

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

First Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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Lok Sabha Debates

Lok Sabha

Wednesday, August 28, 1991/Bhadra
6, 1913 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at

Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

**Alleged Payment of Commission for
getting Supply Order by IDPL**

*589. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1404 on March, 5, 1991 and state:

(a) whether any inquiry into alleged payment of commission by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. for getting supply order has since been made;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c).
Yes, Sir. The facts have been ascertained in

considerable detail by the Government. I have since asked the Department of Public Enterprises (BPE) to enquire into the matter and advise us for further action.

DR. ASIM BALA: Sir, in my Unstarred Question No. 1404 replied on 5th March, 1991, if the hon. Minister would like to know I can quote that question also that the information asked for was omitted regarding "any order was received by IDPI from National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) during 1988-89. Part a) of my question is: is it a fact that M/s. Neel Madhavan Consultants was also paid a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs by way of commission on supply of 33 million Chloroquin tablets directly by the IDPL to NMEP? And part b) of my question is what are the details of the follow-up work done by M/s. Neel Madhavan which could not be carried out by the IDPL sales organisation at a much cheaper cost than Rs. 5 lakhs?

Sir, the same answer I had already received from the hon. Minister.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Sir, the hon. Member had raised an Unstarred Question No. 1404 in March, 1991 and then he had asked for an enquiry. As per his demand, we called for an enquiry from the Bureau of Public Enterprises.

DR. ASIM BALA: Sir, the hon. Minister said that they had called for an enquiry. I want the hon. Minister to declare the terms and conditions of that enquiry to this House. I would like to ask my second supplementary question. To my Unstarred Question No. 1404 which was replied on 5th March, 1991, it was stated that the matter was looked into by the Government. In another Starred

Question No. 424 of 11 April, 1990, it was replied in the same way that the matter will be looked into by the Department of Chemicals and Fertilisers. Even now also he has answered like this. The fact has been ascertained by the Government in considerable details. I would like to point out that every time we are given an assurance, but nothing has been done. So, there is something fishy. The Government funds are being spent in this way due to the mismanagement of the higher officials in the Government. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how does the hon. Minister reconcile his statements made in Question Nos. the starred question No. 424 replied on 11.4.90 (Lok Sabha) and Unstarred Question No. 2839 replied on 3.9.90 (Rajya Sabha).

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister may not have all the previous questions with him.

DR. ASIM BALA: Sir, I have these questions.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put the questions.

DR. ASIM BALA: I am putting the question, Sir. In reply to an Unstarred Question in Rajya Sabha..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, that is not allowed. please.

DR. ASIM BALA: All right, Sir, I will leave that. Lok Sabha question is also there.

MR. SPEAKER: You make use of the substance in the reply given and frame a question.

DR. ASIM BALA: I am putting the question, Sir. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there are any other instances in the IDPL of supplies of IDPL products made directly to any Government or non-government organisation but for which commission has been paid to intermediary without doing any 'follow-up' work.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Sir, there are

some institutional agents in IDPL and the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited. There are about thirty institutional agents. This is a big factory. There is a very limited number of medical representatives in IDPL. To get more orders and to get the cheques and payments in cash, we have taken the help of the institutional agents and we paid about Rs. 9 lakhs for servicing the contracts for the National Malaria Eradication Programme.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dau Dayal Joshi:

DR. ASIM BALA: The answer is not clear, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that the institutional agents were there and the commission was paid.

DR. ASIM BALA: Why should commission be paid, Sir?.....(Interruptions) .

MR. SPEAKER: No, please do not argue like that. You cannot argue like that.

DR. ASIM BALA: You are not listening to me, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot. The Minister has to listen

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that IDPL which was set up with the objective of making the availability of medicines easy and at cheap rates to the people in the country has failed in achieving its objective? Is it a fact that Analgin which costs IDPL 2.5 paise per tablet is sold in the market at 25 paise per tablet just to pay commission to the favoured few?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a general question on IDPL. It concerns the agents that are appointed by this company.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: That is what I am saying. Since the company pays commission to their agents, the prices are fixed

arbitrarily, with the result that medicines are not available to the people easily and at cheap prices. penicillin which costs 35 paise per vial is being sold in the market at Rs. 3.25. Therefore, I would like to know whether efforts would be made to slash down the heavy profits in order to fulfil the basic objective of IDPL? Will the prices be brought down by doing away with the Commission?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Are you in a position to reply?

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Sir, we can give the competitive rates and prices. It is very difficult to reduce the prices because, as you know, Sir, the cost of production is high.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Srikanta Jena.....

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIDAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Analgin costs 2.5 paise and Penicillin 35 paise to IDPL, but one vial of Penicillin is being sold at Rs. 3.25. It is gross injustice. May I know the reasons for keeping the price so high when the cost is so low?

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, I would like to know from the Minister that the IDPL being a public undertaking and when the public undertaking is supplying medicines to a Government organisation and to different State Governments, why the agents are being appointed and the commissions are being paid. The State Governments' policy is to purchase from IDPL, the Government of India's policy is to purchase directly from the IDPL, and the price is fixed. Then in between why the agents have been appointed any why the commission was paid? This was debated in this House and the hon. Minister, in the Ninth Lok Sabha, had said that the Chairman of the IDPL deliberately appointed

some agents with the connivance of the political authority and this has to be cancelled. I would like to know from the Minister whether he is going to pursue the same political authority which was sanctioned to the Chairman that the agents should be continued.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Sir, there is a cut-throat competition in the market and there are number of private sector units and number of public sector units which are producing drugs. To get some orders, institutional agents are appointed. If there is any specific reference from the hon. Member which institutional agency is doing fraud, we are ready to cancel it.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I want to confine myself to this particular question. The agent was appointed in violation of the agreement that was finalised and commission was also paid. That is clear. So, why is this particular case for supply of medicine for National Malaria Eradication Programme the appointment of agent was required any why the commission was paid?

MR. SPEAKER: He has replied just now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: No Sir. He has not replied to this question. How can agents be appointed for supply of medicines when there are sales representatives? Why in this particular case, to supply medicine for National Malaria Eradication Programme, agent was appointed? I want to know whether it was a violation of the agreement or not.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: The agent was appointed in 1989-90; not by this Government. (Interruptions)

Price rise after Budget

+
*590. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:
SHRI K. THULASIAH VAN-
DAYAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the rise in the prices of essential commodities during each of the last six months and in the month after presentation of the general budget;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to contain the price-rise; and

(c) the measures being taken to improve the public distribution system to help the weaker sections of the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUD-DIN AHMED): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) A statement showing the month-wise percentage variation in the Wholesale Price Indices of essential commodities during each of the last six months and after presentation of the general budget 1991-92 upto 10.8.1991 is given in Annexure.

(b) The present Government attaches the highest priority to contain price rise within reasonable limits. Efforts are being made to restrain the growth in money supply, effect economy in Government expenditure, ensure better supply and demand management of 'Sensitive commodities', strengthening and streamlining of Public Distribution System, strict action against hoarders and profiteers and provision of incentives for higher production in the medium term. With a view to monitoring the prices of essential

commodities and ensuring their supply, the Government have constituted a Cabinet Committee on Prices under the Chairmanship of the Union Finance Minister. It is expected that all these measures will have a desirable effect on containing the rising trends in the prices within reasonable limits.

(c) As an effective instrument of distributive justice, the public distribution system has played a positive role in helping the poor strata of the society in recent years. On one hand it has helped in the moderation of the price rise of the key essential commodities such as rice, wheat, sugar and kerosene etc. on the other, through the Public Distribution network, the Government has strived to ensure the availability of these essential commodities in the areas predominantly inhabited by the poor consumers at an affordable price. The Public Distribution System is being improved further to make it reach more effectively to the segments of our population which remain still vulnerable and living in far-flung areas, hilly areas, desert, drought prone areas, tribal areas, slums, jhuggis and those living below the poverty line. The important ingredients of the improved Public Distribution System include easy access to fair price shops, efforts towards door step delivery of PDS commodities at Fair Price Shops and supply of additional items through PDS outlets. The State Governments have been requested to ensure that the essential commodities regularly reach to the genuine ration card holders especially in the rural areas and strict watch be kept to avoid hoarding and diversion of essential commodities.

STATEMENT

Month-wise percentage variation in the Wholesale Price Indices of selected essential commodities during the last six months and post budget period

	Feb. 91	Mar. 91	April, 91	May, 91	June, 91	July, 91	10.8 91 20.7.91 (Post Budget period)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rice	+ 1.8	- 0.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.3	+ 1.9	+ 2.0	+ 3.6
Wheat	+ 5.4	- 3.0	- 11.8	- 7.2	+ 0.8	+ 0.8	+ 5.3
Jowar	+ 5.5	+ 3.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.3	+ 3.6	+ 3.0	+ 6.5
Bajra	+ 5.6	- 0.4	+ 4.9	+ 3.1	- 1.7	+ 2.9	- 4.2
Gram	+ 0.4	- 5.7	- 0.4	+ 0.8	+ 0.2	- 1.1	+ 0.1
Arhar	+ 5.4	- 4.8	- 1.4	+ 4.3	+ 6.8	+ 3.2	+ 2.9
Moong	+ 0.7	+ 0.4	+ 2.1	- 0.4	+ 2.3	- 0.5	+ 1.4
Masur	+ 4.4	12.9	- 3.5	- 3.2	+ 3.5	+ 5.0	+ 2.6
Urad	+ 3.6	+ 1.1	- 1.2	+ 1.2	+ 1.5	+ 4.0	+ 1.9

