantity Imported (in M.T)	Value (in Rs. (crores)
Soyabean Oil	4,42,101	376.99
Rapeseed Oil	2,42,722	205.32
N. Palm Oil	61,052	50.42
Palm Oil	1,15,013	86.64
Palmolein	5,07,484	403.76
Total :	13,68,372	1122.13

(b) A statement indicating the allocation of imported edible oils made to State/Union Territories under Public Distribution System during the oil year 1984-85 is given below.

(c) A quantity of 7.68 lakh M.Ts. of imported edible oil was allocated to vanaspati industry during the oil year 1984-85, out of which 6.26 lakh tonnes was lifted by vanaspati units.

(d) Under the voluntary price agreement in force the price of vanaspati has been fixed for various packs of vanaspati, keeping in view the prices of indigenous oils and the issue price of imported edible oils supplied to vanaspati units. This price agreement is being adhered to.

(e) All State Governments have been requested to keep vigilant on the prices of vanaspati and also to enforce price discipline. The samples of vanaspati are drawn by the field staff of the Dte. of Vanaspati from the premises of vanaspati units for enforcing the quality control orders. These samples are analysed in the laboratory attached to the Dte. and the action is taken against the units, the samples of which are not found to conform to specifications laid down under the Vegetable Oil Product (Standards of Quality) Order, 1975. Vanaspati has also been brought under compulsory ISI certification with effect from October, 1985.

16.	Punjab	2000	2000	2500	2500	1500	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	19000
17.	Rajasthan	800	800	1000	1000	800	520	520	620	400	400	400	400	8380
18.	Sikkim	350	350	300	300	200	140	110	110	110	110	110	110	2490
19.	Tamil Nadu	8500	7500	6500	6500	5550	3600	3600	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	65300
20.	Tripura	350	350	100	100	350	100	60	160	160	160	160	160	2210
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4500	4500	4000	4000	3000	2000	1300	1300	1300	1300	900	900	29000
22.	West Bengal	12000	12000	12000	10000	9000	6000	6000	7500	8000	8000	8000	8000	108500
23.	A&N Islands	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	15	15	85
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	30	30	50	50	20	10	30	30	30	30	30	30	390
25.	Chandigarh	30	50	50	50	50	40	40	50	50	50	50	50	550
26.	D&N Haveli	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	35	35	35	35	35	375
27.	Delhi	3000	3000	3000	2500	2000	1260	1260	1460	1460	1460	1460	1460	24660
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	700	700	500	506	450	300	300	370	370	370	420	420	5410
29.	Lakshadweep	20	20	20	20	20	10	10	15	15	15	15	12	195
30.	Mizoram	200	200	200	200	200	200	160	190	190	190	190	190	2290
31.	Pondicherry	500	500	300	300	300	200	200	250	150	250	250	250	3550
Total		85115	85235	77605	78605	74355	58670	38390	38320	43020	49765	48995	49045	727120

[*Translation*]

Provident fund Scheme for bidi workers

1958. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Provident Fund Scheme also covers the bidi workers working in bidi industry ;

(b) if so, State-wise number of workers enjoying this facility; and

(c) whether Government have any scheme to make available this facility to all the bidi workers and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 were extended to the Bidi industries employing 20 or more persons with effect from 31.5.77. Some Bidi manufacturers had subsequently challenged the applicability of the Act to Bidi Industry in the Supreme Court and the Court had ordered the stay of operation of the notification extending the provisions of the Act of bidi industry, pending hearing of the case. The Supreme Court has recently given its judgement upholding the coverage of bidi industries under the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. The EPF Authorities are accordingly taking steps to secure compliance of the bidi manufacturers under the Act.

(b) This information is not readily available, as the EPF Act was not being enforced in the bidi industry till recently.

(c) For the present, the proposal is to cover only bidi manufacturing establishments employing 20 or more persons to which the provisions of the Act have already been extended.

[*English*]

Improvement of urban sanitation programme

1959. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any specific programmes have been taken for the improvement of urban 'sanitation' during the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, a brief outline thereof and the financial allocation made for this purpose ; and

(c) if not, whether any such programmes would be taken up during this year and the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) & (b) Sanitation is a State subject. Programmes for providing sanitation facilities in urban areas are formulated and executed by the State Governments. This Ministry, therefore, has no precise information regarding specific programmes undertaken by the States to provide urban sanitation facilities during the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Under the scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) administered by this Ministry, loans amounting to Rs. 15 lakhs, exclusively for low cost sanitation, are given to project towns. During the current year the following amount for low cost sanitation has been released :

Kottayam (Kerala)	: Rs. 6.80 lakhs
Valsad (Gujarat)	: Rs. 1.74 lakhs
Siwan (Bihar)	: Rs. 7.22 lakhs

The Ministry of Welfare has intimated that a combined allocation of Rs. 5.50 crores has been made for the scheme of implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act during 85-86, which includes a scheme for elimination of manual scavenging. No grants have so far been released under this scheme during the current year.

During the current year, the HUDCO has sanctioned to local bodies/State level agencies loans amounting to Rs. 9.13 crores for implementing 21 schemes for providing low cost sanitation facilities in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and West Bengal,

(c) Does not arise.

Retail prices of levy and free sale sugar

1960. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the retail price per Kg of levy sugar and free sale sugar, year-wise from 1982 to 1985 (upto October, 1985) :

(b) on how many occasions since 1982 to-date prices of levy sugar have been enhanced through administrative order of Government ; and

(c) the extent of enhancement on each occasion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH (DEO)) : (a) The retail levy sugar price fixed by the Government from time to time since 1982 is indicated below :—

(Rs. per kg)

		(Rs. per kg)	
1982			
(i)	Upto 30.11.82.	—	3.65
(ii)	From 1.12.82.	—	3.75
1983			
1984			
(i)	Upto 31.1.84.	—	3.75
(ii)	From 1.2.84.	—	4.00
1985			
(i)	Upto 31.3.85.	—	4.00
(ii)	From 1.4.85.	—	4.40
(iii)	From 1.12.85.	—	4.80

As regards the retail prices of free sale sugar, a statement showing the month-end retail prices prevailing in important markets during the period from January, 1982 to October, 1985 is given below :

(b) and (c) Since 1982 the retail levy sugar prices were enhanced on four occasions as indicated below :—

Date from which increase effective	Extent of increase (Rs. per kg.)		
	From	To	Quantum of increase.
1.12.1982	3.65	3.75	0.10
1.2.1984	3.75	4.00	0.25
1.4.1985	4.00	4.40	0.40
1.12.1985	4.40	4.80	0.40

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Delhi	1982	6.30	6.30	6.20	5.50	6.00	6.00	5.70	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.60 (23.12)
	1983	4.80	5.00	4.80	5.20	5.70	5.30	5.20	5.30	5.20	5.00	5.20
	1984	5.25	5.25	3.00	5.25	5.75	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.60	5.70
	1985	5.70	5.40	5.60	6.25	7.25	8.00	7.50	7.25	7.00		
									(6.9.85)			

(NR) = Data not received.

Fair price shops opened in inaccessible areas

1961. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the number of fair price shops opened in inaccessible areas of the country during last year, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Subsidy for purchase of diesel for fishing Trawlers to Andhra Pradesh

1962. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any subsidy for purchase of diesel for fishing trawlers is given to Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether any subsidised loans for purchase of country boats are also given; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) No subsidised loan is given by the Central Government for purchase of country boats. However, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh give a subsidy of 25 per cent for purchase of non-mechanised contrivances (craft and tackle) by the fishermen.

Non-payment of E.P.F. dues to deceased/retired employees by Birla Textiles (Texmaco) Delhi

1963. SHRI WANGPHA LOWANG : SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the amount of Provident Fund dues of a deceased employee of a mill/factory must be cleared and payment made to his widow/heirs ;

(b) whether some conditions are stipulated which must be fulfilled before P.F. dues are cleared ; if so, the details thereof ;

(c) names and number of the officers, employees of Birla Textiles (Texmaco) Delhi died during the period 1 January, 1985 to 31 October, 1985 and whose Provident Fund dues have not been cleared by the management so far ;

(d) whether Government have received any representations in this regard ; if so the details thereof and action taken thereon ; and

(e) steps Government are taking to get the dues of the deceased of Birla Textiles, cleared to provide relief to the widows/heirs of deceased employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) (a) Normally the P.F. dues of a deceased employee is expected to be settled and the payment made to the widow/heirs of the deceased by the Board of Trustees within a period of one month from the date of receipt of the claim from the claimant.

(b) The outgoing employees widows/heirs are required to submit their claims in the forms prescribed by the Board of Trustees for the purpose.

(c) According to available information, all the claims of P.F. of the employees of establishment who had died during the period 1st Jan., 1985 to 30 October, 1985 have been settled by the management and no claim is reported to be pending.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise,

[Translation]

Amount allocated to Rajasthan for drinking water

1964. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to Rajasthan State for drinking water in the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) During the Seventh Plan, the State Sector outlay for drinking water supply and sanitation in Rajasthan is Rs. 220 crores of which the MNP outlay for Rural Water Supply is Rs. 150 crores.

Central Government assists the States/ Union Territories in providing safe drinking water in the rural areas under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARP). During the current financial year, 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 27.32 crores has been released to Rajasthan under the Centrally Sponsored ARP.

[English]

Identification of areas to engage educated unemployed

1965. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to engage educated unemployed in certain thrust areas ;

(b) if so, whether the expansion of the areas identified and manpower planning in those areas would go a long way to contain the unemployment problem ;

(c) if so, details of the areas identified for the above plan ; and

(d) steps taken to implement the programme ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Seventh Five Year Plan document states that while the job opportunities for the matriculates/higher secondary pass and engineering diploma-holders would emanate from both the organised and unorganised sectors of the economy, those for the higher categories would be generated primarily in industry, banking, transport, communication and public services. Apart from the traditional service sectors, there would be a notable growth in the demand for manpower for implementing the Plan programmes at different levels. The scope of the technical education would be enlarged in areas like electronics computer systems, nuclear science, satellite communications, environment engineering, bio-engineering and non-conventional energy sources development and technology. The objective of the manpower planning would be to ensure a proper linkage of economic planning with manpower and educational planning so that no plan programme suffers from a lack of trained manpower.

The steps to be taken are strengthening of institutions/universities and other training centres engaged in imparting training in advanced technologies in electronics ; augmenting on-the-job training facilities ; setting up of advanced training centres ; upgrading of most of the existing telecommunication training centres and coordination between educational training institutions and industrial establishments.

Distribution of minikits of seeds and fertilizers to farmers in West Bengal

1966. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) steps taken during the Sixth Plan under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for distribution of minikits of seeds and fertilisers to small and marginal farmers in West Bengal to increase the production

of pulses and oilseeds in the State and to build up quality seeds at farmer's level;

(b) the actual achievement as compared to the target fixed for the Sixth Plan ;

(c) the reasons for shortfall, if any ;

(d) the target fixed for such schemes in the Seventh Plan ; and

(e) the funds allotted/proposed for such schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) In 1983-84, a programme of free distribution of minikits of seeds and fertilisers for oilseeds and pulses production to the small and marginal farmers was launched under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production in all the States including West Bengal.

(b) The number of minikits distributed under this scheme as reported by the West Bengal Government as against the targets is given below :—

(Number of minikits in lakh)

Year	Targets		Achievements	
	Oilseeds	Pulses	Oilseeds	Pulses
1983-84	0.67	0.67	1.78	2.71
1984-85	0.67	0.67	1.52	1.65

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The proposed annual target under this scheme for distribution of minikits of seeds of pulses, oilseeds, and coarse grains is 400 in each block during the Seventh Plan.

(e) Under this scheme an annual outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh per block has been earmarked for distribution of minikits of seeds of pulses, oilseeds and coarse grains. This will be equally shared bet-

ween the State Government and Government of India.

Construction of Tunnel Plan by NDMC

1967. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of tunnel planned to link two of the New Delhi Municipal Committees underground facilities, namely the parking complex and Palika Bazar at Connaught Place have been discontinued and the plan itself is dropped ;

(b) if so, the reason therefor ; and

(c) the total loss incurred by the New Delhi Municipal Committee thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The proposal to provide link passage between Palika Bazar and Palika Parking has been deferred by the NDMC for the following reasons :

(i) The major sewage system of the area would have to be dislocated. Any diversion of the system will involve considerable expenditure as well as causing inconvenience to public.

(ii) It will involve pumping of sewage through-out the year which is not considered practicable.

(c) No loss will be incurred by the New Delhi Municipal Committee on this account.

Production of groundnut

1968. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the productivity of groundnuts in India was 935 kg. per hectare in 1975-76 which fell to 732 kg. per hectare in 1982-83 and was 935 kg.

per hectare in 1983-84 which did not pick up in 1984-85 despite claims of Indian Council of Agricultural Research/Agricultural University/CLUSA project for breakthrough in improved seeds;

(b) whether the corresponding production in Israel is 5652 kg. per hectare and 3400 kg. per hectare in Malaysia; and

(c) if so, whether India could import/borrow the seeds and technology from these countries or through CLUSA project from USA/Canada the sponsors of CLUSA ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The productivity of groundnut in India during the selected years are as under :

Year	Productivity (Kgs./ha)
1975-76	935
1982-83	732
1983-84	940
1984-85	870

The decline in productivity during 1982-83 and 1984-85 had been due to adverse weather conditions in large parts of the country. Groundnut being predominantly a rainfed crop, its yield is highly dependent upon rainfall and weather conditions during the crop season. However, the long term trend (1967-68 to 1984-85) in the productivity of groundnut in India indicates a steady growth rate of 1.16 per cent per annum.

(b) The production of groundnut per hectare in Israel and Malaysia in the year 1983 were 4314 kgs. and 3508 kgs. respectively.

(c) Intensive research efforts in the country have yielded substantial results by way of the development of drought-tolerant, disease-resistant varieties which are expected to bring stability in the

production of groundnut. National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) is currently implementing 'The Project for restructuring edible oil and oilseeds production and marketing' with the assistance from the Cooperative League of USA (CLUSA) and Cooperative Union of Canada (CUC). Under this project, gift oil is being imported and with the funds generated by the sale of such gift oil, the improved technology in this country is being transferred to the cultivators through demonstrations, film shows and training programmes etc.

CLUSA oilseeds project of NDDB

1969. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prime objectives of CLUSA oilseeds project of the National Dairy Development Board was aimed to improve productivity of oilseeds in the project area and whether this has been achieved through improved oilseeds etc.;

(b) whether it is a fact that having failed in this prime objective, N.D.D.B. is increasingly turning to marketing, advertising and publicity through sale of Growfed vegetable oil and Amul Butter through Mother Dairy booths in Delhi;

(c) whether it is a fact that dilapidated Bhavnagar vegetable oil factory taken over by N.D.D.B. against clear orders of Ministry of Agriculture is running into losses; and

(d) whether Government have any effective and immediate corrective steps in mind to ensure that there is no long list of sick units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The title of the Project is 'Restructuring edible oil and oilseeds production and marketing' and not CLUSA oilseeds project. The project is being run with the assistance from the Cooperative League of USA (CLUSA) and the Cooperative Union of Canada (CUC).

The prime objective of the project is to induce farmers to adopt improved cultivation practices for increasing their production of oilseeds. This objective is to be achieved by integrating production, procurement, processing and marketing of oilseeds through cooperative structure consisting of oilseed growers cooperative societies at village level and oilseed growers cooperative federation at state level. The oilseed growers cooperative federations have been organised at state level in 7 States where the programme is under implementation. Besides, cooperative societies of oilseed growers have been organised at village level in different States. The village level oilseeds growers societies are supported through extension workers who motivate farmers by organising demonstrations, meetings, etc. to adopt improved technology and arrange timely supply of inputs so as to improve their productivity. The oilseed produce of farmers is procured at an incentive price to induce them to invest in the cultivation of these crops.

(b) No Sir, the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) has successfully achieved the objective of their oilseeds project as stated in part (a) above. The marketing of oil is also a part of the programme under this project.

(c) Acquiring oil processing plants is an essential part of the NDDB's oilseeds project. At no time the Ministry of Agriculture asked NDDB not to take over the Bhavnagar Vegetable Products (BVP) unit. The interim management of BVP unit was taken over by NDDB under the order of Gujarat High Court to be ultimately handed over to the Gujarat Cooperative Oilseed Growers Federation (GCOGF), a body created by the Government of Gujarat for implementation of the project in the State. The Bhavnagar Vegetable Products unit ran into losses initially. However, it is now stated to be in profit.

(d) The NDDB takes care of ways and means to run the units in profit, which fall under the administrative purview of the project.

[Translation]

Rake centres in Madhya Pradesh for supply of chemical fertilizers

1970. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Rake centres set up in Madhya Pradesh for the supply of chemical fertilizers;

(b) whether keeping in view the State's means of communications, their number is adequate; and

(c) if not, the alternative arrangements being made to ensure easy availability of the chemical fertilisers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The Railways have notified 41 stations located in Madhya Pradesh for handling of full or half train loads of fertilisers. No difficulty is being experienced in organising movement of the required volume of fertilisers to Madhya Pradesh. Besides movement by rail, some quantity of fertiliser also moves by road from nearby ports and plants.

[English]

Development of small and medium towns in Madhya Pradesh

1971. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposals for the development of the small and medium towns have been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of proposals out of them which have been sanctioned and are under consideration;

(c) whether there are any such schemes for the towns and cities of Rewa division in Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) During the Sixth Five Year Plan 1984-85, sixteen towns were sanctioned for Madhya Pradesh under the Centrally sponsored scheme for the integrated development of small and medium towns. During the Seventh Five Year Plan the project reports in respect of Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Gadarwara and Pachmarhi towns received from the State Govt. are being processed.

(c) and (d) Rewa town has been given a Central loan assistance of Rs. 12.40 lakhs during the Sixth Five Year Plan and a further sum of Rs. 20 lakhs during the current financial year 1985-86.

Survey on waste land

1972. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have carried out a survey to identify the wasteland (Banjar land) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, and action proposed by Government

to make this land useful for cultivation; and

(c) the percentage of such land in each State to total cultivable land and land already under cultivation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The Government have, as part of regular crop inspections carried out by revenue agencies in most of the States, been collecting the data on land utilisation according to the nine-fold classification every year. This provides, inter-alia, estimates of area under "culturable waste land". The extent of culturable waste land as also its percentage to total "cultivable area" and "cultivated area", State wise, during 1981-82 is given in the statement below.

The Government have been taking various steps to identify and reclaim waste lands in different States by constituting "Waste Land Survey and Reclamation Committee" (1959) and through a Centrally Sponsored for 'Survey and Categorisation of Waste Land in Blocks of less than 100 ha.', implemented during the Third Five Year Plan. These efforts are proposed to be continued in the Seventh Plan subject to the availability of resources.

Statement

State-wise estimates of area under culturable wasteland (1981-82)

State	Culturable Wasteland ('000 ha.)	Culturable Wasteland as percent of	
		Cultivated Area	Cultivable
1.	2.	3.	4.
Andhra Pradesh	889	6.6	5.6
Bihar	446	4.5	3.9
Gujarat	1969	19.4	15.8
Haryana	41	1.1	1.1
Himachal Pradesh	241	39.1	26.4
Jammu and Kashmir	145	17.7	13.7

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	495	4.3	3.9
Kerala	130	5.8	5.3
Madhya Pradesh	1836	9.3	8.1
Maharashtra	987	5.1	4.7
Orissa	249	3.8	3.3
Punjab	38	0.9	0.9
Rajasthan	6207	35.4	24.0
Tamil Nadu	335	4.5	4.0
Uttar Pradesh	1122	6.1	5.4
West Bengal	374	6.6	6.0
Other States/UTs.	906	20.4	12.7
All India	16410	10.6	8.9

Note—(1) Cultivated area is the sum total of 'Net sown area' and current fallows.

(2) Cultivable area comprises of cultivated area, fallows other than current fallows, land under miscellaneous tree crops and grooves and culturable wasteland.

[Translation]

Telecast of family welfare programme

1973. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that family welfare programme is not getting its due place on Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government have any proposal to incorporate views of Members of Parliament in the said programme; and

(c) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. The assumption in part (a) of the question is not correct. Programmes relating to family welfare are getting due place on Doordarshan. These programmes are

being telecast from all the Doordarshan Kendras on regular basis in various formats. Doordarshan also gives full support through coverages and other telecasts to the campaigns organised by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. It may be added that Doordarshan gave wide publicity to the Intensive Family planning Campaign organised by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare from 20.3.85 to 31.5.85. Besides, Doordarshan has telecast a large number of programmes on Family Planning during "Family Planning Month" which was celebrated from 7.10.85 to 7.11.1985.

Members of the Parliament are also associated with many programmes telecast from Doordarshan Kendras from time to time. MPs were also associated in the Intensive Campaign Programmes during March—May, 1985.

Handing over of flats (SFS-III) in Vijay Mandal Enclave by DDA

1974. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Unstarred Question No. 885 on 25th March, 1985 regarding handing over of flats (SFS-III) in Vijay Mandal Enclave by DDA and state :

(a) whether interest is allowed and has been given to the allottees who have deposited the full amount but have not got possession of flats so far and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government had given assurance of handing over possession by July 1985, if so, whether the same has been handed over and if not, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the exact date by which possession will be handed over to the allottees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The DDA asked for 90% of the estimated cost of flat in 24 months from the date of allocation. Fifth and final demand letter showing the actual cost will be issued only after the flats are ready for occupation. Interest at the rate of 7% on the Registration Deposit beyond a period $2\frac{1}{2}$ years from the date of allocation is admissible to the allottees and the interest earned by the allottees is adjusted against last instalment to be paid at the time of occupation of the flats after the specific draw. For the periods beyond 36 months DDA will make payment of interest @ 10% per annum to the allottees.

(b) & (c) The possession was to be given by July 1985 and could not be given on account of inability to complete the housing project. The specific draw for the allotment of 196 out of 224 flats is likely to be held on 15-12-1985 keeping in view the scheme priorities. 5th and final demand-cum-allotment letter is expected to be issued by 1st week of January, 86. As soon as the individual allottees produce the proof of having deposited the demanded money alongwith other legal documents necessary, possession letter will be issued requesting them to contact the site office to take physical possession of the flat. Some items of work like white washing, painting, fixing of sanitary

fittings, fixing of glass panes and handles in windows etc, will be undertaken only after possession letters are presented to them to ensure the final finishing to the satisfaction of the allottees and also to avoid breakage and loss of such like items.

[English]

Industrial strike in West Bengal

1975. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken due note of the demands on which the industrial strike in West Bengal was observed on 12 September, 1985;

(b) what were the demands; and

(c) the steps being taken to fulfil them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) & (b) Government's attention has been drawn to the charter of demands raised by the trade unions of West Bengal in pursuance of which a bundh was called on the 12th September, 1985. These demands relate, among other things, to the reopening of the factories under closure / lockout, nationalisation of jute and textile industry, purchase of raw jute by Jute Corporation of India at remunerative prices, withdrawal of conditions laid down for nationalisation/takeover of Industries, a positive policy for reviving the sick industries, discarding the freight equalisation policy, increase in public sector outlay in the 7th Plan etc.

(c) The Labour Minister held a meeting with the trade union leaders on the 17th and 18th September, 1985 when the issues concerning the industrial stagnation in West Bengal were discussed. As decided at the meeting, the industrial problems of West Bengal were further discussed in an inter-Ministerial meeting held on the 11th October, 1985 with the representatives of Ministries of Finance, Industry and Railways with particular

reference to the problems facing the Jute, Cotton and Engineering Industries in West Bengal. These issues are under the consideration of the Ministries concerned.

[Translation]

Support price of cotton for 1985-86

1976. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when the support price of cotton for the year 1985-86 is proposed to be announced;

(b) the reasons for delay in this regard;

(c) the demand of the farmers regarding the support price and the extent of increase in this price demanded by them recently; and

(d) whether cotton growers will be able to get a remunerative price as a result of the new textile policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) & (b) The support prices of various varieties of cotton for the year 1985-86 have already been announced.

(c) Government has received representations from a few farmers' organisations demanding increase in the minimum support prices of cotton. The increase demanded has been in the range of Rs. 115 to Rs. 665 per quintal for different varieties of cotton.

(d) It is the declared policy of the Government to ensure that prices of cotton do not fall below the fixed support levels. Support prices fixed by Government not only cover the cost of production adequately but include a further margin as an incentive to cotton growers. The new textile policy does not mark any change in the Government's price policy for cotton. Cotton growers will, there-

fore, continue to be assured of remunerative prices for their produce.

Revamping of farm set up in States

1977 SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sought revamping of farm set up in States and if so, whether any model has been drawn up; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is no proposal to re-vamp farm set up in States. The Government have taken measures to re-vamp the farm extension set-up in the States taking "Training and Visit system of Extension" as a model.

(b) The T & V systems of extension provides an opportunity for increasing agricultural production through systematic transfer of know how from the research scientists to the subject matter specialists through monthly workshops, from subject matter specialists to Assistant Extension Officers/Village Level Workers through fortnightly training session and from them to the farmers through regular and scheduled fortnightly programme of visits. To make this effective and operative the system provides (i) single line administration from Director of Agriculture to the Village Level Workers; (ii) exclusive extension duties for the field staff; (iii) an effective research-extension linkage through the mechanism of monthly workshops; and (iv) an inbuilt system of evaluation of the impact of the system through systematic monitoring and evaluation in the States. Re-organised agricultural extension projects under T & V system based on this approach has been introduced with World Bank assistance and are presently in operation in 14 major States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

Amendment to Cooperative Laws by States

1978. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have asked the State Governments to remove various irritants in their cooperative laws and make cooperative administration more responsive and development oriented;

(b) if so, the suggestions made by Union Government during the last three years:

(c) whether Union Government have provided/proposed to provide any assistance to the State Governments for the purpose;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) if not the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) & (b) 'Cooperative Societies' is a State subject and legislative responsibility in this regard vests in the State Governments. Each State has accordingly enacted its own cooperative legislation in the light of local requirements. The Central Govt. have however, from time to time, suggested guidelines on cooperative laws to the State Governments. These include deletion of the provisions relating to;

- (i) compulsory amendment of byelaws of societies;
- (ii) compulsory division of societies;
- (iii) Power of the Government nominee on the Committee of management to veto resolutions;
- (iv) Power of the Registrar to rescind or annul resolutions.

A suggestion has also been made that only experts and Government officers with requisite experience and background

be nominated by the State Governments on the boards of management of cooperatives.

(c) to (e) No financial assistance has been provided to the State Governments for removal of 'irritants' in their cooperative laws. Assistance is, however, available for various programmes of cooperative development as also for cooperative training and education which constitute an important input in making cooperative administration development oriented.

Word Bank assistance for flyovers in Bangalore City

1979. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has made any proposal for securing World Bank assistance for the construction of three flyovers in Bangalore city;

(b) if so, when the proposal was made; and

(c) what action has been taken to secure World Bank assistance for the construction of flyovers in Bangalore City ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) No proposal for securing World Bank assistance for construction of flyovers in Bangalore is under consideration of this Ministry.

Revival of the plant to manufacture coal based fertilizers at korba

1980. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of revival of the plant to manufacture coal-based fertilizers at korba in Madhya Pradesh is linked with and is dependent upon stabilization of production at the other two coal-based fertilizer plants at Talcher in Orissa and at Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that machinery worth about Rs. 13 crores is lying idle and collecting dust besides expenditure incurred and being incurred on staff and building;

(c) if so, by when do Government hope to stabilize the production in the two plants in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the considerations weighing with Government to block so much capital in this position; and

(e) whether any responsibility has been fixed for this lapse ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d) Though some of the equipment already purchased and building constructed are lying idle at present, some of the equipment has already been utilised in the other two coal based plants. It would not be prudent to proceed with setting up of another coal-based plant at Korba at this stage.

(c) Various short-term remedial measures have either already been implemented or will be implemented shortly to rehabilitate the present coal based plants at Ramagundam and Talcher. Long-term measures for rectifying the deficiencies have also been indentified by a Technical Committee. Now, an end-to-end survey by foreign consultants is under way. Based on the recommendations of the foreign consultants, final action programme will be drawn and implemented.

(e) In view of the facts brought out against parts (b) and (d) above, the question does not arise.

A Cell to monitor progress of Fertilizer Plants

1981 SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a cell to monitor

the progress of fertilizer plants under construction; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZER (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) & (b) A Committee of Secretaries has been constituted to monitor and review the progress of implementation of gas-based fertilizer projects. In addition, a Special Cell has been created in the Department of Fertilizers to deal exclusively with the gas-based fertilizer projects.

Capacity utilisation of fertilizer plants

1982. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether fertilizer plants in the country are using their full capacity;

(b) if not, the steps taken for full capacity utilisation of the fertilizer plants;

(c) the stage of commissioning of Aonla and Hazira plants which are under the cooperative sector; and

(d) whether there are any slippages in these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Except older plants suffering from inherent design deficiencies and equipment problems, the other nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizer plants have been operating at optimal levels of capacity utilisation.

(b) In respect of plants which are not operating at optimal normative levels of capacity utilisation, steps such as renovation/debottlenecking/modernisation, installation of captive power facilities, to insulate them from power problems, etc., have either been initiated, or are planned, in order to improve their capacity utilisation.

(c) & (d) Work on the Aonla project is proceeding satisfactorily, and the pro-

ject is expected to go into commercial production in April, 1988, as scheduled. Hazira fertilizer project has commenced trial production. However, there has been a slippage in the commissioning schedule of Hazira project due, mainly, to delay in supply of gas.

Interim relief to sugar industry workers

1983. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government propose to give interim relief to the sugar industry workers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c) The Central Government has set up the Third Wage Board for Sugar Industry to consider the question of further revision of the existing Wage Structure in the Industry. Representations received from various associations/unions of sugar industry workers for grant of Interim Relief have been referred to this Wage Board for consideration.

T.V. Relay centre in Cuddapah District (A.P.)

1984. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the reasons for delay in starting T.V. reply centre at proddutur in Cuddapah District of Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : T.V. relay centre at Proddutur is expected to be commissioned by March, 1986, as scheduled. There has been no delay in commissioning of this Centre.

Construction of A dry dock at Vizhingam Harbour in Kerala

1985. SHRI A. CHARLES : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is a proposal to construct a dry-dock at Vizhingam Harbour in Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government will ensure that the project is implemented during the Seventh Plan ?

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

(b) It was estimated in 1983 to cost Rs. 478.30 lakhs. The main components are construction of dry-dock, provision of dock gate, electrical installations, water supply, mobile crane and workshop.

(c) It is necessary to first establish technical and economic feasibility of the proposal including the need for constructing a dry dock at Vizhingam for the use of fishing vessels.

Water supply scheme in lakshadweep Islands

1986. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State :

- (a) whether it is a fact that water supply scheme is being held up in Lakshadweep Islands especially in Kavratti;
- (b) if so, steps Government propose to take to clear the scheme; and
- (c) the measures that Government are contemplating to adopt to meet the long outstanding demand of the people of Lakshadweep Islands for the supply of protected drinking water ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c) The first phase of the Kavratti Water Supply Project has been approved for execution and land acquisition proceedings for the project are presently in progress.

Organisations like the Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute and Kerala Public Health Engineering Department have conducted studies for providing safe and potable drinking water to the people of Lakshadweep Islands. Based on such studies, schemes are being taken up for the provision of drinking water in the Islands.

Water shortage in major hospitals in NDMC areas in Delhi

1987. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the continuing water shortage in all major hospitals in NDMC areas in Delhi; and

(b) if so, action taken by Government to ensure adequate water supply to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital which is affected by an acute shortage of water ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) & (b) The supply of water to hospitals in NDMC area is usually normal except at occasions in summer season. In that eventuality, supply to all these hospitals is maintained through tankers.

Water supply to Dr. R.M. Lohia Hospital, in particular, is being augmented by re-developing the tube well by NDMC existing outside the Hospital premises. In addition, the two tube wells inside the Hospital premises are being commissioned.

Implementation of multi-state cooperative societies act

1988. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Urban Co-operative Banks having their branches in more than one State have brought to the notice of Government various difficulties experienced by them in implementation of the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act; and

(b) if so, steps Government propose to take to remove their difficulties in the operation of their business ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) & (b) Seven Urban Cooperative Banks vide their Memorandum dated 22.12.84 conveyed the difficulties they would experience if the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984 was implemented in the present form. The Act came into force with effect from 16.9.1985. The Rules under the Act have also been notified on 16.9.1985 and 28.10.85. The provisions of the Act and Rules take into account the suggestions made by the Banks.

Proper sewage system in Pitampura

1989. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the appalling conditions of polluted environment in which the residents of Pitampura are forced to live in the absence of a proper sewage system in the colony built by DDA; and

(b) if so, the action being taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Government is aware of problems of sewerage and sanitation in Pitampura.

(b) The outfall trunk sewer line of 2400 mm dia and other allied works such as pumping station and treatment plant being constructed by the MCD are likely to be completed by the end of 1988. The permanent solution for disposal of sewage of Pitampura and adjoining areas lies in the completion of this trunk sewer line by MCD. As an interim measure, the sewage is being disposed through oxidation ponds in Pitampura by DDA.

Disturbances to Indian Television by Bangladesh Television Programmes

1990. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Television is not properly visible in the Southern part of Coochbehar and Jalpaiguri due to disturbances by television programmes of Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, details thereof and what steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) The operation of 1KW TV transmitter at Kurseong was changed from channel 6 to channel 8 in early 1985 to avoid interference caused by a Bangladesh TV transmitter operating on the same channel. The reception of the transmitter in its service area would further improve when it is commissioned on its full power of 10 KW during 1985 86.

Sex education through T.V. programmes

1991. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to impart sex education to clear the myths and misconceptions about sex through T.V. programmes; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

T.V. transmission during day-time

1992. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start T. V. transmission during the day-time also;

(b) if so, for how many hours the transmission will be; and

(c) whether news bulletins will be included in that transmission ?

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

(a) and (b) There is no proposal at present to start regular T. V. transmission during the day time. However, w.e.f. 16.11 85 Doordarshan have started on Saturday afternoons transmission over the network for a duration of 2 hours, mainly for women, children and youth.

(c) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present.

[*Translation*]

Increase in production of sugarcane during seventh plan

1993. SHRI C. D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have included any scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan for increasing the production of sugarcane to meet the increased demand of sugar in the country in view of its consumption;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure likely to be incurred on this scheme during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) the State-wise break-up thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) As per the decision of the National Development Council, the scheme on the development of sugarcane has been transferred to State

Sector during 1979-80. However, keeping in view the requirements of sweetening agents, the production target of sugarcane is proposed to be stepped up from 180 million tonnes to 217 million tonnes by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan. In order to achieve the above production target, the following strategy is proposed to be adopted :—

- (i) Production and distribution of quality seedcane;
 - (ii) Expansion of area under irrigation;
 - (iii) Better fertiliser management;
 - (iv) Efficient management of ratoon crop;
 - (v) Adopting intensive plant protection measures;
 - (vi) Transfer of technology; and
 - (vii) Training of personnel.
- (b) Question does not arise.
- (c) Question does not arise.

[English]

Separate T. V. channel facility for each State

1994. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to sanction a separate T.V. channel facility to each State; and

(b) if so, time by which all the States will have separate T.V. Channels ?

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

(a) and (b) No, Sir. However, VII plan of Doordarshan envisages provision of a primary service for each major State

in the concerned regional language, originating at the respective State capital and telecast over all transmitters in the State. Its implementation would depend on year-wise phasing and priorities as may be agreed to by the Planning Commission.

Mandays created by Central employment generation programme

1995. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) number of man-days created by different Central employment generation programmes in different parts of the country during the last six months, State-wise and programme/project-wise; and

(b) steps being proposed to augment the number of mandays to be created by anti-poverty schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The major Central employment generation programmes are National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). The State-wise position of employment generation under these programmes during the period from April to September, 1985, is indicated in the statement given below.

(b) In order to expand the coverage of NREP/RLEGP, 1 million tonnes of wheat has been allocated as an additionality over and above the existing allocation under these programmes during the current year. For the year 1986-87 it is proposed to allocate 2 million tonnes of foodgrains in addition to cash funds,

Statement

Statement indicating the State/UT-wise position of employment generation under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) & Rural Landless Employment Guarantee (RLEGP) during the year 1985-86 (from April '85 to Sept., '85) as per reports received.

(Figures in lakh mandays)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Under NREP	Under RLEGP
1.	Andhra Pradesh	79.37*	56.90
2.	Assam	15.71	15.43
3.	Bihar	124.98	68.36
4.	Gujarat	34.94	48.94
5.	Haryana	2.03*	4.87
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.48	6.46
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.68*	0.44@
8.	Karnataka	87.60	47.17
9.	Kerala	45.99	21.28
10.	Madhya Pradesh	84.02	66.86
11.	Maharashtra	43.57*	119.11
12.	Manipur	0.53	0.07
13.	Meghalaya	2.13	0.81
14.	Nagaland	1.41	1.25
15.	Orissa	56.26	52.63
16.	Punjab	5.79	11.08
17.	Rajasthan	61.94	33.26
18.	Sikkim	1.02	0.52
19.	Tamil Nadu	103.16	79.68
20.	Tripura	1.78	1.52
21.	Uttar Pradesh	148.37	131.16
22.	West Bengal	49.89	56.18
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.85	0.21
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.83	0.03
25.	Chandigarh	0.18	0.02

1	2	3	4
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.94	NIL
27.	Delhi	0.13	0.17
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2.86	1.21
29.	Lakshadweep	0.72	0.36
30.	Mizoram	0.55	0.68
31.	Pondicherry	1.10*	0.32
TOTAL		964.81	826.98

*Figures upto August, 1985.

@Figures upto June, 1985.

Pisciculture in Andhra Pradesh

1996. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is tremendous increase in pisciculture activities in Andhra Pradesh in recent years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether in view of manifold increase in pisciculture activities Government propose to open a fisheries college in Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Plan Period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Development of Prawn Farming in Kerala

1997. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government have submitted a project for development of Prawn farming;

(b) if so, total outlay of this scheme and other details;

(c) whether the World Bank's assistance is also being sought for this purpose; and

(d) whether this project has been sanctioned ?

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

(b) Project Proposal from the Government of Kerala envisages development of about 15000 ha. of Brackish water area at a total estimated outlay of Rs. 134.72 crores.

(c) The project proposal has been posed to the World Bank.

(d) The World Bank have not yet conveyed their reaction.

[Translation]

Allocation of funds for extension of T.V. network

1998. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state ;

(a) the funds allocated in Seventh Five Year Plan for the development and extension of Television network; and

(b) the time by which high power T.V. transmitters are likely to be set up in Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Ganga Nagar districts of Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL):
 (a) A outlay of Rs. 7000 crores has been allocated to Doordarshan for its development and extension during VII Plan period.

(b) It is envisaged to set up high power TV transmitters at Kota, Barmer and Jaisalmer in Rajasthan during VII Plan period. Implementation of these projects would, however, depend on year wise phasing and priorities as may be agreed to by the Planning Commission. There is no proposal to set up high power TV transmitters in Jodhpur, Bikaner and Ganganagar districts during VII Plan period in view of constraints of financial resources.

[English]

Creation of more employment opportunities

1999. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the package programmes designed by Government, besides new package of economic policies to create more employment opportunities in the country; and

(b) number of persons proposed to be given employment opportunities as a result of these package programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b) The Seventh Five Year Plan envisages the continuance and expansion of National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP.) While the NREP and RLEGP are expected to generate 2458

million man days of additional employment, the IRDP would aim at providing assistance to around 20 million households during the Seventh Plan period.

The scheme for providing Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth has also been extended to the year 1985-16 and during that year, it would benefit 2.5 lakh educated unemployed youth.

[Translation]

Installation of TV towers in U.P. during seventh plan

2000. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the places in Uttar Pradesh where Television Towers are to be installed during the Seventh Plan period indicating the capacity of each of the television towers to be installed; and

(b) the percentage of population in Uttar Pradesh likely to get Television facility by the end of the Seventh Plan period ?

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

(a) It is envisaged to set up, subject to year-wise phasing and priorities as may be agreed to by the Planning Commission, the following TV transmitters in Uttar Pradesh during 7th Plan period :

High Power Transmitter (10KW)	Low Power Transmitter (100W)	Low Power Transmitter (2X20W)
Bareilly	Haridwar	Ranikhet
	Banda	Uttarkashi
	Ballia	Almora
	Lakhimpur	Haldwani
	Orai	Gopeshwar
	Lalitpur	Gangotri
	Puranpur	Kasauni
	Tanakpur	

(b) It is expected that TV service shall be available to about 88% of population of Uttar Pradesh at the end of VII Plan.

[English]

Applications for opening sugar factories in vidarbha (Maharashtra)

2001. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applications received so far for opening sugar factories in Vidarbha (Maharashtra) and the number of applications out of them accepted; and

(b) whether all the units will be given the benefits enjoyed by backward areas as per rules and if so, the details of these facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) Since the commencement of the Sixth Five Year Plan; 14 applications for setting up new sugar factories have been received for consideration by the Central Government from Vidarbha region (Maharashtra). Out of these, Letters of Intent/Licences have been granted in 5 cases.

(b) Yes, Sir. All units will be given the benefits enjoyed by backward areas as per rules. Also, Share Capital to the extent of 30% of the project cost will be given by the State Government to such areas instead of 25%.

Allocation of sugar to Gujarat

2002. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEK. WAD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intended to make sugar available to consumers in the open market at the rate of less than Rs. 6 per Kg ;

(b) whether Government also intended to import about 10 lakh tonnes of sugar

before September, 1983 in order to flood the market with sugar;

(c) the quantity of sugar allocated to Gujarat State for distribution through controlled channel in the open market;

(d) the quantity of sugar auctioned by Food Corporation of India in the open market; and

(e) whether the open market price of sugar has actually come down to less than Rs 6 per kg. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Imported sugar meant for free sale distribution since August, 1985 is required to be sold by the State Governments to the consumers through controlled channels in the open market at a rate of not more than Rs. 5.80 per kg. There is no such restriction in respect of indigenous sugar released for free sale.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A total quantity of 50417 tonnes of imported sugar has been allotted to Gujarat Government for distribution as freesale through controlled channels from June, 1985 to November, 1985

(d) FCI has auctioned 3.82 lakh tonnes of imported sugar in open market through auction/tenders during 1st June, 1985 to 22nd November, 1985.

(e) The open market prices of indigenous sugar which were in the range of Rs. 685/- to Rs. 800/- per quintal as on 31st July, 1985 declined to the range of Rs. 600/- to Rs. 675/- per quintal on 18th November, 1985. The freesale imported sugar distributed through controlled channels by the State Governments is selling at a price of less than Rs. 5.80 per kg.

News item "water found in pesticide bottles"

2003. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item "Water found in pesticide bottles" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 20 October, 1985; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check the adulteration of pesticides ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Yes, Sir. For aerial spraying on pyrilla this year in Uttar Pradesh, only Endosulfan 35% EC was used. Entire quantity was supplied by M/s. Hindustan Insecticides Limited. Samples from all the ten batches which were supplied were drawn and tested in the Central Insecticides Laboratory. These were found to be satisfactory.

(b) To enforce quality control on pesticides, the State Governments have adequate powers to draw samples and to take action in cases of misbranding. In fact, during the recent anti pyrilla operations, the Government of Uttar Pradesh had conducted raids during May-July, 1985 and collected samples of pesticides. Some of these were found to be substandard in their *chemical content*. Action has been taken/initiated by the State Government under the Insecticides Act, including black listing of three firms.

Drought effect on milk production in Gujarat

2004. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether drought in Gujarat has adversely affected the milk production programme in the State, and if so, details thereof; and

(b) corrective measures, programme-wise proposed by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YCGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) & (b)

The required information is being collected from the Government of Gujarat and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Applications for grant of ownership rights for DDA slum quarters

2005. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many applications were received by Delhi Development Authority (Slum) in 1984 from allottees/occupants who are residing in DDA slum quarters on rental basis for grant of ownership rights;

(b) the action taken by DDA (Slum) on the applications so far;

(c) what amount the allottees occupants have to pay for different floors for ownerships rights; and

(d) the time by which the allottees/occupants will be given the ownership rights ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) 11,036.

(b) House to house survey is being carried out for the verification of the details given in applications forms and the same is near completion. In 30 cases the lease-hold rights have already been given to the applicants.

(c) The liquidation cost differs from colony to colony and not from floor to floor.

(d) The occupants will be granted ownership rights only when the arrears of licence fee and the liquidation costs of the flats are paid.

Villages selected for development programmes

2006. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any villages have been selected in different States as model villages for all-round and intensive development;

(b) if so, the number of such villages selected in Bihar; and

(c) investments proposed for the above villages and the time scheduled drawn up for the implementation of the development programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c) There is no central or Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the Ministry of Agriculture for selection of model villages for all-round and intensive development.

[*Translation*]

Implementation of DWCFR Scheme

2007. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Development of Women

and Children in Rural Areas (DWCFR) Scheme was launched in September, 1982;

(b) if so, the names of the places where it was launched and the number of districts in each State where it is in operation at present and the expenditure incurred so far thereon;

(c) the number of children and women benefited thereby; and

(d) whether this scheme will be introduced in other districts also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A list of the districts is given in the Statement below. Government of India released Rs. 5.14 crore upto October, 1985.

(c) 94,923 women have been benefited. Information on children is not monitored.

(d) The scheme has been extended to one district in each Union Territories from current year.

Statement

List of Districts approved for the Scheme of Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCFR).

Name of the State	Name of the District approved for DWCFR
1.	2.
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Adilabad 2. Srikakulam 3. Cuddapah
2. Assam	1. Karbi Anglong 2. Dhubri
3. Bihar	1. Hazaribagh 2. Madhubani 3. Gopalganj 4. Samastipur

1	2
4. Haryana	1. Mahendergarh 2. Sirsa
5. Himachal Pradesh	1. Kangra
6. Karnataka	1. Bijapur 2. Chickamagalur
7. Kerala	1. Wynaad 2. Palghat
8. Madhya Pradesh	1. Shahdol 2. Chhindwara 3. Guna 4. Raipur
9. Maharashtra	1. Osmanabad 2. Bhandara
10. Manipur	1. Central District (Imphal, Thoubal & Bishenpur)
11. Meghalaya	1. West Khasi Hills 2. East Garo Hills
12. Orissa	1. Kalahandi 2. Bolangir 3. Dhenkanal 4. Sambalpur
13. Punjab	1. Gurdaspur 2. Bhatinda
14. Rajasthan	1. Banswara 2. Pali 3. Bhilwara 4. Alwar
15. Sikkim	1. West District
16. Tamil Nadu	1. Dharmapuri 2. Periyar
17. Tripura	1. West District
18. Uttar Pradesh	1. Basti 2. Banda 3. Sultanpur 4. Etawah 5. Deoria

1	2
19. West Bengal	1. Purulia
	2. Bankura
20. Gujarat	1. Ahmedabad
	2. Junagadh
21. Jammu & Kashmir	1. Doda
22. Nagaland	1. Kohima

[English]

Allocation of imported edible oil and sugar to States

2008. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation of imported edible oil and sugar during the current year for all States and Union Territories and the supply so far made to States and Union Territories, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the present allocation and supply of these items would not meet the demand of the States and Union Territories; and

(c) if so, steps Government propose to take to meet the demand of the States and Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Statements I & II showing the allocation of imported edible oils and sugar during the current year for all States and Union Territories and the supply made to States and Union Territories are given below.