	Feb. 91	Mar. 91	April, 91	May, 91	June, 91	July, 91	10.8.91 20.7.91 (Post Budget period)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Potatoes	-13.2	-1.5	+11.9	+22.5	+12.9	+9.5	+5.0
Onions	-17.8	-35.7	-8.4	-3.2	+4.1	+6.5	+12.6
Milk	+2.5	+1.7	+2.4	+1.3	+0.8	+2.3	-0.1
Fish	-1.4	-4.3	-1.5	+5.7	+17.5	+3.4	-2.3
Mutton	+1.3	+5.1	+0.5	+1.2	+0.2	+0.1	Steady
Chillies (dry)	+19.5	+14.4	+8.9	+2.4	+10.2	+17.3	+9.8
Tea	-5.1	-15.2	-6.5	+4.0	-0.9	+10.1	+9.8
Coke	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady
Kerosene	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	-2.5	-9.9
Atta	+0.4	-2.7	+2.0	+0.2	+0.4	Steady	Steady
Sugar	+0.8	-1.0	+0.2	+1.3	+1.5	+3.2	+9.2

	Feb. 91	Mar. 91	April, 91	May, 91	June, 91	July, 91	10.8.91 20.7.91 (Post Budget period)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Salt	+ 1.3	- 0.1	+ 1.1	+ 1.9	+ 1.1	+ 2.4	- 0.4
Vanaspati	+ 5.6	- 2.3	- 1.3	+ 0.6	+ 2.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.6
Mustard Oil	+ 3.1	- 13.1	- 3.7	- 0.2	+ 1.9	+ 4.3	+ 7.6
Coconut Oil	+ 3.8	- 3.4	- 0.2	- 1.1	+ 7.0	- 1.0	+ 1.2
Groundnut Oil	- 4.9	- 4.0	+ 0.1	+ 3.1	+ 0.9	+ 2.0	+ 2.9
Cotton Cloth (Mills)	+ 1.2	+ 1.9	+ 2.3	+ 0.9	+ 2.9	+ 2.4	+ 0.4
Laundry Soap	Steady	+ 1.2	Steady	+ 3.2	+ 0.2	+ 4.7	+ 1.1
Safety Matches	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady
Gur	- 3.0	+ 2.6	+ 0.8	+ 4.8	+ 9.4	+ 1.0	+ 2.2
All Commodities	+ 1.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	+ 1.0	+ 0.9	+ 1.8	+ 3.1

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Sir, after the presentation of the General Budget, the prices of almost all items of essential commodities and goods consumed by the common man have gone up, although the Finance Minister, in his Budget speech, promised repeatedly to keep the prices under control to the advantage of the common people. In this background, may I know from the hon. Prime Minister, the specific causes for the price hike after the presentation of the General Budget and what are the specific measures adopted to reduce the prices of other items?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Sir, it is true that in spite of our efforts to contain the prices, we have not been able to totally control it so far. The prices of essential commodities, no doubt, are going up. They have gone up, barring in certain commodities. Our efforts are going on to see that these prices are contained.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Sir, I have not got the answer properly. What are the specific steps the Government had taken to contain the price rise of those items which are supplied to the common people?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Sir, efforts are being made to restrain the growth in money supply, effect economy in the Government expenditure, ensure better supply and demand management of "sensitive commodities", streamlining of public distribution system. (*Interruptions*)

I am coming to you. Strict action against hoarders and profiteers and provision of incentives for higher production..... (*Interruptions*) We have started these efforts. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it would have been better had this question been put to the hon. Minister of Finance. The difficulties are arising because the question is being put to the hon. prime Minister. Sir, just see the phraseology that has been used in the statement laid on the Table:

[*English*]

"The present Government attaches the highest priority".....

[*Translation*]

What was the need to say the present Government? Are we putting the question to the past Government. Now I would like to have a small clarification.

[*English*]

It is mentioned here, "The present Government attaches the highest priority to contain price rise within reasonable limits". Sir, I would like the Minister to define what are the reasonable limits so far as prices are concerned. Let him define it.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Sir, the reasonable limit would be the cost of production and the management expenditure.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is that? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: For any commodity the reasonable price would be the cost of production plus the management expenditure. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Hon. Speaker, Sir, the Congress Election Manifesto promises to bring back the prices prevalent in July 1990. Has the hon. Prime Minister taken into account the prices prevalent in July 1990 and has he compared the prices prevalent today?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Yes, Sir. There has been an increase, a very big increase, in the prices available in July 1990 and now. We are making all efforts to see that these prices come down and we are able to roll it back as we had promised. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, he has not answered the question raised by Shri Vajpayee properly. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It should be your question, not Mr. Vajpayee's question.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I am underlining why he has not answered. He is an honoured colleague of mine. If you cannot protect him, let me do it. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, the question was, 'the price rise within reasonable limits', not the exact price. So what Price rise do you consider 'reasonable'? That was the question, not how you arrive at that price. Try to answer that which I have repeated on his behalf.

My own question is: What is the rise in the Consumer Price Index on an annual basis?

Part (b) is that the Consumer Price Index is both in terms of industrial workers and in terms of agricultural labourers, and it has been said, as you have mentioned, that you wanted to roll back according to manifesto to July 1990 prices. Since then what is the price rise instead of the roll back? The third part is....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I know that there is objection to third question, but there is no objection if I say 'part (c)'.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, please.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I would like to know, in view of the uncontrolled rise in prices, whether the Government intends to take over the wholesale trade in certain commodities of poor man's consumption like Jowar etc.

MR. SPEAKER: Last part of the question is too big a policy matter and it need not be replied.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Sir, the hon. Member has asked for the inflation rate during the last one year.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: What inflation rate do you consider reasonable?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Sir, it is very difficult to say the reasonable rate of inflation. The annual rate of inflation measured in terms of point-to-point variation in the wholesale price index was 13.7 per cent on 10.8.1991 which was much higher than 8 per cent in the corresponding period of last year. Now the rate of inflation during the current financial year, from 30.3.1991 to 10.8.1991 has been estimated as 6.8 per cent compared to that of 5.3 per cent during the corresponding period in the last year.

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-DURI: Sir, I want to point out to the hon. Minister that the quantity and quality of grain being supplied by the Food Corporation of India are atrocious. The grains contain sand, stones and lumps of earth. The grain in a 100 kg bag is as low as 92 kg including the sand and stones. Is the hon. Minister aware of this scandal in FCI, and if so, what is being done to stop this malpractice?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: If there is any specific instance of the bad quality of rice and wheat, of course that can be brought to our notice and we will enquire into it. The FCI is supposed to supply the fair average quality rice and wheat and if there is any commodity which falls short of these standards, then the State Governments concerned can reject it.

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-DURI: Sir, I have seen this happening in my constituency Garhwal.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the public distribution system is actually meant for the most vulnerable sections of the society. But unfortunately the position is that the poorest of the poor are not able to avail of the benefits for the simple

reason that the rules formulated are such that the basic requirement is that of a permanent address. A pavement dweller who does not have the wherewithal to have a shelter over his head is also denied the benefit of the public distribution system and always the apology offered by the Central Government is that it is for the State Government to do the needful. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps he is going to take to ensure that all the State Governments formulate a policy where even the people who do not have a house and live on Pavements also get the benefit of the public distribution system.

MR. SPEAKER: The main question is about the price rise and not about the public distribution system.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, the last part of the question pertains to public distribution system.

MR. SPEAKER: If the Minister likes to reply, he can do so.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Sir, for the information of the hon. House, I would like to say that a meeting of the Advisory Council of the public distribution system was held recently in Delhi. All the Chief Ministers and the Civil Supplies Ministers of the States had attended that meeting. All the relevant questions were discussed in that meeting and we are coming with a detailed programme and that is being chalked out for strengthening the public distribution system.

So far as the specific question of the hon. Member is concerned, there is no doubt that this difficulty is there in Delhi because the distribution part is left to the State Administration and here in Delhi it is left to the Union Territory Administration. This difficulty is there, of course, which has been brought to our notice. We have discussed that also. For the jhuggi-jhopri dwellers particularly and, the mobile construction labourers and other labourers, we do not have their addresses. For them also, some method is being evolved so that they can get at least

some ration cards whereby they can get this ration temporarily at least.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, earlier also I had asked a question on prices not once but twice reminding the Government of the manifesto of the Congress Party in which they had promised to roll back the prices to 1990 level within 100 days. On being asked as to when and how the Government was going to fulfil the promise, I was told that 100 days deadline was not yet over. Perhaps, the hon. Prime Minister had also used similar words saying that we should wait for 100 days to be completed. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement laid on the Table of the House says:

[*English*]

"The present Government attaches highest importance to contain price rise."

Not to hold the prices, but to contain price rise.

[*Translation*]

It appears that price rise has crossed not only the double digit, it is far more than that. I am saying so, because the price index has risen by 3.1 per cent within 20 days of the presentation of the Budget. Keeping in view the conditionalities of the I.M.F. and the built in inflationary items in the Budget, I would like to know the extent to which the Government expects the prices to rise? Secondly, by using the words "present Government", does the Government mean that it has finally bid good-bye to this manifesto?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is well aware of the reality and the conditions prevailing in the country. I think he knows the position better than us. Our efforts to roll back prices still continue. It is our earnest endeavour irrespective of whether we succeed or fail.....(*Interruptions*) I have already said that everybody is well aware of

the position prevailing in the country with regard to prices. Our efforts still continue. Attempts are made to increase prices by means of creating maximum artificial scarcity, but it is our endeavour to curb the price rise. It is a fact that we have made sincere efforts. We have done exercise on 10-11 essential items, reference to which has been made in the manifesto and this exercise still continues. We have achieved success in many areas, but we have not been able to roll back the prices of all these commodities at the same time. In this connection, I would like to mention that excise duty on kerosene has been reduced following the presentation of Budget and it has resulted in fall in the price of kerosene.

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, people living in cities get two kilograms of wheat and rice per adult under the Public Distribution System whereas the people in rural areas get as low as two *Chhantank*, four *Chhatank* of wheat and rice. I would like to know from the Government, through you, whether there is any proposal to remove this disparity?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: It is for the State Governments to decide for themselves as to how much quantity per adult or per family they want to distribute under the P.D.S. I do not know as to which State the hon. Member is referring to. I can reply with reference to a particular State.

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL: Please tell me about Bihar.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: The hon. Member is asking about Bihar.....(*Interruptions*) Bihar State was allotted its full quota, but I am constrained to point out that even though allocation from the Centre was full, yet the Government of Bihar did not lift its full allotted quota of wheat and rice, as a result of which (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL: This is nothing new. This has been going on since the time

their party was in power in the State.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: If he wants the figures specifically relating to the allocation made to Bihar Vis-a-Vis State's demand.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: He is not asking for that. But in your reply you have answered very properly.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to ask a supplementary question, but let me tell you that the moment you interrupt me, I become nervous. Please give me some time as my question is related with it. I want to ask a question on the basis of the figures that have been furnished in reply to this question. Even a slight rise in prices badly affects the people especially those living in rural areas. My question is in three parts. First, what is the ratio of fair price shops in urban and rural areas? Second, how many villages in the country do not have the facility of fair price shops? Third, keeping in view the fact that most of the small farmers, marginal farmers and landless labourers are Harijans-Adivasis in rural areas, whether Government propose to open fair price shops for them?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: There are more than five lakh villages in the country. The total number of fair price shops in the country at present is 3 lakhs and 62 or 70 thousand. This is a fact that all the villages do not have fair price shops. All these things were considered in the recently held meeting of the Public Distribution Council and

some directions were given. One month's time has been given for these directions to be implemented. Most of the poor live in thrust areas—Adivasi areas, desert areas and hilly areas. A survey has been ordered to find out as to how many fair price shops are required to be opened to bring these areas under the cover of Public Distribution System so that additional outlets could be opened for the benefit of these categories of people. As regards the total number of fair price shops, these are 3 lakhs 72 thousand shops in the country, of which 90 thousand or approx. one lakh shops are in urban areas.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is in the ratio of 1:2.

SHRI INDERJIT: Sir, the hon. Minister has said a little while ago that according to him the reasonable limits of prices would be the prices of cost of production plus the management cost. Do I understand that in his scheme of things there is no provision for profit or return? Secondly, is the hon. Minister willing to associate monitoring committees with fair price shops, monitoring committees consisting mainly of house-wives to ensure both fair price and reasonable price as also reasonable quality?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Sir, in fact this is one point where we have tried our best to find a way to monitor the whole system. But as on today the responsibility of the distribution is totally lying with the State Administration. We are trying to find a way to monitor the whole working of the Public Distribution System and perhaps we may come to some understanding.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a question which is agitating the minds of crores of people. The common man does not take as much interest in other issues as in the price rise. The hon. Minister has said in his reply that the Government has not succeeded in rolling back the prices despite best efforts. I would like to know from the hon.

Minister whether he is aware of the fact that hoarders have a big hand in raising prices? During the last few months, the prices have risen abnormally high. Has the Government felt the need for involving the Essential Commodities Act against the hoarders who work against Government's efforts to bring down the prices of essential commodities? Has the Government thought in terms of nabbing and putting behind bars the hoarders who are responsible for rise in prices?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: To a large extent, action under the Essential Commodities Act.....

SHRI RABI RAY: My first question is whether hoarders are responsible for price rise?

MR. SPEAKER: It also relates to supply.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Hoarders create artificial scarcity in the economy which leads to price rise. There cannot be two opinions about that. The required action under the law against the hoarder has been taken. I am happy to tell that according to the information that is available with me, 84,420 raids were conducted throughout the country till 31st July, 1991.....

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Only 84,000?

MR. SPEAKER: Let the hon. Minister give the information. Let him complete first.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: 3152 people have been arrested. The number of people prosecuted is 3226 and cases have been filled against them, and out of them 141 have been punished.

[*English*]

Value of goods confiscated was of the order of Rs. 1,446.16 lakhs.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome the reply given

by the hon. Minister where he has categorically stated that the present Government attaches top priority to contain the price rise. It is a great sigh of relief. But on the other hand, there is tremendous price rise. In the light of the reply given by the hon. Minister, I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether the Cabinet Committee, which has been constituted under the chairmanship of the hon. finance Minister to prepare measures to check the price rise, has submitted its recommendations. If it has submitted, what are the recommendations made? And if the recommendations have not been submitted, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, by what time this Cabinet Committee has to submit its recommendations.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: In fact, the Cabinet Committee on Prices has met number of times. This Committee takes the overall picture of the commodities and the tendency of the prices and the measures that are required to contain those prices. Number of commodities have been discussed in this Price Committee. Incidentally, I am also a Member of that Committee. I can tell you that we have discussed about the number of commodities, and as I said just now, the price trend has also been taken note of. We are thinking of various measures to contain these prices.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, vegetables are the most important items among the necessities of life. In our country, whatever the prices are paid by the consumers for these items like onions etc. even one eighth of it is not going to the producers. If the producer sells a commodity at the rate of Rs. 150 per kg it goes up to Rs. 10 when it reaches the consumer because a number of middlemen are there between the producer and the consumer. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any scheme or programme to enable the farmer to reach the consumer directly as prevalent in other countries.

[*English*]

The markets are organized in such a manner that the producers bring their products and the consumer directly goes and purchases the commodities from the producer.

[*Translation*]

Is there any such scheme and if not why the attempts are not made to launch such a scheme to check the prices of vegetables, especially in big cities where the prices of vegetables are spiralling.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Sir, the opinion expressed in this regard is true beyond doubt. It is a fact that the producer does not get the adequate price of his commodity and its price goes up while on its way to the consumer, with the result the consumer faces a heavy loss. Nobody can object to or deny this fact that the middlemen take advantage of the situation. It is also correct to say that the prices of the vegetables are going up day by day and the attempts would be made to improve the situation. The most effective step in this regard is to develop the co-operatives and this work can be done through co-operative organisations. But it is a very unfortunate situation that though we have co-operative Movement in our country, yet we are not able to get the proper benefit out of it. I am still optimistic and feel that the cooperative movement will become stronger in our country. And the day it will be stronger, attempts would be made to improve the condition of producers.

[*English*]

Mr. SPEAKER: This question need not be replied. I have gone to the other question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are very sorry to state that whenever, we raise our hands to speak, you do not

allow us to speak. It is an important question. We are new comers.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down now. You have been a Minister in the Maharashtra Government. You should understand that this cannot be allowed in the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Meghe, please take your seat. You have been a Minister and you should understand this. I have allowed half an hour to this question.

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: You are not allowing us to speak. You always rebuke us.

[English]

Mr. Speaker You do not understand. That is why, I have to talk to you. Please take your seat now.

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Then what for have we come here? We are leaving

MR. SPEAKER: You may go.

11.44 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Datta Meghe left the House

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK: He had been a Minister for Civil Supplies.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why, he is going. I gave half an hour to this question. Now next question.

AIR Station At Jabalpur

*591. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed 200 K.W. radio station of Jabalpur has started functioning;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the action proposed for speeding up the implementation of the above project;

(d) whether there is any proposal to use the existing 20 KW transmitter at Jabalpur for the Vividh Bharati Commercial services;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which such transmissions are likely to start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

(d) to (f). No, Sir, Apart from the fact that frequency clearance for simultaneous operation of 200 KW MW and 20 KW MW transmitters at Jabalpur is not available, the latter transmitter has practically outlived its useful life.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Concerning (d), (e) and (f) parts of the answer of the hon. Minister, I would like to know regarding frequency clearance for simultaneous operation of 200 KW MW and 20 KW MW transmitters at Jabalpur. I would like to know whether the Government will make efforts to obtain frequency clearance for this purpose.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): The frequency clearance is given by the International Telecommunication

Union, shortly known as ITU, stationed at Geneva. The clearance in MW Band does not permit simultaneous operation on 20 KW MW and 200 KW MW transmitters because of mutual interference. But we have obtained a clearance in so far as FM band is concerned and Jabalpur is going to get that very soon.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: I do not understand this part of the answer of the hon. Minister that "the latter transmitter has practically outlived its useful life." I have very reliable information that by merely entailing nominal expenditure, Vividh Bharati commercial services could be easily started at Jabalpur. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the amount involved for starting Vividh Bharati commercial services and whether the Government would take appropriate action and steps to bring the Vividh Bharati commercial services to Jabalpur.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: The life of these transmitters is twenty years maximum. It has put in 26 years service; but knowing the importance of the business area, specially the business activities of Jabalpur, arrangement has been made for Jabalpur having a 10 KW FM transmitter and that is being set up very soon with necessary studio office, receiving facilities and staff quarters. This will also have a stereo compatible voice, so that it will be nicely audible and useful.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: My essential question was whether the Vividh Bharati will be brought to Jabalpur.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: I said yes, through a 10 KW FM transmitter.

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATANAYAK: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is considering to expand the Vividh Bharati commercial services in Orissa during the 8th Five Year Plan. If so, the details thereof.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: In the 8th Five Year Plan there is no plan so far as Orissa is concerned regarding Vividh Bharati.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHVESHWAR BHAGAT: Mr. Speaker, will the Vividh Bharati Service be started from Raipur and Bilaspur also alongwith Jabalpur?

[*English*]

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: We are taking one by one according to the need of the particular area.

[*Translation*]

Consumer Protection Act, 1986

*592. **SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 is being implemented by all the States;

(b) if so, the State-wise/Union-Territory-wise number of cases registered thereunder since 1989, year-wise; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government so far to implement the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 stringently and to make it more effective?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. As per the information available, State level Consumer Protection Councils have been set up in all the States/UTs. Redressal machinery has also started functioning in all States/UTs, except in 4 States of Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya and Sikkim. The Act does not extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir which has

adopted its own legislation in the field of Consumer Protection.

(b) The information received from 25 States/UTs. is annexed.

(c) All the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 have been brought into force with effect from 1.7.1987. State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are

reminded from time to time at the highest level to implement the Act. The matter is also taken up with them whenever the officers of the Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution visit those States/Union Territories. The Government has also constituted a high powered Working Group to examine suggestions to make the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 more effective and purposeful.