(b) and (c) The allocation of imported edible oils is supplementary in nature and it is not intended to meet the entire demand of any State/Region. The Government of India cannot import unlimited quantity of edible oils as it would discourage our own production.

Sugar is a dual priced commodity and the allocation of State-wise monthly quota of levy sugar is not on the basis of requirement or demand received from the State Governments/Union Territories. These quantities are allotted on the basis of certain uniform norms out of the total availability of levy sugar for allocation to all the States/Union Territories.

Statement—I

Statement showing the allocation and lifting of imported edible oils made to/by States/Union Territories under the Public Distribution System during financial year 1985-86 (upto Oct. '85)

(In MTs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation	Lifting
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45700	49507
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	180	—
3.	Assam	3000	216

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	4900	816
5.	Chandigarh	320	230
6.	Delhi	10150	6727
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	225	170
8.	Gujarat	30500	25855
9.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2510	2689
10.	Haryana	4900	3666
11.	Himachal Pradesh	4860	3526
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	2450	134
13.	Kerala	23100	22867
14.	Karnataka	16500	18509
15.	Lakshadweep	95	78
16.	Madhya Pradesh	12490	5789
17.	Maharashtra	47200	58025
18.	Manipur	2510	2444
19.	Meghalaya	2305	2662
20.	Mizoram	1290	704
21.	Nagaland	1470	2340
22.	Orissa	5400	1431
23.	Pondicherry	1650	1840
24.	Punjab	7500	6725
25.	Rajasthan	3780	2281
26.	Sikkim	890	811
27.	Tripura	960	195
28.	Tamil Nadu	29800	30975
29.	Uttar Pradesh	9000	8739
30.	West Bengal	50500	41274
31.	A & N Island	60	10

Statement-II

Statement showing statewise allocation and issue of levy sugar during financial year 1985-86 (upto October, 1985).

(In Tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Allocation (April-October, 85)	Issue (April-September, 85)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	172030	*
2.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1328	1328
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2069	64070
4.	Assam	65799	
5.	Bihar	226058	183919
6.	Chandigarh	2348	*
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	358	*
8.	Delhi	49081	41866
9.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3422	*
10.	Gujarat	109983	*
11.	Haryana	41792	*
12.	Himachal Pradesh	13725	*
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	19138	15050
14.	Karnataka	120593	*
15.	Kerala	80369	*
16.	Lakshadweep	487	407
17.	Madhya Pradesh	166653	141903
18.	Maharashtra	200462	*
19.	Manipur	4604	*
20.	Meghalaya	4360	3745
21.	Mizoram	1718	1446
22.	Nagaland	2792	*
23.	Orissa	82,890	82387
24.	Pondicherry	1941	*
25.	Punjab	54279	*
26.	Rajasthan	113355	*

1	2	3	4
27.	Sikkim	466	466
28.	Tamil Nadu	152390	*
29.	Uttar Pradesh	361529	*
30.	West Bengal	174951	148519
31.	Tripura	6859	*

*These States/U.Ts. lift their quota from the factories directly. Supply to the remaining States/UTs is made by FCI.

Construction of flats/dwelling units in asian games village

2009. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of flats/dwelling units constructed in the Asian Games village indicating types, numbers and costs (cost of construction and furnishing separately);

(b) how many of the flats have been sold type, cost and price-wise;

(c) whether any Government Department, Undertaking or other public body has purchased/rented any flat or unit; and

(d) if so, the details including the names of the purchasing Departments etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) & (b) 853 dwelling units were constructed in Asian Games Village Complex, out of which 265 dwelling units have been sold. The details of dwelling units constructed and sold, types, cost etc. are given in the statement I below.

(c) & (d) 257 dwelling units have been sold to public sector undertakings and other public financial institutions as per details given in the enclosed statement II below.

Statement-I

List of Flats in Asian Games Village Complex Constructed/Sold, Type-wise with Cost Range

Sl. No.	Type	No. of flats constructed	No. of flats sold so far	Total Cost range Rupees
1.	A	65	27	10,03,300 to 11,88,900
2.	B	54	50	13,82,100 to 15,65,600
3.	C.1	34	15	11,03,800 to 11,76,700
	C.2	30	5	11,22,000 to 11,35,300
	C.3	22	2	10,87,900 to 11,49,800
4.	D.1	10	1	11,62,800
5.	D.2	10	—	11,37,200

1	2	3	4	5
6.	E.1	40	10	10,98,100 to 11,27,000
7.	E.2	40	—	10,75,000 to 10,84,300
8.	F.1	48	11	9,57,100
9.	F.2	48	12	7,20,000
10.	F.3 (i) & (ii)	48	8	10,72,800 to 10,74,800
11.	G.1	20	10	9,12,600
12.	G.2	20	6	7,24,900
13.	G.3	20	—	10,39,100 to 10,44,800
14.	(a) P.1	17	17	6,68,900
	(b) P.2	17	10	9,02,000
15.	(a) P.3	17	10	7,67,500
	(b) P.4	17	1	7,80,000
16.	(a) P.5	17	—	10,63,400
	(b) P.6	17	—	10,87,800
17.	Q.1.Q.2	12	10	9,62,200
18.	Q.3.Q.4	12	10	8,14,000 to 8,34,800
19.	Q.5.Q.6	12	3	10,87,800 to 11,07,600
20.	R.1	8	7	9,23,000 to 9,09,300
21.	R.2	8	7	11,80,700 to 12,41,200
22.	R.3	8	8	13,71,500 to 13,91,700
23.	R.4	8	4	7,29,800
24.	R.5	8	8	10,33,300
25.	R.6	8	6	7,61,300
26.	R.7	8	—	10,34,400
27.	S.1	50	3	8,67,400
28.	S.2	50	2	8,87,200
29.	S.3	50	2	11,56,000
		<u>853</u>	<u>265</u>	

Statement-II

List of Public Sector Undertakings/Financial Institution who have been Allotted Flats in Asiad so for.

Sl. No.	Name of Undertaking/Financial Institution	No. of flats allotted.
1.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	26
2.	Electronic Trade and Technology Development Corporation.	3
3.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	10
4.	Modern Food Industries	2
5.	Indian Railway Const. Company.	20
6.	State Trading Corporation of India	8
7.	Food Corporation of India	9
8.	Projects & Equipments Corp, of India	1
9.	Central Bank of India	4
10.	National Hydro Electric Power Corp. Ltd.	2
11.	Rail India Technical & Economic Services	10
12.	Telecommunication consultant services India	7
13.	Oil India Ltd.	4
14.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	7
15.	United Bank of India	4
16.	Rural Electrification Crop. L'd.	3
17.	Trade Fair Authority of India	4
18.	National Insurance Company	1
19.	Oriental Insurance Company	2
20.	Unit Trust of India	1
21.	Oil & Natural Gas Commission	15
22.	Hindustan Petroleum Corp.	2
23.	C.M.C. Ltd.	9
24.	Industrial Development Bank of India	4
25.	Indian Telephone Industries	3
26.	National Bank for Agricultural & Rural Development	2
27.	Braithwaite & Company	2
28.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn.	3
29.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	4
30.	R&D Organisation, Ministry of Defence	6
31.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	1
32.	Engineers (I) Ltd.	3
33.	National Thermal Power Corp. Ltd.	15

1	2	3
34.	United India Insurance Co.	2
35.	Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India	11
36.	Joint Plant Committee	1
37.	Indian Airlines	3
38.	Indian Tourism Development Corporation.	4
39.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	4
40.	Andhra Bank	1
41.	Gas Authority of India	9
42.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corp.	1
43.	Federation of India Export Orgn.	2
44.	National Mineral Development Corp.	1
45.	Housing & Urban Development Corporation	18
46.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	1
47.	Punjab National Bank.	2
		257

Procurement of paddy in Punjab by F.C.I.

2010. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has ceased or slowed down its procurement of paddy in Punjab;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the target for procurement fixed for Punjab; and

(d) the progress achieved by 31 October, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) No, Sir. As on 26-11-85, the F.C.I. had procured 18.1 lakh tonnes of paddy in Punjab.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No target has been fixed.

(d) As on 31st October, 1985, 6.89 lakh tonnes of paddy had been procured by the FCI in Punjab.

Setting-up of a radio station at Idukki in Kerala

2011. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a radio station at Idukki in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it will be ready ?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to set up a F.M. radio station with 2 X 3 KW FM transmitter, Multipurpose studio etc. at Idukki during the 7th Plan (1985-90) period.

Land bank scheme of HUDCO for Urban shelterless people

2012. SHRI V. TULSTRAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Housing and Urban Development Corporation evolved a land

bank schemes for the benefit of the Urban shelterless people;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes and the States where this scheme will be taken up on experimental basis;

(c) the areas selected under the scheme in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Question do not arise.

Loaning operations of HUDCO

2013. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government foresee a more positive role for the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) in the housing finance sector and are likely to announce certain set of new decisions on the subjects ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are also contemplating to revise the ceilings, norms and improvements in the procedure of loaning operations of HUDCO;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any Committee has been set up to review this matter; if so, the details of the report submitted by this Committee and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) During the Seventh Plan period, HUDCO tentatively proposes to sanction schemes Worth Rs. 1845 crores.

(c) to (e) The Government has already set up a Working Group to examine the existing pattern of financing of HUDCO.

The terms of reference of the Group include *inter alia* the question of revision of ceiling costs and procedure of loaning operation. The Group has submitted its report. It requires detailed examination of various factors.

Loss to sugar mills on levy sugar taken over by Government

2014. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government takes over 65 per cent of the sugar produced by the sugar mills at prices related to the minimum support price for sugarcane;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the sugar mills, particularly those in the north, are compelled by the State Governments to pay to the cane growers prices much higher than the minimum support prices for cane; and

(c) whether under this arrangement sugar mills lose heavily on the supply of sugar to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) Yes, Sir, under the present policy of partial control on sugar, a specified percentage of the total production of each sugar mill is procured by the Government as levy at ex-factory prices determined by taking into account, *inter-alia*, the statutory minimum price of sugarcane. The ratio of levy sugar to free sale sugar fixed for the current season 1985-86 is 55 : 45.

(b) and (c) The sugar mills generally pay sugarcane prices at State Advised Prices which is higher than the statutory minimum fixed for them. They are, however, expected to recover the higher sugarcane price paid by them, from higher sugar prices realised on free sale sugar.

Training of rural youths under the trysem scheme

2015. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps proposed to be taken to strengthening of training infrastructure of Central and State institutions and also that of voluntary organisations which have been selected to train rural youth under the Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment Scheme during the Seventh Five Year Plan, particularly in the year 1985-86;

(b) the total number of youths sought to be trained under the scheme during the current year;

(c) the specific trades in which they are proposed to be trained; and

(d) the nature of the new schemes drawn up to ensure employment to the trained youth ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Provision is already available for Central assistance to strengthen existing training infrastructure. In addition, a proposal to establish composite rural training and technology centres is under consideration of the Government.

(b) A minimum of 2,00,560 rural youth are sought to be trained in 1985-86.

(c) Trades have to be identified at district and sub-district levels and they are not earmarked centrally.

(d) Efforts are being made to open employment avenues for rural youth trained under TRYSEM in the field of maintenance of community assets.

[Translation]

Collection of black money in sugar production

2016. DR. A.K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the allegation of collection of black money to the tune of 5 per

cent of the total value of sugar production by adopting unfair means, such as issue of fake receipts, under-weighing sugarcane, under payments, supplying poor quality sugar to the public distribution system by diverting superior quality sugar for sale in the open market, etc. by sugar producers, distributors and dealers;

(b) if so, how much this 5 per cent of the total value of sugar production works out and the facts in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken to check these malpractices during the current sugar season ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) The National Institute of Public Finance & Policy have pointed out in their Report on 'Aspects of Black Economy in India' that sugar industry is one of the sectors generating black money.

(b) and (c) Copies of the Report of the National Institute of Public Finance & Policy have been set to the Members of Parliament and also released to the press to invite public debate on the recommendations made therein. The suggestions received will be helpful in formulating a long term fiscal policy. All possible measures to prevent tax evasion, including administrative, legislative and institutional are being taken by the Government.

[English]

Fall in price of coconut, copra and coconut oil

2017. SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to heavy imports of coconut, copra and coconut oil, their prices have suddenly slumped;

(b) the main considerations that weighed with the Government to resort to such heavy imports;

(c) whether Government are thinking of fixing some floor price for coconut to rehabilitate the coconut growers; and

(d) if so, details thereof and if not, reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) No, Sir, Coconut, copra and coconut oil are not being imported. However, exporters of fatty acids have the facility of importing negligible quantities of coconut oil under the Replenishment scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) A suggestion in this regard is under consideration of Government.

Installation of TV relay centres at Penukonda and Kadiri AP

2018. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to install television centre transmitters in places of cultural, historical and industrial importance; and

(b) whether Government propose to establish television relay centres at Penukonda and Kadiri in Anantapur district being places of historical and religious importance in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) Places of cultural, historical and industrial importance are given due priority along with the coverage needs of the people while deciding locations of TV transmitters in the country.

(b) No, Sir. A high power TV transmitter envisaged to be set up in Anantpur district during VII Plan period is expected to provide TV service to almost entire district including Penukonda and Kadiri subject to terrain conditions.

Dryland farming

2019. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) total amount earmarked for dry-land farming during Seventh Plan, State-wise;

(b) various schemes worked out by Government to preserve the land moisture; and

(c) whether any committee was set up to survey dry-land areas and if so, findings of the committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) A sum of Rs. 120 crore as Central share has been earmarked for the implementation of National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture during the Seventh Plan. Detailed proposals are still awaited from the State Governments and the funds will be released on receipt of the proposals.

(b) The following Centrally/World Bank assisted schemes are in operation or being worked out to conserve land moisture :—

- (i) World Bank assisted Pilot Projects for Watershed Development in Rainfed areas in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra,
- (ii) Central Sector Pilot Project on Propagation of Water Conservation/Harvesting Technology in dry farming areas in 15 States at a total cost of Rs. 5.00 crore.
- (iii) National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture in 11 States.
- (iv) World Bank Kandi Watershed and Area Development Project in Punjab.

(c) A Task Force was set up in 1977 to identify problems of the semi-arid/rainfed areas and suggest policy approach and strategy for development of these areas and to indicate priorities and programmes for different agro climatic regions. The

Recommendations *inter alia* were development of dry land farming on watershed basis.

Coverage by AIR

2020. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to cover more areas in the country by All India Radio;

(b) if so, the percentage of areas in different States covered by All India Radio by the end of the Sixth Plan; and

(c) percentage of area in Madhya Pradesh covered by All India Radio during that period ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are given in the statement below.

(c) After the completion of 6th Plan Schemes, radio coverage will be available to 92% of the population and 89% of the area of the State of Madhya Pradesh.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State/U. Territory	Percentage of coverage after completion of the 6th Plan projects	
		Area	Population
1. States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93	95
2.	Assam	87	86
3.	Bihar	99	99
4.	Gujarat	98	98
5.	Haryana	96	97
6.	Himachal Pradesh	45	75
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	30	85
8.	Karnataka	92	92
9.	Kerala	80	85
10.	Madhya Pradesh	89	92
11.	Maharashtra	97	97
12.	Manipur	99	99
13.	Meghalaya	96	96
14.	Nagaland	95	95
15.	Orissa	80	88
16.	Punjab	97	97
17.	Rajasthan	81	94
18.	Sikkim	70	80
19.	Tamil Nadu	96	97
20.	Tripura	95	96
21.	Uttar Pradesh	87	96

1	2	3	4
22.	West Bengal	99	99
II. Union Territories			
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	80	80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	98	98
3.	Chandigarh	99	99
4.	Dadra, Nagar & Haveli	99	99
..	Delhi	99	99
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	99	99
7.	Laccadive & Minicoy Islands	99	99
8.	Mizoram	82	82
9.	Pondicherry	92	92
National Coverage		86	92

National level Agricultural credit relief fund

2021. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a national level agricultural credit relief fund;

(b) if so, whether the proposal is expected to be implemented during the current financial year; and

(c) if so, the steps taken so far to implement the proposal ?

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

(b) No time frame can be indicated at present.

(c) The proposal has been referred to the various concerned Ministries for their comments/views.

Recovery of overdues in cooperative credit institutions in the country

2022. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there are more than 1600 crore rupees overdues in various cooperative credit institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such defaulters which have drawn overdues; and

(c) action being taken for the speedy recovery of overdues in such Cooperatives?

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

(b) There are about 94,000 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and 1,840 Primary State Land Development Banks/Branches in the country, through which cooperative credit institutions disburse agricultural loans to farmers and to which the overdues estimated at about Rs. 1600 crores relate. The details of the individual defaulters are maintained by the Cooperative Institutions concerned, and these are not available with the Central Government.

(c) The State Government/Cooperative Institutions concerned have been regularly advised to improve the recovery position. The position was reviewed at a Conference of State Secretaries/Ministers In charge of Cooperation in the States, held in New Delhi in October 1985. The State Governments were urged upon to identify wilful defaulters on priority basis and to take action against them systematically for the recovery of overdues.

Fire in Fertilizer Plant at Talcher

2023. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a fire accident in the Fertilizer plant at Talcher in Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the amount of loss caused thereby; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the persons responsible and also to ensure non-recurrence of such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There was naphtha overflow from one

of the storage tanks. This naphtha caught fire in the drains outside the plant battery limits and the fire spread to the 'Ash-Pond' Naphtha valued at Rs 1.04 lakhs was lost due to overflow. There was no damage to plant and equipment; however, a villager who was in the vicinity of the drain, suffered burn injuries and died.

(c) Based on a preliminary finding, the 'Shift' Incharge at the Naphtha tank site has been suspended and 'charge sheets' have been issued to Chief Engineer/Additional Chief Engineer. A High Power Committee has also been appointed to go into the incident.

[Translation]

Setting up of TV Transmitters

2024. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) details of the television transmitters set up in various States, district-wise; and

(b) whether all the districts of Bihar have been covered under television network ?

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

(b) No, Sir. However, with the implementation of projects envisaged to be undertaken during VII Plan period, TV service is expected to be available to about 85% of population of Bihar.

Statement

S. No	State/Union Territory	District
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Assam	
	(i) Gauhati*	Kamrup

1	2	3	4
	(ii)	Tezpur	Darrang
	(iii)	Dibrugarh	Dibrugarh
	(iv)	Silchar	Cachar
2.		Andhra Pradesh	
	(i)	Hyderabad*	Hyderabad
	(ii)	Kakinada	East Godavari
	(iii)	Vijayawada*	Krishna
	(iv)	Triupati	Chittoor
	(v)	Nellore	Nellore
	(vi)	Cuddapah	Cuddapah
	(vii)	Karimnagar	Karimnagar
	(viii)	Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam
	(ix)	Nizamabad	Nizamabad
	(x)	Warangal	Warangal
	(xi)	Rajamundry	East Godavari
	(xii)	Kurnool	Kurnool
	(xiii)	Anantapur	Anantapur
	(xiv)	Adoni	Kurnool
	(x)	Mehboobnagar	Mehboobnagar
3.		Bihar	
	(i)	Muzaffarpur*	Muzaffarpur
	(ii)	Patna*	Patna
	(iii)	Gaya	Gaya
	(iv)	Munger	Munger
	(v)	Dhanbad	Dhanbad
	(vi)	Jamshedpur	Jamshedpur
	(vii)	Purnea	Purnea
	(viii)	Ranchi*	Ranchi
	(ix)	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur
4.		Gujarat	
	(i)	Ahmedabad*	Ahmedabad
	(ii)	Vadodra	Vadodra
	(iii)	Surat	Surat
	(iv)	Bhavanagar	Bhavanagar
	(v)	Patan	Mehsana
	(vi)	Rajkot*	Rajkot
	(vii)	Bharuch	Bharuch
	(viii)	Navasari	Valsad
	(ix)	Dwarka*	Jamnagar

1	2	3	4
5.	Haryana		
	(i) Hissar		Hissar
	(ii) Bhiwani		Bhiwani
6.	Himachal Pradesh :		
	(i) Simla		Simla
	(ii) Kulu		Kulu
	(iii) Kasauli*		Solan
7.	Jammu & Kashmir		
	(i) Srinagar*		Srinagar
	(ii) Jammu		Jammu
	(iii) Kargil		Kargil
	(iv) Leh		Leh
8.	Karnataka		
	(i) Gulbarga*		Gulbarga
	(ii) Bangalore*		Bangalore
	(iii) Mangalore		Dakshin Kannad
	(iv) Devan gere		Chitradurga
	(v) Bhadravati		Shimoga
	(vi) Bijapur		Bijapur
	(vii) Bellary		Bellary
	(viii) Gadag Betgari		Dharwad
	(ix) Raichur		Raichur
	(x) Dharwad		Dharwad
	(xi) Mysore		Mysore
	(xii) Belgaum		Belgaum
	(xiii) Hospet		Bellary
9.	Kerala		
	(i) Trivandrum*		Trivandrum
	(ii) Calicut		Kozhidede
	(iii) Cochin*		Ernakulam
	(iv) Cannanore		Cannanore
	(v) Palghat		Palghat
10.	Madhya Pradesh		
	(i) Raipur*		Raipur
	(ii) Bhopal*		Bhopal
	(iii) Indore*		Indore
	(iv) Gwalior		Gwalior
	(v) Jabalpur		Jabalpur
	(vi) Bilaspur		Bilaspur
	(vii) Sagar		Sagar

1

2

3

4

(viii)	Rewa	Rewa
(ix)	Ratlam	Ratlam
(x)	Murwara	Jabalpur
(xi)	Burhanpur	East Nimar
(xii)	Kerwa	Bilaspur
(xiii)	Khandwa	East Nimar

11.

Maharashtra

(i)	Bombay*	Bombay
(ii)	Pune*	Pune
(iii)	Nagpur*	Nagpur
(iv)	Akola	Akola
(v)	Nasik	Nasik
(vi)	Kolhapur	Kolhapur
(vii)	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
(viii)	Jalna	Aurangabad
(ix)	Aurangabad	Aurangabad
(x)	Dhule	Dhule
(xi)	Latur	Latur
(xii)	Amravati	Amravati
(xiii)	Solapur	Solapur
(xiv)	Parbhani	Parbhani
(xv)	Chandrapur	Chandrapur
(xvi)	Nanded	Nanded
(xvii)	Jalgaon	Jalgaon
(xviii)	Gondiya	Bhandara
(xix)	Sangli	Sangli
(xx)	Malegaon	Nasik
(xxi)	Bhusawal	Jalgaon

12.

Manipur

(i)	Imphal	Maipur Central
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13.

Meghalaya

(i)	Shillong	East Khasi Hills
(ii)	Tura	West Garo Hills

14.

Nagaland

(i)	Kohima	Kohima
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15.

Orissa

(i)	Sambalpur*	Sambalpur
(ii)	Cuttack*	Cuttack
(iii)	Berhampur	Ganjam

1	2	3	4
	(iv) Rourkela		Sundargarh
	(v) Koraput		Koraput
16.	Punjab		
	(i) Amritsar*		Amritsar
	(ii) Jalandhar*		Jalandhar
	(iii) Bhatinda*		Bhatinda
	(iv) Pathankot		Gurdaspur
17.	Rajasthan		
	(i) Jaipur*		Jaipur
	(ii) Suranganar		Ganganagar
	(iii) Ganganagar		Ganganagar
	(iv) Jodhpur		Jodhpur
	(v) Udaipur		Udaipur
	(vi) Kota		Kota
	(vii) Alwar		Alwar
	(viii) Khetri		Jhunjhunu
	(ix) Bikaner		Bikaner
	(x) Bhilwara		Bhilwara
	(xi) Ajmer		Ajmer
	(xii) Jaisalmer		Jaisalmer
	(xiii) Barmer		Barmer
18.	Sikkim		
	(i) Gangtok		East District
19.	Tamilnadu		
	(i) Madras*		Madras
	(ii) Tiruchirapalli		Tiruchirapalli
	(iii) Vellore		North Arcot
	(iv) Salem		Salem
	(v) Kodaikanal*		Madurai
	(vi) Coimbatore		Coimbatore
	(vii) Kumbakonam		Thanjavur
	(viii) Neyveli		South Arcot
20.	Tripura		
	(i) Agartala		West Tripura
21.	Uttar Pradesh		
	(i) Lucknow*		Lucknow
	(ii) Mussoorie*		Dehradun
	(iii) Kanpur*		Kanpur

1	2	3	4
	(iv) Deoria		Deoria
	(v) Allahabad*		Allahabad
	(vi) Shahjahanpur		Shahjahanpur
	(vii) Sultanpur		Sultanpur
	(viii) Rai-Bareilly		Rai-Bareilly
	(ix) Bareilly		Bareilly
	(x) Agra*		Agra
	(xi) Jhansi		Jhansi
	(xii) Nainital		Nainital
	(xiii) Gorakhpur*		Gorakhpur
	(xiv) Varanasi		Varanasi
	(xv) Rampur		Rampur
	(xvi) Farukhabad		Farukhabad
	(xvii) Faizabad		Faizabad
	(xviii) Etawah		Etawah
	(xix) Aligarh		Aligarh
	(xx) Muradabad		Muradabad
	(xxi) Pauri		Garhwal
	(xxii) Behraich		Behraich
	(xxiii) Sambhal		Ahmedabad
	(xxiv) Pithoragarh		Pithoragarh
22.	West Bengal		
	(i) Calcutta*		Calcutta
	(ii) Malda		Malda
	(iii) Asansol*		Bardhaman
	(iv) Kharagpur		Medinipur
	(v) Bardhaman		Bardhaman
	(vi) Balurghat		West Dinajpur
	(vii) Shantiniketan		Birbhum
	(viii) Murshidabad*		Murshidabad
	(ix) Kurseong		Darjeeling
Union Territories			
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands		
	(i) Port-Blair		Andamans
	(ii) Car Nicobar		Nicobars
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		
	(i) Itanagarh		Lower Subansiri
3.	Delhi		
	(i) Delhi*		Delhi

1	2	3	4
4.	Goa, Daman and Diu		
	(i) Panaji*	Goa	
5.	Mizoram		
	(i) Aizawal	Aizawal	
6.	Pondicherry		
	(i) Pondicherry	Pondicherry	

* indicates High Power (10KW/1KW) transmitters and the rest are low power transmitters.

[English]

Assistance to Fishermen

2025. SHRIMATI USHA CHOU-DHARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take measures for alleviating the condition of fishermen;

(b) whether it is also proposed to improve the technology and technique of fishing; and

(c) what are the steps taken and proposed to be taken for excise duty concessions and financial assistance to the fishermen ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The fishermen are assisted by the States/Union territories through schemes of subsidy and loan for acquisition of fishing boats, nylon yarn, gear and fishery requisites. Government of India have introduced a scheme for subsidising the Group Accident Insurance Premium for Active Fishermen who are members of Cooperative Societies/Federations/Welfare Organisation. National Welfare Fund for Fishermen is also under implementation to provide basic civic amenities such as drinking water, medical and welfare facilities, education, housing, old-age pension etc. An International

Regional Project FAO/UNDP, Bay of Bengal Programme at Madras has developed improved types of boats and gear for raising fish production in the small scale sector. Government have taken steps for introduction of improved Beach Landing Craft for the small scale fishermen. It is also proposed to mechanise 12,500 traditional craft during VII Plan. A scheme for extending the concession of excise duty levied on HSD Oil to all types of fishing boats is under consideration of the Government.

World Bank assistance for Karnataka's sheep project

2026. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka State had submitted Rs. 3.90 crore sheep Project to Centre for seeking World Bank loan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The Government of Karnataka has submitted in September, 1985 the revised proposal on Sheep Development in 9 districts of Karnataka seeking external assistance. The total estimated cost envisaged in the proposal is Rs. 30.75 crores. It is under examination in this Department.

Import of Edible Oils

2027. SHRIMATI PATEL ROMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the

Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES
be pleased to state :

(a) the CIF prices at which India got various kinds of edible oils and at what prices they have sold to consumers;

(b) the reasons for high differences between CIF prices and selling prices;

(c) the agencies allowed to import oils;

(d) whether in view of the vast idle crushing capacity of the oil industry it would be profitable to import seeds; if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) the figures in tonnage and ad valorem for each year of import during last three years and proposed import for next year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) The purchase price of edible oils differ from contract, shipment period to shipment period, from oil to oil source-wise. The approximate average cost and freight prices of edible oils for the financial year 1984-85 is as under :

Oil	Average C&F price (Rs. PMT) Provisional
SBO (Soyabean oil)	8406
NPO (Neutralised Palm)	8129
RSO (Rapeseed Oil)	8205
PO (Palm Oil)	7855
PL (Palmolein)	8233
SFSO (Sunflower seed oil)	7268

The Government of India have fixed the issue price of imported edible oils for Public Distribution System as follows :

	From 24.5.84 (Per MT)	From 15.11.85 (Per MT)
In bulk	Rs. 8,000/—	Rs. 9,000/—
In tins	Rs. 9,500/—	Rs. 10,500/—

State Governments issued imported edible oils to consumers at different rates depending upon local taxes and other overhead charges.

(b) During financial year 1984-85, there was not much of difference between the purchase price and issue price to State Governments under Public Distribution System.

(c) At present, State Trading Corporation of India is the only importing agency for edible oils.

(d) No, Sir. 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. Thus, in case crushing of oilseeds is commenced, the activity will have to be covered by licensing. Allowing import of oilseeds will thus mean granting licences 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 con-

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

- (e) The edible oils imported during the last three financial years are as under :

Financial year	Qty. imported (in lakh tonnes)	Value (Rs. in crores)
1982-83	9.80	418.00
1983-84	14.09	846.00
1984-85	15.85	1309.00

The quantum of edible oil to be imported in a particular year depends upon the availability of indigenous oils, likely demand of edible oils, availability of foreign exchange and other related factors.

Recognition of Coconut as Oilseed

2028. SHRI T. BASHEER :
SHRI P. A. ANTHONY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether coconut is categorised as an oilseed in the Seventh Plan documents;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government of Kerala have suggested recognition of coconut as an oilseed; and

(d) if so, steps Government have taken in this regard ?

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

(b) Coconut is a plantation crop of oil bearing palms and only a small part of its production is being used as edible oil.

(c) and (d) No formal proposal has been received from Government of Kerala for treating coconut as oilseed. However, the Government have been providing following subsidies for coconut development.

(i) Under area expansion programme Rs. 3000/ per hectare to coconut growers whose holdings are less than 2 hectare;

(ii) for removal of root wilt affected palms Rs. 75/- for each diseased palm cut and removed; (iii) under rejuvenation programme 50% subsidy on cost of hybrid planting material and other inputs; and (iv) subsidy, limited to Rs. 1000/- for pumpsets.

Poverty alleviation programme for rural people

2029. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given greater importance in Seventh Plan on alleviation of poverty of the rural people;

(b) if so, the schemes proposed to be implemented under various rural development programme;

(c) whether Government propose to allocate additional amount to the backward State like Orissa for implementing various poverty alleviation programmes; and

(d) if so, the criteria fixed for allocating funds for implementing such programmes in the Seventh Plan ?

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

(b) The major rural development programmes will continue to be the same viz,

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP).

(c) & (d) The outlays under IRDP will be based on the principle of selectivity related to incidence of poverty in different States. For the first two years, however, 50% of the allocation will be made on the basis of uniformity related to number of blocks as in the Sixth Plan and 50% on the basis of incidence of poverty. From third year onwards, the allocation would be based entirely on the incidence of poverty. Under NREP and RLEGP also, the formula for allocation of resources among the States which provided for 25% weightage to incidence of poverty and 75% to the population of agriculture labourers and marginal farmers in the Sixth Plan will be changed to provide equal weightage to those from 1986-87 onwards. Statewise allocations of Central Sector outlays, including those for Orissa, will be made on the basis of the different norms given above.

Review of Contract Labour Act, 1970 and Interstate Migrant Workman Act, 1979

2030. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of experience gained, Government will consider the desirability of reviewing the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and the Inter-State Migrant Workman Act, 1979 (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 bring the legal loopholes in their implementation; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the steps contemplated by Government in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) & (b) Government is already seized of the problems relating to contract labourers and amendments to the

Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, are under consideration. There is no proposal to review the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, at present.

Development of Horticulture Estates and Agricultural Refineries

2031. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the suggestions made by Director General of International Rice Research Institute, Manila for development of Horticulture Estates and Agricultural Refineries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) & (b) Director-General of International Rice Research Institute suggested in one of his recent addresses in India development of Horticulture Estates and Agricultural Refineries. No formal proposal in this regard has been received.

[Translation]

Construction of Market and Cinema Hall by D.D.A. in Motia Khan

2032. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2150 on 8 April, 1985 regarding construction of Market and Cinema Hall by DDA in Motia Khan and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the DDA has not yet started the construction work of market, cinema, hotel and post and telegraph office, etc. proposed to be built in Motia Khan whereas this scheme is 5-6 year old; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in these construction works and the time by

which the work on the entire scheme is likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Construction of market, cinema, hotel and other similar activities is part of development of large area for group housing. Delhi Development Authority has already prepared plans of group housing and the scheme is being implemented.

(b) The work of execution will be started after the plans are approved by Delhi Urban Art Commission.

[English]

Construction work done by CPWD in Calcutta and Delhi

2033. **SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state total value of each type of construction work done by the C.P.W.D. in Calcutta and Delhi during the period 1982-83 to 1985-86 (upto September 1985) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Applications for loans/grants from sugar factories

2034. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) how many applications for loans/Grants were received from sugar factories for loan for modernisation/rehabilitation loan for sugarcane development and grants for research, during 1983, 1984 and 1985 till date, separately;

(b) how many applications have since been disposed of with names of the factories and the amounts sanctioned to them; and

(c) the time by which the backlog will be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The details of applications received for assistance from Sugar Development Fund are as follows :

Year	Modernisation/Rehabilitation	Sugarcane Development	Grants-in-aid for Research
1983	7	3	2
1984	14	36	1
1985	2	52	1

(b) & (c) Loans for modernisation/rehabilitation of sugar undertakings are admissible to such of the sugar undertakings as are approved by the specified financial institutions under the Sugar Development Fund Rules. Out of a total of 23 applications received during the last 3 years, applications from 21 sugar undertakings had not been approved by the financial institutions. These were, therefore returned to the respective sugar undertakings. Two applications have been recommended by the Standing Committee for financial assistance which are under process.

Central Government has received a total number of 91 applications for assistance for purpose of sugarcane development. Out of these, 15 applications were found incomplete and returned to the respective sugar undertakings for re-submission.

The applications received for grants-in-aid were found ineligible by the Development Council for Sugar Industry.

The disbursement of the loans from Sugar Development Fund has been delayed for want of finalisation of agreements with the State Governments/sugar undertakings for purposes of Sugarcane Development and between the financial institutions and sugar undertakings on the one hand and

the Central Government on the other hand in regard to the loans for modernisation/rehabilitation. The Sugar Development Fund Rules have been amended recently. The disposal of the loan applications is expected to be speeded up.

Allocation of essential commodities to Orissa

2035. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the monthly allocation sought by Orissa Government for wheat, rice, sugar and edible oils for each month from January, 1984 to January, 1985;

(b) the quota of the said items allocated by Union Government for each of these months; and

(c) the actual quantities of the said items lifted by Orissa Government during each of these months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) to (c) A statement indicating monthly demand, allotment and offtake of wheat, rice, sugar and edible oils during the period January, 1984 to January, 1985, is given below.

Statement

Statement indicating Demand, Allotment and Offtake of wheat, rice, sugar and edible oils in respect of Orissa during the period January 1984 to January 1985.

(In '000 tonnes)

Month	DEMAND			ALLOTMENT			OFFTAKE				
	Wheat	Rice	Edible Oils	Wheat	Rice	Sugar	Edible Oils**	Wheat	Rice	Sugar	Edible Oils
1984											
January	35.0	5.0	5.0	27.1	5.0	11.582	3.0	12.5	1.8	11.113	Nil
February	35.0	15.0	5.0	27.1	5.0	11.582	3.2	17.3	2.9	11.555	1.12
March	30.0	15.0	5.0	27.1	5.0	11.582	3.3	17.5	3.0	11.325	2.00
April	30.0	15.0	5.0	27.1	5.0	11.577	3.6	14.3	3.0	11.489	2.76
May	30.0	15.0	5.0	27.1	5.0	11.577	3.3	15.8	4.1	12.739	2.74
June	30.0	15.0	5.0	27.1	5.0	11.577	3.3	14.7	4.5	10.535	3.30
July	30.0	15.0	5.0	27.1	5.0	11.582	3.3	21.2	5.6	11.455	3.50
August	30.0	30.0	5.0	41.65	6.0	11.582	3.5	25.3	7.8	11.576	3.37
September	34.1	30.0	5.0	41.65	8.0	13.433	3.5	27.7	2.7	12.833	0.65
October	48.65	15.0	5.0	41.65	8.0	11.582	3.5	16.7	2.0	11.624	0.69
November	41.65	8.0	5.0	41.65	8.0	11.582	3.0	23.9	1.0	9.987	Nil
December	73.65	50.0	5.0	46.65	8.0	11.583	2.5	21.8	4.5	12.483	0.61
1985											
January	73.65	50.0	5.0	46.65	8.0	11.583	2.0	25.3	4.4	12.017	Nil

*Allotment of suggr is not based on demands but on certain uniform norms.

**Does not include allocation under scheme of small packs.

Storage and transit losses of F.C.I.

2036. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise region-wise storage and transit losses, separately, in Food Corporation of India since 1981 onwards alongwith its value in rupees and measures taken to control the same;

(b) the year-wise cost of handling of foodgrains per quintal since 1981 onwards;

(c) the year-wise cost of payment of salary to the staff of Food Corporation of India since 1981; and

(d) the year-wise cost of administrative expenses in FCI other than salary to the Staff since 1981 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) The year-wise/region-wise details of transit and storage losses suffered by Food Corporation of India in handling wheat, rice and paddy (in terms of rice) during the years 1981-82 to 1984-85 both in terms of quantity and value are given in the Statement below. The Corporation has taken a number of steps to minimise these losses. These include 100% weighment both at the time of receipt and issue, reduction in the size of packing, progressive use of machine stitching, surprise checks by squads at loading and unloading points, reduction in movement in open wagons, appropriate disciplinary action against the guilty Food Corporation of India officers, better preservation and scientific storage of stocks etc.

(b) The year-wise cost of handling of foodgrains per quintal during the years 1981-82 to 1984-85 has been as under :

(Rate : Rs. Quintal)

(i) Procurement Incidentals

Handling Cost	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (RE)
(a) Wheat	22.32	24.28	24.17	28.09
(b) Rice	9.54	9.94	11.11	17.57

(ii) Distribution Cost

	37.87	43.91	46.87	48.34
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(iii) Cost of carrying buffer stock

	41.78	42.23	40.71	43.82
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(c) The year-wise expenditure on salary including provident fund contribution, welfare expenses and overtime allowance of the staff of the Food Corporation of India since 1981-82 to 1984-85 has been as under :

	(Rs./Crores)
1981-82	92.58
1982-83	107.98
1983-84	123.81
1984-85	150.75

(d) The other administrative expenses of Food Corporation of India for the years 1981-82 to 1984-85 were as under :

	(Rs./Crores)
1981-82	11.33
1982-83	12.02
1983-84	12.55
1984-85	15.31

Statement
Statement showing regionwise transit shortages and storage shortages in wheat, rice and paddy (in terms of rice) for the years 1981-82 to 1984-85.

Quantity in M.T.
 Value in Rs./Lakhs

Region	Transit Shortages										Storage Shortages							
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85		
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
J & K	12638	215.33	11018	202.47	11883	237.60	9959	213.25	(-)	40	(-)	0.17	336	6.55	1035	22.27	132	3.25
Punjab	82	1.51	2864	60.26	316	7.02	2467	65.39	167156	3118.86	138441	2889.09	103100	2350.50	98617	2146.40		
Haryana	145	2.50	2751	55.68	1117	22.14	2626	64.73	2234	47.03	2298	52.91	462	27.13	3868	-46.48		
U.P.	17658	299.02	36241	648.76	17574	339.42	12417	253.98	-414	-2.42	6273	128.71	11019	227.82	5922	154.81		
Delhi	20461	349.49	25717	470.82	17171	345.25	13431	269.88	153	4.86	-1866	-33.44	-151	-2.36	990	21.50		
Rajasthan	2501	41.73	10158	182.31	8852	166.37	6009	124.02	143	3.10	861	16.25	2663	55.94	788	18.05		
Himachal Pradesh	78	1.36	113	2.18	103	2.16	8	0.19	-145	-2.41	8	0.21	83	1.78	36	0.95		
Andhra Pradesh	15553	268.59	14103	267.98	13042	266.39	20015	440.91	1901	32.73	10662	197.95	13318	282.09	11976	278.06		
Tamil Nadu	12693	215.36	9396	167.39	14251	298.88	16749	361.59	20711	361.73	1474	25.78	3879	76.13	3488	80.99		
Karnataka	12078	219.41	9021	169.14	13424	271.70	14692	309.20	548	11.00	1343	26.23	3016	63.39	1702	39.51		
Kerala	16157	292.46	13526	275.25	22069	506.93	22225	536.88	12748	232.67	11290	232.23	12447	285.05	2422	66.06		
PO Madras	4901	-80.74	-3007	-53.16	-3276	-63.22	-42	-1.13	-140	-2.37	-291	-5.98	-1598	-27.71	40	0.33		
PO Vizag	641	12.47	-1306	-26.61	-1204	-22.23	-274	-5.26	-1687	-26.35	739	12.75	2373	41.70	488	8.55		
Madhya Pradesh	18856	320.91	18026	327.52	26334	506.88	17186	341.98	11164	196.81	11453	223.70	13581	260.06	10010	230.15		
Maharashtra	44545	810.68	32575	613.71	42803	837.00	30953	628.79	7786	118.25	8306	170.50	0953	90.15	3853	87.61		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Gujarat	8391	144.47	8253	150.53	8785	168.69	7166	147.44	1047	19.51	1509	29.79	2205	44.91	1653	32.56	
PO Kandla	-104	-1.28	-11340	-194.66	-21712	-405.86	731	13.55	396	7.62	-85	1.15	144	-0.01	251	3.27	
PO																	
Calcutta	36124	616.76	36993	717.96	9818	223.81	17580	368.96	-810	-9.02	4947	89.84	7982	152.74	13471	266.68	
Assam	28854	500.43	36278	687.17	44452	943.97	46517	1007.94	1613	24.04	7308	132.53	1900	30.95	1593	36.65	
Bihar	42108	708.15	71832	1327.35	82357	1616.30	46348	902.05	2743	41.36	2839	54.59	5663	79.51	3770	72.54	
Orissa	10761	176.52	19017	343.94	21758	422.59	16458	312.13	1237	20.85	2955	54.72	3203	64.45	5272	110.67	
N.E.F.	6447	113.26	13322	254.10	12321	263.47	15418	359.22	743	12.94	887	14.29	904	19.84	891	20.02	
West																	
Bangal	188118	1927.42	158253	3117.83	124331	2629.19	72690	1558.99	12815	225.43	14144	272.53	16266	348.13	15674	320.87	
Total	409954	7155.80	514104	9767.92	466569	9579.25	391321	8274.60	241002	4436.05	225831	4592.88	207467	4486.46	179171	3953.00	

—Indicates gains.

**Supply of imported edible oils to
Vanaspatti Industry**

2037. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are working out a new policy for supply of imported edible oils to the vanaspatti industry in the current season which has just begun;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) how it will bring down the present vanaspatti manufacturing cost in the interest of the consumers; and

(d) the mode of allocation of edible oils to the various vanaspatti manufacturing units and the canalising agency therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) :**

(a) and (b) According to the policy effective from 15th November, 1985 vanaspatti industry is at present permitted to utilise 50% imported oil instead of 60% of their requirement in the manufacture of vanaspatti. They have also been permitted to use a maximum of 10% expeller mustard oil.

(c) The present manufacturing cost of vanaspatti will not be brought down. However, it will give incentive for increased production of oilseeds and remunerative returns to oilseeds farmers for their produce. It will also help in reducing the imports and consequent foreign exchange outgo.

(d) Currently, the allocation of imported edible oils to vanaspatti units is being made on their monthly average production for each quarter. The State Trading Corporation is the canalising agency for import of edible oils.

Area under cultivation

2038. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the area presently under cultivation in the country; and

(b) potential for an increase in agricultural production based on an expansion in the area under cultivation as envisaged in the Seventh Plan ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA
MAKWANA) :** (a) The total cultivated area during 1984 85 is estimated to be around 155 million hectare.

(b) There is now only limited potential for an increase in agricultural production based on an expansion in the area under cultivation. On the other hand, the output targets specified in the Seventh Plan would largely depend on increases in yield per hectare through greater use of inputs including expansion in irrigation which will inter alia, facilitate increase in gross cropped area and raise the cropping intensity.

Deep-Sea fishing in Bombay Coast

2039. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) reasons for neglect of Bombay by deep-sea fishing industry;

(b) number of deep-sea fishing boats based in Bombay;

(c) whether this neglect is due to the over-fishing near Bombay;

(d) steps being taken to exercise control over fishing on Maharashtra coast;

(e) whether reduced catches are due to the entry of foreign fishing boats; and

(f) if not, what are the reasons for reduced catches ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGEN-
DRA MAKWANA) :** (a) and (b) The Commercial deep sea fishing vessels owned by Indian companies and the Government of India vessels are not assigned to any

base. They are permitted to operate in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone beyond the areas reserved for traditional and mechanised sectors. However, chartered foreign fishing vessels are assigned to specific bases of operation. But, for security reasons chartered vessels are not assigned to Bombay. No deep sea fishing vessels are reported to be operating from Bombay at present.

(c) to (f) No report of over-fishing from Maharashtra has been received. The marine fish catches from Maharashtra for the last three years are as follows :—

Fish Catch in tonnes		
1982	1983	1984 (Provisional)
320433	289914	321460

The variations in catch during last three years are attributable to natural fluctuations.

Selection of Films for Doordarshan

2041. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that pictures shown on Doordarshan, particularly in Delhi now-a-days are not being liked by the viewers, although award winning pictures are being shown;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider to revert to the previous practices of showing two pictures in a week or to ensure selection of better pictures to be shown on TV; and

(c) if so, 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. Government have no such information. On the contrary, there is a large measure of welcome response to the changed format.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal to revert to the old practice. Every effort is

made by Doordarshan to select top quality pictures with thematic excellence etc. An increase in the rates payable to films in the three categories telecast over the national programme and the proportionate increase for regional language feature films telecast over regional Kendras have been given effect to recently. It is expected that Doordarshan will be able to secure top quality/box office films for showing to viewers.

Progress achieved by National Oilseeds and Vegetable oils Development Board

2042. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what has been the progress of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board since its establishment; and

(b) what are the schemes chalked out by the Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Statement-I indicating the progress of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board is given below.

(b) Statement II regarding the schemes chalked out by the Board is given below.

Statement—I

Statement indicating the progress of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board

The National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board has been constituted under the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983 with effect from 8th March, 1984 with a view to provide for integrated development of oilseeds industry and vegetable oils industry.

The regular Executive Director joined the Board with effect from 22.7.1985 (afternoon).

Efforts were made to locate the headquarters of the Board in Delhi. However, because of congestion in Delhi the alternative of Faridabad or Ghaziabad for this purpose was considered. Finally, it was decided to locate the headquarters of the Board at Gurgaon. In pursuance of this, a plot of land measuring 4.54 acres was purchased from the Haryana Urban Development Authority for Rs. 26.28 lakhs for the Board. But accommodation has not been hired in Gurgaon so far; and also steps have not been taken to undertake construction of office building on this plot as the question of location of head office of the Board is being reconsidered keeping in view advantages and disadvantages of different locations.

At present, the Executive Director of the Board is functioning from New Delhi. As an interim arrangement, the Government has asked the Directorate of Oilseeds Development, Hyderabad to assist the Executive Director of the Board in the performance of his duties. Director, Directorate of Oilseeds Development has also been asked to hold charge of the current duties of the Secretary of the Board.

As provided for in Section 7 of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983; action has been initiated for transfer of officers and employees of the Directorate of Oilseeds Development, Hyderabad to the Board.

First meeting of the Board was held on 20th July, 1984; and the second meeting, on 24th October, 1985, both in Delhi. The first meeting of the Managing Committee of the Board was also held in Delhi on 17.10.1985.

Statement—II

Statement regarding the schemes chalked out by the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board

In its first meeting held on 20th July, 1984 at New Delhi, the Board decided to take steps for strengthening the seed production programme, including setting up of the regional seed banks and seed farms, setting up a national institute of training and testing and quality control

in respect of oilseeds and vegetable oils, undertaking of studies on constraints in oilseeds development and allied matters.

2. The Board also proposes to organise a seminar involving all interests like oil industry, trade, research and development to take stock of the present situation. A Paper will be prepared on the basis of the deliberations in the seminar which will provide line of action to the Board for development of vegetable oil industry in the country.

3. It is also proposed to set up a panel of experts to go into the details of the organisational set up and facilities to be created for the proposed Institute. The panel will also be asked to look into the question whether a separate institute should be created or personnel and facilities in the existing institutes and laboratories should be strengthened to attain the objective.

4. The Board also proposes to organise in 1986 a national seminar on exploitation of cotton seed, rice bran, oilseed of tree origin and other non-conventional sources of vegetable oils to identify constraints and opportunities in the field of their exploitation. A panel of experts under the Board will examine the suggestions made in the seminar and make concrete proposals for their implementation.

5. The important decisions taken in the second meeting of the Board held on 24th October, 1985, at New Delhi, are as follows :—

- (1) Constitution of Standing Committees on
 - (a) research, extension and inputs.
 - (b) crop estimates, marketing and prices,
 - (c) oil technology and oil processing industry,
 - (d) credit and cooperation.
- (2) Evolving long term strategy covering all aspects of production,

processing, marketing, prices, modernisation of technology and processing facility and research, etc. to accelerate the production of oilseeds and vegetable oils.

- (3) Evolving a national oilseeds and edible oil policy.

6. The Board would be taking necessary action to implement these decisions.

7. The Managing Committee of the Board considered the following schemes in its first meeting held on October 17, 1985 :—

- (i) Scheme for production of foundation and certified seeds of oilseed crops and distribution of minikits.
- (ii) Development of oilseeds in new areas.
- (iii) Scheme for crop competition in oilseeds and award of 'Tilhan Pandit'.
- (iv) Pilot scheme for payment of prices to oilseed growers on the basis of oil content.
- (v) Feasibility studies on raising red oil palm in small holdings in Kerala.
- (vi) Identification of areas suitable for large scale plantations of red oil palm in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

8. As regards items at (i) and (ii) above, the Committee decided that a total perspective of development of oilseeds and vegetable oils should be obtained before a final view can be taken on them.

9. As regards item (v) also, it was brought to the notice of the Committee that Ministry of Civil Supplies had, perhaps, carried out a similar study in the past. It was decided to obtain information and data from that Ministry before proceeding further.

10. As regards item (vi), the Committee decided that before this could be

considered, a report on the subject prepared sometime back by Mr. K.M. Tiwari, former Director of the Forest Research Institute' should be gone through so that only ground not covered by that report is taken up under this scheme.

11. Schemes at No. (iii) and (iv) were approved by the Committee for further action. Scheme at (iii) provides for award of 'Tilhan Pandit' to growers of oilseeds—other than groundnut and rapeseed/mustard, who are already covered under the scheme of the Ministry for award of 'Krishi Pandit'—who obtain maximum yield at national level.

12. Scheme at item (iv) provides for facilities for scientific testing of oilseeds to facilitate payment of prices on the basis of oil content.

13. Implementation of these schemes would be in cooperation with concerned departments of the Government of India, State Governments and concerned autonomous bodies.

Hotel built in I.P. Estate

2043. SHIR SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have agreed to hand over the hotel built during the Asiad '82 in the Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi to the Ministry of Finance for their office purposes;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the agreement;

(c) the total capital outlay involved in the construction of this hotel and the annual expenditure incurred on its maintenance including salaries of staff posted there, amount paid for electricity, water etc.; and

(d) its present utility and earnings so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No such decision has been taken.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a) above.

(c) Hotel is not yet completed. So far, DDA has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 5.76 crores. The actual cost of construction, etc. will be known after the completion of the work.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c) above.

Modifications in Crop Insurance Scheme by Himachal Pradesh

2044. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Himachal Pradesh have suggested some modifications in the Crop Insurance Scheme so as to make it relevant for the peculiar geographical terrain and different agricultural patterns in the State; and

(b) if so, exact modifications sought by the State Government and the decision taken by Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The following suggestions for modifying the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme have been made by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh :

- (i) The unit area of insurance may be made a village instead of a block;
- (ii) Ginger, potato and horticulture crops may be included in the scheme; and
- (iii) The scheme may be made optional for pulses and oilseeds crops.

A High Powered Committee has been set up in the Ministry of Agriculture to go into the suggestions received from the various State Governments and to make its recommendations regarding the modifications which may be made in the Scheme.

Constitution of Programme Advisory Committees for Radio/TV Stations

2045. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Programme Advisory Committees for the Radio/Television Stations in the Northern Region have been constituted during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the dates on which they were constituted and the names of members thereof; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which these committees would be constituted and the reasons for delay ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Programme Advisory Committees consisting of official and non-official members are set up in all the AIR Stations which originate Programmes on a daily basis for not less than 5½ hours each. Such Committees are set up in programme producing Doordarshan Kendras also. The non-officials are chosen to represent broadly the interests of cultural, literary, social, tribal, women's welfare etc. in the service area. The recommendations for the composition of the Committees have been received. The lists are in scrutiny. After this process is completed, the Committees will be set up.

Separate Channels over TV/Radio for States

2046. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any of the States have demanded separate channels over TV/Radio so as to give suitable outlet to their programmes of a regional nature;

(b) if so, the names of the State Governments concerned and the specific request made by each of them; and

(c) decision taken by Government on their requests in each case ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Implementation of rural development programmes in Uttar Pradesh

2047. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many rural development programmes sponsored by Government directly are under implementation in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details of such projects;

(c) the number of projects of Uttar

Pradesh awaiting clearance from Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c) The main rural development programmes of this Ministry which are under implementation in Uttar Pradesh are the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). However, it is only in the case of the RLEGP that projects are sanctioned directly by the Union Government. The details of projects sanctioned in Uttar Pradesh under the RLEGP are given in the statement below. There are no projects under the RLEGP which are awaiting clearance from the Union Government. However, in respect of three projects approved earlier the State Government has submitted proposals for modifications of these projects. The modification proposals are pending clearance as the State Government is yet to send certain additional information that is required.

Statement

List of projects approved under RLEGP in Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Approved cost (Rs. lakhs)
1.	Construction of rural link roads in Lucknow District.	309.78
2.	Construction of link roads and flood protection measures in Bahraich District.	249.33
3.	Construction of Check Dams and Bundhies in Bundelkhand District.	470.00
4.	Construction of roads, widening of existing roads, construction of bridges, guls and plantation of usar land in Rae bareilly District.	525.43
5.	Construction and widening of roads, provision of drains and link channels, roadside plantation, tree plantation and social forestry in usar land in Sultanpur District.	384.24
6.	Construction of drains, roads, and deepening of fish tanks in Farukhabad District.	82.89
7.	Construction of drains, rural link roads and irrigation channels in Fatehpur District.	184.62

1	2	3
8.	Construction of rural link roads and soil conservation works in Dehradun District.	274.06
9.	Soil and Water Conservation in Mirzapur District.	300.00
10.	Drains in Aligarh District.	123.23
11.	Construction of guls and soil conservation works in Nainital District.	65.20
12.	Flood protection works, channelisation and drainage in Philbhit District.	53.00
13.	Construction of bunds in Basti District.	74.20
14.	Construction of drains in Kanpurnagar District.	29.43
15.	Usar reclamation in Etah District.	114.10
16.	Construction of roads, repairs to tanks etc. in Jhansi District.	43.11
17.	Construction of rural link roads in Bijnor District.	198.911*
18.	Construction of link roads, drains etc. in Barabanki District.	102.80
19.	Soil conservation, afforestation, State tubewells/channels and link roads in Hamirpur District.	100.25
20.	Construction of roads, bridges, gules etc. in Pauri Garhwal District.	249.766
21.	Construction of field channels for tubewells and bunds in Jalaun District.	209.98**
22.	Construction of roads, irrigation channels and drains in Jaunpur District.	300.02
23.	Construction of roads, soil conservation works and guls in Chamoli District.	131.43
24.	Construction of roads and drains in Pratapgarh District.	199.11
25.	Construction of roads, drains etc. in Saharanpur District.	185.021
26.	Construction/renovation of drains in Sitapur District.	249.878
27.	Construction of drains and roads in Kanpur (Dehat) District.	200.15
28.	Construction of link roads in Varanasi District.	296.54@
29.	Construction of roads, school buildings and soil conservation in Tehri Garhwal District.	205.24
30.	Construction of link roads, flood protection works etc. in Gorakhpur District.	341.185

*Excludes Rs. 56.245 lakhs to be contributed by the State Cane Development Deptt.

**Excludes Rs. 184.52 lakhs to be contributed from the State/District Plan.

@ Excludes Rs. 101.59 lakhs to be provided from district Sector.

1	2	3
31.	Construction of roads, flood protection works etc. in Ballia District.	229.71
32.	Construction of roads, drains and bundhies in Agra District.	200.04
33.	Construction of link roads, school and panchayat buildings etc. in Pithoragarh District.	259.71
34.	Construction of roads, desilting of ponds, soil conservation etc. in Moradabad District.	172.00
35.	Construction of roads, drains and tanks in Bareilly District.	200.60
36.	Construction of roads, drains etc. in Rampur District.	66.96
37.	Construction of link roads and social forestry works in Etawah District.	320.00
38.	Construction of link roads, drainage etc. in Allahabad District.	200.00
39.	Construction of link roads in Mathura District.	208.05
40.	Construction of roads, drains, tanks, etc. in Mainpuri District.	250.187
41.	Construction of roads, drains, etc. in Meerut District.	208.75
42.	Construction of roads, nallahs desilting of flood protection work in Shahjahanpur District.	199.82
43.	Construction of roads, drains etc. in Ghaziabad District.	202.41
44.	Construction of drains and link roads in Gonda District.	250.50
45.	Construction of roads, M. I. Works etc. in Almora District.	130.30
46.	Construction of roads, irrigation works in Uttar Kashi District.	260.147
47.	Construction of roads, nallahs guls etc. in Muzzafernagar District.	127.99
48.	Construction of link roads in Faizabad District.	200.00*
49.	Construction of roads and drains in Unnao District.	200.00
50.	Construction of roads and drains in Lakhimpur District.	206.440
51.	Construction of roads, flood protection works etc. in Deoria District.	302.937
52.	Construction of roads and drains in Ghazipur District.	159.000**

*Excludes Rs. 45.00 lakhs to be met from PWD district plan.

**Excludes Rs. 91.00 lakhs to be met out of district plan funds.

1	2	3
53.	Construction of roads, drains etc. in Bulandshar.	148.74@
54.	Construction of roads etc. Lalitpur District.	281.381
55.	Construction of roads and Irrigation Channels in Banda District.	200.130
56.	Construction of Roads etc. in Badaun District.	249.33
57.	Construction of drains and roads in Hardoi District.	224.97
58.	Roads and drains in Azamgrah District.	307.76
59.	Construction of roads in Nainital District.	273.08
60.	Project for construction of minor irrigation works, school buildings, roads etc., in Almora District (Supplementary project).	186.730
61.	Construction of roads and drains in Pilibhit District. (Supplementary project)	237.348*
62.	Construction of roads in Meerut District. (Supplementary project)	228.25
63.	Construction of roads, drains and reclamation of usar land in Farukabad District.	137.125
64.	Ravine reclamation in Bijnor District.	74.37
65.	Construction of guls and soil and water conservation works in Hamirpur District.	59.175
66.	Construction of tail escapes (canals) and school buildings in Pratapgarh District.	42.330
67.	Reclamation of land, construction of fisheries tanks, plantation and construction of check bunds in Mainpuri District.	143.813
68.	Construction of Rural link roads in Uttar Pradesh.	7590 00@
69.	Construction of Houses for SC/Sts.	2,648.00

@ Excludes Rs. 22.40 lakhs to be provided through departmental funds.

* In addition the State Government will provide Rs. 40.00 lakhs during 1984-85 and Rs. 82.00 lakhs in 1985-86 to ensure oiling of roads under this projects.

@ Excludes Rs. 6,000.00 lakhs to be provided by the State Government.

Production of Soyabean

2048. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether NAFED (National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Ltd.) has undertaken price support operations in Soyabean between 1977-78 and 1980-81; and

(b) whether as a result of these steps the production of soyabean in the country has increased from the level of 1.5 lakh tonnes in 1977-78 to the level of 10 lakh tonnes at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The purchases made by NAFED during the period year-wise are as follows :

Year	Quantity Purchased (in MTs.)
1977-78	2,054
1978-79	65,917
1979-80	18,291

(b) The production of Soyabean in the country increased from 1.83 lakh tonnes in 1977-78 to 9.34 lakh tonnes in 1984-85. The estimates of production for 1985-86 have not yet been firmed up. A Variety of factors contribute to increasing production. Price support scheme is a motivating measure in this regard.

Fishery Projects in Orissa

2049. SARI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Norway Government have recently signed a protocol for execution of some fishery development projects through Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) in the coastal belt of Orissa, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether project reports of the proposed fishery projects have been prepared and approved, if so, the names of such projects/schemes, number of beneficiaries to be benefited and the time schedule for their execution; and

(c) whether these projects include Kasafal in Balasore District of Orissa, if so, the details thereof and the expected time for starting its execution and completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) An agreement was signed on 11.10.85 between Govt. of India and the Govt. of Norway, regarding Orissa Fisheries Development Programme, Kasafal area of Balasore Distt. The programme aims at improving the general standard of living of population of the Kasafal area, with special emphasis on fishermen families and will be a pilot scheme for possible future development in other parts of Balasore

coastal line. The main components of the project are construction of approach road, improvement of craft & gear, construction of ice-plant and cold storage, landing facilities etc. The total cost of the project is Rs. 225 lakhs. A Norwegian Socio-Anthropologist has already reached Balasore and finalised his questionnaire for the socioeconomic studies to be conducted in the area. The project is scheduled to be completed by 1990.

Implementation of suggestion of national commission on agriculture re. soil erosion

2050. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Commission on Agriculture has reported that productive soil is lost through soil erosion and urged Government to take immediate steps for reclamation of land and conservation of soil and water; and

(b) if so, action taken on the recommendations of the Commission ?

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

(b) Based on the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture (1976), the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations were suggested to formulate suitable programme for reclamation and restoration of land and conservation of soil and water. As a follow up, a number of schemes under the States Sector mostly concentrated on treating agricultural lands and some non-agricultural lands with various agronomic, engineering and biological measures were taken up. Central support has been extended for carrying out soil and land use surveys with a view to identify priority/responsive areas and provide basic catchment characteristics. In addition, the States were also assisted through a number of Central/ Centrally sponsored soil conservation schemes. Government have continued during 1985-86 programmes to control soil erosion, treatment of areas under shifting cultivation, reduce siltation of major and medium reservoirs, moderate

flood hazards in the productive plains and restore degraded and underutilised areas including arid and semi-arid areas to obtain additional land stock for productive management, etc. Specific anti-erosion measures undertaken include contour bunds and terracing, closures and trenching, tree plantation, development of pasture lands, construction of soil conservation engineering structures to control gullies and check run off, stabilisation of coastal sand dunes, water harvesting structures, etc. Till 1984-85, an area of 29.38 million hectares has been treated at a cost of about Rs. 1222 crores.

New initiatives have been proposed during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The proposed new Central/Centrally sponsored schemes in the Seventh Plan under consideration are —

- (i) Reclamation and Development of Ravinous Areas of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and Gujarat for treating 2.04 lakh hectares with an outlay of Rs. 102.70 crores.
- (ii) Survey, Categorisation and Restoration of Culturable Wastelands and Fallows other than Current Fallows with an outlay of Rs. 255 crores for treating 5 lakh hectares and for survey and categorisation of 2 million hectares.
- (iii) Control of Shifting Cultivation in 13 States and 2 Union Territories with an outlay of Rs. 75 crores for the settlement of 25,000 jhumia families.
- (iv) Protection and Development of Waterlogged Areas for increasing productivity with an outlay of Rs. 80 crores for treating one lakh hectares.
- (v) Development of coastal saline sandy areas with an outlay of Rs. 60 crores for treating 0.5 lakh hectares.
- (vi) Strengthening of State Land Use Boards (SLUB) with an outlay of Rs. 6.40 crores.

(vii) Strengthening of State Soil Survey Organisations with an outlay of Rs. 3 crores.

Urban basic service programme in Kerala

2051. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new programme known as Urban Basic Service Programme is included in the Current Master Plan; and

(b) if so, whether Alleppey District in Kerala is included in this scheme ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

Improvements in working of Indian standards institution

2052. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to vest Indian Standards Institution (ISI) with adequate powers to enforce its own standards and/or to provide adequate funds, manpower and testing laboratories to improve the working of ISI;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals;

(c) the policy of the Government on quality control and standardisation;

(d) the reasons why deviation from ISI standards is permitted in supplies against Government tenders; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make the industrial sector adopt ISI norms for improving the quality of its products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) & (b) Yes, Sir. Adequate funds are provided to ISI under the plan for capital

projects including equipment for testing laboratories.

In order to vest ISI with adequate powers, a proposal to amend the ISI (Certification Marks) Act, 1952, is under consideration of the Government. The Bill will be introduced in Parliament as soon as proposals are finalised.

(c) The Government fully supports quality control and standardisation in the industries.

(d) Government Departments give preference to ISI Products. Deviations sometimes may be due to purchases being made on the basis of competitive rates based on tender system.

(e) While Indian Standards are of voluntary nature, the Government of India have made conformity to Indian Standards mandatory in respect of 93 products of mass consumption which are important for public health and safety. To propagate the concepts of standardisation and quality control, ISI regularly conducts training programmes and offers Consultancy Services to advise the industries on the production of quality goods with the help of quality control.

Coal transport to sindri unit

2053. SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the transport contractors carrying coal to Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited from Tasra have formed a 'Syndicate' quoting abnormal rate and prohibiting others from quoting low;

(b) if so, facts in details giving the rate of transport for the last three years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a contractor quoting low rate for transporting urea from the Sindri plant could not transport anything even after getting the contract because of the threat of the 'Syndicate'; if so, facts in details;

(d) whether many of the contractors constituting the 'Syndicate' are the Mafias of Dhanbad; and

(e) the steps taken against these Mafia contractors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a), (b) & (d) The Fertilizer Corporation of India does not have any evidence about the existence of a 'Syndicate' of the transport contractors. The rates allowed for transporting the coal from Tasra during the current year and the last two years are given below :

(Rs./MT)		
1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
10.95	10.95	17.48

(c) The lowest tenderer, who was awarded the contract for transportation of urea at the above rates for 1985-86 has not yet started the work, reportedly due to threats of some 'unknown' people.

(e) The Company are pursuing the matter with the local law and order authorities.

Per capita drinking water losses

2054. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether per capita drinking water losses in different cities in the country ranged between 11,000 litres and 31,000 litres annually;

(b) whether according to the figures a waste level of 20 to 35 per cent of the total flow of water in the distribution system primarily due to leaks in mains and house service pipes;

(c) if so, whether the study was conducted by the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute;

(d) if so, what are the other points made out by the study report; and

(e) what steps Union Government are considering to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) & (b) It has been roughly estimated that in cities where the distribution systems are very old and have outlived their normal lives, there can be a loss of drinking water from distribution systems due to leaks to the extent of about 20-35 per cent.

(c) & (d) National Environmental Engineering Research Institute Nagpur, conducted a limited study on the subject. The salient points emerging from the study are given in the statement below.

(e) A training course on preventive management and leak detection is being conducted every year by the Ministry to train the concerned staff. In addition, this Ministry proposes to sponsor a project on performance evaluation of distribution networks in some chosen cities in the country by the NEERI. The project will cover, among other things, water losses in the distribution systems and enable the Government to assess magnitude of the problem and devise suitable corrective measures.

Statement

- (i) In most of our cities, intermittent water supply is provided.
- (ii) In most of the cities and towns in India, correct distribution system plans, showing exact alignment of pipes, location of valves, hydrants and correct inventory of pipes, wells, house connections etc. are not found or are lacking in essential details. An inventory of pipe, wells, hydrants etc. and updating of distribution plan and lay out will be helpful in the day to day operation and maintenance of the system.
- (iii) Cheap techniques for detecting the leaks, like soundingrod method, can be used if the personnel are properly trained. Sophisticated instruments, wherever available, can also be used.

- (iv) In most of the house connections, cocks or taps do not exist or are leaking.
- (v) Reasonable water pressure is needed in the distribution network.
- (vi) A major portion of leaks is generally observed in one specific zone in a concentrated manner.
- (vii) By proper persuasion and education of consumers and by prompt replacement of parts, wastage of water can be controlled.
- (viii) Preventive maintenance and leak detection programme should be a continuing one.
- (ix) The cost of work on leak detection can be offset in a period of 6 to 18 months by stopping the wastage of treated water.
- (x) Water-borne diseases can be controlled by plugging leaks.
- (xi) Due stress needs to be given to leak detection and control by every local body.
- (xii) A leak detection cell needs to be established by the city water supply departments.

Survey for potable drinking water in lakshadweep

2055. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that a number of studies and surveys have been conducted to explore the possibility of formulating schemes and projects in order to provide protected and potable drinking water to the people of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep;
- (b) if so, the salient features and details of such schemes, Island-wise; with particular reference to Kavratti; and
- (c) the reasons for non-completion of the Kavratti water supply project the

foundation stone of which was laid about 18 months back ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c) Organisations like the Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute and Kerala Public Health Engineering Department have conducted studies for providing safe and potable drinking water to the people of Lakshadweep Islands. Based on such studies, schemes are being taken up for the provision of drinking water in the Islands. The first phase of the Kavratti Water Supply Project has been approved for execution and land acquisition proceedings for the project are presently in progress. The Bitra Island Scheme involves the use of a solar desalination plant. For the remaining Islands the schemes involve the extraction of ground water from radial collector wells and supply after treatment.

Shortage and high price of sugar

2056. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government have decided to release 4 Lakh tonnes of sugar for free sale for the month of November, 1985;

(b) if so, whether the shortage and high price of sugar continued in the open market during the months of October and November, 1985;

(c) if so, the main reasons for the continued shortage and high price; and

(d) what further remedial steps are being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c) With the release of 4.00 lakh tonnes of freesale sugar for each of the months of October and November,

1985, sufficient availability of sugar in open market at reasonable rates was ensured.

(d) In order to augment the availability of sugar for internal consumption, it was decided to import 19.5 lakh tonnes of sugar for arrival during the period from May, 1985 to February, 1986. The Government have also taken various steps to increase domestic production which include payment of remunerative cane price to the growers by the sugar factories.

Production of milk powder

2057. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) total quantity of milk powder produced in the year 1985 till 1 October, 1985;

(b) the number of milk powder producing units gone into production in the year 1985; and

(c) the number of milk powder producing units in private Sector and co-operative sector, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The figure relating to total production of milk powder in the year 1985 till 1 October, 1985 is not available. However, the estimated total production of milk powder including infant milk food during the year 1984 was of the order of 95,600 metric tonnes.

(b) and (c) Five milk drying plants were additionally brought under coverage of Operation Flood during the calendar year 1985 (till September, 1985). No new milk drying plant in the private sector was commissioned during 1985.

Damage to F.C.I. foodgrains stock due to rains

2058. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :
SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated stock of the Food Corporation of India on 1 October, 1985;

(b) the stock which is not covered by the storage space; and

(c) the estimated stock damaged on account of rains from 1 June to 1 October, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) As on 1st October, 1985, stock of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India was estimated at 16.89 million tonnes of which 2.41 million tonnes was in cover and plinth storage (CAP).

(c) As per reports received so far, a quantity of ten thousand tonnes of foodgrains were damaged due to floods and heavy rains during the period from 1st June, 1985 to 1st October, 1985.

Production and distribution of foodgrains

2059. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have assessed the total quantity of foodgrains required in 1986 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total quantity of foodgrains expected to be produced in 1986;

(c) the stock of foodgrains to remain with Government at the end of the year 1985; and

(d) the total quantity of foodgrains released by Government for distribution through Public Distribution System in 1985 (upto September 1985) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Precise estimates of requirements for internal consumption of foodgrains are not available as the demand for cereals depends not only on the production and prices of cereals but also on a number of other factors, such as the production and

prices of substitutable crops, size of population, level of incomes, price expectations of consumers etc.

(b) Production estimates of foodgrains for 1985-96 are not yet available.

(c) According to buffer stocking policy of foodgrains, the level of stocks at the end of December, 1985 should be 20.1 million tonnes.

(b) The total quantity of foodgrains issued through the Public Distribution System during January to September 1985 was 7.24 million tonnes.

Loss in bad debts by NDDB/IDC

2060. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total losses in bad and doubtful debts and any other losses incurred by National Dairy Development Board/Indian Dairy Corporation so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : Losses incurred by the National Dairy Development Board and the Indian Dairy Corporation upto 31.3.1985 are as under :—

(Rs. in lakh)

(i) Bad and Doubtful debts	3.81
(ii) Other losses	10.99

Import of milk products

2061. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of Skimmed Milk Powder, Butter Oil and butter imported under Operation Flood-I and II and State-wise break-up of issues made and funds recovered indicating the purpose and end-use of the products sold;

(b) whether the imported milk products were also issued to private and

Cooperative organisations and Government dairies for use in manufacture of products such as baby foods, ghee, butter, cheese, whole milk powder, whole milk and standardised milk or tetrapak milk and if so, at what prices; and

(c) whether these issues were made to all the States, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Use of ICAR technology by farmers

2062. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :
SHRI P. R. KUMARA-
MANGALAM :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether only 20 per cent ICAR technology is being used by farmers and if so, whether balance 80 per cent is unsuited or financially out of reach of the users;

(b) whether some of the claims on 'break through' on pulses, oilseeds, coconut and bajra have not yielded expected results;

(c) whether except for two imported HYV wheat strains; no other new seeds have been developed and the same is true for paddy;

(d) whether high quality seeds when developed are usually exported; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) While no authentic estimate is available about the percentage of ICAR technology being used by the farmers, it is experienced that many farmers have yet to exploit the full potential of new technology,

(b) No, Sir. Claims on break-through on Pulses, Oilseeds, Coconut and Bajra are always conditional that if farmers adopt the recommended production technology, they will realize the projected yields. Yields obtained under National Demonstrations as compared to state average yields have been higher by $1\frac{1}{2}$ times in pulses, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times in oilseeds and 4-5 times in Bajra.

(c) No, Sir. Since import of two wheat strains, namely Lerma Rojo and Sonora 64, more than 115 wheat varieties have been developed by Indian Scientists and released for large scale cultivation in the 9 Wheat growing States under varied agro-climatic conditions. Similarly, in the case of paddy, during the last five year (80-85) alone, 99 improved strains, for different situations under which rice is grown, have been released by the State (94 strains) and Central (5 strains) sub-committees for release of varieties. Some of the most important wheat and rice varieties being popularised are :

WHEAT : Sonalika, Kalyansona, Arjun, HD 2204, WL 711, WH 147, UP 262, HP 1102, HP 1209, Lok 1, HD 2189, HD 2285, HD 2329

PADDY : Mahsuri, Surekha, Phalguna, Prabhat, Jagannath, Pusa 2 21, Jaya, Ratna, Rajendradhan 201 & 202, GAUR 1,2,3,10,11; Vikram, Bhadra, Sabri, Anupma, Pragati, IR 24, PR 103 & 106, Rasi, Chambal, CO 42, ADT 30, Him Dhan, K 332, VLK 39.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise in view of answer to (d) above.

[Translation]

Technical fault in Faizabad TV Centre

2064. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has received complaints regarding some technical faults in Faizabad Television Relay Centre (Uttar Pradesh); and

(b) if so, the action being taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) TV relay centre at Faizabad is functioning normally. However, interruptions in service due to failure of power supply have been occasionally reported. A diesel generator has been provided to the Centre to meet such exigencies.

[English]

Setting up of T.V. Relay Centre at Wynad in Kerala

2065. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to install a T. V. Relay Centre at Wynad Kistrict, the most backward district of Kerala, with more than 20 per cent ST/SC population;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) It is envisaged to set up a low power TV transmitter at Kalpetta in Wynad district, with a service range of about 25 km, during the VII plan period subject to year-wise phasing and priorities as may be agreed to by the Planning Commission.

(c) Does not arise.

AIR Station at Calicut and Wynad

2066. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

whether there is a proposal to upgrade the A.I.R. relay station at Calicut and start a new relay station at Wynad ?

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

Production of sunflower oil

2067. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of sunflower oil produced, State-wise during the last three years; and

(b) the proposals for increasing the production of sunflower oil in the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Total quantity of sunflower oil produced in India during the last three years have been as under :—

Year	Production (in lakh tonnes)
1982-83	0.81
1983-84	0.98
1984-85	1.08 (estimated)

State-wise figures for total quantity of sunflower oil produced are not available. However, State-wise production of solvent extracted Sunflower oil is given in the statement below.

(b) As per the programme of the Government the area under Sunflower cultivation is proposed to be increased from 6.7 lakh hectares in 1984-85 to 9.0 lakh hectares at the end of Seventh Plan. The production is estimated to increase to 5.5 lakh tonnes by 1989-90. The State-wise programme of sunflower development in the Seventh Plan is proposed to be carried out in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

Statement

State-wise production of solvent extracted oil (Sunflower) during the Years 1983, 1984 and 1985

State	(Quantity in M.T.)					
	1983		1984		1985 (upto Sept.)	
	Edible	Non-edible	Edible	Non-edible	Edible	Mon-edible
Andhra Pradesh	118	249	317	312	587	110
		(367)		(629)		(697)
Gujarat	90	—	191	—	—	—
		(90)		(191)		—
Karnataka	677	658	1291	1212	1307	1805
		(1335)		(2503)		(3112)
Madhya Pradesh	125	12	13	10	39	1
		(137)		(23)		(40)
Maharashtra	5013	621	1799	3838	5748	1685
		(5634)		(5637)		(7433)
Tamil Nadu	179	224	1804	295	311	151
		(403)		(2099)		(462)
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	5	10	—	5
		—		(15)		(5)
	6202	1764	5696	5475	7992	3757
		(7,966)		(11,171)		(11,749)

Note :—The above information is based on the production returns received from the Solvent Units.

Target of oil palm cultivation

2068. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the target fixed for oil palm cultivation in the country per year, State-wise during the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : Red Oil Palm has been introduced in Kerala State and Anadaman and Nicobar Islands where

suitable agro-climatic conditions exist for its growth. It is not grown in other parts of the country. Government of India has taken up two small projects, one in Kerala over an area of 4160 ha. and other in Andaman and Nicobar Islands over an area of 2400 ha. So far an area of 3705 ha. in Kerala and 1436 ha. in Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been covered under red oil palm plantation. Because of the constraint in the availability of forest land, no year-wise and state-wise targets for red Oil palm cultivation have been fixed.

Krishi Vigyan Kendras

2069. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
PROF. K. V. THOMAS :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras
functioning in the country at present,
State-wise;

(b) the details of training being given
in these Kendras;

(c) the arrangements made for the
lodging and boarding facilities for the
trainees;

(d) whether Government propose to
open more Kendras to cover all districts
in the country; and

(e) measures being taken to open such
Kendras in the backward and Adivasi
areas of the country ?

10. Karnataka	5
11. Kerala	4
12. Madhya Pradesh	5
13. Maharashtra	6
14. Manipur	1
15. Meghalaya	1
16. Mizoram	1
17. Nagaland	1
18. Orissa	5
19. Pondicherry	1
20. Punjab	1
21. Rajasthan	6
22. Sikkim	1
23. Tamil Nadu	5
24. Tripura	2
25. Uttar Pradesh	10
26. West Bengal	5
<hr/>	
Total :	89

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND COOPERATION (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) At
present, eighty-nine Krishi Vigyan Kendras
are functioning in the country. The State-
wise distribution of Kendras is as
follows :—

	No. of KVKs
1. Andhra Pradesh	6
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1
3. Assam	2
4. Bihar	8
5. Goa	1
6. Gujarat	5
7. Haryana	3
8. Himachal Pradesh	2
9. Jammu & Kashmir	1

(b) Training in the Krishi Vigyan
Kendras is need-based. The courses
are designed and developed on the basis
of survey made in the area and training
needs identified through the survey. The
training courses cover the main subject
areas of crop production, livestock pro-
duction, fisheries, horticulture, agri-
cultural engineering, home science, etc.
The trainees are practicing farmers, farm
women, school drop-outs and field level
extension functionaries. The duration of
the course varies from one day to a few
months, depending upon the requirements
of the training for a particular group.
There is no fixed syllabi for the Krishi
Vigyan Kendra.

(c) For the arrangement of lodging and
boarding of trainees, there is a provision
of trainees' hostels in the Krishi Vigyan
Kendras. Stipend money of Rs. 8/- per
trainee per day has been made available
in the Krishi Vigyan Kendra for meals for
the trainees.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Special emphasis has been given by the Council in establishing Krishi Vigyan Kendras in backward and tribal areas of the country. In the Seventh Five Year Plan also, such special efforts for tribal and backward communities will continue.

Agricultural education and research

2070. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUR-OHIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to achieve target of agricultural education and research during the last three years;

(b) whether the target of Agricultural education and research is lagging behind and farmers are unaware of the latest technologies;

(c) whether Government propose to set up different study teams to educate farmers about latest technologies to be used in the field of agriculture; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Statutorily agricultural education and research is the responsibility of the respective States. These two functions are primarily performed by the State Agricultural Universities. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has however supporting and coordinating functions to perform in this respect. The ICAR Research Institutes are devoted to mainly national agricultural problems.

During the last three years continued efforts have been made to achieve the targets laid down in the fields of Agricultural Education and Research. New Projects/Institutions have also been established to fill up the gaps wherever they existed. For instance, new projects have been started on Agro-forestry, Agro-meteorology, Diara Land Improvement,

Animal Energy, Power Tillers, Agricultural Drainage, Integrated Energy & Nutrient Supply Systems, Processing & Utilisation of Soyabean etc. New institutions such as : Central Institute for Buffaloe (Hissar) National Bureau for Animal Genetic Resources and Institute of Animal Genetics (Karnal), National Research Centres on Yak & Mithum (Arunachal Pradesh), Equine (Hissar) and Camel (Bikaner) have also been established. A few new colleges on Fisheries, Dairying and Agricultural Engineering have also been established with the Agricultural Universities.

(b) No, Sir. The targets of Agricultural education and research are not lagging behind. Normally the progressive farmers are aware of the latest agricultural technologies, but the same is not true of all other farmers. Nevertheless, efforts are being made by First-line extension system of the ICAR and the main extension agency of the Ministry of Agriculture/State Departments of Agriculture to ensure efficient dissemination of technology to the farmers.

(c) No, Sir. The already existing First-line Transfer of Technology Projects of the ICAR which mainly operate through Agricultural Universities and ICAR Research Institutes are being strengthened. The Training & Visit System of extension is being introduced by the Ministry of Agriculture/State Departments of Agriculture to strengthen the main extension machinery in the States for promptly reaching the farmers.

(d) Question does not arise.

Soil testing laboratories in West Bengal

2071. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether capacity utilisation of soil testing laboratories in West Bengal, meant for evaluation of the inherent capacity of soil to supply nutrients to plants and to advise farmers on judicious and balanced use of fertilisers, is lower than the percentage capacity utilisation of soil

testing laboratories in other States of India :

(b) if so, the details and reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to improve utilisation of capacity of the soil testing laboratories in West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The capacity utilisation of soil testing laboratories in the State of West Bengal is comparatively low as compared to capacity utilisation of soil testing laboratories in some of the States.

(b) Reports so far available indicate that reasons for low capacity utilisation are lack of trained staff, frequent power cuts and lack of instrument repair facilities;

(c) The State Government is periodically advised to improve the capacity utilisation of their soil testing laboratories. Besides, in Eastern Region including West Bengal, two training courses in the months of February and March, 1985 were organised in Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, West Bengal and Assam Agriculture University, Jorhat to improve the efficiency of soil testing laboratories in the region.

Drinking water supply in West Bengal

2072. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in so far as supply of drinking water to rural population and coverage of rural population is concerned, West Bengal is lagging behind some other States in the country;

(b) if so, percentage of the rural population of West Bengal covered so far;

(c) the coverage of population in other States of India; and

(d) financial assistance extended/proposed to be extended to the Government of West Bengal by the Union Government of rural water supply schemes in West Bengal;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c) A statement giving coverage of problem villages in different States is given below.

(d) Central Government assists the States in providing safe drinking water in the rural areas under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARP). Under this programme, West Bengal received Rs. 5972.98 lakhs during the Sixth Plan (1980-85). During 1985-86 tentative allocation is Rs. 541.13 lakhs out of which Rs. 461 lakhs has already been released.

Statement

Statement Showing Coverage of Problem Villages in Different States (1980-85)

Sl. No.	State	No. of probelm villages as on 1/4/80	No. of Problem villages covered@ 1980-85	Spill over to Seventh Plan	Percent Spill over
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8206	8094	112	1.36
2.	Assam	15743	8654	7089	45.03
3.	Bihar	15194	14172	1022	6.73

4. Gujarat	5318	4492	826	15.53
5. Haryana	3440	2122	1318	38.31
6. Himachal Pradesh	7815	4997	2818	36.05
7. Jammu & Kashmir	4698	2028	2670	56.83
8. Karnataka	15456	15443	13	0.08
9. Kerala	1158	1142	16	1.38
10. Madhya Pradesh	24994	23845	1099	4.41
11. Maharashtra	12935	12016	919	7.10
12. Manipur	1212	819	393	32.43
13. Meghalya	2927	690	2237	76.43
14. Nagaland	649	424	225	34.67
15. Orissa	23616	22357	1259	5.33
16. Punjab	1767	537	1230	69.61
17. Rajasthan	19803	16043	3760	18.99
18. Sikkim	296	212	84	28.38
19. Tamil Nadu	6649	6649	Nil	—
20. Tripura	2800	2486	314	11.21
21. Uttar Pradesh	28505	27143	1362	4.78
22. West Bengal	25243	15628	9615	38.09

@ Includes partial coverage.

Guidelines to improve rural roads

2073. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI ; Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have issued guidelines to the State Governments to improve rural roads by pooling of funds available under various rural development programmes such as NREP and RLEGP;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise break up of the success achieved in the matter during the Sixth Plan period; and

(d) the target and actual achievement in different States during the Sixth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDR-
AKAR) : (a) to (c) At the time of the

initiation of the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) this Ministry had advised the State/Union Territories Departments handling rural roads under Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) to contact State/Union Territory Department dealing with rural development and get sufficient funds allocated for development of rural roads under RLEGP. The guidelines for the implementation of RLEGP also clearly indicate that Works Projects relevant to 20 point Programme and Minimum Needs Programme such as construction of link roads as part of the MNP can be taken up under this programme for implementation in rural areas. As at present out of the total amount of Rs. 906.59 crores sanctioned under RLEGP the share of rural road projects is about 55.52 per cent. The State-wise figures of funds sanctioned for rural roads is placed on the table of the Lok Sabha. Roads can also be constructed under NREP. During Sixth Plan 444399 Km. of roads were constructed under this programme. The State-wise

figures of length of road constructed are given in the Statements I, II, III, and IV below. The expenditure on construction of roads under NREP is not available as sectoral break up of expenditure is not monitored under this programme.

(d) Under the Minimum Needs Programme, all the villages with population over 1500 and 50% of the villages with

population between 1000 and 15000 are to be connected by roads by 1990 and 50% of such villages were to be connected during the Sixth Plan. Statements showing targets and achievements for both the categories of villages during the Sixth Plan are placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. Under RLEGP/NREP no targets are fixed for villages to be connected by roads.

Statement—I

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme

Cost of Road Projects approved under RLEGP during VIth Five Year Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

St. No.	States/U. Ts.	
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4860.31
2.	Assam	1104.79
3.	Bihar	4674.07
4.	Gujarat	1226.02
5.	Haryana	182.82
6.	Himachal Pradesh	350.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	357.33
8.	Karnataka	1363.30
9.	Kerala	2404.75
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3837.84
11.	Maharashtra	2894.86
12.	Manipur	11.00
13.	Meghalaya	—
14.	Negaland	62.84
15.	Orissa	1432.00
16.	Punjab	—
17.	Rajasthan	987.12
18.	Sikkim	14.79
19.	Tamil Nadu	2417.88
20.	Tripura	107.56
21.	Uttar Pradesh	16624.79
22.	West Bengal	5128.42

1	2	3
23.	A. & N. Islands	15.92
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.35
25.	Chandigarh	—
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
27.	Delhi	18.19
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	64.36
29.	Lakshadweep	10.00
30.	Mizoram	97.60
31.	Pondicherry	52.74
All India:—		50333.67

Statement-II

Statement showing rural roads constructed/improved under National Rural Employment Programme during the years 1980-81 to 1984-85 based on the information received so far.

(In Kms.)

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	16509	7927	3877	4879
2.	Assam	350	846	2963	1049	1576
3.	Bihar	6808	1501	4296	2312	3272
4.	Gujarat	2329	1996	3562	1946	1359
5.	Haryana	613	533	256	42	24
6.	Himachal Pradesh	360	109	386	407	35
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1975	910	1265	1123	533
8.	Karnataka	4021	3696	5387	3226	1663
9.	Kerala	7115	8464	1992	1632	1535
10.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	7317	1065	337
11.	Maharashtra	11306	329	172	1854	2712
12.	Manipur	—	36	161	377	900
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	244	22	409
14.	Nagaland	877	480	277	238	53
15.	Orissa	24140	10949	9865	3298	5016
16.	Punjab	1664	—	1532	128	2537

1	1	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Rajasthan	1469	289	202	247	882
18.	Sikkim	—	2	130	121	120
19.	Tamil Nadu	16871	5724	26129	9157	2238
20.	Tripura	8602	902	1336	772	580
21.	Uttar Pradesh	64733	5997	1931	2421	3083
22.	West Bengal	13121	13490	26870	16757	13945
23.	A. & N. Islands	5	45	6	17	20
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	—	6	16	—
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	2	—
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	1	8	9
27.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—	7	52
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	7	6
30.	Mizoram	96	168	210	163	312
31.	Pondicherry	—	35	25	24	26
Total :		166463	73010	104498	52315	48113

Statement-III**Minimum Needs Programme (Rural Roads)**

Targets & Achievements—Villages with population 1500 and above linked with roads.

1	2	Total No. of villages	Targets for VIth Plan (1980-85)	Achievements during VIth Plan (1980.85)	Achievements by end of VIth Plan i.e. by 1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. States					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7968	220	360	4713
2.	Assam	1812	290	201	1411
3.	Bihar	9310	2250	2079	6889
4.	Gujarat	3664	1222	1132	3573
5.	Haryana	1754	34	34	1754
6.	Himachal Pradesh	121	16	34	98
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	479	34	35	428

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Karnataka	3747	259	821	2974
9.	Kerala	1252	—	—	1252
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2990	520	366	2317
11.	Maharashtra	6181	2555	1474	5100
12.	Manipur	126	22	17	92
13.	Meghalaya	7	—	—	7
14.	Nagaland	47	—	—	47
15.	Orissa	4764	1188	950	1462
16.	Punjab	1689	—	—	1680
17.	Rajasthan	3300	600	411	8263
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	3762	1264	1264	2498
20.	Tripura	130	44	44	130
21.	Uttar Pradesh	10899	2642	1559	7174
22.	West Bengal	4928	70	123	2630
Total A		68930	13233	10904	48501
B. Union Territory					
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4	—	—	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	N.A.	N.A.	—
3.	Chandigarh	13	—	—	13
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	25	—	N.A.	22
5.	Delhi	145	—	—	145
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	154	1	1	153
7.	Lakshadweep	8	—	—	8
8.	Mizoram	62	9	11	31
9.	Pondicherry	49	14	8	43
Total B		478	24	20	420
C. Grand Total (A+B)		69408	13257	10924	48921

Statements-IV

Minimum Needs Programme (Rural Roads)

Targets & Achievements—Villages with population 1000-1500 linked with roads

	Total No. of villages	Targets for VIth Plan (1980-85)	Achievements during VIth Plan (1980-85)	Achievements by end of VIth Plan i.e. 1984-85
A. States				
1. Andhra Pradesh	4080		37	1057
2. Assam	1907	199	188	1882
3. Bihar	6104	481	373	2783
4. Gujarat	2964	781	1130	2532
5. Haryana	1049	60	60	1049
6. Himachal Pradesh	191	36	17	128
7. Jammu & Kashmir	508	43	42	460
8. Karnataka	2999	103	171	1341
9. Kerala	10	—	—	10
10. Madhya Pradesh	4347	220	469	2201
11. Maharashtra	5143	360	1299	3150
12. Manipur	264	23	19	83
13. Meghalaya	54	28	2	28
14. Nagaland	86	4	N.A.	78
15. Orissa	2616	180	180	180
16. Punjab	1657	—	—	1657
17. Rajasthan	2407	258	164	1121
18. Sikkim	403	67	101	259
19. Tamil Nadu	2568	372	351	890
20. Tripura	161	76	76	120
21. Uttar Pradesh	11396	265	2047	4915
22. West Bengal	5500	80	95	2881
Total A	56396	3636	6821	28810
B. Union Territory				
1. A. & N. Islands	14	—	—	14
2. Arunachal Pradesh	31	N.A.	—	—
3. Chandigarh	3	—	—	3
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	13	3	1	9

5. Delhi	37	—	—	37
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	44	2	2	44
7. Lakshadweep	1	—	—	1
8. Mizoram	32	—	8	14
9. Pondicherry	38	10	7	35
Total B	213	15	18	157
C. Grand Total (A+B)	56609	3651	6839	28967

Development of women and children in West Bengal

2074. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have released assistance to the Government of West Bengal for development of women and children in rural areas during 1984-85;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance released and the schemes for which assistance was released by the Centre;

(c) to what extent the assistance released has been utilised by the State Government; and

(d) the number of women and children in West Bengal benefited by this assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (d) The scheme of Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas was introduced in districts Bankura and Purulia of West Bengal during 1982-83. An amount of Rs. 1,27,500 was released to these districts in 1983-84. In 1984-85 no release could be made since State Government did not report utilisation of fund released during 1983-84. The expenditure under this scheme during the Sixth Plan was Rs. 1,09,000/-. This was reported in July 1985. The number of women benefitted during this period (Sixth Plan) was 1825. Information on children is not monitored.