ANNEXURE

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of cases registered in State Commission & District Forums in				
		1989	1990	1991		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	7	11		(as on 21.8.91)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1616	15615	7026		(as on 30.6.91)
3.	Assam	—	20	55		(as on 30.3.91)
4.	Bihar	396	719	1482		(as on 23.8.91)
5.	Gujarat	330	1172	2268		(as on 19.8.91)
6.	Goa	32	175	171		(as on 21.8.91)
7.	Haryana	54	607	852		(as on 22.8.91)
8.	Himachal Pradesh	47	342	237		(as on 20.8.91)
9.	Karnataka	343	1266	1837		(as on 31.3.91)
10.	Kerala		report not received			

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of cases registered in State Commission & District Forums in				
		1989	1990	1991		
1	2	3	4	5		
11.	Madhya Pradesh		report not received			
12.	Maharashtra	—	2996	4272	(as on 23.8.91)	
13.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	(as on 23.8.91)	
14.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	(as on 22.8.91)	
15.	Mizoram	—	12	15	(as on 22.8.91)	
16.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	(as on 20.8.91)	
17.	Orissa	78	516	168	(as on 31.3.91)	
18.	Punjab	Nil	160	644	(as on 30.6.91)	
19.	Rajasthan	3631	3794	3584	(as on 16.8.91)	
20.	Sikkim		report no received			
21.	Tripura		report not received			

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of cases registered in State Commission & District Forums in				
		1989	1990	1991		
1	2	3	4	5		
22.	Tamil Nadu		report not received			
23.	Uttar Pradesh		report not received			
24.	West Bengal	Nil	1316	1272	(as on 31.3.91)	
25.	A & N Islands	Nil	6	24	(as on 21.8.91)	
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	(as on 20.8.91)	
27.	Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil	1	(as on 20.8.91)	
28.	Delhi	2267	2549	1477	(as on 20.8.91)	
29.	Chandigarh	142	662	530	(as on 22.8.91)	
30.	Lakshadweep	Nil	3	4	(as on 19.8.91)	
31.	Pondicherry	46	101	63	(as on 30.6.91)	

[*Translation*]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the reply that I got to my question, I feel that all the responsibilities of Consumer Protection Act have been handed over to the States and the district fora. According to the figures and the information provided to me, it appears that there is disposal of only a few cases out of those filed; because the district fora.....

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kashi Ram Rana, please ask the question.

SHRI KASHI RAM RANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am coming to the question, that the number of cases disposed is much less as compared to the number of cases filed because the attendance of three Members in District Forum is compulsory. No hearing can be conducted unless three Members are present. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of cases disposed of and solved so far out of the figures made available about the cases filed. I would like to have a definite information from the hon. Minister in this regard.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: It is a fact that the speed with which the enquiry is going on in the cases filed in District Fora is not upto the mark; but all the same I would like to say, that the presence of three Members is not now essential in the forum, because recently we have passed an amendment to the Act last month under which the proceedings can be carried out even in the presence of two Members. But there is a practical difficulty in case of appointment of the Chairman of District Fora. There is a condition with regard to the Chairman that he should either be a working District Judge or Ex-District Judge. The condition has been prescribed in the rules. Because of this they are not able to devote more time. However, we are considering all the aspects. Speaking on the last amendment, he gave us very good suggestions and we are considering those suggestions and I believe that we will be very shortly making some amendment in Consumer Protection Act. So many sugges-

tions are under the consideration of its working group, and I believe that there will not be any difficulty now. The figures of the cases disposed of till now are not available with me right now. I will send the statewise disposed of cases to the hon. Member later on.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, cases should be solved within three months, but it has been observed that the disposal of one case takes a period of 6 to 8 months. According to the statement made by the Chairman of District Commission located in our area, they are not able to implement this law in an effective manner. So through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when the provision of this Act regarding disposal of cases within three months, will be implemented and the time by which the working group set up in 1988 would submit its recommendations.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a meeting of the Consumers Protection Council would be held next month and I believe that the working Group would be submitting its recommendations very soon. Besides, we fully agree with the fact that the machinery should be geared up so that the disposal of the complaints should be expedited; otherwise the object of redressal will be defeated. Therefore, we are trying to do so as early as possible and we are constituting the machinery very soon.

[*English*]

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Sir, according to the present law, all the districts in the country do not have the consumer protection courts. Recently, the Supreme Court has given a direction that within six weeks, all the districts should have such a court. Is the Government going to implement this decision of the Supreme Court in all the districts?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Sir, it is true that according to the Supreme Court's order, all the districts have to form a forum before the end of October. Some date of October has been given.

We have addressed letters to all the States to form the district forums in accordance with the Supreme Court's order.

What the Hon. Member says is somewhat correct because in a number of States, there are very many districts which are yet to form the district forum and we are after that.

KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA: Sir, according to the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, the cases are registered up to Rs. 1 lakhs at a district forum and up to Rs. 10 lakh at a State Commission. I would like to ask the hon. Minister that looking at the present devaluation situation of the rupee, will the Government increase the limit of registering the case at the district and State levels?

If so, when; and if not, why not?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Sir, the hon. Member has correctly said that the pecuniary jurisdiction of all these forums including the State and National Commissions is explained in the Act itself. Of course, with the big rate of inflation, the pecuniary jurisdiction needs to be revived and I hope, when we come with an amendment to the Consumer Protection Act, this point will also be taken into consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: This as an assurance.

SHRI PÁWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, certain Government Departments like the Posts and Telegraphs Departments are putting forth the plea that they are not covered by the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act. If that is so, the very purpose of the Act is defeated because a large number of people are affected by it. Now, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps is he taking in this regard.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: There is no exception at all to any Government or non-Government organisations. The Act applies to all including the Government Departments and if such a plea has been taken by a particular Telephone Department, we will look into the matter. I can

assure that the services covered by all the Government Departments also come under the ambit of the Consumer Protection Act.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sir, the answer given by the hon. Minister is that the UP, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh Governments have not even cared to reply as to how many cases are pending and what action have been taken by them. Really speaking, this Act is not functioning at all in Uttar Pradesh. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether or not he is aware that there is a Consumer Interest Protection Council which is a voluntary body. And they have submitted a memorandum recently to the Government. Will the suggestions made in that memorandum be taken care of when the Government will take a final decision?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Sir, even yesterday the delegation has come to see me. They have brought to my notice about a number of problems which they are facing particularly in the State of Uttar Pradesh. I will look into them. As I said, we are looking into the working of the whole Act during the last six years as to how this Act has been able to give protection to the consumers. So, we are examining this aspect and I can assure the hon. Member that we will look into their memorandum and all the aspects in it submitted by the voluntary organisation referred to by him.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, the hon. Minister has assured the House that the High Power Working Groups recommendations will be submitted and a decision will be taken during the next month. Now, I want to know as to which are the important suggestions on which the High Power Committee is deliberating upon.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: I did not say that the Working Group will give the recommendations next month. What I said was that the Consumer Protection Council meeting is going to be held in the next month and we are going to discuss and decide many things in that Council meeting. The Working Group has taken cognizance of a

number of problems about the working of the Consumer Protection Act which includes certain amendments also which we are going to suggest. I hope the work of the Working Group will be completed soon. Among the recommendations which they are going to make, we will accept whatever recommendations we can accept and come to the hon. House with some amendments to the Act.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I was asking about the important suggestions.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Sir, the nature of the Act is only compensatory. It is not a penal sort of legislation. A number of suggestions have come to make it more effective and there may be some provisions also to penalise the offender. I do not know about such provisions. We have to examine the whole thing.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHAN: Sir, in 1980, the DMK Government has not cared to write to the Central Government. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any complaints have been received under the Consumer Protection Act. There have been complaints that some big chocolate companies are using certain materials for purposes other than intended for. Since this aspect involves the welfare of the children, I would like to know whether any report in this regard has come to the notice of the Ministry and whether the Government have taken any action on these big chocolate companies.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Sir, I will have to look into it and find out whether we have received any complaints with regard to chocolate companies.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Nuclear Reactor in Kerala

*593. **SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up a nuclear reactor in Kerala;

(b) if so, the total cost of the project;

(c) the time schedule for completion of the project; and

(d) the quantum of power likely to be generated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). A Technical Committee constituted by Department of Atomic Energy carried out preliminary exploratory investigations of sites in Kerala proposed by Kerala State Electricity Board. Selection of sites for nuclear power plants has to go through a process of detailed investigations and review by bodies like Site Selection Committee, Atomic Energy Commission, Union Ministry of Environment and Forests. Besides, setting up of any new projects will have to be consistent with the resources and plan allocations. The points on total cost, time schedule and quantum of power in regard to a nuclear power project in Kerala, therefore, do not arise at this stage as no decision has been taken by the Government in this regard.

[*Translation*]

Nomination of State Civil Service Officers to Indian Administrative Service

*594. **SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of quota fixed for nomination of officers of the State Civil Services to the Indian Administrative Service;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the percentage of the quota keeping in view the limited number of promotional opportunities of officers of the State Civil Services;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of officers of the State Civil Services proposed to be nominated during the current year to IAS as per the recommendations of the State Governments, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The quota fixed for promotion of State Civil Service Officers to the Indian Administrative Service is 33-1/3% of the authorised strength of Senior Duty posts and above including Central Deputation Reserve, in the respective cadres ex-

cept in the case of Jammu & Kashmir where the promotion quota is 50% at present which is valid upto 30.4.1992.

(b) At present there is no proposal to increase the promotion quota;

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The number of State Civil Service officers whose names appear on the current Select Lists of the respective cadres is indicated in the enclosed statement. Officers included in the Select Lists will be considered as and when vacancies for promotion to the IAS occur and the recommendations of the concerned State Govts. are received.