Under the "Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas" the assistance was provided for economic activities, child care facilities, and for Staff cost.

Construction of Houses in Delhi

2075. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) the different Government agencies dealing with housing in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) the number of houses constructed by each agency during the Sixth Plan period (year wise) :

(c) the efforts made by each of these agencies to provide adequate housing facilities to the people; and

(d) the details of the target set by each of those agencies during the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR (SINGH) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Career identification and counselling system in Employment Exchanges

2076. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to introduce a new system of 'Career

Identification and Counselling' in the employment exchanges;

(b) if so, the expected time by which the new system will be introduced; and

(c) details of the programme in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Appointment of a non official pannel for selection of feature films and programmes

2077. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a non-official panel to assist the selection of feature films and sponsored programmes to be telecast by Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the steps taken for the formation of non-official panel for the above purpose; and

(c) the steps taken to telecast better films by Doordarshan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) & (b) It has been decided to set up two selection committees one at Delhi and another at Bombay to select feature films. These committees would include eminent non-officials in the fields of Science, Arts, Education, Culture, Social Welfare, Women's Welfare, Youth activity etc. The constitution of the panel is in process. As regards sponsored programmes, the selection is made presently by our official committee presided over by Director General, Doordarshan.

(c) Doordarshan have taken several steps to telecast high quality feature films as well as tele films specially made for Doordarshan. Many eminent producers' Directors have come forward to produce

tele films for Doordarshan. The rates payable to feature films selected for telecast in the national programme have been increased recently. Proportionate increases will be made in the rates payable to films telecast by the regional Kendras. The concept of Premiere telecast and a higher rate for such films have been approved. It is expected that Doordarshan will be able to show top quality/box office films produced in the last 10 years to its viewers.

[Translation]

Wheat destroyed in rainy season

2078. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of wheat destroyed, State-wise during the last rainy season;

(b) the quantum of wheat out of it belonging to farmers and to the public undertakings alongwith the names of these public undertakings;

(c) the quantity of wheat contained in each bag of FCI; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken to ensure that the wheat does not get soild in rain in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) and (b) Out of a quantity of 116.28 lakh tonnes of wheat with Food Corporation of India as on 1.10.85, a quantity of 7822.5 MT of wheat has been obtained by FCI as damaged on salvaging of stocks affected by floods/rains in different regions during the last rainy season from 1st June to 1st October 1985. Salvaging of flood/rain affected stocks in some regions is still in progress.

The position with regard to damages of wheat stocks of farmers and other agencies is not available.

(c) Standard weight of packing of wheat adopted by FCI in each bag is 95kg. since 1984.

(d) The spoilage of foodgrains affected by flood/rain is minimised by salvaging

the stocks immediately. All possible steps are taken to keep stocks well protected against rain and flood. The fury of flood and rain, however, at times does cause damage beyond control.

Sugar Prices

2079. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item captioned 'Cheeni duniya bhar mein sasti magar Bharat mein mehengi' (Sugar prices-low all over the world but high in India) published in Hindi daily Tribune dated 2 November, 1985;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring down the sugar prices and if so, by what time and the extent to which prices per quintal are likely to come down.

(c) if it is not proposed to do so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to effect improvements in ratio of levy-sugar etc. instead of bringing down sugar prices, or whether Government propose to give remunerative price of sugarcane to the sugarcane products in the current/coming season ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) Yes, Sir, the news item has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) & (c) The wholesale prices of free sale sugar in the open market have already come down substantially. The prices as on 22.11.1985 ranged between Rs. 600 and Rs. 672 per quintal as against the range of Rs. 685 to Rs. 800 per quintal in the end of July, 1985.

(d) The statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories during the current sugar season 1985-86 has been fixed at Rs. 16.50 per quintal linked to 8.5 per cent recovery. This marks an

increase of Rs. 2.50 per quintal over the price fixed for the previous year. For the next season 1986-87, Government have announced the decision to raise the statutory minimum sugarcane price further to Rs. 17.00 per quintal linked to 8.5 per cent recovery. The ratio of levy sugar to free sale sugar for the current season 1985-86 has been changed from 65 : 35 to 55 : 45. This increase in the quantum of free sale sugar will enable the sugar factories to pay higher cane prices to the farmers.

Setting up of new sugar factories in Seventh Plan

2080. SHRI C. D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new policy has been formulated or proposed to be formulated for setting up new sugar factories during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the outlines of this new policy and the criteria to be adopted therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir, A new licensing policy for setting up new sugar factories during the Seventh Five Year Plan is under consideration.

Supply of essential commodities to Gujarat

2081. SHRI C. D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of foodgrains, rice, wheat, imported edible oil, kerosene and sugar demanded by the Gujarat Government for each quarter of the period from January to September, 1985 and the quantity agreed to by the Government of India;

(b) the quantity of each item supplied; and

(c) the reasons for not fulfilling completely the demand of Gujarat Government and the details of the concrete steps

being taken by Union Government to fulfill all demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) A statement showing various essential commodities demanded by the Gujarat Government and the allocations made by the Central Government to the

State is given below. Allocations of various essential commodities made by the Central Government to the States/Union Territories are supplementary in nature and are also subject to the availability of these articles in the Central Pool/demand from various States, past consumption, availability in the open market and other matters.

Statement		
	Demand	Allocation
1. Wheat (In 000 Tonnes)		
January-March, 1985	130.00	90.00
April-June, 1985	90.00	90.00
July-September, 1985	90.00	90.00
2. Rice (In 000 Tonnes)		
January- March, 1985	75.00	22.50
April-June, 1985	75.00	22.50
July-September, 1985	75.00	@40.00
3. Sugar (In Tonnes)		
January-March, 1985		46112.3
April-June, 1985		*48567.2
July-September, 1985		**51027.2
4. Kerosene (In Tonnes)		
January-March, 1985		145820
April-June, 1985		135300
July-September, 1985		133980
5. Edible Oils (MT)		
January-March, 1985	23500	16000
April-June, 1985	28500	10500
July-September, 1985	21000	15000

@ Includes 10,000 tonnes of rice as special one time allocation made on 26.7.85

*Includes festival quota of 2456 tonnes.

**Includes festival quota of 4912 tonnes.

[English]

ICAR National Demonstration Projects

2082. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGLAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the inputs, including manpower inputs in ICAR National Demonstrations and Operational Research Projects, if used would result in

large scale losses to farmers due to poor returns; and

(b) whether Government would analyse the reasons why farmers have not been able to achieve the results claimed by ICAR ?

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

inputs including manpower input are being used as per optimum requirements of the crops grown in the ICAR National Demonstrations and Operational Research Projects. The result of the demonstrations in the National Demonstrations and Operational Research Projects show the potentiality of increasing production 2—4 times in different crops. Thus, there is no question of any loss to the participating farmers.

(b) There are progressive farmers who have achieved the same level of production of crops as claimed by the ICAR. However, the majority of the farmers could not do so due to their socio-economic conditions.

Conversion of fertilizer plants to use natural gas

2083. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to convert some of the existing fertilizer plants using fuel as feed-stock so that they may use natural gas;

(b) if so, the number of such plants to be converted; and

(c) the savings in consumption of fuel after plants are converted to use of natural gas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Setting up of FCI Godowns at Parappanangadi in Kerala

2084. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3186 on the 12 August, 1985 regarding setting up of FCI Godowns at Parappanangadi and state :

(a) whether the Central Government have since then decided upon constructing a godown for Food Corporation of India

at Parappanangadi in Malappuram District of Kerala;

(b) whether the Central Government are aware that the State Government had already initiated acquisition proceedings to acquire land at Parappanangadi for the above purpose vide Government of Kerala Notification dated 8th August, 1985 published in Kerala Gazette dated 13 August, 1985; and

(c) if so, the decision of the Central Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) and (c) The Food Corporation of India has a proposal to construct some additional storage capacity in Kerala for holding buffer stocks which is under assessment. A decision about construction of storage capacity at Parappanangadi would be taken by the Corporation after this assessment has been completed.

(b) The Notification for acquisition of land at Parappanangadi was issued by the Government of Kerala on 12th August, 1985.

T.B. Hospital for bidi workers at Dhulian-Aurangabad (West Bengal)

2085. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether construction work on the proposed T. B. Hospital for the bidi workers at Dhulian Aurangabad in West Bengal has started;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and when it is likely to start;

(c) the details of the scheme; and

(d) the scheduled time limit by which it is expected to be completed ?

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

(b) Administrative sanction has been issued. The work will start soon after the issue of the financial sanction.

(c) *It is a 50-bedded General Hospital for the benefit of Beedi Workers in and around Dhulian.*

(d) The work will be got done by the CPWD and they will be requested to complete the construction work as soon as possible.

[Translation]

Water Logging in country

2086. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the various parts of the country are affected by water logging;

(b) area of land State-wise which has become uncultivable due to water logging;

(c) the details of efforts made so far to make the land cultivable; and

(d) the extent of success achieved in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) According to National Commission on Agriculture (1976), an area of about 6 million hectares

has been affected by the problem of water logging in the country. The State-wise details of area affected by water logging is given in the statement below.

(c) and (d) Remedial measures, viz. (i) Surface or Sub-surface drainage, (ii) Lining of canals to prevent seepage and rise of water table (iii) Sinking of tube wells for lowering of water table and providing controlled irrigation, (iv) Adoption of proper crop management etc., were identified. The Central Ground Water Board is currently monitoring the behaviour of water levels and ground water quality in the country through a network of 5357 hydrograph stations and with the addition of another 8500 hydrograph stations during the Seventh Plan, the total network of such stations are likely to reach the level of about 14000 by the end of the Seventh Plan. It has also been proposed to take up the studies on water logging in 6 canal command areas for identifying remedial measures during the Seventh Plan. This problem is also being monitored in 102 on-going irrigation projects by the Command Area Development Authorities. As per the recommendations of the Working Group on Land Reclamation and Development for Formulation of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), a Centrally sponsored scheme on Protection and Development of Waterlogged Areas for increasing productivity with an outlay of Rs. 80 crores for treating 1 lakh hectares during the Seventh Plan is under consideration.

Statement

State-wise details of areas affected by Waterlogging (As per National Commission on Agriculture 1976)

Sl. No.	State	Area affected (lakh—ha.)
1.	2.	3.
1.	Punjab	10.90
2.	Haryana	6.20
3.	Uttar Pradesh	8.10
4.	Bihar	1.17
5.	Rajasthan	3.48
6.	Gujarat	4.84

1	2	3
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0.57
8.	Karnataka	0.10
9.	Andhra Pradesh	3.39
10.	Maharashtra	1.11
11.	West Bengal	18.50
12.	Orissa	0.60
13.	Tamil Nadu	0.18
14.	Kerala	0.61
15.	Delhi	0.01
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.10
		Total : 59.86

or say 6.0 million hectares.

[English]

Development of satellite towns in the National Capital Region

2087. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering plans to develop satellite towns in the National Capital Region;

(b) whether to reduce the increased pressure of population on the capital, the regional plans will contain proper schemes of incentives and disincentives; and

(c) if so, the other steps being taken for introducing regional plans for satellite towns in various parts of the country ?

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

(b) and (c) The National Capital Region Planning Board has been established recently for the purpose of preparing a regional plan for a balanced and co-ordinated development of the region. The basic objective of the NCR concept is to keep the population of Delhi within manageable limits by developing self-contained growth centres in the region to

take away the pressure of migrant population on Delhi by diverting the in-migrant population to satellite towns and other towns in the region. The strategies to be adopted for achieving this objective are to be worked out by the Board while preparing the regional plan.

[Translation]

Earning through commercial advertisements by Doordarshan

2089. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Doordarshan is earning a lot of money through commercial advertisements;

(b) if so, the amount received last year and the estimated income for 1985-86 from this source;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the rates of advertisement; and

(d) if so, the extent of increase proposed and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) Doordarshan's commercial revenues have been rising. The gross revenue received last year from advertisements/sponsorships was Rs. 31.43 crores and the estimated income for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 55 crores approximately.

(c) and (d) The rates of advertisement have recently been revised with effect from 1.11.1985. A copy of the revised rate card is enclosed in the statement below.

With the continuous expansion of the T.V. network in the country, the enlarged coverage and keeping in view the increase in the number of T.V. viewers, the rate of advertisement are revised from time to time.

Statement

Statement showing the rate structure (Implemented from 1.11.1985)

Proposed Grouping	Delhi and Relay Transmitters	Bombay & Relay Transmitters	Calcutta/ Madras/Bangalore/Trivandrum/ Hyderabad/ Lucknow & Relay Transmitters	Nagpur/ Jalandhar & Relay Transmitters	Srinagar/ Gauhati	National Network
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

10. Sec Spot

Super 'A' Spl.	25,000	15,000	6,000	5,000	2,500	*45,000
Super 'A'	25,000	12,000	5,000	4,000	2,000	40,000
'A'	10,000	7,000	4,000	3,000	1,500	25,000
'B'	5,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	15,000
X*1						20,000

Sponsored Programmes of Doordarshan *2

Super 'A' Spl.	40,000	30,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	1,50,000
Super 'A'	35,000	25,000	12,000	7,500	7,500	1,25,000
'A'	22,000	12,000	7,000	4,000	4,000	75,000
'B'	15,000	8,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	50,000

Sponsored Programmes Produced by Sponsors *3

30 Minutes Progs.						
(with 2 Mts. free time)	20,000	12,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	70,000 *3
15 Minutes Prog.						
(with 1 Mts. free time)	12,000	8,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	40,000 *3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sponsored Programmes Imported by sponsors*4						
30 Minutes Progs. (with 40 Sec. free time)	70,000	40,000	20,000	14,000	14,000	2,00,000
15 Minutes Progs (with 20 sec. free time)	35,000	20,000	10,000	7,000	7,000	1,00,000
Sponsored Telefilms made for Doordarshan by Sponsors :						
90 Minutes film						1,00,000 (With 4 minutes free time)
60 Minutes film						70,000 (With 3 Minutes free time)

* This rate will hold also for 'fixed time slot' bookings on National Network subject to at least 10 bookings per month.

*1 'X' category spots will be given for filling gaps before and after Super 'A' and 'A' programmes without guarantee regarding time slot but with 4-5 exposures per month.

*2 Free Commercial time of 1½ minute for a 30 minute programme and 45 seconds for a 15 minute programme will be allowed.

*3 Free Commercial time for these programmes will be allowed as follows :—

1. Animation and wild life films; 2 minutes for a 30-minute programme and 1 minute for a 15-minute programme.
2. Tele feature films; 4 minutes for a 90-minute programme and 3 minutes for a 60-minute programme.
3. Plays and dance ballets : 1½ minutes for a 30-minute programme and 45 seconds for a 15 minute programme.
4. Others : 1 minute for a 30-minute programme and 30 seconds for 1 15-minute programme.
5. When Plays and dance ballets are telecast after 2200 hours, then 2 minutes free commercial time will be allowed for a 30-minute programme, and 1-minute free commercial time will be allowed for a 15-minute programme.

In all cases a separate credit line of not more than 10 seconds will be allowed in addition to free commercial time.

*4. In addition to the free commercial time, a credit line of 10 seconds in the beginning

and 10 seconds in the end will be allowed for sponsored programmes imported by sponsors

Note :—(i) Super 'A' Special category will include World Cup Cricket and Football, Olympics, Asiad, Wimbledon Tennis etc. This list is indicative.

(ii) Rate for second channel for all categories of programme will be the same as for Group 'D' (i.e. Nagpur/Jalandhar).

(iii) Same rate is being proposed for Black and White and colour for all categories of programmes.

Construction of Houses by people of Bangladesh on DDA land

2090. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether people coming from Bangladesh have constructed jhompri after occupying the land of Delhi Development Authority, during the last 3 months;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action against them so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) It has been reported by the DDA that no cluster of jhuggies by the people coming from Bangladesh has come to notice while surveying its area during the last three months.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Installation of T.V. Relay Centre at Satna

2091. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is great unrest among the masses of Satna in Madhya Pradesh for not having T. V. facilities so far;

(b) whether there is any proposal to connect Satna with T.V. net work in the current financial year; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Representations for extension of TV service to Satna have been received from time to time.

(b) and (c) It is envisaged to set up a low power TV transmitter at Satna during VII Plan period. The completion of this project would depend on year-wise phasing and priorities as may be agreed to by the Planning Commission.

Supply of gas affected wheat through FPS in Bhopal

2092. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that rotten wheat exposed to Union Carbide gas is being supplied through fair price shops to the people of Bhopal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Food Corporation of India godowns in Bhopal are situated in the same locality where Union Carbide tragedy took place;

(c) whether hundreds of bags of food-grains were lying in open at the time of this tragedy;

(d) whether several complaints of rotten wheat being distributed have been made but no action has been taken; and

(e) whether Government propose to order an enquiry into the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir. No wheat in storage with

Food Corporation of India was damaged due to gas leakage from Union Carbide Plant at Bhopal. Chemical examination of wheat stocks exposed to gas at Bhopal showed it to be free from contamination.

(b) Yes, Sir. Food Corporation of India Cholla Godowns are located adjacent to Union Carbide factory.

(c) On the day of incidence, a quantity of 3,707 tonnes of wheat was stored in CAP (Cover and Plinth) storage duly covered with polythene covers.

(d) No such complaints have been received.

(e) In view of the position given at (a) above, question does not arise.

[Translation]

Implementation of DPAP in U.P.

2093. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the development blocks in Uttar Pradesh where Drought Prone Area Programme has been started during the years 1984, 1985 and 1986;

(b) whether in the Development Blocks of Almora and Pithoragarh districts in Uttar Pradesh also some works have been undertaken under the programme;

(c) if so, the details of the works undertaken; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (d) During 1983-84 and 1984-85 there was no change in the coverage of DPAP in Uttar Pradesh by way of inclusion of any new block. During 1985-86, however, a total of 31 new blocks in the State was brought under the fold of the programme whereas 7 blocks were excluded from it. The names of new blocks brought within DPAP during 1985-86 are indicated in the statement.

The Annual programmes for Almora district and Pithoragarh district with eight blocks and five blocks respectively which have been covered under DPAP during 1985-86 have been finalised. The outlay approved for Almora district for the present is Rs. 85.79 lakhs, the major sectors of activity being soil and water conservation (Rs. 52.35 lakhs), Forestry (Rs. 14.77 lakhs) and Animal Husbandry (Rs. 8.95 lakhs). Since the total allocation for Almora district is Rs. 96 lakhs, the State Government have been advised

to formulate suitable additional schemes to cover the programme gap.

The outlay approved for Pithoragarh district for the present is Rs. 56.55 lakhs, the major sector of activity being soil and water conservation (Rs. 46.00 lakhs). Since the total allocation for the district is Rs. 60.00 lakhs, the State Government have been requested to formulate suitable additional schemes to cover the programme gap.

Statement

Lists of new blocks of Uttar Pradesh included in DPAP during 1985-86.

Name of District	Name of Blocks
1. Allahabad	1. Shankargarh
2. Chamoli	1. Joshimath
	2. Narayan Bagar
	3. Gairsain
	4. Tharali
3. Pauri Garhwal	1. Pauri
	2. Lansdown
	3. Virokhal
	4. Kota
	5. Khirsu
	6. Pabo
	7. Kaljikhali
	8. Thaliasain
	9. Yamkeshwar
	10. Dangu
4. Tehri Garhwal	1. Chamba
	2. Deoparyag
	3. Kirtinagar
5. Almora	1. Takula
	2. Lamgadha
	3. Kapkot
	4. Tarikhet
	5. Dwarahat
	6. Bhikiasain

6. Pithoragarh

7. Syalde
8. Salt
1. Pithoragarh
2. Gangolihat
3. Champawat
4. Bara kot
5. Lohaghat

Total : 31

Krishi Vigyan Kendras in Pithoragarh and Almora (U.P.)

2094. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for opening Krishi Vigyan Kendras during 1985 in Pithoragarh and Almora in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in the matter ?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Proposals for establishment of Krishi Vigyan Kendras at Pithoragarh and Almora in Uttar Pradesh have not been received in the Council from any institutions/agencies.

[English]

Increase in prices of essential commodities

2095. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD :

SHRI C. D. GAMIT :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been some increase in the prices of essential commodities during the past 3-4 months; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to arrest the price spiral ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) ;

(a) There has been a mixed trend in the prices of essential commodities during the past four months. The prices of some commodities have moved down, some have gone up while the prices of a few commodities have remained steady.

(b) Government is exercising constant surveillance to keep the prices of essential commodities in check. Every effort is being made to ensure their availability throughout the country. The main thrust of Government's policy is to increase the production of essential commodities, particularly those in short supply. The export of essential commodities is regulated keeping in view our domestic requirements. Some commodities are imported to augment domestic supply. The public distribution system is being expanded and improved. The State Governments are enforcing the Essential Commodities Act and similar legislations.

Stock of paddy and wheat

2096. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the stock of paddy and wheat lying stored in Godowas; and

(b) the quantity of wheat and paddy required for internal consumption ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) As on 1.11.1985, the stock of wheat and rice (including paddy in terms of rice) with the Public agencies was estimated at 17.78 million tonnes and 5.29 million tonnes respectively.

(b) According to buffer stocking policy, the required level of wheat and rice stocks at different points of time during the year would range between 7.1 to 13.4 million tonnes and 6.5 to 10.9 million tonnes respectively.

Functioning of ESI Scheme

2097. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any serious inadequacies have been found in the working of Employees State Insurance Scheme; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to streamline the functioning of this Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b) No serious inadequacy in the working of ESI Scheme has come to the notice of the Government. There are however, sporadic complaints regarding unsatisfactory working of ESI hospitals/dispensaries, non-availability of prescribed drugs, delay in settlement of claims etc. All such complaints are examined and appropriate remedial measures are taken.

Export of Rice

2098. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there would be surplus production of rice during the year 1985-86;

(b) whether Government propose to export rice during this year;

(c) if so, the names of the countries to which rice is proposed to be exported; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange expected to be earned by exporting rice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) Estimates of production for the crop year 1985-86 are not yet available.

(b) to (d) Under the existing export policy, export of non-basmati rice is not allowed. Export of basmati rice is on Open General Licence (OGL-3) subject to the Minimum Export Price.

The main markets for basmati rice are USSR, Middle East countries and UK. It is not possible to project the quantum and value of export of basmati rice during the current financial year, as this would depend on the trading conditions.

Amount Collected for Cinema Welfare Fund

2099. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what amount has been collected for the Cinema Welfare Fund in the year 1984-85 and 1985-86 so far; and

(b) what amount had been given to different States, out of the money collected and for which welfare purpose in the year 1984-85 and 1985-86 ?

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

(a) The amount collected for the Cinema Welfare Fund in the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 (upto the end of October, 1985) is given below :-

1984-85	Rs. 9.51 lakh
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1985-86	Rs. 6.60 lakh
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(upto October, 1985)

(b) No amount, out of the money collected for the Cinema Welfare Fund,

has been given to any State Government, so far.

Restructuring of Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute

2100. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

DR. SUDHIR ROY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a move to break up the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute at Barrackpore (West Bengal) into 5 autonomous Institutes to be located at different centres;

(b) if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) the particular branch of Inland fisheries research which will be looked after by the CIFRI residuary unit at Barrackpore under the new tie up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. Reorganisation of the existing set-up is however proposed as per the details given at (b).

(b) The re-organisation of the fisheries institutes under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been proposed during the Seventh Five Year Plan period, with a view to give added focus to certain priority areas in basic and applied research for proper development of fisheries.

(c) Under the new set-up, the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute with Headquarters at Barrackpore will look after the work of the following Divisions :

- (i) Estuarine Fisheries Division with Headquarters at Barrackpore and research centres in Orissa, A.P. and also the West Coast, preferably in Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat.
- (ii) Riverine Fisheries Division with Headquarters at Allahabad (U.P.) and centres at Gauhati (Assam) and Hoshangabad (M.P.)

(iii) Lacustrine Fisheries Division with Headquarters in Karnataka/M.P. and centres at H.P., M.P., Tamil Nadu, M.P./Karnataka, Maharashtra, U.P., Bihar, Assam (Gauhati) and West Bengal.

(iv) Division of Fisheries Economics and Statistics to be located at Barrackpore.

(v) Frog Culture Division located at Kalyani (West Bengal).

(vi) Division of Extension to be located at Barrackpore.

(vii) Engineering Cell at Barrackpore.

(viii) Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Kakdwip.

Expenditure incurred on import of edible oil

2101. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on import of edible oil during the past three years, year-wise;

(b) whether there are good prospects for the cultivation of oil palm in Kerala as well as Andaman Islands;

(c) whether the Oil Palm India Ltd. has submitted any proposal in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) The amount spent on import of edible oil during the past three years, year-wise is as under :—

Oil Year (Nov.-Oct.)	Value (in crores)
1982-83	507.00
1983-84	1319.00
1984-85	1122.13 (Prov.)

(b) Cultivation of Red Oil Palm has been taken up in some parts of Kerala and Andaman & Nicobar Islands where suitable agro-climatic condition exist.

(c) and (d) Oil Palm India Limited is a joint venture of the Government of Kerala and Government of India and so far an area of 3705 hectares has been covered under Red Oil Palm. The programme for Red Oil Palm in Kerala would be continued during the Seventh Plan. It is also envisaged to increase oil processing facilities during the Seventh Plan.

Revision of agricultural educational system

2102. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to appoint any Committee to suggest thorough revision of the agricultural education system to enable agricultural graduates to take up professional farming with confidence; and

(b) if so, details regarding the policy of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) "No. Sir", The agricultural education system in the country was revised after careful consideration of the agricultural education systems in the world and is based on the recommendations of the Education Commission, 1948-49 and 1964-66 as well as various other expert bodies. The present system is based on the Land Grant Pattern of Education of USA. The first agricultural university was established on these lines at Pantnagar U.P. in 1960. Following this, 23 agricultural universities have been established covering all the 17 major States in the country. The curricula of agricultural programmes have been reviewed from time to time to make it meaningful and practical oriented. A review of this curricula was recently made by a Deans' Committee which submitted its report in 1982. The recommendations of this Committee have been circulated

to all the agricultural universities for adoption. The salient features of the curriculum recommended for the B. Sc. (Agri.) programme are the inclusion of a strong core programme in agriculture and a number of electives which could enable the graduates to take up professional farming with confidence. In view of the above facts, appointment of a Committee to revise the present system does not seem to be called for at this stage.

Offtake of wheat

2103. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies be pleased to state (a) whether it is a fact that with record wheat stocks of over 20 million tonnes in the Central buffer pool and shortage of storage space, the Centre has advised, the States to promote increase in off-take by consumers through the public distribution system by removing all quantity restrictions and by simplifying the procedure; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) The stock of wheat with the public agencies as on 1-11-1985 was estimated at 17.8 million tonnes.

The State Governments have been advised to streamline the public distribution system so as to take in more wheat, and even to issue wheat to the cardholders through the fair price shops without any ceiling on quantity, upto 31st March, 1986. It has also been decided to distribute foodgrains, mostly wheat, at specially subsidized rates to the people living in the tribal areas and other vulnerable sections of the society.

Procurement of paddy by FCI

2104. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has resumed paddy procurement in the country;

(b) if so, the names of States where this procurement has been initiated and the quantity procured as on 31 October, 1985 in each State together with quality and price per quintal;

(c) the total quantum of paddy targetted for procurement in each State during the current season; and

(d) the mode of procurement of somewhat below standard paddy and price paid therefor to save the poor farmer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) The Food Corporation of India has been procuring paddy since the start of the current kharif marketing season.

(b) Name of State/ Union Territory as on 31.10.1985

(In '1000 tonnes)

Punjab	688.6
Haryana	1.4
Uttar Pradesh	0.1
Pondicherry	0.3

The procurement prices fixed by the Central Government for fair average quality paddy are as follows :

Paddy Variety	Price (Rs. per quintal)
Common	142/-
Fine	146/-
Superfine	150/-

Only grains of fair average quality standard which conform the prescribed specifications are procured at the prices fixed by the Central Government.

(c) No targets are fixed by the Central Government,

(d) As stated in the answer to part (b) only grains of fair average quality standard, which conform to the specifications prescribed by the Government of India, are purchased at the prices fixed by the Government.

Assistance for community television sets

2105. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) State-wise details of Central assistance for providing community television sets during the Sixth Plan Period.

(b) State-wise details of the proposal for Central Assistance for providing community television sets during the Seventh Plan Period?

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

(a) and (b) The Central Government does not provide assistance to States/UTs for providing community viewing television sets. It has been clarified to the State Governments that the Central Government will not be able to share the cost or give the financial assistance to State/UTs for providing community viewing sets and that the state Government/UTs may provide them from out of their own funds or share the cost with the panchayats. But 5000 community viewing sets are proposed to be deployed in the States/UTs in the North-Eastern Region including Sikkim under a special scheme. The distribution of community viewing sets among these states/UTs will be worked out as and when the funds are made available. The distribution of the community viewing sets to the States under the INSAT scheme during the 6th Plan is given below :

State	No. of Community Viewing Sets*	
	VHF TV Sets	Direct Reception Sets (DRS)
Andhra Pradesh	@	400

Orissa	@	400
Maharashtra	600	300
Uttar Pradesh	600	300
Gujarat	400	300
Bihar	400	300
Total	2000	2000

*Installation of some of these sets are still going on.

@SITE continuity sets are already available,

Eradication of unemployment amongst rural women

2106. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTAI K

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken some special measures for eradication unemployment amongst the rural women in the country;

(b) whether Government have select certain districts for this purpose during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period; and

(c) if so the names of the districts and the Central assistance proposed to be given in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) The scheme of "Development of women and Children in Rural Areas" has been operating in selected fifty districts of 22 States and it will continue during Seventh Plan. The scheme has been extended to one district in each Union Territory from current year onwards. Central assistance during Seventh Plan is Rs. 20,30 crores. A list of districts is enclosed in the statement below.

Statement

List of Districts approved for the Scheme of Development of Women and Children Rural Areas (DWACRA).

Name of the State	Name of the District approved for DWACRA
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Adilabad 2. Srikakulam 3. Cuddapah
2. Assam	1. Karbi Anglong 2. Dhubri
3. Bihar	1. Hazaribagh 2. Madhubani 3. Gopalganj 4. Samastipur
4. Haryana	1. Mahendergarh 2. Sirsa
5. Himachal Pradesh	1. Kangra
6. Karnataka	1. Bijapur 2. Chickamagalur

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 7. Kerala | 1. Wynaad |
| | 2. Palghat |
| 8. Madhya Pradesh | 1. Shahdol |
| | 2. Chhindwara |
| | 3. Guna |
| | 4. Raipur |
| 9. Maharashtra | 1. Osmanabad |
| | 2. Bhandara |
| 10. Manipur | 1. Central District
(Imphal, Thoubal & Bishen-
pur) |
| 11. Meghalaya | 1. West Khasi Hills |
| | 2. East Garo Hills |
| 12. Orissa | 1. Kalahandi |
| | 2. Bolangir |
| | 3. Dhenkanal |
| | 4. Sambalpur |
| 13. Punjab | 1. Gurdaspur |
| | 2. Bhatinda |
| 14. Rajasthan | 1. Banswara |
| | 2. Pali |
| | 3. Bhilwara |
| | 4. Alwar |
| 15. Sikkim | 1. West District |
| 16. Tamil Nadu | 1. Dharmapuri |
| | 2. Periyar |
| 17. Tripura | 1. Wesi District |
| 18. Uttar Pradesh | 1. Basti |
| | 2. Banda |
| | 3. Sultanpur |
| | 4. Etawah |
| | 5. Deoria |
| 19. West Bengal | 1. Purulia |
| | 2. Bankura |
| 20. Gujarat | 1. Ahmedabad |
| | 2. Junagadh |
| 21. Jammu & Kashmir | 1. Doda |
| 22. Nagaland | 1. Kohima |

**Institute of Animal Genetics and the
Bureau of Animal Genetics Resources
at Karnal**

2107. V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish Institute of Animal Genetics and the Bureau of Animal Genetics Resources at Karnal, Haryana; and

(b) if so, the reasons for locating the Institutes at Karnal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has already established the Institute of Animal Genetics and Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources at Karnal.

(b) For the location of the Institute of Animal Genetics and Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, the ICAR had constituted a Committee of experts and on its recommendations, various State Governments were requested to offer land for the location of the two Institutes. Only the State of Karnataka expressed willingness for the location, but could not provide adequate land for their location in spite of repeated requests. Since the establishment of the two Institutes was getting delayed and as enough facilities with respect to land laboratories were readily available at the National Dairy Research Institute/Campus at Karnal, it was decided to locate the Institute of Animal Genetics and Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources at Karnal. The current manpower and laboratory facilities of N.D.R.I. related to basic genetics research have since been transferred to the new Institutes to provide a nucleus.

Inland Fisheries in Karnataka

2108. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka Government have submitted any proposal for World

Bank loan to develop inland fisheries in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, action taken in this regard ?

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

(b) The essential details in the project proposal submitted by the Government of Karnataka have been included in the Draft common project profile prepared by the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) alongwith the project details received from other identified States. The project envisages development of small and medium reservoirs within the size range of 20-1000 ha. for optimum fish production. The Draft project profile prepared by NCDC is under circulation to various Ministries/Organisations to obtain their comments for inclusion in the final project report to be submitted to the World Bank for funding.

**Agricultural Research Centres in
Karnataka**

2109. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : SHRI NARSING RAO SURYAWANSHI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Agricultural Research Centres in Karnataka; and

(b) whether Union Government propose to finance Government of Karnataka to set up Research Centres in all the districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

**All India Premiere telecast of Indian
films on Doordarshan**

2110. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has recently liberalised the rules with regard to All India premiere telecast of Indian films on Doordarshan;

(b) if so, reasons for such liberalisation and fees which will be paid by the Doordarshan for the telecast of such films; and

(c) whether no sponsors as in the telecast of old films on Sundays have come forward for sharing the cost of All India premiere telecast of such films on Doordarshan ?

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

(b) The rules for premiere telecast have been revised to give due consideration to films of outstanding quality, though they may not have won any national/international award. The fee paid for the premier telecast is Rs 8 lakhs which includes acquisition of right by Doordarshan for three national telecast of such films.

(c) No, Sir. This assumption is not correct. All films do attract sponsorship.

Allotment of Houses to Retired/Retiring Government Employees by DDA

2111. **SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that many Government employees, retiring or retired who have registered themselves with DDA, have not so far been allotted houses/flats, and if allotted, have not yet been given possession;

(b) if so, details thereof and reasons for not allotting/giving possession of houses to such Government employees; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to expedite allotment/hand over possession on priority basis to such Government servants who have already

retired or are about to retire in a couple of months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) 1495 flats were allotted by the DDA to the registrants through draw of lots held in May '85 who were registered under the Special Registration Scheme for Retired and Retiring Public Servants—82. Besides, 50 more flats have also been allotted to those registrants who had retired and were under the threat of eviction of Government accommodation consequent upon their retirement. Possessions of the flats will be given to the allottees on receipt of the required amount and furnishing of the necessary documents for which 1-2 months time has been given to them from August/September, 1985.

(c) They are helped through special housing schemes.

Harm due to Indiscriminate use of Pesticides and Fertilizers

2112. **SHRI D.N. REDDY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is growing indiscriminate use of pesticides and fertilizers in the country leading to great harm to the soil as well as reduced yield; and

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to educate the farmers in the correct use of chemical fertilisers and in rotational cultivation especially in dry areas of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. There is no indiscriminate use of pesticides and fertilisers in the country. The authorities under the pesticides Act 1968 have laid down the approved usage of the insecticides, wherein the exact doses are indicated and so also waiting period. The extension functionaries of the Central and State Governments also provide necessary guidance to the farmers about its proper use. Insecticides being very high

value items inhibits any such indiscriminate or excessive use.

Since crop harvesting results in removal of nutrients from the soil, fertiliser is an essential input for sustaining crop production. However, the average fertiliser consumption in our country is considerably low at present. With this low level of fertiliser consumption, the question of harming the soil does not arise. On the contrary there is need to use more quantities of fertiliser for achieving the desired targets of agricultural production.

(b) The farmers are already being educated about the correct and efficient utilisation of fertilisers as well as of the need for a proper crop rotation particularly in dry areas of the country through a number of extension programmes.

Duck Farming for Rural Economy

2113. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report appearing in the Patriot dated 5 November, 1985 wherein it has been stated that duck farming could be crucial for India's Rural Economy and is cheaper than broiler farming; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) (i) The Government is aware of the importance and potential of duck farming for egg and meat production in rural economy.

(ii) Duck farming for production and sale of table eggs is popular in rural areas of some

of the coastal and north eastern States. However, duck farming for production of meat due to limited market demand is not as popular as broiler chicken farming.

Modernisation of Single Huller Subsidy Mills in West Bengal

2114. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether provisions were made under the centrally sponsored Huller Subsidy Scheme for modernisation of the single Huller husking mills in West Bengal during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details of such provisions and actual utilisation during 1984-85;

(c) the physical targets and the actual achievements;

(d) the reasons for shortfall; if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) During the year 1984-85, a grant of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been released to the State Government in March '85 for organising 10 seminars and setting up of 15 Demonstration Units. The State Government is taking action to complete the requisite preliminary formalities like selection of locations for seminars, beneficiaries for demonstration units, manufacturers for supply of machinery etc.

Strengthening of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies in West Bengal

2115. SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) and Indian Farmers Fertilisers Co-operative Ltd. (IFFCO) have taken steps for strengthening Primary Agricultural Credit Societies in West Bengal;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) impact of steps taken and the progress made in the matter; and

(d) future programmes of NCDC and IFFCO for West Bengal ?

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

(b) and (c) Under the NCDC-IFFCO sponsored Scheme for the establishment of Cooperative Farmers Service Centres, selected primary agricultural credit societies (PACS) are provided with Rs. 30,000 per society by NCDC as margin money loan for raising credit for procurement, stocking and distribution of agricultural inputs and Rs. 12,000 per society by IFFCO towards purchase of agricultural equipment, furniture, fixture etc. So far, 258 PACS have already been taken up for overall development and strengthening under this scheme and an amount of Rs. 74.05 lakhs has been provided to these societies as margin loan and Rs. 30.96 lakhs as subsidy. Although the scheme has been taken up only recently the overall impact of this scheme in the State is satisfactory. In addition, NCDC provides financial assistance to PACS for distribution of consumer goods in the rural areas, on project basis, under a NCDC sponsored scheme and a Central Sector scheme. Upto 1984-85, NCDC has sanctioned Rs. 160.38 lakhs in respect of 2510 PACS under the NCDC sponsored scheme and Rs. 114.45 lakhs in respect of 1878 PACS under Central Sector Scheme. Further, the NCDC had sanctioned a programme of construction of 2026 rural godowns of 2.02 lakh tonnes capacity to be created by the PACS, till 31st March, 1985. The NCDC assistance in respect of both the schemes of rural consumer and storage would enable the PACS to have the necessary infrastructure and increase their level of operations.

(b) Under the NCDC-IFFCO scheme, already 258 PACS in the State have been developed and assisted, against the target of 120 only. Further programme may be considered on the basis of studies and

surveys. Programme for 1985-86 for NCDC envisages, in addition, strengthening and providing financial assistance to 152 new projects under the rural consumer schemes, and creation of additional storage capacity of 1 lakh tonnes at the level of PACS (1000 rural godowns) in West Bengal by 1987-88 under the NCDC-III Project. There is also a proposal to take up, under the 'District Plan Approach', integrated development of PACS as multi-purpose service organisations.

Subsidy for Fertilizers

2116. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a lot of subsidy is now going in the delivery of fertilizers;

(b) if so, the total yearly subsidy that Government bears on supply of fertilizers;

(c) whether Government propose to withdraw the subsidy; and

(d) if so, how adversely the agriculturists are going to be affected ?

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

(b) The total amount of subsidy borne by the Government of India during 1984-85 was of the order of Rs. 1927.31 crores.

(c) No, Sir.

(b) In view of reply at (c) above, this question does not arise.

Withdrawal of subsidy on foodgrains supplied through public distribution system

2117. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to with-

draw subsidy from foodgrains supplied through the Public Distribution System;

(b) what would the cost of wheat and paddy per kg. when this subsidy is withdrawn;

(c) whether this will hit the poor sections badly; and

(d) whether a final decision has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Karnataka scheme under RLEGP

2118. SHRI NARSING RAO SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka State Government had sent a scheme for Rs. 7.81 crores for taking up works under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme; and

(b) if so, the further developments in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (b) No, Sir. No project for the specific amount of Rs. 7.81 crores has been received under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme from the Karnataka State Government. However, the State Government has submitted project proposals, from time to time, under the RLEGP. During the Sixth Five Year Plan Period 10 projects involving an estimated cost of Rs. 32.21 crores approximately have been approved. During 1985-86 6 projects involving an estimated cost of Rs. 29.64 crores (approx.) have been approved under the RLEGP.

Housing scheme for fishermen in Kerala

2119. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the

Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have forwarded to Union Government any Housing scheme for fishermen for implementation during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) whether the scheme has been approved and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if no decision has been taken, the time by which the decision is expected to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d) Housing being a State subject, all social housing schemes are prepared and implemented by State Governments according to their local-felt needs as per the guidelines issued by the Union Government from time to time. HUDCO have, however, sanctioned five schemes of the Kerala Fishermen Welfare Corporation with a loan amount of Rs. 4 00 crores. These schemes involve construction of 20,000 dwelling units.

Doordarshan earnings through Advertisements

2120. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL ; Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the earnings of Doordarshan through advertisements and sponsored programmes during 1984-85 and 1985-86 (up-to-date);

(b) whether Doordarshan is having a commercial accounting system; and

(c) if so, the profit or loss during the two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) The gross earnings of Doordarshan through advertisements and sponsored programmes during 1984-85 and

1985-86 (April-October, 1985) is as showing details of area sown under pulses and oilseeds during 1984-85 is given below.

1984-85 — Rs. 31.43 Crores

1985-86 — Rs. 30.35 Crores

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Increase in allotment of rice to Kerala

2121. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government have requested for an increase in the allotment of rice from the Central pool; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The monthly allocation of rice to Kerala was increased from 1,10,000 tonnes in May, 1985 to 1,15,000 tonnes in June, 1985, 1,20,000 tonnes in July, 1985, and 1,25,000 tonnes in August, 1985. This increased level of allocation has since been maintained.

In addition, two special additional allocations of 25,000 tonnes each were also made during the months of July and November, 1985.

Production of oilseeds and pulses

2122. SHIR BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) total area under cultivation of oilseeds and pulses crops in each state; and

(b) steps being taken to increase the production of oilseeds and pulses in order to remove their acute shortage in the country and check their spiralling prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A statement

(b) The following measures are being taken to increase the production of oilseeds in the country :—

- (i) Implementation of the National Oilseeds Development Project in potential States which provide for incentives and facilities on essential inputs;
- (ii) Development of non-traditional oilseeds like soyabean and sunflower;
- (iii) Increasing area under irrigated oilseed crops such as groundnut during rabi/summer season in potential States, and rapeseed-mustard in winter season in Northern States;
- (iv) Maximising the yield from the use of quality seed, optimum plant population, use of phosphatic fertilizers, plant protection measures and adoption of location specific improved package of practices;
- (v) Large scale free distribution of minikits.
- (vi) Marketing support;

Similarly, the following steps are being taken to increase the production of pulses in the country;

- (i) Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Intensive Pulses Development Programme and Central Sector Scheme for Distribution of Minikits.
- (ii) Use of improved technology including better varieties, use of culture and plant protection measures;
- (iii) Introduction of pulses crops in irrigated farming system;
- (iv) Bringing additional area under short duration varieties of pulses;
- (v) Inter-cropping of pulses;
- (vi) Market Support.

Statement

(Area in thousand hectares)

States/Union Territories	Area under cultivation (1984-85)	
	Oilseeds	Pulses
1. Andhra Pradesh	2214.2	1323.5
2. Assam	348.3	138.1
3. Bihar	240.8	1181.0
4. Gujarat	2669.6	828.9
5. Haryana	329.5	677.4
6. Himachal Pradesh	20.6	41.7
7. Jammu & Kashmir	61.7	47.7
8. Karnataka	1606.7	1356.3
9. Kerala	24.7	31.5
10. Madhya Pradesh	2571.4	4784.9
11. Maharashtra	2336.8	2833.4
12. Manipur	4.1	—
13. Meghalaya	6.4	1.9
14. Nagaland	5.7	6.1
15. Orissa	909.7	1718.3
16. Punjab	190.7	205.7
17. Rajasthan	1876.6	3264.9
18. Sikkim	10.5	9.0
19. Tamil Nadu	1364.4	911.0
20. Tripura	6.7	5.8
21. Uttar Pradesh	2635.2	2974.5
22. West Bengal	404.1	377.5
23. Arunachal Pradesh	11.3	—
24. D & N Haveli	0.4	4.1
25. Delhi	1.5	3.5
26. Mizoram	1.8	2.3
27. Pondicherry	2.9	1.7
28. A & N Islands		0.5
All India	19856.3	22734.2

Production of sugar

2123. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of sugar during the current sugar year is likely to record an increase;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether this will help Government to reduce imports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For the current year 1985-86 the sugar production is estimated at about 65 lakh tonnes, an increase of about 3,5 lakh tonnes over previous season's production.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Fertilizer plants set up in Orissa

2124. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTA-
NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fertilizer plants which have been set up at different places in Orissa so far;

(b) whether Government had a proposal to set up some more fertilizer plants in Orissa during the Seventh Plan period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) There are two fertilizer plants in operation in Orissa—one at Talcher and the other at Rourkela.

(b) and (c) A large Phosphatic fertilizer plant is under construction at Paradeep in Orissa; it is expected to be commissioned in March, 1986. Besides, approval has been given to the establishment of a Single Super Phosphate unit in Mayurbhanj District of Orissa.