STATEMENT

<i>Cadre</i>	<i>No. of SCS</i>
1	2
AGMU	
Arunachal Pradesh	6
Goa	4
Mizoram	5
UNION TERRITORIES	
Andhra Pradesh	7
Assam-Meghalaya	
Assam	6
Meghalaya	4
Bihar	20
Gujarat	4
Haryana	8

<i>Cadre</i>	<i>No. of SCS</i>
1	2
Himachal Pradesh	3
Jammu & Kashmir	25
Karnataka	9
Kerala	1
Madhya Pradesh	16
Manipur	4
Tripura	6
Maharashtra	2
Nagaland	2
Orissa	18
Punjab	9
Rajasthan	14
Sikkim	2
Tamil Nadu	3
Uttar Pradesh	13
West Bengal	28

[English]

Import of English Films by NFDC

*595. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the national Film Development Corporation (NFDC) is importing Eng-

lish films for sale and exhibition in India;

(b) the number of films imported and amount paid during each of the last three years;

(c) the amount earned from the exhibition of films in India and from the sale of films to the different distributors yearwise; and

(d) the details of profit and loss in this

regard during each of the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJA VYAS):

(a) Yes, Sir. As per Policy for Import of
Feature Films and Video Rights of Feature
Films and their distribution and pricing an-

nounced on 21st January, 1988, National
Film Development Corporation imports for-
eign films for exhibition in India.

(b) The number of films imported and
amount paid during the last three years is
given below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Films Imported</i>	<i>Royalty Paid in Lakhs</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1988-89	54	81.60
1989-90	62	110.64
1990-91	33	42.00

(c) The amount earned from the exhibition and sale of these films in India during the last
three years is given below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount Earned From Exhibition (in Lakhs)</i>	<i>Amount Earned From Sale (in Lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1988-89	219.35	52.75
1989-90	153.10	50.07
1990-91	117.55	53.05

(d) Details of profit and loss for the last 3 years is given below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Profit (in Lakhs)</i>	<i>Loss (in Lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1988-89	86.06	—
1989-90	—	37.03
1990-91	—	10.05

Modernisation of Hindustan Cables Ltd.

*596. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for expansion and modernisation of the Hindustan Cables Ltd. at Rupnarainpur in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Modernisation of Rupnarainpur Unit of Hindustan Cables by way of conversion of existing capacities of Dry Core Cables and Coaxial Cables to manufacture 22 Lakh Conductor Kilometers of Jelly Filled Cables annually is under execution. The cost of these projects is Rs. 81.72 crores. Another project costing Rs. 14.18 crores for manufacture of 2,90,000 nos. of jointing kits per annum is also under execution.

(c) Does not arise in view of the above.

Weightage of Confidential Reports

*597. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Confidential Reports of the Government servants carry any weightage in arriving at a final decision in disciplinary and vigilance cases pending against them or such reports are meant only for career prospects;

(b) if not, whether there is any proposal to give due consideration to these reports in arriving at a decision in such cases; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir. Confidential Reports are meant only for career prospects.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Optical Glasses

*598. SHRIN. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether optical glasses are manufactured in India both for domestic use and for export;

(b) the quantity manufactured for domestic use and for export purposes separately during each of the last three years; and

(c) the firms which are manufacturing these types of glasses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Optical Glasses are being manufactured by M/s. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited which is a Public Sector Undertaking. Indigenous production is for domestic use. Quantity manufactured during the last 3 years is as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Optical Glasses</i>
1988-89	12.51 M.T.
1989-90	22.27 M.T.
1990-91	15.12 M.T.

Emission of Helium Gas From Hot Spirit at Bakreshwar

*599. SHRI RADHIKA RANJAN RAMANIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the emission of Helium gas from the Hot Spring at Bakreshwar in West Bengal is due to the cold fusion;

(b) if so, whether the Government have constituted a team of scientists to study this phenomenon;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to tap the whole of the Helium gas emitting therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Emission of helium gas from hot springs happens at many places in the world including at Bakreshwar in West Bengal. There is no evidence for ascribing it to cold fusion.

(b) Work in recovering helium gas from Bakreshwar has been an ongoing project for some time now. There is no reason to study cold fusion phenomenon at Bakreshwar.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A team is already working at Bakreshwar and other hot springs sites in West Bengal to collect helium gas.

[*Translation*]

Central Public Sector Undertakings in Maharashtra

*600. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have identified those Central Public Sector Undertakings which are not functioning satisfactorily in Maharashtra during the last two years; and

(b) the reasons for the same and the steps taken by the Government to improve their efficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) 8 out of 28 Central Public Sector Enterprises having their registered Offices in the State of Maharashtra have incurred losses during the last 2 years, i.e. 1989-90 and 1988-89 upto which period only the information is available.

(b) The reasons attributable to losses by public sector enterprises are escalation in input costs, low capacity utilisation, out-dated plant and machinery, shortage of power, excess man-power, high incidence of interest on outstanding loans, demand variations etc. Improving working of Central Public Sector Enterprises is a continuous process. Enterprise specific action is taken by the concerned administrative Ministry/Department and the enterprise to improve the performance. Some of the measures taken are modernisation and rehabilitation plans, financial managerial and organisational restructuring, change in product-mix, energy conservation, technological upgradation, signing of MOU with the Government, etc.

Public Distribution System in Adivasi Areas of Bihar

*601. SHRI BHUVNESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:
SHRI KARIA MUNDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Adivasis living in forests

and in the hills in Chotanagpur Santhal Pargana area of Bihar get the essential commodities being distributed under the Public Distribution System;

(b) if not, whether the Adivasis have to pay higher prices as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to take concrete steps to provide the benefits of Public Distribution System to these Adivasis and the people living in the remote rural area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Bihar Government has reported that Adivasis and other people living in remote rural areas get the benefits of Public Distribution System. The population living in Integrated Tribal Development Project areas get foodgrains at Specially subsidised prices which are below the normal PDS prices. The Government have decided to focus attention on the strengthening PDS in selected hill areas, desert areas, tribal areas and drought prone areas.

[English]

Red Oil Palm Cultivation

*602. SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:
SHRI RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have called upon some States to introduce

red oil palm cultivation so as to increase the production of edible oil;

(b) if so, the names of these States; and

(c) the assistance proposed to be provided to these States?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The States which have been called upon to introduce red oil palm cultivation are—Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Orissa, Assam and Tripura.

(c) The State Governments have been assured of full assistance of the Central Government in the formulation of the scheme, and help by way of arranging to supply plantation material and also arranging financial assistance through Organisations like NABARD.

Tariff Structure of State Electricity Boards

*603. SHRI PRATAPRAO B.
BHONSLE:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has issued some directives to the State Governments to improve the tariff structure of State Electricity Boards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these directives also include supply of electricity at reasonable rates,

production of more electricity and energy conservation, etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to take some action to ensure that the directives are fully implemented by the State Governments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (f). Do not arise.

Leave Travel Concession Facility

*604. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on leave travel concession to the employees of the Union Government public sector undertakings and banks, separately, during 1990-91;

(b) whether there is any proposal to restrict this facility to the spouse and two children as a small family norm;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The latest figures of expenditure available for Central Government employees are for 1989-90, the expenditure being rupees 39.08 crores. The expenditure incurred by employees of Public Sector Undertakings and Banks is not centrally compiled.

(b) and (c). A package of disincentives to compel the adoption of small family norm for government servants has been mooted by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. One of the disincentives proposed is to restrict the LTC, in case of the children, to only two of them. No decision has been taken by the Government on the proposal.

(d) Does not arise.

Vanaspathi Units in Orissa

*605. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Union Government to set up Vanaspathi units in various States, State-wise;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals received from the Government of Orissa;

(c) the steps taken to accord approval to these proposals; and

(d) the details thereof?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). At the time of announcement of New Industrial Policy, 1991 by the Government of India *vide* Notification No. 477 (e) dated the 25.7.1991, 94 applications were pending for setting up vanaspathi units in various States. A State-wise statement including the State of Orissa is attached.

(c) and (d). Under the New Industrial Policy, 1991 and notification issued on 25.7.1991, Vanaspathi Industry has been delicensed.

STATEMENT

Statement of Pending Applications for Grant of Vanaspati Licence (State-wise)

S. No.	State/UT	Number of application pending for setting up vanaspati units under					Total
		Public Sector	Joint Sector	Cooperative Sector	Private Sector		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	3	7	10	
2.	Assam	—	1	—	—	1	
3.	Haryana	—	3	1	8	12	
4.	Gujarat	—	—	—	4	4	
5.	Himachal Pradesh	—	2	—	2	4	
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	1	2	3	
7.	Karnataka	—	—	1	2	3	
8.	Orissa	—	1	—	2	3	
9.	Madhya Pradesh	—	1	—	6	7	

S. No.	State/UT	Number of application pending for setting up vanaspati units under					Total
		Public Sector	Joint Sector	Cooperative Sector	Private Sector		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
10.	Punjab	—	2	1	3	6	
11.	Maharashtra	—	1	—	—	1	
12.	Rajasthan	—	2	1	7	10	
13.	Uttar Pradesh	—	3	2	18	23	
14.	Pondicherry	—	1	—	—	1	
15.	Nagaland	—	1	—	—	1	
16.	West Bengal	1	—	—	1	2	
17.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	1	2	
18.	Tamil Nadu	1	—	—	3	4	
	Total	2	18	9	65	94	

[*Translation*]

Major Industry in Eastern U.P.

*607. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to set up a major industry in Eastern Uttar Pradesh is pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). As on 30th June, 1991, 78 applications were pending for the grant of Letters of Intent for setting up of industrial units in Eastern U.P.

As per the new Industrial Policy, industrial licensing has been abolished for all projects except for a short list of industries related to security and strategic concerns etc.

Industries to be set up in the Current Year

*608. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industrial units proposed to be set up during the current year in public sector and in private sector; and

(b) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Under the new Industrial Policy, industrial licensing has been abolished for all projects except for a short

list of industries related to security and strategic concerns, social reasons etc.

As regards investment in the public sector, location of projects by Central Public Sector Undertakings are decided on techno-economic considerations by the concerned Administrative Ministries.

[*English*]

Alleged Irregularities in Purchase of Rice by the Food Corporation of India

*609. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints about the irregularities committed by the officers of the Food Corporation of India in the purchase of rice in Gaya (Magadh) Division of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details of the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) No such complaints have been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Exchange of Programmes with Foreign Countries

4746. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 485 on July 24, 1991 and state:

(a) the number of programmes of radio and television exchanged with foreign countries with whom we have signed both the cultural exchange programmes as well as radio and television protocols during each of

the last three years;

(b) the total time of the programmes supplied separately for television and radio, country-wise;

(c) the total time of programmes received separately for radio and television, country-wise; and

(d) the percentage of utilisation by the recipient country of programmes, country-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRIJA VYAS):

(a) The information is as under:

<i>All India Radio</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of programmes exchanged</i>
1	2	3
	1988	754
	1989	760
	1990	772
<i>Doordarshan</i>	1988-89	461
	1989-90	484
	1990-91	215

(b) The list of the countries alongwith the total time of programmes supplied by all India Radio/Doordarshan is furnished in Statement-I.

(c) This information is given for Doordarshan in statement II, and for All India

Radio, in Statement III.

(d) All India Radio and Doordarshan do not get feed back regarding the percentage of utilisation of the programmes. The programmes are utilised according to the requirements.

STATEMENT-I

Details of Programmes sent to Countries under C.E.P. All India Radio

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Total duration of the programme
1	2	3
1.	Aden	9 hrs.
2.	Abu Dhabi	9 hrs.
3.	A.R.E.	9 hrs.
4.	Afghanistan	8.30 hrs.
5.	Algeria	8 hrs.
6.	Australia	8 hrs.
7.	Argentina	9 hrs.
8.	Bulgaria	9 hrs.
9.	Brazil	8 hrs.
10.	Bangladesh	9 hrs.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Country</i>	<i>Total duration of the programme</i>
1	2	3
11.	Bahrain	9 hrs.
12.	Czechoslovak	8 hrs.
13.	Cuba	8 hrs.
14.	Colombia	9 hrs.
15.	Chile	9 hrs.
16.	China	9 hrs.
17.	Cyprus	8 hrs.
19.	Fiji	60 hrs.
20.	Finland	9 hrs.
21.	France	9 hrs.
22.	F.R.G.	8 hrs.
23.	Gnyana	44 hrs.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Country</i>	<i>Total duration of the programme</i>
1	2	3
24.	G.D.R.	8 hrs
25.	Greece	18 hrs
26.	Hungary	9 hrs
27.	Iran	9 hrs
28.	Iraq	8 hrs
29.	Indonesia	30 hrs
30.	Italy	8 hrs.
31.	Jordan	9 hrs
32.	Kenya	9 hrs.
33.	S. Korea	9 hrs.
34.	Kampuchia	8 hrs.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Country</i>	<i>Total duration of the programme</i>
1	2	3
35.	Kuwait	8 hrs.
36.	Lesotho	8 hrs.
37.	Mongolia	8 hrs.
38.	Mexico	9 hrs
39.	Maldives	8 hrs.
40	Nicaragua	9 hrs
41.	Nigeria	9 hrs.
42.	Netherland	9 hrs
43.	Poland	9 hrs
44.	Portugal	9 hrs
45.	Qatar	48 hrs.

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Total duration of the programme
1	2	3
46.	Romania	9 hrs.
47.	Senegal	42 hrs.
48.	Sri Lanka	9 hrs.
49.	Seyshelles	9 hrs.
50.	Surinam	16 hrs.
51.	Spain	8 hrs.
52.	Sudan	8 hrs.
53.	Somalia	8 hrs.
54.	Synia	9 hrs.
55.	Tanzania	8 hrs.
56.	Tunisia	9 hrs.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Country</i>	<i>Total duration of the programme</i>
1	2	3
57.	Turkey	10 hrs.
58.	Upper Volta	9 hrs.
59.	Uganda	9 hrs.
60.	U.S.S.R	13 hrs.
61.	Vietnam	8 hrs.
62.	Venezuala	9 hrs.
63.	Yugoslavia	10 hrs.
64.	Zimbabwe	8 hrs.
65.	Mauritius	300 hrs.
66.	Pakistan	14 hrs.

Doordarshan

Details of Programmes sent to countries under C.E.P.

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Total duration
1	2	3
1.	Afghanistan	170 mts.
2.	Algeria	52 mts.
3.	Angola	50 mts.
4.	Australia	98 mts.
5.	Argentina	71 mts.
6.	Baharain	375 mts.
7.	Bangladesh	103 mts.
8.	Belgium	241 mts.
9.	Bulgaria	931 mts.
10.	Cuba	217 mts.

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Total duration
1	2	3
11.	Cyprus	208 mts.
12.	Czechoslovakia	330 mts.
13.	China	724 mts.
14.	Egypt	89 mts.
15.	Ethopia	201 mts.
16.	Finland	46 mts
17.	France	159 mts.
18.	Germany	329 mts.
19.	Ghana	—
20.	Greece	166 mts.
21.	Hungary	157 mts.

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Total duration
1	2	3
22.	Indonesia	—
23.	Iran	99 mts.
24.	Iraq	250 mts.
25.	Italy	174 mts.
26.	Jordan	233 mts.
27.	Kenya	38 mts.
28.	Korea (DPR)	266 mts.
29.	Korea (Republic)	327 mts.
30.	Kuwait	29 mts.
31.	Mauritius	5967 mts.
32.	Mexico	272 mts.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Country</i>	<i>Total duration</i>
1	2	3
33.	Mongolia	262 mts.
34.	Morocco	48 mts.
35.	Maldives	1052 mts.
36.	Norway	183 mts.
37.	Nigeria	176 mts.
38.	Netherland	159 mts.
39.	Pakistan	—
40.	Phillipines	92 mts.
41.	Poland	135 mts.
42.	Portugal	52 mts.
43.	Qatar	261 mts.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Country</i>	<i>Total duration</i>
1	2	3
44.	Romania	52 mts.
45.	Syria	505 mts.
46.	Spain	309 mts.
47.	Somalia	168 mts.
48.	Sudan	59 mts.
49.	Seychelles	341 mts.
50.	Tunisia	248 mts.
51.	Turkey	279 mts.
52.	U.A.E.	222 mts.
53.	U.S.S.R.	1136 mts.
54.	Uganda	43 mts.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Country</i>	<i>Total duration</i>
1	2	3
55.	Yemen	431 mts.
56.	Yugoslavia	205 mts.
57.	Zimbabwe	30 mts.
58.	Peru	—
59.	Oman *	16 mts.
60.	Tanzania *	—
61.	Vietnam *	61 mts.

*Radio and TV Protocols only.

STATEMENT-II

Details of Programme Received

Doordarshan	S. No.	Country	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
			No.	Duration (Mts.)	No.	Duration (Mts.)	No.	Duration (Mts.)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1.	Alghanistan	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2.	Algeria	2	9	6	21	1	4
	3.	Angola	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4.	Australia	30	140	23	115	20	108
	5.	Argentina	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6.	Baharain	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7.	Bangladesh	1	7	3	23	—	—
	8.	Belgium	8	34	5	19	8	41

S. No.	Country	1988-89			1989-90			1990-91		
		No.	Duration (Mts.)	No.	Duration (Mts.)	No.	Duration (Mts.)	No.	Duration (Mts.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
9.	Bulgaria	23	133	17	113	16	80			
10.	Cuba	—	—	—	—	—	—			
11.	Cyprus	1	24	1	30					
12.	Czechoslovakia	2	70	14	49	8	37			
13.	China			2	91					
14.	Egypt	4	52	5	42	1	275			
15.	Ethiopia			1	30					
16.	Finland	—	—	—	—	—	—			
17.	France	36	243	47	113	43	275			
18.	Germany	4	21			1	7			

S. No.	Country	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		No.	Duration (Mts.)	No.	Duration (Mts.)	No.	Duration (Mts.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Ghana			1	31	1	5
20.	Greece	—		—		—	
21.	Hungary	—		—		—	
22.	Indonesia	4	41	1	20	5	42
23.	Iran					1	28
24.	Iraq	—		—		—	
25.	Italy	9	41	9	38	2	8
26.	Jordan	—		—		—	
27.	Kenya	—		—		—	
28	Korea (DPR)	8	91	5	44	10	88

S. No.	Country	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		No.	Duration (Mts.)	No.	Duration (Mts.)	No.	Duration (Mts.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Korea (Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Kuwait	1	26	—	—	1	—
31.	Mauritius	—	—	1	13	—	—
32.	Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—
33.	Mongolia	—	—	—	—	—	—
34.	Moroco	—	—	—	—	—	—
35.	Maldives	—	—	1	5	—	—
36.	Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—
37.	Nigeria	—	—	—	—	—	—
38.	Netherlands	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Country	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		No.	Duration (Mts.)	No.	Duration (Mts.)	No.	Duration (Mts.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
39.	Pakistan	1	21	—	—	1	24
40.	Philippines	—	—	—	—	—	—
41.	Poland	—	—	—	—	—	—
42.	Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—
43.	Qatar	—	—	—	—	—	—
44.	Romania	3	9	2	6	3	9
45.	Syria	—	—	—	—	—	—
46.	Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—
47.	Somalia	—	—	—	—	—	—
48.	Sudan	—	—	—	—	—	—

S. No.	Country	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		No.	Duration (Mts.)	No.	Duration (Mts.)	No.	Duration (Mts.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
49.	Seychelles	1	28	—	—	—	—
50.	Tunisia	—	—	—	—	—	—
51.	Turkey	3	44	2	30	1	5
52.	U.A.E.	1	33	2	37	1	24
53.	U.S.S.R.	25	303	11	88	8	7½
54.	Uganda	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.	Yemen	—	—	1	28	—	—
56.	Yugoslavia	1	3	6	25	9	62
57.	Zimbabwe	—	—	—	—	—	—
58.	Peru	—	—	—	—	—	—

S. No.	Country	1988-89		1989-90			1990-91	
		No.	Duration (Mts.)	No.	Duration (Mts.)	No.	Duration (Mts.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
59.	Oman	1	30	4	40	—		
60.	Tanzania	10	49	6	24	8	48	
61.	Vietnam	—		—		—		
	Total	179	1462	176	1075	149	974	