There is no proposal, at present, to set up more fertilizer plants in Orissa.

[Translation]

Pisciculture Development

2125. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of people in the country have fish as their staple food and if so, their details thereof;

(b) which are the Government agencies engaged in pisciculture development with a view to improve food situation; and

(c) what are the possibilities of promoting pisciculture and the contribution of Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. Does not arise.

(b) The various Government agencies engaged in aquaculture development are Government of India, State Governments and their Fisheries Corporations, Union Territories, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development, Nationalised Banks, National Cooperative Development Corporation, National Federation of Fishermens' Coop. Ltd. and various Agricultural and other Universities.

(c) The possibilities of promoting aquaculture are enormous in the country. The Government of India having taken note of this fact have formulated specific Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Fish Farmers Development Agencies through which the derelict tanks and ponds are

being developed and brought into scientific aquaculture through the trained aquafarmers. At present, there are 147 Fish Farmers Development Agencies operating in the country. These are district based agencies and are engaged in arrangement of lease of Government waters specially the tanks and ponds, providing financial assistance to develop the water areas and for first year's input, providing training on scientific aquaculture and transferring aquaculture technologies.

The Government, to promote aquaculture activities in the country have also launched schemes to be implemented in various States for creation of infrastructure for producing quality fish seed required for the purpose.

Government of India are also helping States for getting bilateral/international assistance for implementation of aquaculture schemes. Besides, the Union Government also act as liaiso organisation for transfer of experience in the field of aquaculture sector from one State to other.

[English]

Estimate of oilseeds production

2126. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of oilseeds has been estimated at around 135 lakh tonnes against the estimate of 130 lakh tonnes this year;

(b) whether to ensure that the oilseed growers and the oil industry get good return, Government would ensure better take off by the Vanaspati industry; and

(c) whether import of edible oils for 1985-86 will also be reduced proportionately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Estimates of oilseeds production for this year i.e. 1985-86 are not yet due. However, in respect of the 1984-85 oilseed crop, against the

official estimate of production of 130.98 lakh tonnes, the Central Organisation for Oil Industry and Trade has furnished an estimate of 135.00 lakh tonnes.

(b) Allocation of imported oil to the vanaspati industry has been progressively reduced from a level of 95 per cent of its requirement in November, 1984 to 50 per cent at present. Further, the issue price of imported oil to the vanaspati industry has recently been increased. The industry has also been permitted to meet 10 per cent of its requirement by using solvent extracted mustard/rapeseed oil and further 10 per cent by expeller mustard/rapeseed oil. These measures are expected to increase the utilisation of indigenous oils by the vanaspati industry, consequently boosting the demand of indigenous oils and improving the price regime for indigenous oils and oilseeds.

(c) The quantum of imports of edible oils is decided by the Government after taking into account, amongst other things, an assessment of the likely availability of indigenous oils and projected demand for the same. Government's decision in this regard during the current year will therefore depend upon the emerging demand supply situation. It is the consistent policy of the Government to keep the level of edible oil imports at the minimum.

[Translation]

Construction of houses by C. P. W. D. for Central Government Employees

2128. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether C.P.W.D. is engaged in the construction of houses in order to provide houses to Central Government employees; and

(b) the extent to which current construction works are likely to be completed by the end of 1986, and the areawise number of houses which are being constructed at present ?

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

(b) The information is given in the statement below.

Statement

Sl. No.	Area/Cities	No. of houses under construction at present	No. of houses likely to be completed by the end of 1986.
1.	Delhi	4474	3499
2.	Simla	16	16
3.	Lucknow	284	284
4.	Ghaziabad	112	112
5.	Faridabad	100	100
6.	Calcutta	1844	1040
7.	Agartala	17	17
8.	Imphal	36	36
9.	Kohima	64	24
10.	Shillong	16	16
11.	Bombay	400	190
12.	Madras	184	104
13.	Hyderabad	676	328
14.	Bangalore	50	50
		8273	5816

[English]

Selection of Feature Films for National T V. Network

2129. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the films already approved for screening on the National network for the next six months;

(b) whether some classic films in black and white have been rejected recently by the Doordarshan for screening;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) what is the criteria in deciding classic films in Hindi by Doordarshan and how many pictures have been selected during the last one year with details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Selection of films for telecast on Doordarshan is a continuous process. Titles of the films approved for telecast as on November, 1985 are indicated in the Statement I below. During the next 6 months films out of the enclosed list as well as out of those films which might be approved during the next 6 months will be telecast depending upon actual programme requirements.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Selection and rejection of films is a part of the continuing process of screening and selection. The selection Committee approves films taking into account their over-all artistic merit, Cinematic, thematic and entertainment values,

award won, eminence of the Director, year of production etc. A list of Hindi films which have been approved by Doordarshan as old classic during the last one year is given in the Statement II below.

Statement—I

The list of Hindi Films approved by Doordarshan and accepted by concerned producers/right holders for telecast on Doordarshan national network (Position as on 26th November, 1985)

1. Sant Gyaneshwar
2. Adharshila
3. Chanda Aur Bijli
4. Nadaniyaan
5. Teri Kasam
6. Dhund
7. Ek Baar Chele Aao
8. Mehndi Rang Layegi
9. Koshish
10. Anand
11. Sehra
12. Jewel Thief
13. Malik
14. Kala Baaz
15. Sebse Bada Sukh
16. Tere Pyar Mein
17. Manzil
18. Gaman
19. Zindgi Zindgi
20. Hum Nahin Sudhrence
21. Kushboo
22. Parichay
23. Samasya
24. Yeh Nazdeekiyaan
25. Nai Imarat
26. Dulha Bikta Hai
27. Sajaan
28. Itni Se Baat
29. Phir Janam Lenge Hum
30. Sharmeelee
31. Holi
32. Safed Haathi
33. Neend Hamari Khwab Thumharo
34. Phagun
35. Andhi Gali
36. Paise Ya Pyar,

Statement-II

The list of old classic films approved by Doordarshan for telecast on national network (Position as on 26th November, 1985)

1. Ram Sastry
2. Duniya Na Mane
3. Aadmi
4. Padosi
5. Amrit Manthan
6. Amar Jyoti
7. Dahej
8. Do Ankhen Bara Hath
9. Suhag Raat
10. Bawre Nain
11. Hamari Yaad Ayagi
12. Devdas
13. Krorpati
14. Vidyapati
15. Chandidas
16. Street Singer
17. Naya Daur
18. Kanon
19. Dharmputra
20. Pukar
21. Jailer
22. Roti-1940
23. Dastan-1950
24. Bhabi
25. Bhandan
26. Kangan
27. Janam Bhoomi
28. Achut Kanya
29. Kismat
30. Kathputli
31. Dekh Kabira Roya
32. Lajwanti
33. Shamma Parvana
34. Maya
35. Basant Bahar—1957
36. Musafir—1958
37. Jagriti—1955
38. Pyasa
39. Kagaz Ke Phool
40. Sahib Biwi Aur Ghulam.

Development of agricultural education and research in West Bengal

2130. SHRI ATISH. CHANDRA SINHA. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have prepared schemes for utilising the credits from International Development Association to strengthen and expand the capabilities of Agricultural Universities to conduct research in major agricultural areas of the country ;

(b) if so, the details of schemes ;

(c) steps, if any, proposed under the Scheme to expand the capability of the Bidhan Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, West Bengal to conduct research in agriculture ; and

(d) steps taken/proposed for the development of agricultural education and research in West Bengal ?

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

(b) The Govt. of India on behalf of ICAR had entered into an agreement with the International Development Association (IDA) for the implementation of the National Agricultural Research Project (NARP).

The project aims at strengthening the required research capabilities of State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) to conduct location specific, production-oriented and multi-disciplinary research in all the agro-climatic zones identified in their respective service areas. This is proposed to be done through the establishment/strengthening of zonal research stations—one for each agro-climatic zone. Besides, the office of the Director of Research of the SAU is also strengthened to bring about effective co-ordination at appropriate levels for achieving the overall objective of the Project.

The sanctioning, monitoring and release of funds for the sub-projects is done

by the ICAR, while the implementation in the field is the responsibility of the SAUs concerned. The entire expenditure for the strengthening/setting up of the zonal stations for a period of five years is disbursed as grant to the SAUs. Thereafter the continued operation of these research stations becomes the responsibility of the State Govt./SAUs for which an undertaking is received from them before the funds are released by the ICAR for the implementation of these sub-projects.

(c) In the case of the BCKVV, a research review has been conducted and its area of jurisdiction has been divided into the following six agro-climatic zones. It is proposed to set up one zonal research station in each of these zones.

- (i) Hilly Zone—Pedong
- (ii) Terai Zone—Pundibari
- (iii) Old Alluvial Zone—Randia
- (iv) New Alluvial Zone—Mohanpur
- (v) Laterite and Red Soil Zone—Jhargram
- (vi) Coastal Saline Zone—Mathurapur

It has, however, not been possible to sanction any sub-projects to the BCKVV under the NARP because the Govt. of West Bengal have so far not fulfilled the condition of transfer of the entire agricultural research in the State to the BCKVV.

(d) The ICAR have been urging the State Government for expeditious action on fulfilling the eligibility conditions and for concurrently taking up preparatory work for quick sanctioning of the sub-projects as soon as the eligibility conditions have been met.

Under the National Agricultural Research Project, three sub-projects, viz. sub-project for strengthening of the Directorate of Research ; Research sub-project for Red and laterite zone and Research Sub-project for Hill Zone have been appraised and considered by the Inter-Disciplinary Scientific Panel of ICAR for sanction.

The above projects can be sanctioned

as soon as the following conditions are fulfilled by the State Government :—

(i) Total transfer of agricultural research from the State Departments to the B.C.K.V.V :

(ii) Transfer of farms from the Departments to the BCKVV for the establishment of Zonal and Sub-Research Stations.

Use of animal dung and other farm wastes as manure

2131. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large proportion of animal dung and dropping are used as a fuel and if so, the estimated figures of production and use as a fuel and farm manure ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that experiments in Rasulia, Madhya Pradesh (Friends Rural Centre) conclusively prove that farm yard manure is as effective as Chemical fertilisers and with added advantages ;

(c) the net savings in use of chemical fertilizers if animal dung and other farm wastes were not burnt as fuel and used as farm yard manure ; and

(d) whether Government propose to ban burning of dung and farm wastes for three years in the first instance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) As no systematic survey has been conducted on the extent of use of dung and dropping as a fuel and manure, no data in this regard is available.

(b) It is conclusively proved that combined use of farm yard manure with chemical fertilisers has added advantages.

(c) and (d) It has been well recognised that the organic manures supplement the use of chemical fertilisers. The State Governments have been advised from time to

time to promote the use of organic manures and at present about 235 million tonnes of rural compost and 6.7 million tonnes of urban compost are being used as manure.

Allocation of chemical fertilizers to Maharashtra

2132. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of chemical fertilizers allocated to Maharashtra during 1985 and the demand made by the State Government ; and

(b) whether the quantity allocated by the Centre would be adequate to meet the needs of Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The total quantity of fertilisers demanded by Maharashtra during kharif 1985 (April-September, 1985) and Rabi 1985-86 (October 1985-March 1986) were 5.49 and 3.55 lakh tonnes of nutrients respectively. These demands were examined with reference to the past consumption trends and the agricultural programmes envisaged during each season and after discussions in the Zonal Conferences held just before commencement of each season. The final demands arrived at after mutual consultation with the State Government were 5.25 and 3.00 lakh tonnes of nutrients for kharif and rabi season respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

WFP food aid for projects

2133. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that World Food Programme is to give \$ 24.5 million food aid for 2 projects and if so, full details thereof ;

(b) whether earlier projects aided by WFP failed to achieve the desired results

as in case of WFP 348 and WFP 618 projects ; and

(c) whether Government will review all earlier WFP projects and work out an effective infrastructure for timely assessment and corrective action in accordance with project objectives and UN procedures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) Yes, Sir. In October, 1985, Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (CFA), the governing council of WFP, has approved commodity aid for two projects worth about 24.5 million dollars, as follows :—

Projects	Commodity (MT)			Period	Value US \$ in million
	Wheat	Vegetable Oil	Pulses		
1. Forestry activities in Rajasthan.	34,300	3,430	3,430	5 years	12.1
2. Irrigation and Command Area Development in Karnataka.	45,720	1,372	2,744	3 years	12.4

Under these projects, the WFP food will be provided to the labourers as part of the wages at a subsidised rate and will raise their level of income and nutrition. Besides, the fund generated from supply of these commodities at the projects will be utilised for development of socio-economic welfare amenities and creation of infrastructure in the project area.

(b) No, Sir. The WFP assistance has been effectively utilised in all the project 348—Improvement of Milk Supply through Balanced Feeding of Cattle and Milk Toning and Project 618—Milk Marketing and Dairy Development.

(c) No, Sir. There is no proposal to review the projects which have already been terminated in due course and reviewed at the time of termination.

According to the Procedure in vogue, the WFP aid to the projects is commenced only after ensuring the existence of necessary infrastructure. Later on, the progress of utilisation of WFP assistance at the project is regularly reviewed/evaluated and monitored by the Government and WFP at frequent intervals. The remedial measures, whenever necessary, are taken for effective utilisation of WFP aid and for

achieving the objectives of the project. Even after termination of the project, a terminal evaluation is made with reference to utilisation of WFP aid and accomplishment of the objectives of the project.

Implementation of plantation labour housing scheme

2134. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a laxity in the implementation of the plantation labour housing scheme ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) the percentage of plantation workers who have been provided with houses under the scheme ;

(d) the time by which the entire number of plantation workers are likely to get accommodation ; and

(e) the efforts made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (e) Section 15 of the plantations Labour Act

1951 makes it obligatory for every employer in a plantation to provide and maintain housing accommodation to all workers and their families. The Rules framed by the State under the above Act require the employers to construct suitable housing accommodation for at least 8% of their workers every year until all of them are adequately housed. On account of financial difficulties many employees were not able to fulfil this obligation. Consequently, a Scheme known as the 'Plantation Labour Housing Scheme' (now renamed as Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers) was introduced in April 1956 to help the Planters and it was transferred to the Central Sector with effect from 1.4.1970. As per the information furnished by State Governments, 1,90,441 Plantation Workers are yet to be provided with residential accommodation. The number of houses sanctioned and completed under the Scheme, as on 30.6.84, is 51413 and 38613 respectively.

The progress of implementation of scheme during the 6th Plan Period has been far below expectations. As against the total Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 10,00 crores, only Rs. 7.13 crores could be released. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 crores has been provided in Seventh Five Year Plan for this Scheme.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of T.V. Relay Centres in U.P.

2135. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received proposals from public representatives for setting up of television relay centres at Bageshwar, Didihat, Dharchula, Munsyari and Manila in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) if so, whether there is any possibility of installation of T. V. towers at these places during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) if not, alternative steps proposed to be taken to cover those areas under T.V. net work ?

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

(b) and (c) Whereas a low power TV transmitter is at present functioning at Pithoragarh, it is envisaged to set up subject to year-wise phasing and priorities as may be agreed to by the Planning Commission, low power TV transmitters, one each at Almora, Kausani and Ranikhet in Almora district. Further expansion of TV extension to Almora and Pithoragarh districts would depend upon availability of financial resources in future plans for TV expansion.

[*English*]

Abolition of National Fund for Rural Development

2136. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National Fund for Rural Development is likely to be abolished;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the purpose of the National Fund for Rural Development and how was it utilised in the last few years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) There is no proposal at present under consideration to abolish National Fund for Rural Development (NFRD).

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The purpose of the Fund is to tap additional resources to accelerate rural development by offering income tax concessions to the corporate bodies and individuals under Section 35 CCA and 80 GGA on the sums donated to the National Fund for Rural Development. The amounts donated to the Fund are utilised for rural development projects.

The Fund was set up vide a Government notification dated the 28th February, 1984. So far, an amount of Rs. 70.90 lakhs has been received as donations to this Fund. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been released to the Tribhuvandas Foundation, Anand, for carrying out Integrated Family Welfare projects in Gujarat. Other project proposals received are under process as per the rules of the Fund.

Representation from Federation of all India Hindustan Construction Workers' Union

2137. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :
SHRI ANIL BASU :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation dated 26 August, 1985 from the Federation of All India Hindustan Construction Workers' Union;

(b) if so, the salient features of the said representation; and

(c) details of the steps so far taken by Government thereon ?

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

(b) In the representation, the Federation has stated that it represents 35,000 workers all over India and, therefore, their representative may be included on the Tripartite Working Group on Building and Construction Industry.

(c) The Federation has been informed that according to the Constitution of the Working Group, three persons have already been co-opted to the Working Group and one person has been included as a special invitee and that there is no scope now for inclusion of any other member on the Working Group.

[*Translation*]

Price of sugarcane

2138. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the price of sugarcane in view of the high production cost; and

(b) if so, the present price of sugarcane in different States, State-wise and the proposed prices after the likely increase during the current season ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) ; (a) and (b) The statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by vacuum pan sugar factories for 1985-86 season has already been fixed at Rs. 16.50 per quintal linked to 8.5% recovery, with proportionate premium for recovery above 8.5. This marks an increase of Rs. 2.50 per quintal over the price fixed for 1984-85 season. The statutory minimum price fixed by the Central Government is uniformly applicable in all States.

[*English*]

New International Information Order

2139. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any concerted effort has been made by India for the evolution of a New International information Order through the UNESCO;

(b) if so, the brief outline thereof and steps taken to give concrete shape to the NIO; and

(c) if not, whether such an effort would be made and the nature thereof ?

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

(b) A Statement is given below.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

India has been consistently and powerfully articulating the demands of developing countries for a New International Information Order, particularly of the non-aligned countries in different UNESCO forums. The 20th General Conference of UNESCO (Paris, 1978) adopted a Resolution to the establishment of a New World Information and Communication Order. The 21st General Conference of UNESCO (Belgrade, -October 1980) approved the establishment of the International Programme for Development of Communication (IPDC) and the creation of an Inter-Governmental Council consisting of 35 elected Member-States to supervise IPDC's activities. At the 22nd General Conference of UNESCO (Paris, November, 1983) the Indian delegation reiterated the recommendation of the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit (New Delhi, March 1983) calling for steps to correct the present inequalities and establish a new equilibrium and greater reciprocity in the flow of information by ensuring a free, wider and better balanced dissemination of information. India emphasised the need to nurture IPDC to serve as an instrument for the development of communication infrastructure in the third world. India further appealed to all Member-States to make regular contributions to IPDC. On her part, India has so far contributed US \$ 4,00,000 (Four lakhs US dollars).

2. At the recently concluded 23rd General Conference of UNESCO (Sofia, October-November 1985), the representatives of a large number of Member-States commended the IPDC for providing practical assistance in building up media capacities of the developing countries. Unto now, the IPDC has so far financed 115 communication projects in Africa, Asia and Pacific, the Arab States, Latin America and Caribbean regions. It has also helped to develop regional exchanges of news and programmes viz. PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY, ASIAN NEWS NETWORK, LATIN AMERICAN SPECIAL INFORMATION SERVICES AGENCY & FEDERATION ON ARAB NEWS AGENCIES. It has also supported broad casting training primarily through the regional institutions like ASIA-PACIFIC INSTITUTE

FOR BROADCASTING DEVELOPMENT and ARAB STATES BROADCASTING UNION Training Centre. IPDC has also developed training as an effective instrument in ushering in NIIO. India has contributed to this effort through two training institutions, namely, the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi and the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune.

3. IPDC has thus emerged as an important instrument of genuine multi-lateral initiative in building up the communication infrastructure and capabilities of the developing countries. India has been playing an important role in IPDC since its inception. India is presently one of the three Vice-Chairmen of the IPDC Inter-Government Council. At the 23rd General Conference of UNESCO, India was re-elected as a Member of the Inter-Governmental Council.

4. UNESCO has been continuously furthering the concept of NIIO in its deliberations. At the recently concluded 23rd General Conference of UNESCO, the programmes for the biennium 1986-87 have highlighted the development of communication infrastructure. In its interventions both at the Commission IV as well as the Plenary Sessions relating to the Communication Sector, India forcefully reiterated its support to UNESCO, its programmes particularly the concept of New International Information Order as a continuously evolving process. We emphasised the fact that information is a critical input to development and provision of information services and helping the setting up of appropriate national information systems is a real and concrete contribution in the same manner as the provision of material resources and technology. We highlighted the fact that information needs no longer be the privilege of a few and providing access to information would contribute to democratisation of opportunities and betterment of mankind.

Farm Research Priority

2140. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether farm research priority is to be given to items which are now being imported commercially or otherwise such as edible oil, sugar and pulses ;

(b) whether Government will also ensure that milk which is not readily available to vulnerable groups is given highest priority ; and

(c) whether Government propose to create a favourable work environment for motivated and dedicated Scientists in Indian Council of Agricultural Research to encourage farm research ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) It is the policy of Government to lay emphasis on items which are in short supply, including edible oils, sugar and pulses. To augment their supply, a number of research and developmental programmes have been launched. Action has been taken, to revamp and intensify research programmes in respect of oilseeds, sugar and pulse crops for breeding potentially superior varieties resistant to major insect pests and disease. An ambitious five year plan for production of breeder seed, crop-wise and State-wise has also been formulated.

(b) The existing institutes viz. National Dairy Research Institute, Indian Veterinary Research Institute Central Institute for Research on Buffalo and Coordinated Projects on Cattle, Buffalo, Agricultural by-products utilization and Epidemiology of food and mouth disease, which are undertaking research on milk at national level, covering all aspects of dairy production, processing technology and health, are being further strengthened and their research and training facilities are being geared to meet the research needs of our dairy development programmes. To cut down the cost of milk production and promote more milk and adequate nutrition, priority is also given for fodder production technologies, grassland development and recently through agro-forestry for promoting milk producing livestock feed.

(c) The working environment for motivated and dedicated Scientists of

Indian Council of Agricultural Research is quite favourable and conducive for productive research e.g. policy of promotion through five yearly assessment irrespective of the existence of vacancies, increased facilities for working expenditure on contingencies, opportunities for higher education within and outside. India, freedom for planning and pursuing scientific work to meet the national needs and also several prizes and awards for individual and team work to develop further the competency of the scientists.

Profiteering by Super Bazar

2141. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present policy of the Super Bazar is to make purchases from the producers/manufacturers so that it can serve the consumers most effectively ;

(b) the reasons for selling essential commodities at market rates and earning more profit than an ordinary retailer like selling Rath 5 Kg. polypack vanaspati ghee at the maximum price of Rs. 91.20 after buying it at Rs. 87.52 from the producers whereas an ordinary retailer also sells those articles at the same rate ; and

(c) if so, how Super Bazar is serving the consumers as a Cooperative Society and as a catalyst to bring down the price level for the benefit of consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) The aims of Super Bazar are :—

(i) to undertake wholesale and retail distribution of consumer goods and essential commodities ; and to establish department stores ;

(ii) to develop an effective link between the producers and the consumers with the object of transforming production on a continuous basis to suit the changing market ;

- (iii) to raise the quantity of products and maintain minimum standards;
- (iv) to foster the growth of new products and new manufacturing units through market support, and management advice ;
- (v) to lower distribution costs and to introduce fair and better trading practices as fixed prices, etc. ; and
- (vi) to provide an information service to both producers and consumers.

keeping the above aims in view, the policy of Super Bazar is to make purchases from the manufacturers of their authorised distributors/stockists and apex bodies like NCCF, NAFED and other Government agencies.

(b) As regards sale of 5 kg. Rath vanaspati, Super Bazar has informed that after procuring 5 kg. polyback of Rath vanaspati at the rate of Rs. 87.62 they have to incur expenditure on transporting the same to all their 98 retail outlets spread over different areas of the city and 60 mobile vans. Such polybacks are sold by Super Bazar at the rate of Rs. 91.20, the mark-up being about 4%. However, the system necessitates storage, handling at various stages and transportation cost, all of which are met from within the 4% mark-up, which cost do not figure in the private retailer cost structure. The retail price of Rs. 91.20 per 5 kg. polypack is marginally less than the maximum retail price of Rs. 91.56 (inclusive of sales tax) recommended by the manufacturers.

The Super Bazar serves the consumers in the capital effectively by supplying quality products and laboratory tested food items on reasonable rates, with correct measurement. Its prices are generally compared in the prominent newspapers and Super Bazar Patrika. Super Bazar has informed that every effort is made by them to keep prices in Super Bazar lower than those prevailing in the outside market.

[*Translation*]

Lotus Seeds

2142. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States in which lotus seeds are grown and Makhanas prepared therefrom and their quantities in each case ;

(b) the quantity of Makhanas exported to foreign countries ; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Lotus seeds are collected for preparation of Makhanas mainly in the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Lotus also grows in a very small way in the States of West Bengal and Rajasthan. Data on lotus are not collected as this is a very minor crop.

(b) & (c) The quantities of Makhana exported in the last two years and their value are given below :

Year	Quantity of Phool Makhana exported	Value in Rupees,
1983-84	3759 kg.	87,917
1984-85 (Provisional)	11836 kg.	2,95,771

[*English*]

Effect of Import of butter oil from EEC on Indian vanaspati and milk industry

2143. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Scheme to dump EEC butter in India" appearing in the "Indian Express" of 26 October, 1985;

(b) if so, whether EEC Chief visited India and discussed making available of butter oil at a very low prices, a raw material used in the manufacture of Vanaspati ghee and whether the Minister

(EEC) in our Embassy at Belgium also recommended the taking of the butter oil;

(c) whether India would save good deal of foreign exchange by importing butter oil and vanaspati ghee price would crash; and

(d) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter and what would be its repercussion on the Indian vanaspati and milk industry ?

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

(b) The Commissioner, European Economic Community (EEC) during his visit in September, 1985 had raised the question of the possibility of India purchasing the surplus butter oil with EEC at competitive rates with vegetable oil, which is imported to India. No positive recommendation has been made by the Indian Embassy at Belgium regarding the purchase of butter oil from EEC.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no decision to import butter oil for use by the Vanaspati Industry. In any case, butter oil cannot be used in the manufacture of Vanaspati ghee as according to the law, it is not a raw material for vanaspati.

Target for production of edible oils

2144. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the targets fixed for production of edible oils during the current financial year; and

(b) whether the targets are likely to be fulfilled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) During the oil year 1985-86 (November, 1985 to October, 1986), the target for oilseed production is 138 lakh tonnes equivalent to 38.75 lakh tonnes oils (Provisional). Achievement of target depends on the agro-climatic factors such

as timely rainfall which affect the production of oilseeds which are the raw material for edible oils.

Establishment of a Doordarshan relay centre at Chirola Bapatala (Andhra Pradesh)

2145. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a Doordarshan relay centre at Chirola or Bapatala to cover the viewers of Guntur and Prakasam district of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the present, 1 KW TV transmitter at Vijayawada when commissioned on its full power of 10 KW by the middle of 1986 is expected to provide coverage to a major part of Guntur district and a small part of Prakasam district. Besides, it is envisaged to set up a low power TV transmitter at Ongole/Donakonda in Prakasam district of Andhra Pradesh during VII Plan period.

Maintenance of ecological and environmental balance in big cities

2146. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently it has been brought to the notice of Government that city corporations of big cities in the country have shown scant respect for maintaining the ecological and environmental balance in their development plans; and

(b) if so, the effective steps proposed to be taken to keep green belts in crowded cities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Government is seized of the matter.

(b) To ensure environmental balance, development of these towns is sought to be regulated in a planned way. This aims at preservation of environmental balance including green belt, ecology and aesthetics of the urban areas.

[Translation]

Monitoring of loans/grants under rural development scheme

2147. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIKWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any arrangement to monitor the use of loans/grants given under rural development schemes from time to time and to evaluate the results accruing from these loans/grants;

(b) whether there have been some cases of grant of fake loans/grants under this scheme;

(c) if so, when were loan/grant cases in Rajasthan examined; and

(d) the number of fake cases detected and action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme periodical reports in the form of monthly report on key indicators, quarterly, detailed report on physical and financial targets and annual report on the increase in income levels have been prescribed. A new system of concurrent evaluation has also now been introduced under which 36 districts will be studied every month. In each district two blocks will be selected and in each block a group of 10 new beneficiaries and 10 old beneficiaries will be studied. The study will be carried out through reputed research/academic organisations.

(b) As and when any case is brought to the notice of Government of India it is referred to the State/UT Government concerned for appropriate action.

(c) and (d) Information has been called for from the Government of Rajasthan.

[English]

Financial Institutions for financing projects connected with urban infrastructure development water supply and sanitation

2148. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government propose to establish financial institutions exclusive for financing of projects connected with urban infrastructure development, water supply and sanitation throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the details of Government's plan in this regard ?

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

(b) These are being worked out.

Bonded labour working in Maneri-Bhalli Hydro-Electric Project

2149. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to lay a statement showing the factual details regarding the action taken by Government in regard to the bonded labour working in Maneri-Bhalli Hydro electric project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : Necessary details have been called for from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and on receipt of the same, a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Implementation of IRDP

2150. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of P.M.'s visit to rural areas in Orissa a

number of serious deficiencies in implementation of IRDP have come to light;

(b) if so, details thereof and corrective steps taken;

(c) whether these lacunae had escaped the attention of the overseeing Deptts. of Agriculture and Planning Commission;

(d) if so, remedial steps taken to streamline appraisal, evaluation and mid course corrections infrastructure thereof; and

(e) whether similar screening will be made in respect of all other States and if so, time frame thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) During his visit to Orissa the Prime Minister observed that the poorest of the poor are not always benefitting from our programmes and when they do, the assets supplied to them are generally below the critical level.

To overcome these problems under IRDP, a higher investment per family, including package of assistance to enable proper return on investment, has been proposed for the new beneficiaries in the Seventh Plan. In addition, supplemental dose of assistance shall be provided to those families assisted during the Sixth Plan who have not been able to cross the poverty line for no fault of their own.

(c) No, Sir. These lacunae had not escaped the attention of the Department of Rural Development and Planning Commission.

(d) Based on the experience gained from the implementation of IRDP Programme, a number of steps besides providing increased per household investment, have been taken, during the Seventh Plan to improve its implementation. A new system of concurrent evaluation has been introduced.

Efforts are being made to improve the backward and forward linkages through identification of bodies at district level or

the establishment of District Supply and Marketing Societies. A new scheme is under consideration of the Government, for the proper coordination of the training effort through the establishment of Composite Rural Training and Technology Centres.

(e) Such review of performance of the programme in various States/Union Territories is undertaken from time to time.

Applications for setting up vanaspati units in J and K

2151. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies clears applications for setting up vanaspati units in States for grant of licences by Department of Industrial Development; and

(b) if so, the number of applications cleared till 31 December, 1984 from Jammu and Srinagar areas, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1983 and 1984, 9 applications were received from Srinagar area and 2 from Jammu area. None of them have been recommended.

Moist foodgrains in markets

2152. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that food crops with high moisture are easily susceptible to fungus growth, discolouring and blackening which is dangerous for human consumption;

(b) whether any estimate has been made of such food crops that go into the market either through Government procurement or through private trade;

(c) if so, the figures for the last three years, years-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to check it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir, some of the fungi are known to secrete toxic substances.

(b) and (c) No such estimates on All-India basis are available.

(d) Paddy and Wheat for Central Pool are procured in accordance with the standards prescribed by the Department of Food, which includes an upper limit on moisture content.

12.00 hrs.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I am raising a very important issue connected with the House on which the entire House would agree.

When the debate on Mr Jagmohan took place here, the Minister made certain observations explaining the Government position.

On 30th Mr Ramnath Goenka has written an article ..

MR. SPEAKER : I am looking into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, in that article he has called our Minister as delinquent as far as that House is concerned and juvenile here ...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I am aware of it... (Interruptions)

[English]

I will look into it.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : If our Minister is called juvenile here and delinquent there, that House will take care of the delinquency but you have to take care of this juvenileness. Therefore, the matter should be referred to the Privileges Committee where the matter can be discussed.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I am aware of it... (Interruptions)

[English]

As I said I am looking into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : So that Mr Goenka's allegations may be cleared.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : (Badagara) Sir, I have also sent a notice of a motion of privilege against Mr Ramnath Goenka.

MR. SPEAKER : I am looking into it,..... Let me consider it.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : I have given a notice of a calling attention motion on 28th regarding the Sri Lanka problem. Hon. Prime Minister is here. I want to know whether the talks will be resumed on December 9.

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let us first clear this issue. Let us know what is going to happen about Mr. Ramnath Goenka and the Minister.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I have also sent you a notice...

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I am referring to, I will consider it and then let you know.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When are we likely to discuss this matter? Are you referring it to the committee ?

MR. SPEAKER : As I told you, I will have to first consider it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am surprised that no member of the ruling Party is disturbed by this article of Shri Ramnath Goenka.

MR. SPEAKER : You ask them, Sir, and not me.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN ; Another related issue. 55 MLAs from Kerala have arrived here led by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Nayanar, to state a *dharna* in the lawns of the Boat Club in support of the demands of the coconut farmers...

MR. SPEAKER : I have already got this subject discussed. That was the first thing we discussed.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : But that assurance has brought the prices further down. Sir, you are a Champion of the Kasans besides being the Speaker. You should protect their interests.

MR. SPEAKER : As I said, I have already got it discussed in the first week of the session itself.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : We are grateful to you.

MR. SPEAKER : If there is anything, we can again discuss it.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is the response of the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to my privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Jadavpur University is one of the important Universities of West Bengal. Due to political interference from the left-front Government, this University is now going to chaos...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It is their business...

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : What is this, Sir ? Are you going

to allow this ? What is going on in Delhi University and other Central Universities?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It is for the Governor to see. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Pradhan, please sit down. How is it connected ? Madam, it is a State subject, I cannot allow.

[Translation]

It is for the State Government to see how can I do it...

(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record. It is not my job.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It is a state subject, not mine.

[English]

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : Sir, Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Mr. Unnikrishnan are bringing in again and again malignant hallucination to this House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : What is it he is telling, Sir ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We would like to know from the Parliamentary Affairs Minister as to what is his response to this privilege notice.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, papers to be laid.

*Not recorded,

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Audited Account of Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee for the years 197-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and a statement for delays in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :
I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee, for the year 1978-79.
 - (ii) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee, for the years 1979-80.
 - (iii) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee, for the year 1980-81.
- (2) As statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1524/85]

Notification under Essential commodities Act, 1955

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : On behalf of Shri K P. Singh Deo, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Sugar (Price Determination for 1985-86 Production) Order, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G S.R. 840 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1985, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in library. see No. LT. 1525/85]

Notification under Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous provident Fund Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table a

copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 :—

- (1) The Employees' Provident Funds (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1985 published in Notification No. G S.R. 826 in Gazette of India dated the 31st August, 1985.
- (2) The Employees' Family Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 827 in Gazette of India dated the 31st August, 1985.
- (3) The Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 828 in Gazette of India dated the 31st August, 1985.
- (4) The Employees' Provident Funds (Fifth Amendment) Scheme, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 897 in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1985.
- (5) The Employees' Provident Funds (Sixth Amendment) Scheme, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 968 in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 528/85]

Notification under Dadra and Nagar Haveli Act, 1961

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Varishtha Panchayat (Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 907 in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1985 under sub-section (3) of section 14 of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1527/85]

**Notification under Customs Act, 1962
and Central Excise Rules, 1944**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay
on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 866 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 276/85—Customs dated the 28th August, 1985 so as to provide that the exemption of additional duty of customs would also be available to polyester fibre contained in specified quantities of tents, rags and chindies of such low price fabrics, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 1528/85]
- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 865 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 1985 making certain amendment to Notification No. 191/85-CE dated the 28th August, 1985 so as to provide that the exemption of central excise duty would also be available to polyester fibre contained in specified quantities of tents, rags and chindies of such low price fabrics, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 1529/85]

Notification under Dangerous Machines (Regulation) Act, 1983 Review on the working and Annual Report of Oil palm India Ltd. Kottayam for 1983-84 and Statement for delay in laying these Papers etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA
MAKWANA) : I beg to lay on the
Table—

- (1) A copy of the Dangerous Machines (Regulation) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 352 in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1985 under sub-section (2) of section 36 of the Dangerous Machines (Regulation) Act, 1983. [Placed in Library, See No. LT 1530/85]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 19A of the companies Act, 1956 :—
- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Oil Palm India Limited, Kottayam, for the year 1983-84.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Oil Palm India Limited, Kottayam, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (3) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1531/85]
- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 —
- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1980-81.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for

delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 1532]

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12.06 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, agreed without any amendment to the National Airports Authority Bill, 1985, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th November, 1985,”

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CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[English]

REPORTED ATTACK BY CANADIAN BASED PILGRIMS INDIAN ON DIPLOMATS IN PAKISTAN

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

“Reported attack by Canadian based pilgrims on Indian diplomats in Pakistan and the encouragement being given by certain foreign countries to extremists in imparting training in terrorism, collection of funds for purchase of arms and other facilities in their bid to destabilise India and steps taken by the Government in that regard.”

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : Sir, My colleague, the Minister of State for External Affairs, has made a statement in the House on November 29, 1985 regarding the deplorable attack on two senior Indian diplomats by some Canadian Sikhs in Dera Saheb Gurdwara Complex on November 26. The statement expressed our concern, distress and disappointment and the action which we expect the Pakistan Government to take in this matter. I shall, therefore, confine myself to briefly highlighting the salient points of this incident. First, no arrests were made in the first 48 hours of the incident despite our having brought the matter to the attention of the authorities and the assailants were able to move around freely between Lahore and Nankana Saheb. Second, when they were finally arrested, the six Canadian Sikhs were immediately released on bail furnished by a Pakistani national who was the main instigator of the attack on the Indian diplomats in the first instance. On our insistence they have since been re-arrested. Third, the Six Canadians were charged only for minor offences. Fourth, no action was taken against these foreign nationals for their anti-Indian activities including their provocative speeches calling for the assassination of the Indian leaders. The chain of events surrounding the incident leads to the unfortunate conclusion that Pakistan authorities have treated the Canadian Sikh extremists in a lenient manner and seem to be proceeding against them at a leisurely pace. It is our hope that Pakistani authorities will recognise their responsibility in this matter including their obligations under the Vienna Convention and take speedy and effective steps to punish these individuals.

Extremism has unfortunately become a way of life with a small section of Indian origin community abroad who seem to take heart from either active sympathy or normal protection of laws extended to them. There is evidence that there are some training camps across the border for extremist elements and they are given some financial and other help. This was brought to the notice of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan when he visited New Delhi in July this year for the Indo-Pak Joint

Commission meeting. The matter was again taken up by the Foreign Secretary with his counterpart in New York in October this year. This was followed by a note to the Ambassador of Pakistan in the first week of November on this subject. Thus the House will observe that the Government is fully alive to this problem and is pursuing it actively through diplomatic channels. At the same time, suitable steps have been taken at the border to prevent the infiltration of extremist elements.

There are certain institutions in the USA and Canada which claim to impart military type of training to individuals. The fact that some of the extremist elements were attempting to benefit from the training imparted at such schools was first brought to our notice earlier this year. A statement had been made in the House on 24th July, 1985 regarding the mercenary training school run by one Frank Camper at Hueyville in the Alabama State of the USA. The matter was taken up with the US authorities at various levels and the dangerous potential of such institutions emphasized. Various US authorities at Federal and State level are examining the legal position. A US Senate Sub-Committee is also holding hearings on such schools.

The Government received information from our High Commission in Canada that ten Sikh youths, believed to be residents of Canada—sponsored by the International Sikh Youth Federation (an extremist organization)—received paramilitary training in an institution called “Eagle Combat and Bodyguard Training School” in New Westminster, British Columbia, Canada, run by one Roy Maia. The Government has drawn the attention of the Government of Canada to this development and requested urgent investigation and appropriate corrective action. The matter is being investigated by the Canadian authorities and we are in touch.

The Government have received reports from time to time regarding fund raising by extremist elements of the Sikh community abroad. Different pretexts are used for raising the funds such as assistance to people in India, legal assistance to such extremists as are facing court action

abroad and occasionally the professed objective is to purchase arms. Rival extremist factions have treated charges of misuse of funds. Government are alive to all the possibilities and preventive measures have been taken.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara) :
Sir, over the last two years, on the floor of this House, we have discussed many a time the connivance and promotion by foreign countries of extremists in our country. Whether it is Pakistan, whether it is America or Canada or England every time and on each and every occasion, when this question has come up before this House a Statement is made by the Minister and we come to know what is happening. The government also candidly admits the Connivance of other countries as in this case there is no question of there being no connivance. There is a very clear statement that there is connivance of the Pakistan authorities with the assailants. The Indian Ambassador in Pakistan in a communication to the Pakistan Foreign Minister, after this incident occurred, has informed the Foreign Minister and I quote :—

“The Pakistan authorities are tending to treat these culprits and criminals with manifest favour and leniency.”

Here is our Ambassador who is the man on the spot and here he gives the communication to the Foreign Minister and what do we do? We say ‘Yes’, we know about all this, we are aware of all this. Therefore this whole matter goes up in smoke until another incident takes place and the whole exercise is gone through on the floor of this House over and over again. Sometime back, our plane was hijacked. What happened to the hijackers? The past history shows this kind of incident every quarter of each year and every month the Intelligence Agency, I am sure, gives detailed reports to the Government. We have other information sources also. To me it is clear that it is not Pakistan acting alone. Pakistan is acting in connivance with other countries. When we knew there is connivance with other countries who do not want to see the progress and achievement of our

country then I do not see why do we have this soft attitude towards Pakistan today. In the newspapers, there was a news item that the extremists from England are going to settle down in Squador, the Equador Embassy for some reason or other, reasons of ostensible economy, closed down their embassy here in our country. Just when the extremists are going to Equador. There are contradictory statements by the Equador President and then Party leaders. By whom is this being promoted, supported or abetted? By whom? I am sure Equador is not acting alone. There is connivance with other countries.

Today also the newspapers said that extremists are going to Equador. Coming back to the issue of today the Indian diplomats who went there for the purpose of helping the Sikhs were attacked by extremists. In pursuance of the Government's soft approach, we are inviting President Zia to one of our nuclear activities. Sir, this soft approach, after what we have learnt for the last two years from the policies of Pakistan, is absurd. We have come to an irrefutable conclusion that this soft approach, and so-called diplomatic niceties have not worked. This is the point I am trying to make. We have a very competent Foreign Department and we have a very competent Foreign Minister. What is the reason for this soft approach? We have taken a soft approach whenever such a major incident has taken place. There has always been clear evidence that the Pakistan Government, the Pakistan authorities are in connivance in assisting extremists, but yet the Government always come out with a statement that we are waiting watching. A stage will come when nobody will like a posting in Pakistan, and our Ambassador would also want to be relieved because of the stand which is being taken by our Government. I am sure, we are demoralising our Foreign Service Officers and I am sure, we are also demoralising and demotivating our Ambassadors. The issue agitating the minds of our people is that what is the reason for this soft and fuzzy approach?

We talk of the terrorists training schools in the United States and

Canada. There the FBI has come out with a statement about Camper's hand in uncovering a plot for assassination of the Haryana Chief Minister and the Prime Minister. Is not the F.B.I. in connivance with C.I.A. What do we expect from these countries? We have before us the sordid history of all the United States activities in El Salvador, Nicaragua and Chile. We have seen the sordid activities of United States in the last fifteen years wherever they have gone with arms or money. With this kind of trail behind them, are we to experience their inflicting a similar thing on us?

I am sure, Pakistan cannot be doing this alone, cannot be acting alone. What kind of connivance is it that has come to the Government's knowledge? We know the relations, both overt and covert, between Pakistan and the United States. There is connivance between Pakistan and the United States that one will maintain for the first quarter of one year one posture and the other will maintain another posture; then, for the next quarter, one will maintain one posture and the other will maintain another posture? Let us not shut our eyes. No extremist activities, no guerilla activities can be carried out by Pakistan without U.S. support. This is not merely a question of clandestine support: we have now come to a point after looking for the last two years that it is an open support. No support can be more open than what has come before us in the last two years. In every activity, whether it was training of extremists, or the question hijacking, whichever side we look at, it is now open support and open connivance. After all this, are we still to sit back and continue with our diplomatic niceties and with our softness?

What is the approach now of the Government on this? Is the Government conscious of this? Saying that they are not conscious would be ridiculous. Being conscious, is there going to be a change in our policy, in our approach in dealing with all these countries which have promoted, supported, connived and abetted with these extremists in all their acts, whether it was hijacking or attacks on our diplomats and so on.

In the light of our experience in the last two years, and better experience with Pakistan, in the light of our experience in Pakistan as also the United States, and in the light of our knowledge of America's actions in other countries, in the South-American countries, what is going to be our policy now? I would not like to narrow it down, but I would like to know if there is going to be any change in our policy, or we are going to continue willy-nilly with the same soft policy.

12.19 hrs.

[*Translation*]

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the entire country is worried about a slow process of destabilisation in the country for the last two years in which many agencies are engaged. These agencies are receiving funds from abroad and helping the terrorists financially to the tune of Rs. 1,000 crores. The self styled leaders of Khalistan, active in America, are helping them in this matter. I do not know whether the hon. Minister is aware or not that our intelligence agency has informed that many organisations with different names are operating in our country. In this country, the organisations working for CIA or for some other agencies have budgets to the tune of Rs. 1,000 crores. I want to know from the Government for how long these activities will continue?

Secondly, the Canadians are not only imparting training to the extremists, but recruiting them in the army also. At the time of recruitment in the army, their topmost officers and Khalistani leaders and the self-styled Deputy Defence Minister of Khalistan remain present there. Will we remain a silent spectator or will we do anything in this regard? Merely sending protest letters will not do. Earlier, when our Prime Minister visited America and Britain, he had said that both the Governments will take strict action against the extremists. But we do not see any strict action being taken against them. Rather they are providing them assistance. So,

what do we propose to check this process of destabilisation of the country? Will we remain a silent spectator even after knowing all these things?

Thirdly, these Sikh guerillas are being trained in other countries and the sikh community is approaching. Ecuador, America, Britain, Canada and Pakistan for assistance and Pakistan has set up a communication link with them. In such a situation, are we seriously considering some action against these four countries or we would just be content with sending protest notes? My suggestion is that the Government should take some strict action in this regard?

Fourthly, when terrorism is spreading in India and certain organisations are engaged in these activities—I can give the names of the organisations if the hon. Minister so desires—do we propose to take some steps in regard to our security or not? Ministry of External Affairs may or may not take some action in this regard but when people are being killed by the foreign trained terrorists, will we think of taking some steps in regard to our security, or this process will continue? Recently, some policemen were attacked. Even when the persons responsible for maintaining law and order and security are in danger, merely sending protest notes is not going to serve any purpose. Some restrictions on political level should be imposed on them. I would like to know about this from the Government.

[*English*]

SHRI S.M BHATTAM (Visakhapatnam) : Sir, the Minister in his reply to the Calling Attention Motion made a brief reference to the incident which occurred on November 26, when two senior diplomats were attacked. Sir, that apart he also made it clear that no action was taken against those foreign nationals for their anti-Indian activities including their provocative speeches calling for the assassination of the Indian leaders. Apart from this, regularly, consistently and systematically Pakistan is imparting training to extremist Sikh leaders and is equipping them with sophisticated weapons. They are actually involved in our country's

destabilisation and various incidents have come to the notice of the Government. Some of them also appeared in the Press.

So, I would request the Minister to give in detail, in how many cases such incidents have come to the notice of the Government and whether these have been brought to the notice of the Government of Pakistan. If so, what are their reaction to that? I would like to know whether this act of regularly and systematically imparting training to Sikh extremists is still going on or not; If so, what effective steps are being taken with a view to contain them.

The second aspect is that the extremists in UK are actually raising funds. Large sums of money are being collected regularly in Britain in about 30 to 40 Gurudwaras to buy weapons and pass them on to Sikh extremists in Punjab. It is stated in a Press report that about one lakh to two lakh pounds are raised every week and this amount is being utilised for the purpose of buying light weapons, sub-machine guns and explosives from illegal European markets to be sent to the subversive elements of the Sikh community in Punjab. And this has been going on. Regularly the Gurudwaras are made use of in U.K. by the sikh extremists elements for the purpose of raising funds with a view to indulge in subversive activities in India. What are the steps taken with a view to effecting the check and counter-checks which are being in evidence for a long time?

Sir, some time back it figured in the House and probably discussions also took place about the printing of Khalistan currency by certain extremist elements and which was being utilised. What steps are actually taken with a view to see that such things are stopped and effectively curbed? Nothing is known about it.

Similarly the Ecuador Government more or less have recognised Khalistani Government and have extended every cooperation to them. They have given them land; they have given them money; they have given them everything; and they are enjoying their hospitality at the mom-

ent. So, what steps have been taken in this regard, as far as Ecuador Government is concerned, when they indulged in all these activities? Apart from this, I would like more particularly to bring it to the notice of the External Affairs Minister, of course a fact, to which he has also made a passing reference, to the regular schools in Canada which are imparting training to the Sikh extremists, the combat schools. The Canadian Government assured the Government of India that the matter will be probed into and suitable steps will be taken. I want to know, if they have probed into the matter, what has happened to that and what is the result of such an enquiry? Are they investigating into the matter at all and what are the facts thrown out? How are they going to meet this situation? This is to be known.

Sir, it is commended in the press recently that in a recent meeting of the World Sikh Organisation in Toronto on November 30, which was attended by about thousand sikhs, Captain Riley described to the gathered proponents of Khalistan the virtues of an Army career.

He said the Army could offer brilliant opportunities and urged the 1,000 assembled Sikh youths to enrol for a career in the Canadian Army. According to him Canada would provide \$500 per month as salary and three years of varied training in the multiple areas of combat to the Sikhs. This is an open invitation to them to utilise this opportunity and to train them. They have fully made use of this opportunity also.

Sir, again there is another press report to the effect that a course on how to make Nuclear Weapons will be offered at the University of New Havens early next year. This course is also open in the United States of America and I do not know how many sikh extremists elements are trying to make use of this opportunity also. Therefore, the Canadian Government have recently expanded the provisions of the Extradition Act to include India also. If they want, they can extradite some of the Indian sikhs from Canada. They can do so. In a recent case Two Sikhs—

[Shri S. K. Bhattam]

Talvinder Singh Parmar and Inderjit Singh Keyat have been arrested in a case with crimes involving explosives. What has happened to that? Has the Govt. moved in that matter? As far as the Extradition Act is concerned, what steps are being taken by this Government, whether anybody was sought to be deported to this country? I would like to know whether any action is taken in this regard? I would like the Minister to clarify this position as well.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA(Sangrur) : I am on my legs. Again and again he is saying Sikhs are responsible for that. All sikhs are not responsible for that. For this my community as a whole is maligned...

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can not speak. It is a Calling Attention. You cannot speak on that. Nothing will go on record. The Minister will now reply.

You can raise it some other time—not like this. If you give it some other time, we can see.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : I fully share the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members, viz. that not all Sikhs are with the Sikh extremists, but only a very small minority is with them. The elections in Punjab and the Akali Dal Government have shown that. Everywhere, all over the world, the extremists are becoming a very dwindling, small minority. The bulk of the Sikh people are our valued countrymen. They are in the mainstream. They are as patriotic as anyone else.

I want to take the House into confidence and say that this is a danger point. Because the extremists are becoming a small minority, more and more so, the tendency for them is to indulge in some adventurism or some violence. They are becoming demonstratively so. That is what is happening in some places.

****Not recorded.**

Coming to the Calling Attention, Mr. Kamal Nath has expressed the sentiment and mood of the House, and of the country when he said that we should deal with this question in a strong manner. I want to assure him that this is what precisely we are doing. Government at all levels is doing it. Actually, the Prime Minister himself has done it everywhere, whether it is in U.S.A, U.K. or during the meeting of Commonwealth nations i.e. with the Canadian Prime Minister; and again with President Zia in several meetings he has had discussions on these two aspects. First is the phenomenon of international terrorism. If it is allowed to prevail, there will not be any organized community anywhere in the world. This has created a very good impact. Because all Governments for that matter are facing in one form or the other the challenge or danger from terrorism. This has worked. With President Zia also, our Prime Minister has taken up the question; but I am sorry to say that whereas in the last one year alone there have been many exchanges at all levels...

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Of what use?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : We are not on two sides; we are all on one side. I am trying to put forward the point of view which I think will be accepted by the whole House.

The difficulty with Pakistan is that on the one hand the Pakistani leaders, right from President Zia himself, are saying that they want friendly relations with us. President Zia denies totally that he has any hand in helping them, leave aside connivance. We are discussing with their Foreign Minister, their Ambassador here—at all levels we are discussing and talking with them. They say they want good neighbourliness. I asked: what sort of relations should two neighbours have? They said: we should have very good, friendly relations at people to people level, Government to Government level, and at every level we should have cooperation and friendly relations. But on the other hand the fact remains that there is a big gulf, so far as Pakistan is concerned, between pronouncements and

the actuality. This gulf is there. I will not say that at the top level there is an active connivance with the incidents ; but the facts are that these training camps are there. We have this incident itself, where two of our diplomats have been attacked. I will call it as being against the norms or civilized behaviour on behalf of any Government. It is in direct contradiction of the Vienna Convention.

The diplomatic personnel have to be treated on certain standards. There are certain norms to which every Government is a party. If at all anything, it is a complete violation of the Vienna Convention. It seems to be so. And, we have pointed out this whether there is a desire at the top level, or at the leadership level, or not, I am not able to tell the House and the House, will not expect me, to say—I cannot also—and quantitatively verify, but definitely at the way these officers behave, the others behave, the middlerung of officers the lower officers behave, the way they speak, there is absolutely no doubt that there is some connivance at the lower and the middle level.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Does not President Zia know what is happening ?

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : What are we to do ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : This incident is a very negative development. We have been telling the Pakistan leaders, what is required is... (*Interruption*)

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Let us talk to the middle level as the President is not aware of them.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : They have talked to them.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD (Baroda) : We want friendly relations with Pakistan, and Pakistan wants to be friendly with us.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : This comes in

the way ; this incident does come in the way. There have been proposals and they say, "You can sign a No-War Treaty". We said, "Sign a No-War Treaty". But what is more important is, to have confidence, credibility between the acts and deeds. We must have an atmosphere of cooperation and friendship. That is why we offered a friendship treaty. We wanted some confidence building measures. This one incident shatters all the work done right from the Prime Minister's level, at different levels, in trying to build up a real atmosphere and the whole work is shattered by incidents like this. And, therefore, we have told them about this and we have tried to improve it subsequently also. The position is, they have behaved in a manner which is shocking. Because in the first forty eight hours they did not take any action. Then, when they took action they arrested them and released them. When we protected, "What are you doing?" then they were arrested, again. Then they released them saying that it is a minor charge. All this goes to show that there is something very wrong. We have to protect our interests. We have to secure our borders to the extent it is physically possible.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Is there any change of attitude as of this morning ? My question was, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that in the light of that is there now going to be a change between this morning and the last Monday morning ? Has any change occurred ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : The point is that we are neighbours. We are aware of what is happening in Pakistan in this respect, the training they are giving, that they are encouraging secessionist elements, the extremist elements, that they are trying to de-stabilise our country, and so on. But the fact remains that we have got our vision firm, clear and we have to live in friendship with Pakistan. We are neighbours. There is no other go between us. And even if we are not behaving properly even then we have to establish credibility to see that the gulf between us does not widen. We have to pursue this policy. At the same time, taking the utmost precautions we are taking all steps

[Shri B.R. Bhagat]

to secure our borders. We have to secure ourselves.

Hon'ble Member, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil has said "The CIA is working there", then another hon. Member said that there is espionage activity there. We know that ; it is a fact of life and all sorts of outside agencies are there and espionage is there. We know all these things. We cannot order them. We cannot order them that they should stop them, we have to protect ourselves. That is why, in a democracy, in a parliamentary democracy which is pledged to a national perspective, on national issues, a unified country, an integrated country, the feelings or forces to de stabilise and various other factors are to be countered and if the whole country and the whole Parliament is united, that is the only bulwark against any espionage or any other forces trying to de-stabilise the country. I am glad that under the leadership of this Parliament we have that feeling. The country is one. When we see that the unity is threatened, that there are forces to de-stabilise them and protect the country we have to eliminate the country. That is what we are trying to do.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Are those organisations identified by the Government ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : They are well identified. We have identified them. We know what is happening in Pakistan in regard to these matters. We know what is happening in other countries

Therefore, I assure the House that so far as the national interest and country's security are concerned, we are absolutely firm, uncompromising and unequivocal and we are taking all measures. At the same time, so far as Pakistan is concerned, we will pursue our friendly relationship, confidence building measures and we will try to persuade them. At the end of this week the meeting of SARC is going to take place in Dhaka where we are trying to build up a framework for regional cooperation. There cannot be a regional cooperation if there is no confidence among

one another or if one country thinks, whether it is India or Pakistan, that the other is going to encourage forces of disintegration against the other. All this process has to be reversed. We are trying to create confidence building measures.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : How many such incidents have come to the notice of the Government ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am coming to that.

Mr. Kamal Nath talked about our soft approach to Pakistan. Well, our approach to Pakistan is friendly; it is not soft. We are firm in our approach.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Important.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Do not say that.

About Equador, we have taken up the matter with the Equadorian Government. There are various reports. The first report was that they had recognised the "Government of Khalistan". They say that it is absolutely wrong. They have denied it categorically. Then there were reports that some people had bought lands there. And various other reports have been coming. But so far the Equadorian Government have said that they are not interested in "Khalistan" and that they have neither contacts nor encouraged them in any manner. But we are alert. More than that we cannot do anything.

Coming to Mr. Balasaheb's question that we should prepare the country for self-defence when such people are active and when people are feeling insecure, that is true. Apart from the security measures to be tightened, we have a very harrowing experience of not only our Prime Minister being assassinated but after that valued Members of Parliament were assassinated and many innocent lives were lost in Punjab, Delhi and other parts of the country. We have to fight this terrorism and violence. There are many ways of fighting it. What we have applied here is the democratic way of fighting. That

proved to be most effective. We fought terrorism and we fought it so successfully that the bulk of the people in Punjab are in the mainstream and they have their own Government. That is the way we fight it.

The best defence is self-defence. But self defence can only be created in a situation in which confrontation, conflict, hatred and violence ends and democratic temper prevails. At the same time, security and law and order measures cannot be dealt with in an ordinary way. For that special measures and ways have to be found out. And that is being done. Every measure has to be taken to protect the innocent lives. Whether the people should be trained in the art of self-defence, well, that is a very debateable question, because other countries are doing it. But the same group which is trained in the art of self-defence and in the art of arms, can become an aggressive element later on. These are different aspects of it. But the fact remains that we have to create a climate in the country so that peace and cordiality prevails. No group of people should have continuing grievance. Things should be settled democratically and with the will of all. That is what we are trying. That, in fact, has paid us dividends. This is being recognised by all everywhere. So we will pursue that. We have to meet terrorism no doubt, but each country has its own way of meeting it. We have shown the way, the Gandhian way, the democratic way, or whatever you may describe it... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Bhattam has mentioned three points. He said about the Pakistan administration giving training. That is true. In the past also we have made statements and the reports are coming that training has been imparted to extremists elements in various areas of Pakistan for operation or for acts of violence and sabotage in this country,

and we have been urging the Pakistan Government not to help and encourage such people... (*Interruption*).

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : How many such incidents have come to the notice of the Government and that action has been taken and what are the details of that ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It will not be proper to give details about this, but we have been able to arrest them, we have been able to apprehend them and we are trying to isolate them. Even, as I said, the border is more or less sealed. All these efforts are being made but it is difficult to give details about this because that will defeat the very purpose for which we are doing it.

Then he said that they are collecting large sums of money. It is true. They have collected money under various names in the name of political purposes and for purchase of arms, but to what extent it is being used is very difficult to say because even in their own meetings allegations have been made, they have come to blows, they have come to violence charging each other with the abuse of money. Actually, various groups and people now have got vested interests. There are certain elements who have got prominent political ambitions and who have got command over a good deal of money in the name of those ambitions and who have now appropriated that money to themselves. They think that they should pursue this line of extremism because it brings them dividends. Therefore, because they are getting more and more isolated, the people are coming up and speaking against them, and whenever they hold a meeting, there is a further division among them. This is the time to isolate them further, to weaken them further and to win over all the other people and bring them to the mainstream so that they are dissuaded from going to this wrong path which is not in anybody's interest.

He has also mentioned about Khalistan currency, but that is not a problem. If anybody prints one note or two notes or a few things, that is not a problem. In certain countries if you print something which is not a legal tender, it is not a legal matter. You can print something in U.K. or in Canada or in other places and if it is a few in number and if it is not a legal tender, there is no problem, and I think that is not a problem in regard to this. Therefore, finally I say that we are totally... (*Interruption*). Let me complete.

(Shri S.M. Bhattam)

(*Interruption*). You have asked your question. Now I am replying and you don't allow me to reply... (*Interruption*).

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : The point is about the closure of the Camper school. That is the point which was raised.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Our persuasion has brought some results in USA and U.K. and even in Canada. There the governments' attitude has changed. They are taking measures. As you have mentioned yourself, some extremists have been deported from Canada. This is one strong step that they have taken. The State and Federal laws are being amended to discourage Camper like schools. One immediate thing they have done is that any school which is giving training in arms and if there is a foreign national as a trainee, in that case the School has to take permission of the State Government. Therefore, we do not expect that there will be any more Camper schools. With this step we hope that no such thing will happen. Moreover, the Senate is also going into this question and when the new legislation comes, this activity will be stopped.

12.51 hrs

RE : SICK INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES
(SPECIAL PROVISIONS) BILL, 1985

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to inform the House that on 25th November, 1985, the debate on the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Bill, 1985 was adjourned to 2nd December, 1985. In the sitting of the Business Advisory Committee held on 26th November, 1985 some Members requested that the further consideration of the Bill might be taken up after 4th December, 1985.

If the House agrees, the further consideration of the Bill might be put down after 4th December, 1985.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central). Last Monday, when I was to talk you said that it will be discussed on 2nd itself. We have given a lot of amendments to this Bill. Hundreds of factories are closed and this Bill itself has come late. You are delaying this. This shows the attitude of the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, we are not delaying it. We are going to take it. But because this is the advice of the Business Advisory Committee, therefore, let them take some other date and fix it. Definitely it is going to come. We are not postponing it.

I hope the House agrees on this.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we take up item No. 9(b) i.e. Matters Under Rule 377.

12.52 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

(i) Need to issue notification regarding application of Hindu Succession Act, 1956 to Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the case of people covered under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, the sons, daughters, widows and mothers of the deceased are all equally considered first degree successor but the framers of this law have provided in sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Act that in the case of persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes the Act will be enforceable only when the Central Government issues a notification to this effect.

It is an unfortunate fact that since 1956, when the Act was enforced, the Central Government have not issued to date any such notification regarding the members of the Scheduled Tribes living in Rajasthan. The Rajasthan Government has also made not any endeavour to get such notification issued. Consequently, the

widows of the deceased belonging to the Scheduled Tribes are not getting any rights in the property of their husbands. All rights are available to the sons. Thus the widows of the Scheduled Tribes are being discriminated against.

Therefore, as per intentions of sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 an official notification should be issued immediately to the effect that the said Act would be applicable to persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes of Rajasthan and other State so as to end the discrimination.

- (ii) Construction of bridges over Gomti and Reth rivers in Barabanki district of U.P.

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT (Barabanki): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, due to lack of bridges on the rivers in my district Barabanki (U.P.), it has remained a very backward area. There are no bridges on Banki—Barethi road and on Shari-fabad Ghat on Reth river, on Babaganj Ghunghter road to Khijna road and Deviganj-Mawai road on Kalyani river and on Deviganj-Subeha road on Rari river. Similarly, the people have to face difficulties in the absence of a bridge on Ibrahimabad Ghat on Gomati river. The backwardness of Barabanki district will be removed and the people will be greatly relieved if bridges are constructed at these places. It is hoped that orders would be issued very soon for construction of these bridges so that the means of transport are made available to the people of the area and their economic and social condition improved.

[English]

- (iii) Need to nationalise thirteen sick textile mills in Bombay and also to extend liberal concessions to three other mills taken over by the Government.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): The Government of India had taken over thirteen sick Textile Mills in Bombay by a special enactment in 1983. These mills have not resumed normal working so far. The employment of workers is around 19,000 as against the

pre-strike attendance of 37,000. The pace of restoration of normalcy in these Mills is slow.

I urge upon the Government of India to nationalise all these Mills and restore them to normal working with full commitments of labour. This may be done without closing down any of the Mills on the ground that they are not viable.

Apart from these Mills, there are three Mills which are closed, namely, Shreenivas, Bradbury and Mukesh Mills in Bombay. Three Mills, viz., Phoenix, Kamla and Modern Mills in Bombay are passing through critical situation.

I urge upon the Government of India to extend liberal concessions to these sick mills with a view to review them and to minimise displacement of labour.

- (iv) Steps needed for the betterment of betel leaf growers

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar): The growers of betel-leaves receive far below the minimum cost price of their produce. Last Year, they received Rs. 300/-or more for 10,000 betel leaves. But nowadays, they are selling at Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 which is even far below their cost price. It is estimated that about forty thousand hectares of land is under betel leaf cultivation and about 15 lakh cultivators are engaged in this profession throughout the year. At the rate of Rs. 250/-per 10,000 leaves, India produces betel leaves worth about Rs. 700 crores every year. But, the growers of these leaves are suffering a lot on account of numerous problems. The small and marginal farmers who are the growers of betel leaves are not getting proper marketing arrangement, Railway transportation facility and necessary financial assistance in the form of Bank Loans. So far, no minimum support price has been announced for betel leaves and the growers are practically and absolutely under the clutches of the middlemen and the big traders. In view of this, I suggest to the Agriculture Minister to take the following steps for the betterment of the betel leaf growers as early as possible ;—

- (a) The Government should replace the traditional age-old pattern of cultivation of betel leaves by a more scientific method.
- (b) Remunerative price should be announced by the Government so as to give an incentive to the betel leaf growers.
- (c) NAFED should purchase the full quantity of betel leaves from the growers at remunerative prices so as to spare them from the clutches of the middlemen and the big traders.
- (d) The Export Promotion Council should include betel leaves in the list of items for export, particularly to the Gulf countries.
- (e) The betel leaves should be charged the Railway Freight at fifty per cent concessional rates and be booked in the Super Fast Trains under the head 'Perishable Goods'
- (f) The betel leaf cultivation should be included in the Crop Insurance Scheme ; and
- (g) The betel leaf cultivation should be taken up in the D.R.D.A. Scheme and Bank Loans should be given to the betel leaf growers on liberal terms.

[Translation]

- (v) Financial Assistance to Himachal Pradesh for Constructing its Capital and transfer of land and buildings to the State Government.

SHRI K D. SULTANPURI (Simla) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377, I would like to raise the following matter:

Himachal Pradesh got the status of a fledgling State long back and the Central Government has been providing considerable assistance for the development of this State. Today, this State has its own medical college, university, High Court

and all sorts of administrative facilities. In 1966, hill areas of Punjab—Kangra, Kulu, Simla districts etc.—were merged in this State because the customs and traditions of the people of these areas were almost the same as those of the people of this State. At that time the people of these districts felt happy as it was a brotherly reconciliation. Simla became the capital of the State, but most of the buildings, houses and land there belong to the Government of India due to which the State Government experience difficulty in running its offices. I, therefore, request the Central Government to provide assistance for building the capital as has been done in the case of other States and transfer the buildings, houses and land to the State Government so that it may not have any difficulty. I hope that Government will fulfil this demand of the State Government and remove its difficulties.

13.00 hrs.

- (iv) Need to check deforestation in several districts of Madhya Pradesh to preserve environment.

SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM (Mandla) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in many districts of Madhya Pradesh forests have been denuded and fresh afforestation is being undertaken by the Social Forestry Branch of the Forest Department. It is an improper step from the point of view of preventing pollution of the environment. Besides, there is great resentment among the local residents due to this new scheme. They are resorting to 'Chipko' movement because it is destroying their pasture land.

Therefore, the Central Government should intervene in the matter and issue orders to the State Government to stop cutting of forests forthwith. Besides, a suggestion may be given to them that afforestation should be undertaken in hills where there are no trees because there are a number of such hills in the State. When the work of afforestation in those hills and other places having no trees is completed, only then the work of afforestation in denuded forests should be taken up. It is absolutely necessary in public interest as well as from the point of view of environment.

[English]

(vii) Taking over of management of the Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare Ambathurai District, Tamil Nadu.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : The Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare, Ambathurai, Anna District, Tamil Nadu is functioning as one of the Central Training Institutes for South India under Government of India's 100 per cent grant in aid including M.C.P.F.

At present, this nationally important and internationally reputed Institution is in a bad condition due to mismanagement.

It is understood that the Government have obtained legal opinion on the improper/illegal conversion of the Institute into a trust. Consequently, the Government of India sought the opinion of the Director of the Institute on taking over the Institute by the Government. All moveable and immoveable assets of the Institute are made out of the public money and there is no private contribution of any kind in the endeavour of the Institute since its inception. There are no rules and regulations for the Institute and no job security for the staff. Keeping in view the present condition of the Institute and the interests of hundreds of its staff members, I urge the Government of India to take over this important public institution and run it as a National Institute. I strongly plead that the Government should take over immediately the Institute not only to save it, but also for its growth and development in the national interest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We adjourn for Lunch now and re-assemble at 2 P.M.

13.03 hours.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER
in the Chair]

DOCK WORKERS (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE) BILL—CONTD.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We take up Item No. 12. Shri Mool Chand Daga will now speak. How much time do you want ? There would not be any dock at all in Rajasthan ! You need not worry !

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ever since our Labour Minister took over the charge of the Ministry, introduction of new Bills has become a daily feature. I thank him for it. He has felt the need of doing some good work. But I would like to say one thing. The heading of the present Bill is Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Bill and the object of this Bill is to ensure safety, health and welfare of the dock workers. But there is nothing in it in this regard. It does not spell out anywhere the measures that are proposed to be taken in this regard. There is no doubt that the words 'Safety, health and welfare' have been written in it. But will any hon. Member enlighten me in which clause it has been said that such and such measures will be taken to ensure their safety, health and welfare ? Tell me any such clause.

Giving the reasons therefor you have said that that would be as prescribed. You have introduced the main Bill which does not contain all these things. If all these things have been left to the discretion of the bureaucrats or executives, then what is the purpose of bringing this Bill ? It has been stated in this Bill that all these things will be framed by the executive or the subordinate bodies under rules and regulations.

I, therefore, object to this practice being followed in Parliament. It is totally a wrong practice. It should be done away with. We will never tolerate that the

powers of Parliament may be delegated to these people who may take decisions in each and every matter. They have no right to take away the powers of Parliament. Only the procedural matters should be left to the bureaucrats.

[English]

This is 'Parliamentary Control over Delegated Legislation' by Mr. Sheshadri, where he says :

"The habit of Parliament is gradually towards the delegation of powers to government departments. The real legislation is not found in the statute books alone but found in 'Rules' and 'Orders' by some government departments under the authority of the State itself. Sir H. H Cozens Hardy regarded such delegation as a very bad system and one attended by very great danger since 'administrative action generally meant something done by a man whose name is scarcely known, sitting at a desk in a Government office..."

[Translation]

It will be telecast on T.V. today that Mr. Anjiah has got this Bill passed.

[English]

We know Mr. Anjiah very well. But we do not know who is his Secretary and who are his officers who will frame the rules. The Minister has to attend to so many duties and he has no time for this.

(Interruptions)

This is another book on Delegated Legislation. I want to draw the attention of the House to a Supreme Court judgment.

"When under Article 143 of the Constitution, the President of the Indian Union referred, in 1951, to the Supreme Court a case, In Re-Delhi Laws Act, 1912, the result of it, as opined by the majority of the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court was

that though wide powers of legislation could not be permitted..."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What do you want to say ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : We must lay down the policy and principles. We can only leave the procedural method to them, to the Executive. I have no objection there. But I have objection if we do not lay down the principles...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please be brief.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I was reading out the Supreme Court judgment :

"...as opined by the majority of the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court was that though wide powers of legislation could not be permitted, the Executive Department could validly exercise delegated powers if the Legislature had laid down the policy and fixed the standards for guidance, because then the further function that remained with the Department would only be to elaborate the details."

We must lay down the policy. This is what I want to say.

Now I will come to clauses. I will not go into details.

[Translation]

I shall not take much time because you want to complete each item in time. We are grateful to you. You are a very efficient Deputy Speaker. You keep sitting in the House and give adequate time. Please give adequate time for this also.

First thing towards which I would like to draw your attention is :

[English]

"Any person aggrieved by an order..."

"The appropriate Government may constitute an Advisory Committee to advise upon such

matters arising out of the administration of this Act and the regulations as that Government may refer to it for advice”.

Now, who will be the Members of this Advisory Committee? What are the qualifications of those Members? It is not known.

“The members of the Advisory Committee shall be appointed by the appropriate Government and shall be of such number and chosen in such manner as may be prescribed by rules made under this Act”.

Who will be the members? Whether they will be experts, technicians, labour leaders, Who will be the workers?

[Translation]

And what will be their qualifications? You will have to lay it down in the Act. It is a very important question. Now I come to clause 8.

[English]

Clause 8 says :

“Any person aggrieved by an order under section 5 may, within fifteen days from the date on which the order is communicated to him...”

What do you mean by communicated? It can be communicated orally also. I can communicate to you; but should it be orally or in writing? If a message is to be communicated, it should be communicated in writing. But not “Any person aggrieved by an order under section 5 may, within fifteen days.”

[Translation]

My suggestion is that it should be 30 days. He can file an appeal within 30 days if he is informed in writing.

[English]

Here you have laid down a period of 15 days.

[Translation]

How will he communicate—orally or otherwise? How will he file an appeal?

[English]

Whether it will be a stamp, whether it will have a judicial stamp of Rs. 3/—, that is a procedural method.

[Translation]

Please give him a period of 30 days to file an appeal. You have made a provision for 15 days.

[English]

You are not doing justice to the aggrieved person. At least he must get 30 days from the date of written communication.

Now, coming to the chairman of the Advisory Committee. Who will be the Chairman? Qualifications are not known, how long he will function is not known. It just says “as may be prescribed”.

Clause 10, Sub-clause (4) says :

“The procedure to be followed at inquiries under this section shall be such as the appropriate Government may prescribe by rules under Section 20.”

Now, I come to Clause 13. It says

“No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything...”

Who will file a suit? Only an inspector can file. Why not a person himself who is aggrieved can go to a court to file a suit? So, no prosecution for any offence under this Act or regulation shall be instituted except by or with the previous sanction of the inspector.

[Translation]

I would have also liked it to be done through the law. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now the Government has set up a committee.

[English]

“The Port Reforms Commission set up under the chairmanship of Mr. D.D. Sathe on June 7, 1984, has failed to take off. The commission was to have studied the entire gamut of port operations and the feasibility of setting up a national ports authority on the lines of the Railway Board. The Sathe Commission has now been revamped and consists of five newly appointed working groups to study the organisational, financial and operational aspects of major ports. While this move is welcome, it is to be hoped that the working groups can come out with their recommendations at the earliest. Any implementation of proposals for modernisation and improved productivity, however, would depend crucially on the response of labour unions. This may well turn out to be the most difficult aspect of the problem.”

This is what the *Economic Times* says in its editorial of 29th May, 1985.

[Translation]

The committee which has been set up will give its detailed report. This you have already mentioned. Had this Bill been moved after the committee had made its recommendations it would have been better. This Bill has been moved first and another most important thing which you have said—

[English]

Now, what is the object of this Bill?

“The Indian Dock Labourers Act, 1934 (19 of 1934), the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 & the Dock Workers’ (Safety, Health & Welfare) Scheme, 1961, framed under the later Act, *inter-alia*, deal with the matters relating to the protection against accident of workers employed in loading and unloading of ships, employment of dock

workers and safety, health and welfare of dock workers. Thus, the law relating to the said matters is, at present, contained in more than one Act.”

So they want to incorporate all these provisions in this Bill.

But what does clause 25 say :

“The Indian Dock Labourers Regulations, 1948, made under Sec. 5 of the Indian Labourers Act, 1934 so repealed and the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Scheme, 1961 made under Sec. 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948, shall be deemed to be regulations framed under this Act and shall be in force....”

[Translation]

Both these Acts will remain in force—the existing one as well as the new one which is being enacted.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : All the Acts have been merged in this Bill.

[English]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : They will remain in force.

[Translation]

The rules and regulations will be framed after the Act is passed and it may take six months to frame them.

I feel that had this Bill been moved after the Committee had submitted its report it would have been better.

[English]

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) - The hon. Labour Minister has brought under one Act various Acts connected with the safety, health and welfare of the dock workers and also in order to serve the interests of dock workers effectively. It does not mean that at present there are no laws to govern the

health, safety and welfare of the dock workers. There are a number of Acts connected with the health and welfare of workers. If the Labour Minister is trying to bring one Act I want to know whether the present Acts have become ineffective. Secondly, already there is Directorate of Dock Safety. What will be its position after this Act comes into force ?

Sir, under Clause 4 of this Bill you are going to appoint Chief Inspectors and other Inspectors. It is very good that you have brought a single Act but I would like to stress that implementation part is more important to make this Act more effective. I would also like to point out that implementation of the several Acts connected with labour is tardy and most ineffective. If only the labour inspectors had taken care the great tragedy that occurred in Bhopal this day last year could have been avoided. My experience is that these inspectors are not doing their work properly. Government must see that they are under obligation to do their duty but I do not know how you are going to implement it. Will you make certain rules to the effect that if they do not do their work then they will be given deterrent punishment. These inspectors must go and inspect not only dock area but also other places. If they do their work honestly and find defects then certainly it will be more useful and I am sure the hon. Minister will take effective steps in this direction.

Sir, equally important as of safety, welfare and health of dock labour is the security of service of dock workers. As I understand there are three lakh dock workers and most of them are casual workers. They are bonded labourers. They are under the mighty empire of the contractors. Most of them have been serving for many years but unfortunately one cannot be sure whether he will be there on work next day. So, I would request the hon. Minister to see that proper legislation is brought to the effect that all these labourers are absorbed by the Port Trust. Then only the Bill brought by the hon. Minister will be effective otherwise everyday these workers will be at the mercy of the contractors.

Another aspect I would like to stress is that working in the dock is not really a pleasure. It is a most hazardous job. We have seen the way in which these labourers do the work. The International Labour Organisation has set certain norms as to how much load a labour can carry. It is about 60 kg. But no dock labour carries less than a quintal of load on his back. The hon. Minister must also see that modern machinery are installed in all the docks and this type of hard labour is minimised to the extent possible. At the same time you must also see that there is no retrenchment of dock labour because a man who opts for dock labour does it after he has exhausted all the avenues of employment. There is so much unemployment. So, I would request the hon. Minister to see that not only the security of service is provided but at the same time you must also see that hazardous work that they are doing is reduced to the extent possible.

Finally, I would like to say a word about the housing facilities of dock workers. Most of the persons who live near the dock area live in slums. Sir, the Dock Workers mostly live in the pavements or in the slums, it is very necessary that it should be obligatory for the Government, for the Port Trust Authorities, to see that the Dock Workers are provided with pucca housing accommodation. The Dock Workers are contributing a lot for the economy of the country. If I remember correct, I have read the reports in the newspapers, that last year the Dock Workers went on strike for 26 days. The loss for the country on account of strike was about Rs. one hundred crore per day. So, Sir, while welcoming this Bill, which replaces three Acts at the same time, I would request the hon. Labour Minister to see that legislation not only for the safety of the Dock Workers but also for the security of the Dock Workers is ensured.

My last point is that the Dock Workers' children are very much neglected in the matter of education, etc. Of course, other sections of the society must also be looked after. But since these workers live away from the city or on the periphery of

[Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer]

the city, necessary arrangements should be made for education of their children.

With these words, I support this Bill, but at the same time, the hon. Minister should see that it is properly implemented and I would like to know from the hon. Minister what will happen to the existing Directorate of Dock Workers (Safety). Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to welcome the Bill. The Bill seeks to amalgamate three existing Acts into one and it would certainly be useful. I would like to say a few things in relation to the points raised by Shri Daga. The Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Bill has clearly laid down the principles and the policy. Now only procedural matters remain to be formulated. The rules and regulations can be discussed in the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. The Committee has a right to make amendments. The norms have been clearly laid down in clauses 20 and 21. The Executive is empowered to frame the rules according to the principles. These rules can be examined in the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. All the principles have been laid down and, therefore, the Bill is appropriate. I, therefore, welcome it. The Inspectors and the Chief Inspectors have been provided ample powers. It should, therefore, be ensured that the Inspectors are honest and men of integrity because only then these powers would be properly utilised, otherwise these powers are likely to be misused. Therefore, there is need to pay attention in this regard.

Thirdly, I would like to point out as has been done by opposition as well, that the Government suffered loss worth crores of rupees due to the strike at ports which continued for 26 days. Commodities like sugar, fertilisers etc., which were imported from abroad, were not only held up but damaged also. Heavy demurrage was paid on the goods and there was undue delay in transporting essential commodities. As a result of this the Government had to bear loss to the tune of crores of rupees. I would

like to request the Government in this regard that provision should be made to ensure that no strike continues for so long. I have also come to know that the reason behind it was that the union there was very strong and as a result it was not possible for Government to engage other workers to carry on the work. However strong a trade union might be, if it becomes the cause of harm to the country, Government must make provisions to intervene and ensure by using all the powers at its command that the work does not stop and engage workers for it. The Government in this particular case, did not handle the strike the way it should have. This encourages the dock workers and the Government has to bear great loss, though later on they may attribute any other reason to it. I would like that whenever such a situation arises the Government should use all its powers to face the unions and deal with them with a heavy hand. With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support this Bill and would like to draw the attention of the Government to one or two points only. The recent strike by the dock workers clearly indicates that there is great resentment among them on the issue of service conditions and the welfare schemes. There is need to bring forward a comprehensive Bill to remove resentment among them on account of lack of safety, health, welfare schemes or poor service conditions. The concrete steps will emerge only after the Rules and Regulations have been framed, but then the Members of Parliament will not get an opportunity to discuss them. Therefore, there was need to move a comprehensive Bill in this regard which would have broadly dealt with all these aspects.

Secondly, there is a panel clause in the Bill to deal with contravention of safety conditions and allied matters. But the punishment that has been provided is inadequate. It is necessary to enhance the punishment as the work they are entrusted with is hazardous and, therefore, there is need to provide them safety. Punishment should be given to those who violate it and if possible it should be treated as

cognizable offence. There are specific laws in other organisations and still there is large scale violation resulting in fatal accidents to workers. I would, therefore, request you to enhance the punishment and effectively implement this provision.

With these words I resume my seat.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to welcome the Dock Workers (Safety, health and welfare) Bill 1985. The Bill seeks to ensure the progress of dock workers and they would certainly move on the path of progress as intended by the hon. Labour Minister. The Inspectors have been given ample powers under this Bill and there is need to ensure that they do not misuse these powers. Whenever we move a Bill in this House, the sole objective is to improve the working conditions, whether of dock workers or the workers of any other department. But sometimes the people start misusing the powers and, therefore, attention needs to be paid to it.

Sir, we as well as the hon. Minister want the safety, health, welfare and progress of the dock workers. The objects of the amending Bill can be achieved only if the rules are implemented properly and for that such men should be included in the Committee as are fully conversant with the working conditions of workers.

Many hon. Members have rightly pointed out that those who work as the dock workers play an important role in the country's progress by transporting goods from here to abroad and also in handling the goods which are imported from other countries. They play a major role in imports and exports and that it is why they play a pivotal role.

Sir, as some of the hon. Members have stated, it was not good that the dock workers struck work. They should not have gone on strike. They have important role to play in taking the country forward, and welfare programmes and laws are framed keeping this thing mind.

Through you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would request the hon. Minister that the laws and provisions made to give them

justice should be framed in a way that these justice is meted out to them and they are benefited with these amendments.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : Respected Deputy Speaker and hon. members, I note with a great sense of satisfaction that the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Bill has been supported by one and all. I am grateful to the hon. Members for their various suggestions. As regards the points for clarification raised during the discussion, I would like to clarify at the outset that the scope of the Bill is limited to the welfare of workers engaged in loading and unloading of cargo and work incidental thereto.

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Several hon. Members have discussed this in detail and have demanded that the Bill should be made comprehensive. That is a separate thing. At present the main problem is that within the existing framework of the Act, sometimes it become difficult to take action. With this amendment that difficulty will now be over. The punishment has also been enhanced and the duties of the inspectors have also been increased. An Advisory Committee is also being constituted to oversee their work.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in addition to the 11 major ports, small ports, have also been covered under this Bill. This means that we are trying to cover in this Act all the dock workers, port workers and other medium port workers. Its scope is being enlarged. Under it, Committees at the Centre and the State level will be formed in which experts will be appointed. In the Committee experts are always appointed. The experts and directors of safety available with us will also be associated with these committees. The safety officers available with us will implement this Act. All these things are being done to bring down the number of accidents through this Act. In the accidents that had occurred, some

[Shri T. Tnjina]

workers were killed. In such cases compensation is paid to their families and their children are given employment. But such accidents should be avoided as far as possible.

As you have stated, a worker should not carry more than 60 Kgs. Presently, ILO is discussing the issue as to what should be the load that should be handled by a worker and how seriously loading and unloading affects the health of the workers. It is true that the labourers in this line have to work hard. I can say that it is a very strong and powerful union. In India this is the only union which can play a dominant role. The people in other unions are also powerful but this union is more powerful. People in this union get their demands accepted without going on strike. We will accept them happily. I have all along been saying to the workers that there is no need for them to go on strike. After the demands are submitted, we will convene a meeting of the Government officers, officers of the local management and the trade union leaders and discuss the demands and find a solution. But what happens is that due to inter union rivalry, each union claims to be in a position to get more from the management. The result is that the workers suffer. Ultimately this results in loss to the workers. It has always been the intention of the Government that with the increase in the price rise, the wages should also be increased particularly according to the new index. We have always been of the view that it is not proper to give notice of strike. Six months before the expiry of the agreement, discussion should be initiated so that on the expiry of one agreement the other immediately comes into force. What is happening at present is that after an agreement is reached, some other leader presents more demands. This rivalry between different unions harms the interests of the workers.

I handled one strike. I discussed the problem with all the parties. Besides the affected trade unions, other parties to the dispute should also be consulted. As regards the recognised unions, they can have more seats but that does not mean

that other unions should be avoided. It is not that the other unions should be eliminated. All the people should be consulted. We have given our suggestions.

You are aware that Shri Daga does find some lacunae. He says that there should not be rules in the Act. In the present Parliamentary system rules are made under every Act. Shri Jain has said that they will not get a chance to raise objections to the Rules. But in the Act itself, it is not possible to provide each and every thing; otherwise it will become a voluminous book. Labour Acts are so many that it is very difficult to combine them. Dock workers job is different from that of textile workers and factory workers. All these things are different.

The Act we have presented here has been discussed in detail. Earlier the workers had to face many difficulties in loading and unloading. With this Act, those workers will be covered. We have brought this Bill after discussing the matter with the people.

So far as I think, it will be beneficial to the worker. In this Act safety and other welfare aspects have been covered fully. Efforts will be made to implement it very soon.

I think there is no need to speak more on this subject. All other things have already been mentioned. Provision for medical facility has also been made for them. This will be beneficial to the workers. Hon. Members have stated that there should be uniform Act for all the workers regarding safety. We will meet you and discuss with you in this connection. Whatever is possible in this connection, will be done.

Finally, I request all the hon. Members to support this Bill.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill to provide for the safety, health and welfare of dock

workers and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. Clauses 2 to 16. The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 16 were added to the Bill.

Clause 17 (Provision relating to jurisdiction)

Amendments made :

Page 8, line 18,—

for "the first day" substitute—

"within six months from the first day" (1)

Page 8, line 26,—

for "the first day" substitute—

"within six months from the first day" (2)

(Shri T. Anjiah)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 17, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Clause 18. The question is :

"That Clause 18 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Clause 19 (General Provision for punishment for other offences)

Amendment made :

General Provision for punishment for other offences

"19. Any person who contravenes any provision of this Act shall, if no other penalty is provided for such contravention under this Act, be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees." (3)

(Shri T. Anjiah)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 19, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 20 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

Clause 21 (Power to make regulation)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take up Clause 21, there are two amendments Nos. 4 and 5 by Shri T. Anjiah

Amendments made :

Page 10,—line 9,—

for "docks" substitute "decks" (4)

Page 10, line 22,—

for "dock" substitute "deck" (5)

(Shri T. Anjiah)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is,

"That Clause 21, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 22 to 25 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : I beg to move :

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we go to item No. 11.

14.58 hrs.

SALES PROMOTION EMPLOYEES
(CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMEND-
MENT BILL.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T.
ANJIAH) : I big to move—

“That the Bill further to amend the Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976, be taken into consideration.”

The Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of service) Act, 1976 was enacted to regulate conditions of service of sales promotion employees as defined in that Act. The definition of “Sales promotion employee” covers only sales promotion employees drawing wages not exceeding Rs. 750 per mensem in the case of persons drawing wages not including any commission, and Rs. 9,000 per annum in the aggregate in the case of persons drawing wages including commission, or commission only.

It is proposed to amend the definition of “sales promotion employee” contained in the Act so as to cover all sales promotion employees, other than persons who are employed in a supervisory capacity and who draw wages exceeding Rs. 1,600 per month, and persons employed or engaged mainly in a managerial or administrative capacity, and also make necessary consequential changes in Section 6 of the Act. It is also proposed to amend Section 4 of the Act to cover, expressly, the various matters relating to earned leave and cash compensation in lieu of earned leave in respect of which rules have been made.

With these words I move the Bill and request that the Bill be taken into consideration and passed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976 be taken into consideration.”

Shri Ayyapu Reddy.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we welcome this Bill and our Party wholeheartedly supports this Bill. We are very happy that the welfare legislation for the protection of sales promotion employees has been brought about.

Let me take this opportunity to congratulate Shri T. Anjiah, whose services to the cause of labour and for the weaker sections are very well-known. We are very happy that he is in charge of this very important portfolio—the Labour portfolio—and he has already brought in a number of changes in the labour welfare legislations. During the last session also number of welfare legislations of the Labour Department were introduced and passed and in this session we are happy that two Bills, one the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Bill and the Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service), Amendment Bill have come up and we are passing them without much controversy.

This Bill seeks to enlarge that definition of "Sales promotion employees". All those persons whose income is below Rs. 1,600/- per month, except those who are engaged in the administration and supervisory capacity are going to be included in the definition of "Sales promotion employee".

15.00 hrs.

Except those who are engaged in the administrative and supervisory capacity, all others are included in the definition of sales promotion employees. Very many enactments like the Minimum Wages Act, the Industrial Disputes Act, the Maternity Benefit Act, the Payment of Bonus Act and the Payment of Gratuity Act have been made applicable to all these employees. But there are other classes of employees who also require the protection of this welfare measure. This class of employees, who are made use of by private employers and other industrial establishments day in and day out for making huge profits, have to be recognised and this welfare legislation has to be extended to them also. I may point out that so far as the business, commerce and trade is concerned, there are a number of persons who are not directly employed but who can come within the classification of a workman. Of course, various State legislations are there extending all these facilities to them. But in some other States, most of these persons who do manual labour in the trade, commerce and business have been neglected. For instance, *mawalis* and jetty workers have been covered by some of the State legislations, but all the States have not done so. Therefore, in order to cover all these people who do manual labour and whose manual labour is exploited everyday by the employees and establishments, welfare legislation for their benefit may be brought in. I am confident that Shri T. Anjiah, who is a very well known labour leader, will bring in welfare measures for this class of people.

With these words, I support this measure.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) : The original Bill was enacted in 1966. At that time the wage ceiling was fixed at Rs. 750. It included all the other allowances. But it excluded the medical and sales employees from the purview of that Act. This Bill will remove that ceiling. The Federation of the Medical and Sales Representatives has come forward with some demands before the Central Government to remove this ceiling. After this amendment, the medical and sales representatives would be entitled to medical benefits and other benefits. But I think, the employers will not implement this legislation automatically. The Government should take some steps so that the facilities given to them are implemented properly.

There is another problem also. This Bill does not cover all the medical and sales representatives of different industries. It is applicable to the medical and sales representatives engaged only in the pharmaceutical industry. In this connection, a tripartite meeting was held in March 1984. The Government identified other industries where the Bill could be extended. CITU also identified about 22 other industries where this Bill could be extended, and submitted a list of those industries to the Central Government. All central trade unions and employees' organisations are unanimous for extension of sales Promotion Employees Act to all those industries but I do not know why the Government are not including those industries in this Bill.

The Federation of FMRAI placed their 27-point charter of demands in 1978, but the Government did not pay heed to their demands. They launched several struggles in 1980, 1984 and on 25th March 1985. The Central Government ultimately called a National Tripartite Conference where unanimous decisions were taken. One of the recommendations was that wherever necessary, all labour laws should be suitably amended to cover the medical and sales representatives. It was also recommended that a Standing Committee should be formed under the Union Labour Ministry. But though these decisions were taken unanimously in the tripartite committee, the Government is reluctant to

[Shri Ajoy Biswas]

implement them. I will give you an example. The Industrial Disputes Act was amended in 1982. Section 2(s) of the Act was amended and came into force on 24th August 1984. There is no ambiguity in respect of the medical and sales representatives whether they are workmen or not. But the Government actually is not announcing openly that this section will be applicable to the medical and sales representatives. So it is being demanded that the Government should at least announce openly in the Parliament that the I.D. Act which was amended in 1982, will also be applicable to the medical and sales representatives.

There is one more problem, and that is regarding point No. 9 of the prescribed form 'A' under rule 22(1) of the SPE rules regarding appointment letters. In that form words 'other conditions of service' have been clearly stated. If this is not removed from that Form, it will create some problem for the medical and sales representatives. The employers are taking advantage of this Clause and are including many conditions in their service rules. If this continues in the rules, then the letters of appointment will become farce, because the Management will continue to take advantage of this Clause and put so many conditions in the Services conditions of employees. Therefore, all these things should be removed.