STATEMENT-III

ALL INDIA RADIO

S. No.	Year	Name of the Country	No. of Prog. received	Total Duration
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1989	Netherland	75	41 hours
	1990	- do -	28	14 hours
	1991	- do -	12	6 hours
2.	1989	U.S.S.R.	17	7 hours
	1990	- do -	nil	-
	1991	- do -	nil	-
3.	1989	Czechoslovakia	2	1 hour 25 mts.
	1990	- do -	nil	- do -
	1991	- do -	nil	- do -

S. No.	Year	Name of the Country	No. of Prog. received	Total Duration
1	2	3	4	5
4.	1989	Germany	87	41 hours 10 mts.
1	1990	Germany	92	43 hours 25 mts.
5	1991	- do -	89	42 hours
6.	1989	Hungary	1	26 mts.
	1990	- do -	nil	—
	1991	- do -	nil	—
	1989	Australia	39	13 hours
	1990	- do -	37	1 hour 30 mts.
	1991	- do -	27	9 hour

Industrial Policy

4747. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names and the details of the companies/units/projects of the multi-national companies operating in the country as at present;

(b) whether the Government have received several proposals for expansion of the existing units and proposals for new units from the companies which belong to multi-national group of companies;

(c) whether Government have records of their annual sales turnover and export turnover per annum basis, the unusual wage rates compared to the rate being given by their parent units abroad;

(d) whether with the announcement of new industrial policy several new multi-national companies are trying to exploit Indian labour and raw material for their sole benefits;

(e) whether the Government have adopted any protective measures against the misuse of new industrial policy; and

(f) if so, the facts and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) List of companies covered under Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 is given in the Statement.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government receive from time to time proposals from entrepreneurs/ industrial undertakings for grant of industrial approvals for setting up new industrial undertakings and/or for substantial expansion of their existing undertakings. These include companies having existing foreign equity.

(c) Information is not being centrally maintained in the Ministry of Industry.

(d) to (f). As indicated in the Statement on Industrial Policy tabled in the Lok Sabha on 24.7.1991, Government's policy is to fully exploit the opportunities for promoting foreign investment in India which is in the interest of the country's industrial development. As regards Indian labour, Government is fully committed to protecting the interests of labour, enhancing their welfare and equipping them in all respects to deal with technological changes.

STATEMENT*Fera companies Covered Under Section 29 of Fera 1973 (As on 30th April, 1990)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian Company	As on	Foreign capital (Lakhs of rupees)	% of foreign capital to total capital
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Audco India Ltd., Bombay	31.3.89	225.00	50
2.	APE Bellis India Ltd., Calcutta (formerly Bellis & Marcom (I) Ltd.)	31.3.89	66.31	49
3.	Appolo Chain Zipz Pvt Ltd.,	30.6.88	1.45	100
4.	Associated Bearing Co. Ltd., Bombay	31.3.89	630.00	51
5.	Atic Industries Ltd., Atul	31.3.89	300.00	50
6.	Ark Investment Ltd., Madras	30.6.88	51.95	99.90
7.	Angus Co. Ltd., Calcutta	30.6.88	E 71.56 P 35.15	97.54 93.73
8.	Assam Co. (India) Ltd., Calcutta	31.3.89	518.00	74

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian Company	As on	Foreign capital (Lakhs of rupees)	% of foreign capital to total capital
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Brakes India Ltd., Madras	30.6.88	293.02	49
10.	Assam Frontier Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta	31.3.89	222.00	74
11.	Bayer India Ltd., Bombay	31.3.89	827.40	51.01
12.	Bengal Linn (Industrial Furnace) Ltd., Calcutta	30.6.88	4.17	50
13.	Dr. Back & Co. (I) Ltd., Pune	30.6.88	94.54	49
14.	Backau Wolf India Ltd., Pune	30.6.88	149.29	49.87
15.	BASF (India) Ltd., Bombay	30.6.88	E 142.00 P 8.75	E 50 P 50
16.	Craigmore Plantations India Ltd.,	30.9.87	25.90	73.97
17.	Chloride India Ltd., Calcutta	30.9.87	1047.20	50.70
18.	Cominco Binani Zinc Ltd., Bombay	31.3.89	151.28	40.02

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Indian Company</i>	<i>As on</i>	<i>Foreign capital (Lakhs of rupees)</i>	<i>% of foreign capital to total capital</i>
1	2	3	4	5
19.	Coromandel Fertilizers Ltd., Secunderabad	30.9.87	1080.91	44.44
20.	Cemindia Co. Ltd., Bombay	30.9.87	250.77	55
21.	Drayton Greaves Ltd., Bombay	31.3.89	12.85	49
22.	Doom Dooma India Ltd., Calcutta	31.12.88	414.40	74
23.	Darjeeling Plantations Industries Ltd., Calcutta	30.9.87	44.40	74
24.	E. Hill & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Mirzapur	30.9.87	8.00	74
25.	English Electric & co. of India Ltd., Madras	30.9.87	30.00	66.67
26.	Everest Building Products Ltd., New Delhi (Formerly Asbestos Cement Co. Ltd)	31.3.89	122.00	49.46

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Indian Company</i>	<i>As on</i>	<i>Foreign capital (Lakhs of rupees)</i>	<i>% of foreign capital to total capital</i>
1	2	3	4	5
27.	Ennore Foundries Ltd., Madras	30.9.87	267.37	59.09
28.	Eyre Smelting Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	30.6.88	26.64	74
29.	Empire Plantation (India) Ltd., Calcutta	30.6.88	44.00	73.33
30.	Flender Macneill Gears Ltd., Culcutta	30.6.88	67.85	50
31.	Frick India Ltd., Faridabad	30.6.87	30.60	51
32.	Fiakt India Ltd., Calcutta (Formerly S.F. India Ltd.)	30.6.88	173.40	51
33.	Geddore Tools (India) Pvt. Ltd., N. Delhi	30.9.87	120.00	44.46
34.	Gros Beekert Saboo Ltd., Chandigarh	31.3.89	66.00	60
28.	Guest Keen Williams Ltd., Howrah	30.9.87	1126.32	46.82
36.	General Electric Co. India Ltd., Calcutta	31.3.89	480.00	66.66
37.	Greaves Fosecop Ltd., Bombay	30.9.87	184.11	50

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Indian Company</i>	<i>As on</i>	<i>Foreign capital (Lakhs of rupees)</i>	<i>% of foreign capital to total capital</i>
1	2	3	4	5
38.	Goodyear India Ltd., New Delhi	30.9.87	448.42	59.93
39.	Gannon Norton Metal & Diamond Dies Ltd., Bombay	30.6.88	1.04	41.6
40.	Goodricks Group Ltd., Calcutta	31.3.88	532.80	74
41.	George Williamson Assam Ltd., Calcutta	30.6.88	441.00	70
42.	Hindustan Ferrodo Ltd., Bombay	31.3.89	329.99	60
43.	Hein Lehman (I) Ltd., Calcutta	30.6.88	38.07	49
44.	Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay	30.6.87	2379.78	51
45.	Hindustan Gum & Chemicals Ltd., Bhiwani	30.6.87	15.00	50
46.	Hindustan Dorr Oliver Ltd., Bombay	31.3.89	158.40	66.67
47.	Indian Explosives Ltd., Calcutta	30.9.87	2163.86	52.94
48.	Ingersoll Rand (I) Ltd., Bombay	31.8.39	584.00	73.99

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Indian Company</i>	<i>As on</i>	<i>Foreign capital (Lakhs of rupees)</i>	<i>% of foreign capital to total capital</i>
1	2	3	4	5
49.	Johns & Johnson Ltd., Bombay	30.6.88	180.00	75
50.	Jokai (India) Ltd., Calcutta	30.6.88	185.00	74
51.	Kirloskar Cummins Ltd., Pune	30.9.88	1320.00	50
52.	Kerala Balers Ltd., Allepey	30.6.88	2.45	49
53.	Lucas T.V.S Ltd., Madras	30.9.87	510.00	51
54.	L.N. Van Moppes Diamond Tools India Ltd., Coonoor	30.9.87	9.92	49
55.	Laxman Ieola Ltd., Bangalore	30.6.88	37.50	50
56.	Motor Industries Co. Ltd., Bangalore	31.12.88	1940.63	51
57.	Mahindra Sintered Products Ltd., Pune	30.6.88	55.29	49
58.	Mather & Platt (I) Ltd., Bombay	30.6.88	384.00	60

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Indian Company</i>	<i>As on</i>	<i>Foreign capital (Lakhs of rupees)</i>		<i>% of foreign capital to total capital</i>
1	2	3	4	5	5
59.	Malcha Properties Ltd., Calcutta	1.7.74	0.50		50
59.	Moran Tea Co. (I) Ltd., Calcutta	30.9.88	51.80		74
61.	Norindia Ltd., Bombay	30.6.75	1.50		50
62.	Nowrosjee Wadia & Sons Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	31.3.89	47.88		95.76
63.	NGEF-ASG Engineering Co. Ltd., Bangalore	31.3.89	68.00		50
64.	O.E.N. India Ltd., Cochin	30.9.87	32.76		45
65.	Otis Elevator Co. (I) Ltd., Bombay	31.3.89	282.24		56
66.	Porriss & Spencer (Asia) Ltd., New Delhi	31.3.89	116.09		59.20
67.	Pashtany Tejarathy Co. India Pvt. Ltd.,	1.3.84	1.50		100
ee	Plasser India Pvt Ltd., New Delhi	30.6.88	7.40		74

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian Company	As on	Foreign capital (Lakhs of rupees)	% of foreign capital to total capital
1	2	3	4	5
69.	Stone India Ltd., Calcutta (formerly Stone Platt Electrical India Ltd.)	30.6.88	89.28	60
70.	Roche Products Ltd., Bombay	31.12.88	356.00	74
71.	Spirax Marshall Ltd., Pune	31.3.89	9.52	51
72	Saurashtra Cement & Chemical Industries Ltd., Ranawar	30.6.88	351.75	50.25
73.	Sandvik Asia Ltd., Pune	31.12.88	316.80	54.86
74.	Singlo (India) Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta	30.6.88	44.006	73.33
75.	Stewart Holl (India) Ltd., Calcutta	31.3.89	177.60	74.00
76.	Scharder Scovill Duncun Ltd., Bombay	30.6.88	46.20	50
77.	Siemens India Ltd., Bombay	30.9.88	1059.16	51