I would suggest some points for the consideration of the hon Minister.

I welcome the removal of wage ceilings. That will be very helpful to the employees. Simultaneously this Act needs to be extended to other industries also so that the medical & sales representatives who are engaged in other industries should also be benefited.

Secondly, the decisions of the Tripartite Committee should be implemented. The Industrial Standing Orders Act should be made applicable to Medical and Sales Representatives also. If this Industrial Standing Orders Act is implemented and extended in their case also, there will be common service rules for all the medical and sales representatives and the employers

shall have no authority to form separate Service Rules for the employees. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to extend the Industrial Standing Orders Act also to the Medical and Sales Representatives. Point number 9 in form (a) prescribed under the rules of the Act should be removed completely.

My third suggestion is that suitable amendment should be made in the Bonus Act and Industrial and Employment Standing Orders Act should be amended to remove all ambiguity in respect of sales promotion employees under the respective Acts.

My fourth suggestion is that the Government should announce in the Lok Sabha that the Industrial Disputes Act which was amended in 1982 will also be applicable to medical and sales representatives.

There was a unanimous decision in the Tripartite meeting to form a Standing Committee, but the Government has not come out with any proposal about the formation of that Standing Committee. Therefore, I would like to know when the Government will form the Standing Committee. That Standing Committee is very important for the Medical and Sales Representatives and for this industry as well. Therefore, I shall request the hon. Minister to announce immediately the formation of that Standing Committee decided at the Tripartite meeting.

The Amendments as proposed in the Bill will not remove all the grievances of the Sales Promotion Employees who are subject to victimisation and torture at the hands of the private owners.

Mr. Chairman, as you know, the multinationals are controlling the Drug industry. They are not interested in seeing that the trade union rights are extended to this Industry. So, they are opposing all these things. I think that Government should not hesitate to extend the trade union rights for this section of the employees in the Drug industry. The multinationals want to use the Sales and Medical representatives as tools for their nefarious

activities. I hope that the hon. Minister will consider all my proposals. I do hope that he will come out with a decision to implement all the suggestions which were taken in this Tripartite Meeting which was held in 1984, especially when even the State and Central Government's representatives were parties in that meeting.

With these wards, I support the Bill and I resume my seat.

With these words, I support the Bill and I resume my seat.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill. First, I want to know from the Labour Minister how many persons have been punished under section 10 of the earlier Act. Under section 10 it was provided that—

[English]

—“Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company....”

[Translation]

How many persons have been punished under this section? The question is whether the laws and the rules are implemented or not? The hon. Member who spoke before me said that rules and regulations are framed and after that they become statutory rules. There is no mandatory provision that rules and regulations will be published in the draft form. They come into force the day they are published in the Gazette. After a year or two they are examined by the Committees. The Committee on Subordinate Legislation examines them after several years. After that it submits its report and after the submission of the report, amendments are presented. I want to suggest that the draft of the rules and regulations should be prepared and discussed in the first instance. But the present system is that the Members can raise objection only when it is presented in the House. As regards your view that by framing the rules you will be able to enforce the law successfully, I have already nassated the position

in detail. Now the Second Bill you have brought deals with another amendment. I will read it out :

[English]

Clause 3 (b) (2) on page 2 of the Bill says :

“The maximum limit up to which a sales promotion employee may accumulate earned leave shall be such as may be prescribed.”

[Translation]

What is the principle of prescribing? You want to prescribe about the accumulation of leave on the basis of the rules in Government Service or some other basis. This is a policy matter, a matter of principle. You have stated in this Bill :

[English]

“The maximum limit up to which a sales promotion employee may accumulate earned leave...”

How much? Is it six months or four months or three months?

[Translation]

You do not lay down even this much.

[English]

“...or as may be prescribed.” What is the use of this? Then clause 3(b)(3) says :

“The limit up to which the earned leave may be availed at a time...”

[Translation]

It is an accepted principle in the Government. If you delegate this power to the Executive then what for are you enacting this Act? How the employees will come to know how much they have been benefited? I wanted that all these matters should be included in the Bill and not left to be included in the rules and regulations.

The period of leave and commuted leave should be mentioned in the Bill says that it will be prescribed in the rules. After the Bill is passed, by what time this House... (Interruptions)

SHRI T. ANJIAH : It is 90 days at a time in the present rules.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : It is so if there is no objection. If there is any objection, then the period is 60 days. You say that rules will come into force after a period of 6 months. Why don't you enforce them from 6 months earlier so that they may get benefit of this period also? It is a very good Bill and the object of this Bill is also very good. At the time of framing an Act, rules and regulations should not be left incomplete. But here everything has been left incomplete. If you leave them incomplete and implement the Act without framing the rules, then the Act would serve no purpose. It will be implemented on the day the rules come into force.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill. Almost all the things have already been said. Still I would like to raise two to three points here. A mention has been made about the Tripartite Conference. It would have been better if it had been brought after incorporating the demands of the Sales Representatives, which are likely to be accepted by Government very soon, and also the suggestions made by the Tripartite Conference. Various categories of employees are engaged in the work of sales promotion at present and all these employees have not been covered through this amendment. I feel that this disparity needs to be removed. Many other hon. Members have also raised these issues and I feel that by bringing piecemeal legislation, no permanent solution can be found.

My second suggestion is that the income from commission should also be included in the matter of consideration of bonus. With these words I thank you and conclude my speech.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government has come out with the Bill further to amend the Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976. In 1976, as there was a lot of pressure from the pharmaceutical and medical representatives employed in vari-

ous multi-nationals and as they were not covered as per the provisions of the Industrial Dispute Act, this Act was originally formed. While forming this Act, this Government had always put so sweet and nice words that the people who were selling for the business houses, who were concerned with the sales promotion of these companies should get the benefits. At that time, in 1976, this Act was enacted. The Government has said very nicely. "The Central Government may by notification in the official gazette, apply the provisions of the Act with effect from such date to any other establishment." Now, apart from pharmaceutical industry, there are a number of other industries whose production office may be in Bombay but their sales centres are spread all over India. For instance, Crompton's sales offices are spread all over India. The marketing places, the selling offices of these companies, whether big or small, are spread all over the country and they are located in all the cities. It is the duty of the Government to give them legal protection, and every benefit that is available to any other worker of this country. I may further say that there are import-export houses, their show-rooms-marketing-places and business houses which are spread all over India. If this Government is having a real, sincere will to help the workers of this country, in the last 8 years, the Government should have come forward to give benefits to all other workers who are engaged in similar industries. But this Government has failed. I accuse this Government, while putting forward my views here, that they have always stood with the multinationals or mill owners of this country. Therefore, I sincerely request the hon. Minister to give benefit to all the other workers also. He may be for the poor, as some people are saying. Personally I have nothing to say against him. But I am criticising the policy of the Government. At least, after making this amendment, you come forward to give benefit to all such workers because 25% of the labour in this country are engaged in this type of selling, purchasing, promotion and all these things. Therefore, it is high-time that you should come forward immediately, though you are late by one

decade, to extenal Benefit of this Act to various other workers engaged in selling, purchsing, marketing etc. That is the need of the time,

It is quite interesting to see the Contract Labour (Abolition) Act; how sweet is it? But there is no provision of making the contract labour permanent. There is no provision that if he is removed, he be reinstated. Propaganda is made very nicely by the Government. But the workers were never benefited, 50% labour of this country are either casual or contract or *badli* or trainee. Even the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Wellfare) Bill which you have passed will not benefit them. What is your Government doing for the last number of years? When the country started from the Britisher time, the labour population has increased from 10% of the total population to 30 or 40%. This is a major economic change. But this Government has failed to act as per the will of the workers. Therefore, I am emphasising this point. In 1976, keeping with the intention of the representatives of the pharmaceutical industry in mind this Act was passed. I have gone through the aims and objects of that Act. You have passed that Act in 1976. What is the level that you put in? I am asking the Government and the hon. Labour Minister. The level was Rs. 750. The representative of the pharmaceutical industry are double garduates, B.Sc, graduates and virtually they have to move all over the country. Even at that time, were they covered under this Rs. 750 level? You talk and claim that you are giving benefit to the sales representatives, pharmaceutical representatives.

You say that though the salary is less than Rs. 750/-, they will be called as medical representatives. Even in 1976, 90% of the medical representatives did not get the benefit of this legislation. I am accusing this Government. You are talking as such for the sake of propaganda. But really you do not want to do anything good for the workmen.

I am talking of the Bouns Act, 1950. Rs. 750/- is the limit. Now, 20 years have

passed. Your index-the Deputy Finance Minister is also sitting here from 1965 to 1985, has gone up five times. But does this Government ever bother to change the variation for the workers? You are all sleeping. Nobody is bothered about the workers as to what they are going to get. Just now, Shri T. Anjiah took over charge. We were agitating for the last 15 years. You leave this level of Rs. 1600/- and Rs. 750/-. The multi-nationals in Bombay, Maharashtra and Calcutta have the capacity to pay. The workers will get the benefit. But the Government has always restricted to the maximum of Rs. 1,800/-. What is the index? You are sleeping over. You are not bothered to give the benefit.

Talking of the Gratuity Act, I am mentioning the figures because this law is concerned with that. Rs. 1,000/- is the limit for the salary. This will be computed as per that. If your salary goes more than Rs. 1,000/-, your gratuity stops there. The maximum limit is Rs. 20,000/- Hundreds of companies pre prepared to pay and they have the capacity to pay gratuity to the labour of this country but the Government has slept up to 1984. In 1984, the level has gone up to Rs. 1,600/- but now that also you are cutting it. All these levels are very important because crores of labour of this country are involved.

Now we are talking of the Industrial Disputes Act. Rs. 1,600/- is the level. Almost all the factories and workmen in the organised industry are getting more. Therefore, the time has come, according to the definition of the Industrial Disputes Act, for you raise this level of Rs. 1600/- up to Rs. 3,000/- or Rs. 2,500/-. Where the workers are not getting justice according to the Industrial Disputes Act in time, difficulties are coming up. The Government is doing such type of piece-meal things. Government is very intelligent. What did they do? They are very prompt in raising because the employer has nothing to pay to the workmen. The workmen have nothing to get from them. But the Government came from Rs. 1,000/- to Rs. 1,600/-.

[Translation]

SHRI T. ANJIAH : You drew maximum benefit as a result of the recent strike.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT : 3 lakh workers is the additional cover. A workman is getting Rs. 1,000/- as salary. He is covered under ESI. The Government immediately comes up to Rs. 1,600. 3 lakh workers they have covered in this country. 5% from the employer, that is Rs. 80/- from the employer, Rs. 40/- from the workers' pocket, Rs. 120/- the Government got during the last one year from these workmen. I have asked a specific question and I have got written answer, Rs. 40 crores additional you collected in one year by raising this level. But have you given medical benefit for such people who are drawing more salary? You are making business out of ESI Act and collecting revenue. The Government is exploiting the workers' situation. I think it is high time. We are discussing a lot of things here. In this country, 30-40% people are labour. The production is coming equal to agricultural production and, therefore, no Government can neglect the workers' properties and benefits. Now they say instead of Rs. 750/-, now Rs. 1,600/- is the salary. Then we will call him as sales representative and then we will give a good bye to these benefits. I am putting a pertinent question to this House. The medical representatives and the sales representatives are all of them graduates and double graduates. They are staying in the cities, 80% of the sales people are not covered by this Act. If you really want to do something, then you increase this level. The sales representatives are doing highly skilled job and all of them are staying in the cities and, therefore, your Act says, instead of Rs. 750/-, now Rs. 1,600/-. Up to Rs. 1,600. I will call him workmen. Over Rs. 1,600/- I do not call him workman. He is doing the work of supervisory or managerial category. We will not call him as workman. Multi-nationals and employers are very intelligent. You are forcing them to give them appointment letter. Are they giving the proper appointment letter? What is

the compulsion of the Government? Has anybody bothered during the last 18 years? Have letters been issued to the sales representatives? Nobody has issued the letter. These are becoming only a sort of academic discussion in this House. Really 80 per cent of the sales promotion high class workers are not going to be benefited by this legislation. Therefore, I request the Government to raise the level of Rs. 1600 to at least Rs. 2,500/-. Then at least 50 per cent of workers may be benefited. I know, the Minister will not agree, but I am urging on him to accept my request.

In this Bill it is provided :

“The maximum limit upto which a sales promotion employee may accumulate earned leave shall be such as may be prescribed.”

In the original Act there was no such provision—that the maximum limit upto which a sales promotion employee may accumulate earned leave shall be such as may be prescribed. As Shri Mool Chand Daga has said, they are going to get the benefit of the I.D. Act, the Factories Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Maternity Benefit Act and other Acts. If they are going to get the benefit under those Acts, we do not want any such prescription here; we will bargain and we will get all the benefits. Therefore, there should not be any such restriction put by the Government under this legislation.

The Minister has said many times that the laws are going to be changed; for the last one year I have been hearing this. What about the Minimum Wages Act? No implementation. Four to five crores of farm labour are not protected, the building construction labour are not protected. Whenever the hon. Members of this House talk, they talk of Mines or Railways or Docks; they always talk of the contract labour. Is it not the duty of this Government to come out boldly on this especially when you have given a hope to the poor that the Minimum Wages Act will be implemented? If you do that, there will be no need for the IRD scheme; 50 per cent of the people living below the poverty

line will be lifted up from that level. Therefore, while giving my views on this Bill, I would like to point out that the Government is walking with the speed of a tortoise, very slowly. I am not satisfied— even one per cent. They are doing something better than what it was in 1976. In 1976 not even ten per cent were benefited; now not more than 20 per cent will be benefited. This is the slow pace at which Government is walking. There should be a material change if they want to do something for the poor. They are always criticising the union leaders for strikes. No union leader who is interested in the welfare of the workers will encourage strikes. The Government is always talking with only employers and about productivity. Even in the context of productivity, I am putting a pertinent question. What about the industrial code in Maharashtra? When our Chief Minister called me Hitler, I put my 100 settlements before him. In Premier Automobiles, they get a rise of Rs. 800 to Rs. 900 per month; the sweeper is drawing a salary of Rs. 2,000; the management is able to give that. In Firestone, 90 per cent of my workers are drawing more than Rs. 3,000 per month as salary, and the company is running very smoothly. These organisations are able to do such things. Give me a single example where you are doing it. So far as the procedure on industrial code is concerned, even after seeing the accounts of the management, you are not allowing any rise to the workmen.

An employer can start an industry with Rs. 10; you will give him Rs. 90; the banks are giving; the shareholders are giving. He can prosper, he can diversify, he can even make a unit fall sick. But what about the workers? Is it not the duty of this Government to look to the interests of the workmen, to see whether they are actually benefited by such legislations? Therefore, I make this humble request to the hon. Minister. Not only pharmaceuticals, I am talking of sale, purchase, import, export, show-room. Every company is having workmen. You come forward in this Bill, this evening itself, or even by notification tomorrow that you are going to cover so many workers; they must be treated as workers of factory and they must get the benefits. I

do not want only sweet talks; they are not going to benefit anybody. I am making this suggestion for your consideration. Secondly, even with increasing it to Rs. 1600, you are not going to cover 80 per cent of the sales high-class people. Again the masses are going to remain away from this legislation.

I hope the Minister will accept these two suggestions, so that something can be done. I urge on the Minister to accept my suggestions.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) :
 Sir, I would like to make very few points. As I have said, the system of legislation which we are having for all these three weeks and in the earlier session also, has yet to be changed. I am not repeating my points. The Hon. Minister is already aware. Even now Mr. Datta Samant has pointed out two clauses in which he said the word "prescribed" is mentioned.

I have already said that our main act never contains the major part of the law. Our main law contains in the rules that are framed. Ultimately when this highest legislative body enacts a legislation, is it not justifiable, reasonable and practicable that we enact major part of the law in the act and leave minor things to the rules? What do we do here? We draw a small sort of a skeleton of the law and then leave everything to be "prescribed". If you see the definition of "prescribed" in most of the legislation, you will find prescribed means prescribed by rules. When you go to the rules, I don't know what is the position here, you will find that prescription will not be in the rules, but it will be said that some notification will be issued with respect to that matter. That means, first you read here the prescription, then you go to the rules and then go to the literature to find an order of a law on a particular point. This system, I need not repeat, I have repeated several times in this House, should be changed.

As far as the limit which is prescribed here is concerned, I agree with our Hon. colleague that this limit is nothing. In fact, in the days of price rise and when

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

the normal needs of a persons are increasing so much, today a salary of Rs. 1500 or Rs. 1600 is nothing. I would say for such matters some 25% laxity has to be kept over and above the limit. For instance, if you are feeling that Rs. 1600 is the reasonable figure, then you should add 25% to that and fix, so that we know that prices are increasing, salary will increase in future, and you need not amend it again and again. You also loss nothing Sir, by prescribing higher limits.

Thirdly, I would like to say that with respect to the interests of sale promotees, they have to take the totality into consideration and not a few aspects. We have to see the actual state of affairs. Because these are the people who move in the sun, in the cold. Some of them with ties, shirt, pants, are nicely dressed and if the companies don't pay, these promotees or sales apprentice spend for their dress, needs, I think half of their salary must be going on dress itself. So, we have to see and provide for necessary compensation in respect of them also. Most of them move on their own conveyance. Somethings they have to move on foot, in the heat, dust and cold. We have to see that each one of them gets some conveyance or the other. For promotion of sale, they are doing a lot to the industry as a whole. It is only by their work that the industrial products or other products are getting marketed. Therefore, we have to see to their total welfare. Because, if the time requires and if the employer requires, they have to move in all conditions. They are not in a static life like other workers. Some workers can do many more things sitting at a place. Even if a person has got fever, he can manage. But these persons, if they are not in proper health, they will not be able to move and ultimately their health suffer. These are the conditions which are to be seen.

Lastly, I would like to make one thing. These are the persons who promote sales. Ultimately the employer gets a large amount of shares only out of the

efforts of these sales promotees. Therefore, there must be a statute, there must be a rule by which a certain percentage of the profits must be given to these employees, the sales promotees. There must be a mandatory law directing the employers, requiring the employers to give them a certain share of profit within these shares. Only then we can really say that some sort of beneficial legislation for the purpose of sales promotees has been enacted.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : This amendment Bill is of course to enlarge the scope of the definition of 'Sales promotion employee'. To the extent it goes it is welcome. But in the present context, this limit of Rs. 1600 prescribed is very low and the Rs. 2500 limit suggested in the Bonus Act should be the limit for defining the sales promotion employee in the present context in view of the decrease in the value of rupee and also the quantum of salary which has increased on account of the price increase and other factors which form the wage assets. Therefore, my suggestion is that the present amendment is not comprehensive and the Minister will have to move a fresh amendment at the earliest so as to include all the categories of people who work in this line.

This is one of the categories of employees, the Sales Promotion Employees, who are the most neglected persons in India. They are essentially a part of the production apparatus. They have to work very earnestly, only then the things can be sold. They put a lot of heavy work in it but they are not safeguarded. The first thing—there is no safeguard for them, for collective bargaining. They are taken away from the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act. They cannot go to the Industrial Disputes Court. They are kept away from the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act. They cannot go to the Industrial Disputes Court. They are kept away from the purview of the Act. Therefore, my submission is that when a law is brought into force and when these people are really workers in the present context, the protection given to the worker, though meagre, shall also be applied to these people. Therefore, my suggestion is that

on this point these sales promotion employees also shall be treated as workers, and they shall be entitled, for getting their rights, to go to the Industrial Disputes Court. A large number of people are involved. Lakhs of workers are involved. Most of the companies and firms who produce consumer articles appoint sales representatives. This is a major category of workers in India who deserve protection under the Act. Now that there are discussions going on for a labour legislation, this category of workers should not be lost sight of. Now the school teachers are taken away from the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act. So also people who work in charitable institutions. They are taken away. For these people the Government is thinking of bringing in a law to safeguard their interests.

Similarly, I will tell you recently the agricultural workers are taken away from the Industrial Disputes Act. But so far there is no forum given for them to safeguard their interests. These are also similar workers and though they are large in number, they are discarded by the Government and the society. These people are not organised sufficiently. Therefore, it was the demand of the entire sales promotion workers engaged in the sales promotion activity in the country for protection against the arbitrary termination of their services by the employer.

Therefore, I would like to ask the Minister—what protection he is proposing to give, when he says that this is a Bill which is seeking to improve the service conditions of the sales promotion workers. Will you consider either to include them under the protection of the Industrial Disputes Act or to bring a similar law which you are thinking of in respect to workers in the education and charitable institutions. Otherwise these people are nowhere.

Another aspect is there. We are talking of sales promotion employees. There are the medical representatives. There are so many medicines which are produced in the country and which are very much injurious to the health of the people and the sales representatives who are working in this line, they themselves come forward

and tell the people that these medicines have to be banned and they themselves tell that this is injurious to the health of the people.

But, unfortunately, the workers cannot say because on that ground their services have been terminated. The service of the employee is at the pleasure of the employer. Therefore, Government should give protection to these employees so that they are not compelled to sell these articles which are injurious to the health of the public. They should also have the right of association and collective bargaining. Therefore, I would like to suggest that suitable amendments may be brought to safeguard the interests of these workers and bring them under the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act.

[Translation]

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as has been suggested by the hon. Members the amount of commission which was Rs. 750 would now be raised to Rs. 1600 through this Bill. Its benefit would be that the person getting Rs. 2500 as commission would also be entitled to get bonus, workers compensation, earned leave, etc. But no change has been made in the rules passed recently. Mr. Datta Samant has demanded that the limit of Rs. 1600/-- should be raised to Rs. 2500. We will raise this issue in the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Indian Labour Conference and ask them to change the definition of workers. But we have to make the necessary amendments. At present a person getting Rs. 1600 is treated as a worker. But we admit that a worker is getting Rs. 2000 also. But it is a policy matter as to what should be the salary of a worker if its definition is to be changed. We will have to decide whether it should be Rs. 2500 or Rs. 3000 or more? But we cannot take this general decision in the case of Sales Promoters only. Shri Datta Samant has given a proposal that the salary limit mentioned here should be raised. But Shri Datta Samant is aware that the persons getting a salary of Rs. 1600 fall under the definition of workers. I agree that we can raise this limit but not through this Bill as it is a policy matter. It would be discussed in the

[Shri T. Anjiah]

Standing Committee of the Indian Labour Conference. We also want that this limit should be raised and it should be implemented in the case of 11 industries like marketing, purchasing etc. in addition to the industries mentioned in this Bill and Government intends to implement it also...
(Interruptions)

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Nothing has been done since 1976.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Nothing has been done. It is another aspect. But now with your cooperation we would take action in this direction. We are paying attention to the problems of workers and we want that the workers be given the same status as is given in foreign countries. But we are marching ahead in this direction slowly. We cannot move fast as we have to take everybody with us. The question of production is also there. The Hon. Prime Minister and we have said in this House on many occasions that the wages of Indian workers are very less. We all admit this fact. There is no difference of opinion about it. The problem is that the output of our workers is very less. The workers should develop courage to ask why their salary here is so less when they work so hard. The only question they will be confronted with is what is their output. Just now, I was referring to the Coal Industry. While making a study of the rate of accidents, and amenities in foreign countries I *inter alia* found that 2 lakh persons work there whereas 8 to 10 lakh persons work in this country. When I compared their output with the output here, I found that our production stands nowhere. You should take the responsibility of increasing production. Production can increase when there is workers' participation and workers' participation will be there when here is unity among the unions. At present in our country there is a proliferation of trade union leaders. I do not want to criticise them as I myself was a trade union leader. You can yourself imagine what would be the result if there are as many as 50 unions in an industry...
(Interruptions) We are one with you. But what actually happens is that if one union asks the workers to resume work,

the other will ask them to strike the work. In this way how can production increase and how can we be able to give more wages to the workers. What is the position in foreign countries? East Germany was completely destroyed in the war. But today workers have been given houses there and now their problem is where to park their cars. In our country there is a real problem of housing. If you take the responsibility of increasing the production, we are prepared to increase the wages...
(Interruption)

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT : They get the salary of what is given for 8 hours here in our country, for one hour there.

AN. HON. MEMBER : Are the workers here not working for 8 hours?

[Translation]

SHRI T. ANJIAH : But you should take the responsibility of increasing the production. What is the output today?

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Give the money and the work will be done.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : We are prepared to give money, but leaders cause strikes quite frequently. Therefore, we should sit together and decide this matter.

You have raised two points in this regard. The first relates to the limit of Rs. 2500. A Standing Committee of the Indian Labour Conference is proposed to be set up. We have held a meeting after a period of 14 years and agreement has been reached in respect of many items. We will also take decision in regard to the National Wage Policy and the definition of 'worker' must be changed. All these things will be discussed when the proposed Industrial Act and other Acts are introduced. We want you to be united. The day you unite, the wages will be doubled and trebled. But it will not happen. We want that a trade union leader should be acceptable and he should earn respect. But what happens is that functioning and closure of a factory depend on his will,

If such type of trade union movement continues, you can yourselves understand that we cannot make much progress.

You have said that sales promotion and other industries should be brought under it. At present there are 11 industries about which we can issue notification under this Act. We shall try to bring more and more industries under it. Government have made great efforts in this regard.

Our hon. Prime Minister wants welfare of the workers. He has also been a worker—a pilot and he has also given union subscription and has worked in a trade union. Who is not aware of the efforts made by him for establishing peace within and outside the country? He is talking about increasing industrial production and when the question of workers comes up he pleads their cause. You might have seen that Public Sector is incurring heavy losses and despite these losses Government intend to run those factories and not to close them. This Act will also be made applicable to the Private Sector also. Mr. Poojari is sitting here.... *(Interruptions)*...

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Managerial staff are not covered under this Act. Here the workers as per definition should be those who are getting Rs. 2500 per month.

SHRI. T. ANJIAH : Managerial staff are a separate thing.

[Translation]

There is nothing against workers in it. Everything is for the benefit of workers.

It is a very small amendment. I admit that a worker gets Rs. 2000 and more also. We have brought this Bill in Parliament to move a step further. We have brought a minor amendment. I would like the House to pass it.

We have arrived at a decision in a meeting held after 14 years that we have to do something about the Labour Policy of the entire country. You should give us time for that. You should extend your cooperation in increasing the production in the

country. If there are no strikes and lock-outs, the production will definitely increase in the country. So long as I am the Minister, please try to avoid strikes at least. Government will implement all the existing labour laws. We have also asked the Labour Ministers of State Governments to implement the labour laws strictly. We want to bring more amendments to the labour laws for the benefit of workers. I can assure you that we will do whatever is possible to ensure development of the workers who are lagging behind. We need your cooperation in this respect.

I would like to tell you what action is proposed to be taken against those owners who declare their factories sick. The proposed measure will be implemented strictly so that no mill is declared sick. At present any owner can declare a mill sick and withdraw his investment from it and take loans from financial institutions and get the licence issued by Government. In this way he indulges in all sorts of malpractices. Now he will not be allowed to indulge in these malpractices. Such things have been continuing upto now. We have already passed an Act about sick mills. We are also contemplating further measures to ensure that the mill owner treats the workers as human beings.

I would also like to mention that Bombay is a big industrial centre in India. It is a big centre of the trade unions also. The Government should get full cooperation from there. It should remain a major centre of production. The more you extend cooperation to the Government, the more progress the country will make.

With these words I would request that the Bill be passed.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
“That the Bill further to amend the Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 (Amendment of Section 2)

DR. DATTA SAMANT : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 16,—

for "sixteen hundred rupees"

substitute "twentyfive hundred rupees"

(1)

The hon. Minister has replied very nicely. It is not that all the trade union people are bad. Anyhow, I am not going into it in detail. But ultimately this is an important issue and it concerns lakhs of workmen. The whole point is that eighty per cent of the sales promotion men, who are medical representatives or other salesmen, and who were drawing Rs. 750 in 1976 are now drawing more than Rs. 1600 per month. Therefore, eighty per cent of the workmen for whom the hon. Minister is piloting this Bill will not be benefited. That is my agony. The index has gone five times up as compared to the index in 1965. Therefore, the bonus, gratuity and all other levels have to be changed. If the definition of the industrial worker is changed to cover those drawings upto Rs. 2500, many of the problems will be over. The hon. Minister has given assurance that he would look into it. But ultimately, the hon. Minister is one element in a big party. The party should take that decision. That is more important. But many things will not be in his hands. That is my difficulty and that is my agony. Today morning you have referred to the textile workers. 95 per cent of the workers are with me. Still the Government is not in favour of secret voting law. On that issue, problems like strike etc. start. I do not think that Government likes to have secret voting law because the Congress Party will not be able to interence in interunion matters. Because of its stand, the Congress Party is losing its prestige at least in Bombay. Such type of difficulties arise only due to this. Therefore, I insist that the hon. Minister should explain his stand. Another thing is, apart from pharmaceuticals, it is stated that selling, purchasing, import, export and many other industries will be covered shortly. I do

not know the definition or meaning of this word 'shortly'. For the last one year, you have been saying many nice things, and I have been reading your statements. You said that all these laws are old and they have to be changed. But there is not even one per cent of change. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister that this change should come within a month or fifteen days. If he specifies certain time limit, then I will withdraw the amendment. But I do not think that he is going to specify the time limit. Therefore, I have to press my demand. I think 90 per cent people will accept that 2500 should be the limit because it will cover about 70 per cent of the workers.

[Translation]

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Shri Datta Samant acts in haste. He is also from our party. It cannot be said that he was not in Congress but—

[English]

this will take time. At this stage, increasing it from Rs. 1600 to 2500/- is not possible. If the hon. member wants to know about the level to which we are going to increase, I will certainly show it to him.

[Translation]

You are saying that it should be increased to Rs. 2500/-. It cannot be done at this stage. We are still considering it. Whatever you have said is under our consideration. For this we require your cooperation. whatever you want we will do but it will take time. If you want to get it done then extend us your cooperation.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment No. 1, moved by Dr. Datta Samant to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : I beg to move—

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

16.09 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1985-86.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now let us take up the next item. Supplementary Demands For Grants (General), 1985-86.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Sir, I have a small submission. In the Introductory Remarks to the Supplementary Demands for Grants, the amount of expenditure

charged on the Consolidated Fund of India should be Rs. 601.25 crores instead of Rs. 300.29 crores. The Supplementary Demands for Grants already show the correct amount and it is not going to affect the total demand presented in the House. This is only a small mistake in the Introductory Remarks.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The mistake may be corrected. Motion moved :

“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, 1986 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof :—

Demand Nos. 5, 8, 9, 14, 17, 28, 38, 39, 41, 44, 49, 50, 58, 59, 61, 64, 69, 70, 73, 77, 80, 81, 87, 90, 91, 92, 97, 101, 102, and 106.”

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1985-86 submitted to the vote of the House

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT			
	5-Co-operation	...	1,000
	8-Department of Rural Development	194,71,31,000	...
MINISTRY OF CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS			
	9-Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	250,00,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS			
	14-Ministry of Communications	2,00,00,000	...
	17-Telecommunication Services	...	2,000

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS		
28-Ministry of External Affairs	...	10,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF FINANCE		
38-Transfers to State Governments	139,00,00,000	...
39-Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	1,000	...
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES		
41-Department of Food	300,00,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE		
44-Medical and Public Health	1,000	...
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS		
49-Other Administrative and General Services	5,06,00,000	7,05,00,000
50-Rehabilitation	...	1,75,00,000
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS		
58-Industries	25,00,00,000	...
59-Village and Small Industries	50,00,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING		
61-Information and Publicity	32,95,000	61,23,000
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER		
64-Department of Power	...	1,000
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS		
69-Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	6,92,000	...
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM		
70-Ministry of Petroleum	...	130,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY		
73-Department of Science and Technology	2,000	...
77-Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	25,00,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT		
80-Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	...	9,00,00,000
81-Road and Inland Water Transport	...	40,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION		
87-Aviation	3,51,43,000	...

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING		
90-Public Works	...	1,000
91-Water Supply and Sewerage	1,000	...
92-Housing and Urban Development	...	1,000
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE		
97-Department of Culture	2,60,00,000	...
DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS		
101-Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	3,22,86,000	...
DEPARTMENT OF SPACE		
102-Department of Space	...	24,28,98,000
PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATE OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION		
106-Secretariat of the Vice-President	14,56,000	...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Tulsiram may speak.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM(Nagarkurnool): Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister has presented a Budget with a deficit of Rs. 3,500 crores. This could have been reflected in the earlier Budget also. What was the compulsion that this Budget has been brought. This system is not correct. About 60 per cent people have been affected by the drought in Andhra Pradesh. The Andhra Pradesh Government have demanded Rs. 608 crores for this purpose. But so far nothing has been given there. In the newspapers it has been reported that Rs. 30 crores have been provided but the hon. Minister should tell us how far it is correct. So many people are in distress there. There is acute shortage of food and fodder. Due to non-availability of fodder, people are selling their cattle. Healthy and sturdy cattle which could have been used for agricultural purposes are being sold to the butchers for slaughtering. Drinking water is also in short supply. There are

places where people have left their houses for places where water is available. Two months back a central team had gone there. What has it done to date is not known. The team has not perhaps submitted its report. People there are in great distress and if in such a situation reports are not submitted for two or three months, how can people get assistance? When assistance has been provided to Gujarat and Tamil Nadu promptly, how is it that it has not been provided to Andhra Pradesh... (Interruptions)

16.13 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI in the Chair].

Whatever information I have with me I am submitting. The Centre should treat all the States equally, whether it is Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat, Bihar or Rajasthan. There is one Central Government and one Prime Minister. He is, therefore, not only for Andhra Pradesh but for all the States like a father and the people of the country are his children. He

should have this attitude. I am hopeful and earlier also I was hopeful that our young Prime Minister will not discriminate like this again. I hope he will treat all the States and persons equally. I am confident of this.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my constituency Nagarkurnool falls in Mahbubnagar of Andhra Pradesh and I have written two letters to the Prime Minister about it. One letter related to those Harijans and Girijans who have been engaged in agriculture in the forest area for the last 30 to 35 years. They are now being evicted and their lands are being taken away. Had they been provided some alternative land that would have been better but nothing of this sort has been done. Even otherwise, this Government is not providing land to Harijans and Girijans anywhere. I am not talking of Andhra Pradesh alone. In the whole of India the situation is the same. The people who have been living there for 30 to 35 years and have been earning their livelihood are now being removed from there. My second letter relates to the forest area which is being treated as a lion sanctuary. That is a central scheme. In this Lion sanctuary no provision has been made for fencing the area which has resulted in danger to the safety of people's life. I had requested in my letter that either this project be shifted from here to any other place where there is no habitation or the area should be provided with a fence so that the people living there are not put to danger or some other measure should be taken to protect their life; but no action seems to have been taken in this regard. The situation has become so alarming that the poor agriculturists of the area are afraid of going to their fields because they are apprehensive of sudden attack by the lions. During night also they cannot go to their fields and consequently wild animal, boars etc. enter their fields and damage their crops because their fields are in the forests. This is resulting not only in loss to the crops but a problem of earning livelihood by the farmers has also arisen. If they guard their fields, their life is in danger. Secondly, they have very small land holdings with them, which the Government wants to acquire. I think this is not going to benefit the poor and

the Government should give a serious thought to this matter. Though we indulge in tall talk here about the upliftment of the Harijans and the Girijans yet in reality no benefit is reaching them. Leave aside 20 per cent Harijans and Girijans employed in different services, you may pick up any village, you will find no improvement in their lot. 80 per cent Harijans and Girijans of the country are still in a miserable condition. Though many schemes like NREP or RLEGP etc. have been started by the Government and the Government claims that people in the rural areas are being provided with employment, rice, wheat etc. Yet I would like to ask whether it is reaching them? The methods adopted are somewhat strange. First, the supply from here is short of the requirement. I know about the situation in Andhra Pradesh very well. The food-grains being supplied there are not only short of requirement but irregular also. Secondly, whatever is being sent, is not being distributed properly. Claims are made about providing rice, wheat and houses to the Harijans but as I mentioned earlier, which I want to reiterate to-day, you take example of any place, and if the hon. Minister or any other hon. Member or the Hon. Prime Minister wants he should accompany me and see for himself how much upliftment of the Harijans and the Girijans has taken place. Not only in Andhra Pradesh but in the entire country the situation is the same. You may take any village.....(Interruptions) She does the same thing in Question Hour and now also she is doing the same thing. If she cannot listen, she can at least go out.

Andhra Pradesh Government is supplying rice at the rate of Rs. 2 per kilo and the people there are getting something to eat. Now the question of water has arisen and it is a genuine problem. You should make some arrangement for supply of drinking water to them. You should increase the central quota of rice and wheat for them so that they may be able to benefit a little more.

Sir, they claim that for the farmers of the villages they they have provided irrigation facilities from the tube-wells but they have not been provided these

facilities in all the villages. This facility exists in a few villages only. I, therefore, request that power connections for tube-wells should be made available in all the villages because you are also aware that agriculture is the main occupation of the Indians. If assistance is provided for sinking tube wells at a time when there is drought in the State, it will go a long way in alleviating their miseries.

Sir, the drought now affects many places. I want to say something about Telangana and Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh. The drought affects the area severely. There are projects at some places but they are not of much help. In case the Andhra Pradesh Government has demanded clearance for a big project and if you provide funds for that, only then that can help the poor and alleviate the distress caused by drought. They can earn their livelihood with the help of that project. In the North there are many projects, e.g. in Haryana there are a number of canals which are helpful in raising a good crop, but such facilities are not there. Therefore the Central Government should pay more attention in this direction. It would be better if such schemes are formulated for their welfare.

I would humbly request the Central Government that something should be done for the benefit of these poor people at the earliest.

You should help Shri Ramarao who is putting hard labour day in and day out to prepare schemes and projects for the welfare of the poor. Do not think that Shri Ramarao is not with you. For good work we are always with you, and we will stand by you. Do not think that assistance should not be provided to Andhra Pradesh as Telugu Desam Government is there, and other States should be helped. Do not think on these lines. For betterment of the people, we are with you. With these words I conclude.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT (Tehri Garhwal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, thanks for giving me time to speak.

Whenever a Finance Minister presents supplementary Demands for Grants, it is

generally said that these should have been included in the main Budget. There is no need for it now. It is a ritual. But supplementary grants have their own importance because in the month of February it is not possible to make an assessment about our requirement and the source of its fulfilment.

Besides, we are living in a dynamic society and not in a static one. The requirements continue to change and that is why supplementary demands are to be presented. The hon. Members should welcome this step as no better opportunity will be available to discuss Government's each and every policy.

I would like to submit that the Budget is not merely a balance sheet of income and expenditure; it provides a direction and the guidelines. It is a matter of great pleasure that the guidelines given and the endeavour made by the hon. Finance Minister this year have yielded results. We do not have before us all the facts. I had sought certain information from the hon. Finance Minister and he had fed that into the mini-computer with him. I am surprised that I have not so far received that information. But on the basis of information available with me I would like to submit that the Budget should not cause any inflation. Apprehensions were expressed in this regard, but it is a matter of happiness that inflation remained under control. Apprehensions were expressed about the fall in revenue receipts due to concessions announced in the tax rate, but there has not been any decline in them. It indicates that the changes made are in the right direction and they yielded good results.

The month of October has just ended. By the end of October this year about Rs. 2,100 crores have been realised in the form of direct taxes. I would like to be excused if there is any mistake in it. During the corresponding period of last year an amount of Rs. 1700 crores was realised. There has been an increase of Rs. 400 crores. There has been an income of Rs. 1200 crores by way of custom and excise duty. During the corresponding period last year this amount was Rs. 900 crores. According to the information available

[Shri Brahma Dutt]

with me, last year in the corresponding period there was an increase between 50 to 53 per cent whereas this year this increase is more than 60 per cent. It is a good achievement.

The most satisfactory thing is that the money supply in market whether it is in the form of circulation of currency notes or in the form of loans and advances given to public undertakings by Government, has been below the level contemplated in the Budget. It is a good sign that the financial management is excellent. Efforts are being made and should be made to check deficit financing. Rigorous restrictions should be imposed on it. We will have to seek the cooperation of the States also in this regard. They should not resort to deficit financing and over-drafting.

In addition, efforts are being made to reduce the non-plan expenditure and it should be curbed also. The greatest problem is the State Governments' Budgets do have impact on the Central Budget. This impact is felt after some time. We should request the State Governments to get their respective Budgets passed as early as possible. It will give us considerable time to curtail expenditure and to have an effective control on it.

I was also the Finance Minister of Uttar Pradesh. I observed that the Budget was never passed in time during the last 16 years. I called the officers and told them that as I want to get the Budget passed in time this year, they should act accordingly. Their reply was that the Central Budget is also not passed before 31st March; how is it possible here? But after one year's hard labour I was able to get the Budget passed in time for 4 years and its direct result was that we have been able to exercise control on expenditure, and utilise the plan allocation to the full and we had not to resort to over-drafting. Our financial control proved a success. This control should be there.

We have to incur maximum expenditure on the import of petroleum and petroleum products. I would not like to go into

details, but would like to give suggestion. While speaking on the Budget I had said this thing but it is a matter of regret that nobody has paid any attention towards it. My letter and my speech went unheeded. The suggestion is that we will have to find alternatives to petroleum and its products. Its alternative is molasses from which alcohol can be manufactured. This thing has been done in Brazil. I had given the example of Brazil. This suggestion should be considered and experiments should be conducted in this regard.

We also demand that farmers be given Rs. 30 per quintal as the price of sugarcane, but it does not seem to be possible. We will have to pay attention towards its by-products. The most important by-product is molasses from which alcohol is manufactured and from alcohol chemicals will have to be manufactured. We can produce paper from bagasse and run other factories also.

It is a matter of satisfaction that prices of many articles did not register appreciable increase during the corresponding period of last year as compared to the corresponding period of past many years. We have been forced to increase the prices of certain articles and we are aware of the reasons therefor also. Fruit and vegetables have also become costly. I would like to give two suggestions in this regard. The various schemes for growing fruits and vegetables may be accorded sanction. Fruits and vegetables can be grown in eight hill districts of Uttar Pradesh during the period when there is no season for them in other places. A Rs. 57 crores scheme has been formulated for these hill districts. The same may be accorded sanction. Our vast country is very beautiful. If fruits and vegetables cannot be grown at one place, they can be grown at another place.

If adequate transport facilities for fruits and vegetables are provided, we can keep their prices under control. I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister of Urban Development, who is sitting here, that residential houses are coming up at small vegetable farms located around the cities. If these farms are utilised for

building residential houses, we will not be able to provide vegetables to people.

You have made a provision of Rs. 250 crores for the Advance Plan Assistance for Relief. In addition, you have also provided relief on account of natural calamities. I would like to refer to Uttar Pradesh in this context. Uttar Pradesh has suffered a loss of Rs. 1400 crores due to floods, whereas an assistance of Rs. 125 crores only has been provided to it. You should reconsider your decision in this regard. If India is to be saved from drought and floods, multipurpose schemes will have to be undertaken. Tehri Dam is one of them. It would provide irrigation and power generation facilities as a result of which production will increase.

You have made a provision of Rs. 96 crores for R.L.E.G.P. There are two Development Blocks in the whole of our district where only tribals live. These two development blocks have not been included in this scheme. The hon. Minister of Rural Development is requested to look into the matter and get these two development blocks included in this scheme.

In order to get foreign assistance many schemes like installation of tubewells and industries and multipurpose schemes are submitted. The World Bank or some other foreign agency is approached before undertaking them. I would like you to see whether the funds being received from foreign countries are being properly utilised or not and early decision should be taken in this regard. What happens actually is that a scheme passed by one authority is held up by another. Each department wants to examine it *de novo*. Why do you not sit together, discuss and approve it finally?

While giving these suggestions I concede that a very good Budget was presented and we would be able to achieve the targets fixed by us.

*KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE
(Jadavpur) : Madam Chairman, I whole

heartedly support this supplementary budget. I think we have scope for speaking on many things while speaking in this budget because this is a general budget and not a special budget. In the last general budget we saw that our young Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and his Cabinet had undertaken various schemes for upliftment of the poor under 'Garibi Hatao' programmes. At the very outset I would like to thank our Minister of State for Finance, Shri Janardhan Poojary because I have seen that he has the will to help the poor in my State of West Bengal. He is trying to see that the poor people there may become self-supporting through the mass loan programmes. He is trying for their upliftment in West Bengal through some self-contained schemes. We know that there are various schemes like the I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P. etc. under the 20 point programme for helping the poor people. But I know that in my State the Panchayats and Panchayat Samities are totally in the hands of and are controlled by the CPI (M). As a result of that no body, except the CPI(M) supporters and their party workers gets any help. The general public do not get any help under those schemes. Due to the efforts of the Central Government, due to the new efforts of the banks, the mass loans programmes are being communicated to the people and it is possible to get closer to them and I welcome that communication. Side by side I want to say for the information of the hon. Minister that my constituency is inhabited by very poor people.

I request him to arrange for mass loans in my area. I have requested you earlier also and I also met the Chairman of the United Bank of India, Shri Nayar in this connection. One thing I did not like, when I told him that 'I want to distribute mass loans in my area you please fix a date,' the Chairman said—I would request the hon. Minister to pay attention to what I am saying, this is a vital point—I was saying that the Chairman of the bank said in reply "You find out where the loans may be given and to whom. You furnish me with full information and only then I will give loans"...(*Interruptions*, Do not disturb me. If you are interested

*The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

[Kumar Mamata Banerjee]

you may also speak but do not disturb me. As I was saying, the Chairman of the bank asked me to furnish all the detailed information? But why should I furnish the information? The Bank should give you the information and the bank should conduct you there. Madam, my district the 24 Parganas, is very poor and neglected area. So far the left front Government has only played politics with the people there. They have done absolutely nothing for their betterment or for improving the life of the poor people. You go to West Bengal you will see that on one side the people are growing and crying, the general public are not getting money under the I.R.D.P. and N.R.E.P. schemes, they are not getting bank loans and on the other side the CPI(M) party, the biggest constituent of the left front Government, is spending crores of rupees in entertaining their leaders from all over the country. Namboodripad and other leaders are being invited to West Bengal for the CPI(M) convention and conference etc. and they are being lavishly fed at the cost of the State exchequer. The poor people of rural Bengal are crying in anguish and poverty. There is no succour for them. They are not getting justice. The voice of justice is shedding silent tears. Madam I want to say a vital point about the self-employment programme. The self-employment programme is a very important programme. But 3 days ago I saw a report in the newspaper that the united industrial bank has refused to sanction loans in South 24 Parganas. As a result of that if such an important programme like the ACT programme gets bogged down, if the banks refuse to give loans then the entire youth community will stand to suffer. At the same time I will point out that the ACT programme has been introduced in the rural areas only. In the urban areas people are not getting loans under this programme. This is resulting in a discrimination between the urban and rural areas. I am a member of Ministry of industries' Consultative Committee, and I have already said in the meeting of the Consultative Committee that party politics is going on around the ACT programme. Just because the

M.P.s. and MLAs are not involved in this programme, only the CPM people are getting loans under the self-employment programme. The general youth community are not getting any loan. I will urge the Central Government to intervene in this racket because it is a programme of the Central Government. You can involve the MPs in this programme. All MPs should be the members of the task force. This advisory Committee can look after all these things. They will be able to learn what is really happening. We are completely in the dark about all this.

As a young member of Parliament myself I want to request you one more thing.

Recruitment to the Central Government services has been stopped for a long time. As a result of that all those who are crossing 28 years age are being deprived of Central Government service as they are becoming agebarred. This is the International Youth Year. In the International Youth Year I am demanding. I have written to the Prime Minister also about this, that the upper age limit for Central Government service should be raised from 28 years to 33 years which is the international age bar. If this is done then many qualified young men who have crossed the present age bar, during the ban on recruitment to Central Government service, will get in the service after this bar is lifted. They will get a new lease of life. In West Bengal the employment exchange in my area has been turned in to a party office of the CPM. Those who belong to the CPM cadre, they get all jobs, they get all job opportunities. But all those who are general public they are crying and the left front Government is denying them justice. So this is my earnest request request to you to look into the matter seriously. (*Interruptions*)... and to take necessary action also. Allow me a little more time Madam.

I want to say a few things about communication. Calcutta telephones are in very poor shape. In mile after mile there communication is completely cut off. If the Calcutta telephones are taken up as

a pilot project as in Bombay and Delhi, then the people of Calcutta will be greatly benefited.

About sick industries I want to say that I have come on deputation to you many times in connection with the, 'SAP Company' and the 'A Stock Company'. When we went to the State Government they told us "we will not be able to do anything in this matter, it is the business of the Central Government". When we approached the Central Government, we got one line reply that 'the matter is being looked into'. We are members of Parliament, to whom should we go for the solution of the problems, please tell us. Many companies in West Bengal like, the SAP Co., A-Stock & Co., Braithwaite, MAMC, Krishna Glass, Lok Nath Cotton Mills, Bengal potteries, Bharat batteries and so many other companies and factories have fallen sick. I know it is not the policy of the Central Government to take over these sick units. But in some cases, which are very sentimental issues, if you prepare new projects for them as an alternative arrangement or if you merge some of the sick units with healthy units then a large number of people will be greatly benefited, and the 2000 workers of the SAP Co. who are today facing starvation and who are on the roads will be saved. The CPM is exploiting these starving workers and trying to make political gain out of their misery. If you do not come to their rescue and show them a ray of hope then the poor people of West Bengal will lose whatever faith and hope they have in the Central Government.

Madam now I will say a few things about the primary health centres. I know that from 1972 to 1977, when there was Congress Government in West Bengal, primary health centres were allocated in each area, area-wise. But today most of these centres are in very bad shape. Twelve mobile ambulance vans were given by the Centre. But all of them are today lying out of order. The people living in villages in the interior do not get any medical treatment. I had myself visited a place called Rathkhali Dumduma in

Vishnupur in my constituency. It is a very remote area in the interior. After travelling 3 hours in a train one has to travel 20 miles on foot and thereafter travel in a small boat to reach that area. One has to travel mile after mile, and the womenfolk there die on the roadside for want of medical treatment. There are no primary health centres. Rural womenfolk are dying for want of medical treatment. You hold an enquiry into this. If snakes bite some one then the victim dies before any doctor can reach him. In all such areas you should set up primary health centres. The rural areas of West Bengal are very much neglected areas. There are no roads, there is no drinking water available to the village folk. Rakhkhali dumduma area is such an area where six people have died for want of drinking water, there are no tube wells. I have brought it to the notice of the authorities many times but without results. You may wonder why I am saying all these, the CPM friends are shouting I don't object to that. I would have kept quiet if I saw that at least they are making drinking water available to the people. They are playing politics over drinking water supply also. Only CPM supporters are getting water but the general masses are not being given drinking water facilities. Instead of shouting the CPM friends should be ashamed of this. They should be condemned. Therefore, I request to you that in all those villages where there are no tubewells even after 38 years of independence, tubewells should be provided immediately. The impression is being sought to be created that the West Bengal villages have been turned into a golden land by the left front. But nothing can be farther from the truth. In fact they have been turned into a hell of misery agony and centres of conspiracy. The people are being misled. Therefore, I demand that tubewells may be provided in every village. Madam, the refugee problem in West Bengal has assumed serious proportions. I want to speak about the economic rehabilitation of the refugees. Whatever funds have been provided by the Central Government, many refugee colonies have not got any of those funds. I will request you to hold an enquiry and to find out which

[Kumari Mamata Benerjee]

colonies have not been given any funds. that have been provided by the Central Government. An enquiry should be made why the refugee colonies have not been given the funds meant for them. Madam Chairman is not giving me more time and I also do not wish to take more time. If I narrate all the incidents one after another then I will require several days and nights and even then they may not be fully covered. The condition in West Bengal is very miserable both in the field of urban development as well as rural development. I will request you to take the initiative and do something in this respect. The State Government can only keep blaming other. But we want real work, and for that constructive work I hope you will take note of what I said today while speaking on the supplementary budget and take appropriate action to improve the situation. If you kindly accept my suggestions and take necessary action for saving the people of West Bengal, then we will be grateful to you.

*SHRI P. SELVENDRAN (Periakulam): Madam Chairman, on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Second Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1985-86. I am grateful to you, madam, for having given me this good opportunity to participate in this debate.

Through these Supplementary Demands, the approval of this august House is being sought for plan expenditure of Rs. 713.12 crores and for non-plan expenditure of Rs. 1111 54 crores. I would like to lay emphasis on the need for curtailment of non-plan expenditure so that we may be able to reduce the inflationary pressures. I would recall the news item that had appeared some time back about the Government of India's endeavours to curtail the non-plan expenditure by Rs. 800 crores during the current year. I should unreservedly say that this is a laudable effort. The Government of India has also

constituted a high level committee under the chairmanship of a Member of the Planning Commission to go into the question of non-plan expenditure and suggest ways and means to reduce it. But there is no control on the wasteful expenditure by the private sector industrialists. The private sector industrialists are always on expenditure spree. In the name of expending the exports of their products, the Managing Directors of monopoly companies go abroad every month and spend lavishly the scarce foreign exchange resources of the country.

I would give an example or two about such wasteful expenditure. I have read in the newspapers that the son of Vice-Chairman of Modi Industries was arrested in the USA for drug-peddling and he was released from the jail on the payment of 50,000 U.S. dollars as bail money. I wonder how the Reserve Bank of India sanctioned such a large sum of 50,000 U.S. dollars for this purpose. Another international company is reported to be importing substantial quantities of ballbearings on false bill-of-ladings and marketing the same at a huge margin. Substantial profits in foreign exchange are repatriated to the head-office located in a foreign country. Madam, if you scan through the balance-sheets of international monopoly companies, you will find that the salary and perks of a salesman are higher than the salary and the amenities of a Secretary to the Government of India. Many Managing Directors get a salary of Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 per month. One of my friends who is the Executive Vice-President in an international company is getting the annual salary of Rs. 1,80,000 besides the monthly rent of Rs. 4,000 for his flat in Bombay. With such bounties in their hands, naturally they resort to extravagant expenditure, causing inflationary spiral. I would not comment on the reduction of income tax rate on the personal income in 1985 86 Central Budget. But I would stress the need for constituting an Expenditure Commission immediately. The companies having the investment of more than Rs. 20 crores should submit their annual statement of expenditure to the Commission. The recommendations of the Expenditure Co-

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

mission in regard to such wasteful expenditure by these Companies must be implemented vigorously by the Government. Then alone the Government will be able to contain the ever-growing inflationary trends.

I would now refer in particular to Demand No. 38-Transfers to State Governments. The Central Budget for 1985-86 provided for Rs. 100 crores and grants for relief to States on account of natural calamities other than drought. In this Supplementary Demand an additional sum of Rs. 45 crores is being sought for this purpose. The hon. Members of this House must have come to know through newspapers about the unprecedented havoc caused recently in Tamil Nadu by the wrath of nature. The coastal towns of the State have been battered by the roaring tides of the sea. The swirling waters of floods have caused by ceaseless rains have wrought disaster beyond description of words. The down-pour has wrecked thousands of hearths and homes in thousands of villages which have been submerged in flood waters. It is no exaggeration to say that the unprecedented cloud-burst in Tamil Nadu has multiplied the misery of the masses, besides tears in their eyes and the fire of agony in their hearts. When the largest Madurantakam lake in Tamil Nadu burst open its bunds, the waters soared thirty-feet high, and took the heaviest toll of human lives, cattle, houses and whatever else came in its way. Due mainly to the munificent deeds of the greatest son of Tamil Nadu, our leader, Dr. M.G. Ramachandran, the 40,000 inhabitants of Madurantakam town were saved from the fury of the floods. The standing crops in Thanjavur district, which is known as the golden bowl of Tamil Nadu have been destroyed. There is water and water everywhere in the fertile fields of Tamil Nadu. The harvest in Tamil Nadu cannot be measured by the ordinary measures in use; the agricultural yield from the land in Tamil Nadu is so bountiful that it looks having everyday fresh crops. The crops are so strong that even bee-hives can be seen in the fields. The crops cannot be thrashed into paddy with the help of cattle; only elephants are to be used for this purpose. Tamil Nadu

which can boast about its agriculture in these words is reeling under the floods. The Government of Tamil Nadu under the benevolent leadership of our Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R. has asked for Rs. 200 crores for undertaking flood relief work on war-footing. Our dynamic young Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who is ever ready to alleviate the misery of the people, in whichever part they may live, should come forward to wipe out the tears of Tamil people by sanctioning this amount of Rs. 200 crores for relief work in Tamil Nadu. Madam, you might be knowing about the seven historical philanthropists of ancient Tamil Nadu. The people of Tamil Nadu are hoping that our Prime Minister would become the eight philanthropist of twentieth century by ensuring the sanction of Rs. 200 crores for flood relief work in Tamil Nadu.

I would refer to Demand No. 39 under which a token sum of Rs. 1000 has been sought for implementing the Personal Accident Insurance Scheme for poor families, the new social welfare scheme announced in the 1985-86 Budget. This scheme must be introduced throughout India at the earliest. The agricultural labour should be covered by this scheme.

Under Demand No. 58, a sum of Rs. 25 crores is being sought to augment the provision for payment of subsidy to new industrial units set up in selected backward areas. While I welcome this, I wish to point that there is no provision for the rehabilitation of small scale units in the country. In Tamil Nadu there are hundreds of sick small scale units. For want of funds they have become sick. I request the hon. Minister of State of Finance that he should provide the funds for the revival of these sick units in Tamil Nadu.

Before I conclude, I would like to convey to the House the gratitude of the thousands of workers of Anglo-French Textiles Mills in Pondicherry, for the nationalisation of which a sum of Rs. 12 crores is being given to the Pondicherry Administration. With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Madam Chairman, I would like to confine myself to a few points of policy. I am glad many of the expectations of our Finance Minister have come to be fulfilled and although the rate of taxation has been reduced, the revenues therefrom have increased, as was expected by several economists. But I would like, at the same time, my hon. friend, the Finance Minister as well as the House to be assured, not to be frightened of the so called or about rise in prices or various commodities. Rise in prices of commodities is natural in a country like ours where there is deficit economy. Deficit economy is also natural in a developing country. It is all right for prosperous countries to fight against deficit economy because their economy itself is ever-flourishing and therefore their taxation system can yield surpluses. But in a developing economy like ours, the State Governments are badly in need of more and more money. Natural calamities take place. They demand so much of assistance from the Centre. The Centre is not able to give even 1/10th of what they demand. There is a discontent over that. Similarly, the Central Government complains that the State Governments go on making demands on the Reserve Bank of India and on the banking system also for more and more money. Therefore, they put their foot down on the overdraft. How are we to get out of it? One of the ways by which we can get out of it, is the deficit economy. The State Government is not able to go to deficit economy to any extent. But the Centre can do that. But there is a limit also for that deficit economy. That is where I wish to congratulate our Government on trying to limit this deficit economy as as much as possible. One of the ways by which it can be done is by introducing economy in administration.

For a long time, we had been asking for a commission on expenditure. I am glad that now the Government has appointed such a committee. What is more interesting is, during this year, they have achieved such a huge economy to the tune of hundreds of crores of rupees with the result, they have been able to finance a number

of developmental schemes, with the money that has been saved. But, of course, it has its own troubles also. For instance, take the Postal Department and various other Departments also. As a result of economy that has been introduced, a number of people have become unemployed and they become discontented and there is pressure on all of us. But we cannot escape from these pains and from these troubles. We have got to achieve administrative economy and I am glad that the Government has now begun to take definite steps in this direction,

A section of the Press has been very loud in regard to rise in prices. One month after the Budget was introduced, they raised much noise and they continued to do so. In what direction are these prices going up? As you yourself know, several Members from different sections of the House here were complaining the other day that the agricultural prices were crushing down. Now, the agriculturists are the majority masses of our country. If those prices go down, the Press keeps mum over it. When the agriculturists are not able to get even minimum prices, the Press keeps mum. But the moment the oil prices go up here and there, as cooking oil, vegetables, fruits or whatever it is from here and there, the rich people in the cities, the educated people in the towns and the Press also are very keen about it. They make so much noise. What about the agriculturists then? Would price not go up in a deficit economy, in a developing country like ours? The prices are bound to go up. The only thing is, the Government has got to see that the prices do not go up too fast and too much as in that case, the poor people would suffer. But the rich people anyhow have got to pay higher prices for the agricultural produce. Why should we ask the rich people to pay?

17.00 hrs.

There is a complaint all the time in the country that everywhere the rich are becoming richer and the poor are becoming poorer. The poor have been growing poorer and poorer but the process of rich people becoming richer is escalating in geometrical

proportion. Under these circumstances, what is it we can do? We can tax them. When we tax them, they evade it. Therefore, the income-tax is being reduced and, all these other taxes, direct taxes, are being reduced. Indirect tax can be levied. Then there is so much of evasion also. Then what is the other way by which you can reach them? You can reach them by what is known as inflation, controlled inflation the value of and, as a result of that controlled inflation, their accumulations, up to the tune of hundreds and thousands of crores of rupees over the whole of India, can be brought down in an invisible manner. Through this process, of invisible transference of wealth from the rich to the rest of the population can be achieved and is being achieved through the rise in prices, through what is known as, inflation. Inflation also has got two sides. One is as a result of the rise in prices. The other is through the black-marketing. How are you to avoid this black-marketing? The present Government is seized of the matter. I need not go into it. I wish them all success in preventing as much of it as possible. I don't think they can prevent it completely.

I wish to put in a plea once again for the raising of agricultural prices. To what extent? At least to the extent of minimum level of prices which would cover their expenses, what you call agricultural costs and then also, the risks and, in addition to that, a certain element of not profit, a certain element of financial return which would meet their minimum expenses. This is not being done, and in this direction Government has got to pay its special attention hereafter.

17.03 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Then I will come to the question of savings in the administration. That is a very good feature and it is an achievement. I wish to congratulate the Government. I want them to continue that process.

A section of the press has been demanding direct taxes and other tax burdens to be imposed upon agriculturists.

I would like to plead that the press and the public also, that the agriculturists are no exception to the rest of the people. Along with all other people, they are paying every other excise duty, And then they are paying their share also in regard to import duties and, therefore, I do not see why they should be specially taxed and it should be remembered that they are paying water tax for irrigation, drainage tax and land revenue also. In addition to this, if they are to be taxed any more, then it would be an injustice.

Then there is a wrong impression that there are land-lords among the peasants. Today let us remember that there is ceiling law. It is imposed. It is being enforced. Only a few people escaped. But the rest of them are obliged to work below ceiling, with their holdings. How much would they gain from it? Any bank employee's servant is being paid so much more than any peasant who has the maximum amount of ceiling land in his possession, except in the case of a few plantations. Are we to grudge their social status? They enjoy their status not because of high income or anything like it but they are economically free. They are self-employed people. They are not wage earners. They are nobody's servants. They need not have to ask for partnership in the management of their own small farm. It is because of that they are self-respecting. Indeed, in fact, today in the villages their standard of living is not the richest. But they are not inheritors of the earlier zamindars or anything like it. The standard of living of the rest of the peasant is much lower than Class IV employees. The only advantage they enjoy in the villages is that they are having the freedom from having to pay heavy house rents. There is free housing. Here in towns people pay high house rent. That is the only advantage that they are enjoying. The other advantage is that they do not drink as much as these people do, either coffee or alcohol or any of these cool drinkers. In that way they are able to maintain their health although they are obliged to maintain a lower standard of living and carry on their hobbies as free people.

Now I would like to plead for one

(Prof. N.G. Ranga)

thing. I have been doing it for a number of years. It is not enough that the Central Government should be giving some grants to the States in order to help them to overcome the natural disasters and their consequences. It is high time that we came to have a nationally based permanent fund; it should be a revolving fund. In one year we would have to spend more and in another year we would have to spend less; nevertheless, every year we must be putting a particular percentage of our total tax revenues into the natural disaster revolving insurance fund and it ought to be strengthened by a world fund also. But that may create all sorts of international political complications. Although I have been suggesting it, I am not prepared to press for it just now.

But I want a nationally based revolving fund against natural disasters. My hon. friend belonging to the DMK or the ADMK made a very good suggestion. It is already there in our budget proposals, that is, the personal accident insurance fund. It is an excellent scheme that the Government of India has initiated. I want it to be strengthened by as many times as it would be possible so that our people, especially the agricultural workers and also the industrial workers, more particularly those who are not employed in any concern but who become victims of various accidents in towns and villages, can be saved from their sufferings by suitable payment from this personal accident insurance fund.

Then I would like to add one word in regard to fair price shops. It is true that they are not working satisfactorily. But they are doing some good work. Their number must be increased and their effort should be reinforced by the organisation of an equal number of cooperative societies in villages as well as towns. It is not enough that Government simply wait for people to form themselves into cooperatives. Government also should take a hand and encourage people to form themselves into cooperative societies to which even subsidised commodities, food commodities, oils, cloth and various other things can be supplied. There must be

mobile shops also. Till now they have not organized them; they do not have the necessary security attachment and so on. Unless we do that, we cannot insure our masses against the ravages of inflation and rising prices. Therefore, if we can look after these poor people that way, then we need not be very unhappy if there were to be a deficit budget, inflation and rise in prices. We would certainly try our best to keep them under control. I am glad the present Government is trying to do that, and I am also glad that the present Government's effort has resulted in achieving some success in this direction.

There are State enterprises. They have become white elephants. They are wasting so much of our national resources. They are not the only ones. Why is it that all these hundred of mills have become sick mills? It is because these capitalists also have become just as irresponsible as these managers of the State enterprises. Both these elements in our society have got to be tackled firmly by our Government who have got to devise ways and means in order to control them.

I would like to conclude my contribution today by adding a word of praise for the work that my Hon. friend, the Minister of State Mr. Poojari has been doing in the direction of helping the poor people to become self-employed as small entrepreneurs through bank credits. Many of these bank managers have not been cooperative. Quite a large number of their employees have not been very cooperative. But he has been doing his job so well by whipping them up and ensuring that our poor people who are not able to give guarantee to their credit, who are not able to offer any security are advanced credit, credit at very low rates of interest. Yet, quite a large number of them are unable to repay. So, the banks go on clamouring that hundreds of crores of rupees are being lost in this way. But this is one of the ways by which you are transferring the wealth from the very rich.

Bank employees are the best paid. Banks charge the largest possible interest, get the highest possible rate of interest, make the largest possible profits. To

whom all that money gets? It used to go only into the pockets of very rich people and their shareholders. Thanks to Indira-ji's practical statesmanship, they have become nationalised and therefore that money is there. From out of that a portion of it, upto 50%, I am prepared to risk it. And that is what Mr. Poojari has been trying to persuade the bank administration to agree to and ensure that hundreds of thousands of our poor people, very poor people are helped to become self-employed, vegetable sellers, small shopkeepers, tailors, dairy workers, among our farmers themselves, agricultural workers, fruit sellers, all those people, are being offered the bank credit.

If only the other Ministers here and as well as in the States were to exert themselves as efficiently, as enthusiastically and as passionately taking risk of becoming unpopular as my Hon. friend has been doing, I am sure, Sir that many of the complaints that are being made over the mis-use of the Government funds through all these progressive schemes could be avoided.

Now, I close my speech on one point of appeal to all our public workers including our Members of Parliament. We have got to set an example to the rest of the population especially all those millions of people who are engaged in what is known as "trade" by ourselves being as honest as we possibly can, and then expecting those people also to be honest, to be economical and to place service before self.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome and support the supplementary demands presented in the House by the hon. Finance Minister. Sir, respected Shri Ranga, who spoke before me, has said that the present trend is of deficit economy and this trend exists both in the centre and the States. It is the first and foremost duty of the Finance Minister to maintain the balance of Budget keeping in view revenue receipts and expenditure. While presenting the Budget for the year 1985-86 the hon.

Finance Minister had said that in order to have a balanced Budget and to meet our requirements we could not resort to foreign borrowings and we could not give more encouragement to our internal borrowing potential also. 70 per cent of non-Plan Budget is accounted for by Defence, payment of interest and fertilisers and food subsidy. The Central Government spends a very large portion of non-Plan expenditure, i.e., 70 per cent on 3 items only and remaining 30 per cent is spent on providing amenities, essential services and grants to States. Keeping in view the above position, we will have to see to what extent our Finance Minister has succeeded in increasing the sources of revenue receipts.

Our prime need is to increase the balance between exports and imports. We should reduce the imports and increase the exports. It generates the source of income in a very consistent and regulated manner. It is a source of income for the Central Budget and it always proves helpful. Besides, we should confine to essential imports and minimise unnecessary imports by which only the individuals get the benefit.

I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister that he has fulfilled the assurance given by the Central Government in the Budget by increasing the salary ceiling from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,600 per month for the purpose of payment of bouns to the Central Government employees. He has made an announcement in the House to this effect. I thank you and welcome this facility given to the employees.

I also thank you for reviewing the policy in respect of foodgrains and edible oils. You have made a review after a period of 6 months as the contract for import of rapeseed or palm oil or other edible oils is going to end. Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh had stated here that special attention had been given to fix the price of mustard or rapeseed at Rs. 375 which was quite remunerative. Now this price has been raised to Rs. 385. I also hope that no further action will be taken to import palm oil and rapeseed oil. It will encourage the farmers here to increase their

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

production of edible oils.

Besides, you have also made an announcement about mixing of 10 per cent mustard oil with vegetable oil. This has also given a fresh incentive to farmers at the Rabi sowing season. It is a matter of great pleasure.

You have also increased the price of sugarcane from Rs. 14.50 per quintal to Rs. 16.50 per quintal for the 1985-86 season. It is a commendable step in the direction of increasing the production of sugar. You have announced to raise it to Rs. 1* per quintal for the year 1986-87. It will also be an incentive for the farmers.

In addition, I would like to submit that there is great competition in the international market in respect of our other goods. We can earn more and more foreign exchange by exporting agricultural commodities, vegetables, fruits, foodgrains, rice, sugar, coffee, tea and other products like cashew-nuts, etc. Unless you make separate arrangements for their exports, you will not make any earnings from them in a regular way. You export wheat and rice in a casual manner. During this year you have exported 5 million tonnes of wheat to USSR, 1 lakh tonnes of wheat to Rumania and 1 lakh tonnes of wheat to African countries. Unless you formulate a definite policy in this regard, no purpose is going to be solved.

You have got a buffer stock of 29 million tonnes of wheat. In this regard you are saying that it will be sold @ Rs. 1.50 per Kg. through fair price shops under the Food for Work Programme. It means that you want to reduce the buffer stock so that you can purchase wheat from farmers at remunerative price during the coming season. The question is that if you manage to export this wheat, you will be able to earn huge amount of foreign exchange. For this purpose you will have to formulate a long term policy. You should formulate this policy which has not so far been formulated.

We have been demanding in this House

that agriculture be declared an industry and what is surplus and not an essential item in the country should be exported. It is not necessary that people here eat apples or *malas*. If you can earn foreign exchange, then these things must be exported.

There has been adverse balance in the import-export trade to the tune of Rs. 2000 crores during the last 6 months *i.e.* imports exceeded exports by Rs. 2000 crores. It is trade imbalance in itself. It is a major factor which requires to be taken into consideration. Video cassettes and other luxury items are being imported. You will have to exercise control over it. You have liberalised your import policy. Your only purpose was to allow import of necessary items like machines which are not available in India. But items, which are available in the country, are imported instead of making their use economically. As businessmen take undue advantage, you should look into this matter again.

You had given an assurance at the time of discussion on the Budget that you would not import those items which are not very essential. Have you identified the items which would be imported and which would not be imported? Imports increased when a large number of items were included in O.G.L. and businessmen misused this increase in imports. This aspect should be looked into. Import Policy will have to be looked into seriously as huge amount of gold goes out of the country due to imports. You had assured in the Budget that realisation of revenue would be stepped up. I thank you for it because it has been more than what was estimated in the 1985-86 Budget. The percentage of realisation is 22 to 27%. This would augment your receipts through revenue in the Budget. That is a good step. It has also been possible due to the liberal policy regarding direct taxes.

The steps you have taken under the de-licensing policy have resulted in 700 projects having been set up within these 6 months. It has helped in the investment of Rs. 2,000 crores. Similarly, you have given approval to 918 projects requiring licenses during the last 7 months. The

number of industries to be set up with foreign collaboration, including the multinationals, is 440 and 13 MRTP companies have been set up through which it has been possible to invest Rs. 6,000 crores. It is a good step. But the industrial growth rate which was estimated as 8 per cent and which remained 6 per cent during the Sixth Five Year Plan, is below the plan target. Similarly, during the last 15 years our average industrial growth rate which should have been 6 per cent has been 4.5 per cent. We are keeping this thing in mind that during the last 7 months, *i.e.*, from 1st April to date, industrial growth rate has been less than 8 per cent. In spite of giving so many licences we have not been able to augment our industrial production. With the prevailing situation it will not be possible to reach the target of 6% income generations. The ratio between the two is 8:6. When you have not been able to achieve 8 per cent target in production then the question of income generation reaching 6 per cent does not arise. In this way we have not been able to reach the target of national income fixed for the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan. I would, therefore, request that we should find ways and means to industrial production and we should also see in what way we can increase our exports in future.

I would also request that the administrative expenditure should also be reduced. Unless this administrative expenditure is reduced we will not be able to ward off deficit Budget which exists in almost all the States due to non-plan expenditure.

Finally, I would like to submit that I come from Rajasthan and for the last three years continuously there has been famine in that State. The margin money mentioned in the Report of the Eighth Finance Commission will not be sufficient to face the natural calamities. For a State where all the 27 districts have been facing the problems of drought, potable water, fodder keeping the livestock alive, first you give margin money and then 5 per cent more funds to meet the problem. It is doubtful how a State with a deficit Budget will succeed in facing the famine situation. Therefore, more and more money should be

provided liberally to face the natural calamities. Rajasthan Government has demanded Rs. 500 crores for this purpose and have submitted projects like 'Food for Work' in this respect. You should give approval to such projects which are of permanent nature and of public utility. I would also request that you should make provision in the Budget for those States where famine is a recurring feature so that people there are able to face it. Rajasthan being a border State, situated on the border of Pakistan, people start migrating to other places when a situation like this arises. From strategic view also you should ensure that the population from the border areas does not migrate. For this you should provide them maximum facilities of drinking water, fodder for the cattle and foodgrains for the people at the earliest so that the population there does not shift and the people and the Government of Rajasthan are able to face the famine. With these words I support the demands.

[English]

SHRI M. S. GILL (Ludhiana) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to express my views on this occasion. I am here to oppose the Supplementary Demands for Grants, brought forward before this House by the hon. Finance Minister, particularly the Demands for the Ministry of Agriculture, for the Ministry of Home Affairs and for the Ministry of External Affairs. I am doing so on behalf of the Shiromani Akali Dal (Parliamentary Group) for varieties of reasons, the major reason being that these Ministries persistently and consistently, time and again, have gone back from the promises made on the floor of this House and assurances given outside to the public and commitments made during the parleys. I must bring to the notice of this august House the wrongs being done by a certain machinery, the bureaucratic machinery in the Home Ministry against the interests of Punjab who have transgressed the limits of the Punjab accord and have added a new dimension to the terms of reference of the Mathew Commission. It was very well known that the Punjab in particular, and the nation as a whole, had undergone a period

[Shri Mewa Singh Gill]

of trauma, had undergone pains for a period of 3—4 years, and it was after that that this accord was arrived at. This is a sacred document for the reason that it was adopted in this House and was arrived at between the President of the Shrimoni Akali Dal, Sant Harchand Singh Longowal and the worthy Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. It will not be wrong to say that this accord was signed by Sant Harchand Singh Longowal virtually by his blood and this accord was signed with the hope that it will usher a new era and that it will apply balm on the wounds of Punjabis, and a new step was taken towards the integrity, solidarity and peace of the country.

Hon. Members must have read that a new clause has been added in the terms of reference of the Mathew Commission and that clause is 'other factors' which are left to the discretion of the Commission. Other factors can go a long way, a long distance. The principle which was kept in view in this accord was enshrined in clause 7.2 of the accord. According to this principle, Chandigarh was to go to Punjab and in lieu of Chandigarh, certain Hindi speaking areas were to go to the neighbouring State of Haryana and the principle of contiguity and linguistic affinity, with a village as a unit, was to be the basis of such determination. These were the three major points for determining such an area. But at the time when the terms of reference for the Mathew Commission were framed, a new dimension was added. Kindly permit me to re-read the terms of reference which were given by the Home Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Instead of quoting, please tell the facts,

SHRI M.S. GILL : Sir, a new clause was added beyond the limits of this accord and the words are :

"The Commission may also take into consideration such other factors as it may deem relevant or appropriate".

Other factors were not there in the

accord, nor it was decided by the parties to the accord that the Commission would be given such wide discretionary powers as to take any other factors into consideration as it thinks desirable and in any manner it thinks proper. This was not there in the terms of the accord.

We had gone to the negotiation table with our bleeding wounds on every inch of our body and we had sat with those who still had the bloodstains on their clothes and had daggers at their backs. We had gone to the negotiation table with those gentlemen, who had called us traitors, forgetting what we had contributed to the freedom of this country, not in the recent past, but hundreds of years ago. We had contributed to the protection of this country and had stood like a rock against the invaders and we sacrificed our lives in thousands and lakhs. They forget that we had taken part and had been in the forefront in our struggle for freedom. Our freedom fighters like Kartar Singh Sarabha, Shahid Bhagat Singh, Udham Singh and such other thousands of persons laid their lives. They were chained, jailed and were made to suffer by the British imperialists, because they had taken part to get this country freed. Forgetting all this, we were called traitors. We sat with those people who called us separatists forgetting that every inch of this country belongs to us and every inch of our bodies belongs to this country. And with a view that there should be peace in this country and that the integrity and unity of our country should be preserved, we tolerated all these things. As a result of that, this sacred document came into existence, which is called 'The Punjab Accord'. But now, this Mathew Commission is taking into consideration this very new factor, because he has been given permission that he is free to do so. The matter was brought to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister. He made a public statement on 12 October probably, that it was drafting mistake. In this connection I may read a couple of lines from the 'Punjab Tribune' :

"Mr. Rajiv Gandhi today described as unfortunate, the 'drafting error' in the terms of reference

of the Mathew Commission set up to go into the territorial claims of Punjab and Haryana.

Addressing a luncheon meeting at the Press Club, the Prime Minister said that his Government had no intention to make any changes in the terms agreed to in the Punjab Accord as alleged by Akali circles.

He, however, gave the assurance that no Congress (I) Government would take advantage of the 'objectionable clause' in the Commission's terms of reference.

The Akalis had objected to the expression "other factors" in determining the territorial claims in addition to language, contiguity and village as a unit.

Mr. Gandhi said his Government would review the cases pending against extremists...etc."

In view of the above public statement of the Prime Minister, a request was made to the Home Ministry to amend the terms of reference of the Mathew Commission and delete and omit this 'other factor' clause. But no action has been taken in spite of repeated requests by Shiromani Akali Dal, Punjab, all the people in Punjab and the Punjab Govt. It is really a tragic thing that things are being manoeuvred in such a manner that Punjab is again being pushed into a situation from where it has come out after a period of four years of turmoil. This is a question of sentiment. It does not matter, if a village goes either to this side or that side, so long as we are part of this country. But it is a question of justice, it is a question of fair play and it is a question of integrity, it is a question of the sanctity of the Accord which has been arrived at between the two parties on a very solemn occasion. I would like to bring to the notice of this august House that the Home Ministry is sleeping over this request, which is very genuine and just. Therefore, with this view, I am opposing the demands put forward by the

hon. Finance Minister in favour of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

It is not that simple. Secondly, regarding the demands for Ministry of Agriculture also, I would like to say that the Ministry has also miserably failed us during this crop. You must have heard about this from the papers as also from the people. And you have already heard my hon. friend who spoke on the floor of this House. Nobody is purchasing the paddy. The FCI has miserably failed. The farmers are put to a great loss. I do not know the instructions given to the FCI in this regard, but for several days, almost for fifteen days, they did not go to the markets to purchase the produce. The reasons must be best known to the Ministry of Agriculture. But one thing is very clear. The farmer has been put to a great loss and an irreparable injury is done. He is discouraged to take steps in future for increased output in the fields. I am also to bring to the notice of this august House that the External Affairs Ministry is not doing its job properly. In this House today, I have heard certain remarks against the Sikh community. I have heard it from the hon. Members and also from certain responsible persons, whenever there is a question of terrorism, either in this country or outside, why a particular word 'Sikh' is attached invariably? Why can't we say a Canadian has done this thing? Why should you tell the people and the world that a Sikh Canadian has done it? When a man can ask for another citizenship, he becomes a citizen of another country, say for example, Canada, United States or U.K. He is no more an Indian citizen. Therefore to call him a Sikh Canadian is unjust, I should say to rake up the same old feelings under which we have suffered for a very long time. They may be Sikhs, they may be Hindus, they may be anything but because they act against the interest of this country, we do not consider them as an Indian, we do not consider him as a Hindu or a Sikh in the first instance. Therefore, through your good offices, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would request all the hon. Members of this House and particularly those on the treasury benches to drop

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this word in future. Wherever you use this word 'Sikh' terrorists, it is really against the interest of Punjab, it is really against the interests of Sikhs, who are part and parcel of India, who take this country as their own as much as anybody else, as much as Prof. Madhu Dandavate or as much as the persons sitting on the other side of the benches.

Therefore, with these words, I would thank you very much for, you have given me this opportunity to express my views on this occasion.

[Translation]

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful that I have been given an opportunity to speak.

AN HON. MEMBER : Do not confine your speech to Mirzapur.

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA : No, Sir, I will speak on general issues.

Sir, I support the supplementary demands. There is no scope for lengthy speeches on this subject but taking advantage of the opportunity I would like to submit certain important things.

First of all I would congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and the Minister of State for Finance for taking initiative to destroy the economy of black money.

Sir, this parallel economy of black money can derail the economy of any country. Black money has been generated in the country to the tune of billions of rupees. It is really a commendable job to keep under control the economy of a country where black money worth billions of rupees—estimated at Rs. 35 thousand crores—is operating and for this our Prime Minister and the Finance Minister deserve kudos. To check inflation and price rise in a country where parallel economy of black money is operating on such a large scale, is really commendable. Price rise and inflation are very agonising

for the common man. The attempt by the Finance Minister to curb black money, in pursuance of the policies of the Prime Minister, have been successful and are benefiting the country and the economy. This has also been helpful in curbing the price rise and inflation. I want to congratulate the Government for this. That is why our Finance Minister has taken certain steps for the poor for which he deserves congratulations.

My second submission is that about the price rise, our veteran Member, Prof. Ranga has said the inflation, deficit economy are natural phenomena in any developing country. It is true that deficit Budget and deficit economy, price rise, inflation etc are natural in a developing country but Sir, in a socialistic democratic country like ours, we will have to take care that the common man gets the articles of his daily need. If we fail to achieve this, we cannot claim to be a welfare State. These articles of basic needs like foodgrains, the coarse cloth, kerosene oil, edible oils, salt, vegetable oils should be made available at fair price. Their prices will have to be kept under control. Otherwise people with low purchasing power will not be able to purchase foodgrains, salt, spices and cloth. The prices of the articles of basic need will have to be made available at lower prices, whether ours is a deficit economy or developing country. Even if we have to provide grants, these things will have to be made available to the poor at fair price. Therefore, it is very necessary to see that the prices of these articles do not soar. We agree that there is paucity of funds. For this you will have to increase the revenue. If we are to make progress and the deficit of the Budget of the country is to be reduced, we will have to earn more revenue. There are many ways to increase the revenue. You can augment revenue by increasing the prices of luxury goods like fine cloth, refrigerators, T.V., car etc. which are not used by the common man but so far as articles of daily use by the poor are concerned, their prices will have to be kept under control. The Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the Finance Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh and the Minister of State for Finance

Shri Poojary—all of men are making efforts to check the prices and we are thankful to them for that (*Interruptions*)

Another thing has been said by hon. Sardarji who spoke before me. I do not want to go into all he said but in the end he spoke about the farmers. The fact is that the farmer is the backbone of the economy of the country. We have raised the prestige of the country by increasing the agricultural production. During a speech somewhere, the Prime Minister mentioned an incident. When he had gone to attend the UN Assembly Session he asked an African leader as to why he did not oppose a particular issue. The African leader replied that the ambassador of such and such country had warned him that if he opposed the issue, the foodgrain supply to his country would be stopped the very next day and therefore, he could not pick up the courage to oppose. Thus even if people want to speak the truth on the world forum, they cannot because if they speak out the truth, crores of their people will have to remain without foodgrains. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I was saying something about the farmers. In 1966-67 when the country was affected by drought, we depended on America for supply of 'red milo'. The credit goes to the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi that within 10 to 15 years, she helped the country to grow foodgrains like wheat, rice etc. in abundance. Now we do not depend on other countries and are self-reliant in the matter of foodgrains. For this, credit goes to the late Mrs. Indira Gandhi, agricultural experts and the agricultural policies and above all the farmers who have, with their hard work, made the country self sufficient in the matter of foodgrains. We are self-sufficient, that is why our Prime Minister in any country of the world can say that we are not dependent on anyone because the farmers have made us strong and self reliant. The farmers should, therefore, get remunerative price for their produce. We had a bumper wheat crop but it was sold very cheap. Lakhs of tonnes of wheat are still lying with the farmers. The small farmers are not in a position to retain it with them and they are selling it at very low price. The wheat crop has been very

good in Bundelkhand, Eastern U.P. and other parts of the country. There has been a bumper crop even in those areas where earlier there used to be no crop. The Agriculture Prices Commission has fixed the price for paddy at Rs. 142 per quintal but it is being sold at between Rs. 80 to 100 in Mirzapur, Banaras, Bundelkhand and Eastern U.P. and at Rs. 110 in the places near cities. The good quality paddy is not being sold at more than Rs. 110. You can see the difference between Rs. 142 and Rs. 110. The farmers are not getting reasonable prices. The Finance Minister is broadly responsible for the economic policies as also the Prime Minister. Therefore, attention should be paid to ensure remunerative price to the farmer for his produce. In every block two or three purchase centres should be opened. The farmer is being fleeced and exploited. The food stock of the farmers is being sold at throw away prices. The farmers will get discouraged and will not cultivate paddy and wheat. The poverty of the villages in Eastern U.P., hill areas and Bundelkhand cannot be removed without industrialisation. Therefore, these areas should be industrialised on large scale and the standard of the people should be raised above the poverty line. With these words I thank you and the Finance Minister and conclude my speech.

* **SHRI A. C. DAS (Jajpur)** : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak a few words on the supplementary demands for the year 1985-86 which has been presented in this House by the hon. Finance Minister.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Das, I am giving you ten minutes time.

SHRI A. C. DAS : I can finish my speech within ten minutes.

Perhaps I will speak tomorrow. There are only nine minutes left.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, you have to conclude your speech today.

* The Speech was Originally delivered in Oriya.

[Translation]

SHRI A.C. DAS ; Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the supplementary demands. The time at my disposal is very short. Therefore, I would only like to make a few general observation. At the same time I will give some suggestions to the Government which will be of great use for the country, for Orissa and its poor people.

At the outset I would like to speak a few words about Paradip Port. Sir, once upon a time Paradip was a major port in India. But it is unfortunate that the condition of this Port has very much deteriorated today. The entire port is silting up at a very fast pace. But the Government of India has not been paying proper attention to deepening the port. Sir, the present Chairman of Paradip Port has been working there since long. We have received a number of complaints against him. All sections of people are very much against the way of his functioning. Despite all this he has not been transferred. The Government perhaps could not get any other suitable person to work as the Chairman of Paradip Port Trust. If you want to develop the Port, you will have to change the Chairman first. If immediate measures are not taken for the development of the Port it will soon become a dead port.

Therefore, I suggest the Government to prepare a Master plan for the development of Paradip Port. The funds allocated for Paradip Port in the supplementary demands are very inadequate to meet the necessary developmental needs. Therefore, I request the Finance Minister to sanction additional amount for Paradip Port. The growth of the economy of the State of Orissa depends to a large extent on Paradip Port. The fate of the people of Orissa is linked with this port. Therefore all possible measures should be taken for the development of the port.

Sir, Government of India had a proposal for the construction of a rail line between Jakhapara and Banspani. This proposal was included in the 5th and 6th plan also. But it is regrettable that only the first phase of the proposed rail

link between Jakhapara and Daitari has been completed and opened for traffic in 1979. But no step has been taken to construct the second and third phases. This is not merely a demand of my constituency, but it is one of the major demands of the state. Keonjhar district and Daitari-Tomka sections in Cuttack districts abound in mineral resources. If this line is completed, iron ore, manganese and other minerals can be transported to Paradip Port by rail. This will save a lot of time and transport cost of the M.M. T.C. Therefore there is a greater need to complete the construction of Jakhapara-Banspani rail line during the seventh five year plan. I demand that necessary steps be taken in this regard without any further delay.

Sir, Talcher-Sambalpur rail link with a length of 170 kms. will connect the mineral and industrial complex of Talcher with the mineral complex at Sundergarh and Sambalpur districts and will also link the coastal districts more effectively by reducing the distance considerably. The emotional integration of Orissa and economic development of the State suffered greatly due to lack of direct communication between the Eastern and Western Orissa. Therefore, this missing link should be constructed expeditiously.

Now, I would like to speak about inflation. Why is there inflation? One of the major reasons of inflation is subsidy. A number of centrally sponsored schemes like NREP, IRDP, RLEGP etc. are under implementation in the country. The Govt. of India have been giving subsidy from 15% to 75% under those schemes. This is a huge loss to exchequer. In my opinion instead of subsidy interest free loan system should be introduced. This system should be introduced for some specific years say for 5 years. If it is done, atleast the Government can get back the capital. The beneficiary will also be able to repay the loan within the specified period. That will not have any adverse effect on our economy and therefore there will not be inflation due to that. This system will help the increase in production also. Therefore, I request the Government to introduce interest free loan system instead of subsidy.

Sir, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme was introduced by our late lamented Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. Removing poverty by implementing RLESP scheme was the dream of Smt. Gandhi. But it is regrettable that the RLESP scheme is not being implemented properly in many States. We are not able to provide jobs to all the intended beneficiaries for all the 365 days of the year. Under RLEGP we are not even able to pay Rs. 8/- a day as wages to the beneficiaries. This thing was also observed by Smt. Indira Gandhi. Then she had issued directives to the State Governments to provide work under RLESP at least for 100 days in a year. There is not a single project in Orissa where the beneficiaries are getting work for 100 days. In fact, the beneficiaries under RLEGP are not getting work for 100 days in any State. But the officers incharge of implementing such programme have been showing it in files. Sometimes they take the thumb impression of the illiterate beneficiary and show it in paper that they have been providing jobs for 100 days. Sir, this practice should be stopped; It is very unfortunate that income tax is deducted from the beneficiaries under RLEGP. Previously it was deducted from NREP beneficiaries. I raised this issue in the House. Then it was taken up in the Assurance Committee. After the Assurance Committee intervened in the matter the deductions of income tax from the income of NREP beneficiaries was stopped. It took the authorities about $1\frac{1}{2}$ years to stop charging income tax from NREP beneficiaries. I request the hon. Finance Minister to issue fresh directives to the concerned authority to stop deducting income tax from the RLEGP beneficiaries. This 2% or 3% of income tax deducting from the RLEGP beneficiaries in Orissa should be stopped forthwith.

Sir, the rice or paddy or any other grain given to the beneficiaries as wages is not given properly in many States. This irregularity is found mostly in Orissa and some other backward States. The State Government are not giving any importance to the Member of Parliament. They are not attending to the complaints of MPs. They have been concealing the irregularities taking place in implementing

RLEGP and other poverty alleviation programmes. They are giving incorrect picture of the implementation of such programmes to the Centre. There are many backward States like Orissa where poverty alleviation schemes should be implemented effectively. Otherwise the target set to uplift the poor people living below the poverty line cannot be achieved. Therefore, I request the Government to monitor the implementation of poverty alleviation programmes from time to time and see that these programmes are implemented perfectly. Sir, I would like to speak a few words about the need to set up a steel plant at Daitari in Orissa. There was a proposal to set up a steel plant at Daitari in the 6th plan. The State Government have supplied the land. All sort of infrastructural facilities are available at Daitari for the establishment of steel plant. A sum of Rs. 7 crores have already been spent on the preliminary works. But the construction works of the steel plant has not been started so far. We are still in the dark as to whether the steel plant will at all be set up at Daitari. I hope hon. Finance Minister will realise the importance of the establishment of second steel plant in Orissa and advise the Ministry of Steel & Mines to expedite the implementation of the above proposal.

Sir, a group of entrepreneurs are ready to set up a mini steel plant if the Government provide them 10 crores of rupees. I think the Central Government should examine the proposal and if it is feasible necessary assistance should be extended to them so that a mini steel plant is set up at Daitari.

Now, I would like to say a word about NALCO project. Sir, Asia's biggest Aluminium project is going to be set up at Damanjori in Koraput, a backward district in Orissa. National Aluminium Company has undertaken the programme to set up the project. Many people most of whom are tribals have been displaced due to the establishment of NALCO project at that place. They have not been given fair compensation. I suggest that the Government provide job in NALCO to at least one member of each family whose land has been acquired. Suitable compensation should be provided to the

people whose land has been acquired. Priority should be given to providing job to the local people in NALCO project. The construction of the project should be completed within the target date.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to lay emphasis on decentralisation of power. Earlier Panchayat Raj and Zila Parishad was introduced all over the country. But such system is not there now in many States. Zila Parishad was playing a vital role in providing effective district administration. Therefore, I feel that Zila Parishad system

should be introduced in the States where it is not in existence at present. I request the Government to take necessary step in this regard.

I thank you for having given me the opportunity to take part in the discussion. I support the demand and conclude my speech.

18.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 3, 1985/ Agrayana 12, 1907 (Saka)