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian Company	As on	Foreign capital (Lakhs of rupees)	% of foreign capital to total capital
1	2	3	4	5
78.	Sansar Machines Ltd., New Delhi	30.6.88	15.35	49.50
79.	Sandoz (India) Ltd., Bombay	31.12.88	270.00	50.94
80.	Triveni Tissues Ltd., Calcutta	30.9.87	405.26	51
81.	Tractor Engineers Ltd., Bombay	31.3.89	42.60	50
82.	Tea Estate India Ltd., Calcutta	30.6.88	651.28	74
83.	Toypco Engineering India Ltd., New Delhi	30.6.88	26.60	50
84.	Union Carbide India Ltd., Calcutta	31.3.89	1658.98	50.92
85.	Udhe India Ltd., Bombay	31.3.89	33.30	74
86.	Widia India Ltd., Bangalore	31.12.88	186.81	30.89
87	Warren Tea Ltd., Calcutta	31.3.89	286.51	73.47

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Indian Company</i>	<i>As on</i>	<i>Foreign capital (Lakhs of rupees)</i>	<i>% of foreign capital to total capital</i>
1	2	3	4	5
88.	Wyeth Laboratories Ltd., Bombay	31.3189	66.60	74
	Partnership Concern			
1.	Metallics India Ltd., Calcutta	30.9.87	0.74	74
	Branches			
	1. Oxford University Press			
	2. Samnugger Jute Factory Co. Ltd., Calcutta			
	3. Travel World Inc.			
	4. Titaghur Jute Factory Co. Calcutta			
	5. Victoria Jute Co. Ltd., Calcutta			

Branches do not have any capital base as such in India; hence no information is furnished against these companies.

* Indicates companies to whom directives have been issued under section 29 (2) (a) of FERA, 1973 for dilution of non-resident interest to 40%.

Note: This list gives the position as on 30th April, 1990

This does not include the following categories of Companies:—

- (i) Where companies have ceased their activities and are in the process of winding up.
- (ii) Where permission under Section 29 (2) (a) of FERA, 1973 have been granted on non-repatriation of capital and income basis.
- (iii) Where non-resident interest to excess of 40% is held by persons of Indian Origin.
- (iv) Companies established in the FREE TRADE ZONE.

Candidates Qualifying in IAS Examination in Kerala

4748. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of candidates from Kerala who appeared in the Civil Service Examinations during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the number out of them selected in IAS during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The UPSC do not maintain State-wise statistics with regard to the number of candidates appeared in the Civil Services Examinations. However, the number of candidates from centres in Kerala who appeared in the examinations held in 1986, 1987 and 1988 is 2462, 1981 and 1885 respectively.

(b) The information is given below:—

<i>Year of Exam</i>	<i>Number of candidates from Kerala appoint to IAS</i>
1986	2
1987	2
1988	Nil

[*Translation*]

Fertilizer Plant in Karnataka

4749. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to

set up a fertilizer plant in karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Drinking Water Supply in Desert Areas of Rajasthan

4750. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some schemes had been formulated for water supply from the various rivers of the country to the desert area of Rajasthan which is facing great difficulties in the matter of drinking water;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard and the time by which these schemes are actually to be completed or are likely to be completed; and

(c) the details in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government of Rajasthan and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Agricultural Development in Kerala

4751. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to Kerala for agricultural development during 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) the actual amount utilised by the Government of Kerala;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala has sought additional funds during the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The outlay approved and expenditure incurred under Agriculture and Allied Activities Sector in the State's Annual Plans 1989-90 and 1990-91 are as under:

	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
	1989-90	1990-91
Approved outlay	6910	8597
Actual expenditure/Revised outlay	7607	7914

(c) and (d). For 1991-92, the Planning Commission have approved a relative higher outlay of Rs. 13731 lakhs for Agricultural and Allied Activities Sector in the State plan. No request for allocation of additional funds has been received from the State Government during the current financial year by the Planning Commission.

[*Translation*]

Growth Rate of Bihar

4752. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate of Bihar is very low as compared to other States:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the overall growth rate of various States during the last three financial years; and

(d) the steps contemplated to increase the growth rate of Bihar;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The growth rate of Bihar has been lower than those of a number of other States.

(b) Growth rates differ among States for a variety of reasons, some among them being the historically uneven development of the infrastructure, industry and entrepreneurship, and the year to year variations in rainfall and the consequent drought and floods.

(c) The State-wise growth rate of net state domestic product during 1987-88 to 1989-90 is given in the attached statement.

(d) Bihar State has been implementing development Plans for increasing the growth rate. These Plans include investments/outlays for the development of infrastructure, industry, agriculture, irrigation, rural development, education, health, etc. and also implementation of direct employment generation programmes to increase the income of poor people.

STATEMENT

Percentage change in Net State Domestic Product over the previous year at constant prices.

S. No.	State/U.T.	1987-88	1988-89 (P)	1989-90 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.19	9.9	4.11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.25	6.71	.33
3.	Assam	5.5	2.02	11.3
4.	Bihar	- 6.11	8.71	- 3.78
5.	Goa	6.45	4.72	4.74
6.	Gujarat	- 8.59	37.94	1.45
7.	Haryana	- 2.07	24.22	3.06
8.	Himachal Pradesh	- 0.89	7.45	11.00*
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—
10.	Karnataka	5.14	10.58	3.59

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i> <i>(P)</i>	<i>1989-90</i> <i>(Q)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kerala	2.58	7.94	5.51
12.	Madhya Pradesh *	14.95	8.69	0.1
13.	Maharashtra	8.16	9.22	9.99
14.	Manipur	6.51	5.76	- 0.33
15.	Meghalaya	9.05	4.97	3.09
16.	Nagaland	10.77	11.45	—
17.	Orissa	- 1.44	14.95	6.03
18.	Punjab	4.93	5.63	9.26
19.	Rajasthan	- 6.88	45.77	- 2.9
20.	Sikkim	29.63	—	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	5.34	5.23	- 0.01

S. No.	State/U.T.	1987-88	1988-89 (P)	1988-90 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5
22.	Tripura	8.35	6.41	7.3
23.	Uttar Pradesh	3.11	9.09	3.25
24.	West Bengal	3.08	4.39	4.82
25.	Delhi	—	—	—
26.	Pondicherry	4.74	0.7	2.04
	All India (Net National Product)	3.99	11.24	5.17

Q : Quick Estimates P: Provisional

— : Not available (The figures have not been supplied by the concerned State Governments).

* : Based on old (1970-71) series.

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments.

Note 1: Owing to differences in source material used the figures for different States/UTs. are not strictly comparable.

Note 2: The state of Mizoram prepared these estimates at current prices only.

Note 3: The UTs. of Andaman & Nicobar Island, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep do not prepare these estimates.

Note 4: All India estimates of Net National Product are compiled independently by Central Statistical Organisation and cannot be derived as total of individual State/UT estimates.

[*English*]

Gas based Fertilizer Units

4753. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of gas based fertilizer units in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): The details of the gas-based fertilizer units in the country, State-wise, are given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT*Details of Gas Based Fertilizer Plants*

S. No.	Name of the Company	Location/State	Annual production capacity in terms of Nitrogen 000'MTs
1	2	3	4
A. UNITS UNDER PRODUCTION			
1.	National Fertilizers Ltd.,	Vijaipur (Madhya Pradesh)	334.00
2.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd.	Trombay-I (Maharashtra)	90.00
3.	—do—	Trombay-V (Maharashtra)	152.00
4.	—do—	Thal (Maharashtra)	683.00
5.	Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation Ltd.	Namrup-I (Assam)	45.00
6.	—do—	Namrup-II (Assam)	152.00

S. No.	Name of the Company	Location/State	Annual production capacity in terms of Nitrogen 000MTs	
1	2	3	4	4
7.	Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation Ltd.	Namrup-III (Assam)	177.00	
8.	Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd.	Kalol (Gujarat)	182.00	
9.	Krishak Bharati Coop. Ltd.	Hazira (Gujarat)	668.00	
10.	Gujarat State Fertilizers Co.	Baroda (Gujarat)	130.00	
11.	Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd.	Aonla (Uttar Pradesh)	334.00	
12.	Indo Gulf Fertilizers & Chemicals Corporation	Jagdishpur (Uttar Pradesh)	334.00	
B.	PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION			
1.	Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	Gadepan (Rajasthan)	342.00	

S. No.	Name of the Company	Location/State	Annual production capacity in terms of Nitrogen 000 MTs
1	2	3	4
2.	Tata Chemicals Ltd.	Babrala (Uttar Pradesh)	342.00
3.	Bindal Agro. Chem. Ltd.	Shahjahanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	334.00

Growth Centra in Kerala

4754. SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representations from the State of Kerala to start an industrial growth centre in Alappuzha district;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Under the new growth centre scheme announced in June, 1988, Kerala has been allocated two growth centres. On the basis of the proposals received from the Government of Kerala, Alappuzha district and Cannanore district have been selected for sanctioning two growth centres for the State.

Production of Antibiotics and Vitamins

4755. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the production targets and achievements of the Central Public Sector Enterprises in respect of antibiotics and Vitamins during the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) whether the installed capacity of these units has been fully utilised during the aforesaid years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The details of installed capacity, production and capacity utilisation for the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are given in the attached statements I and II.

(b) and (c). The production of bulk drug was regulated keeping in view the market demand, availability of working capital, infrastructural problems like availability of power etc.

STATEMENT-I

Production and Utilisation of Installed Capacities of Bulk Antibiotics for the Last 3 years in Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited

Sl. No.	Name of the product	Unit	1988-89			1989-90			1990-91		
			Installed Capacity	Target	Actual	Installed Capacity	Target	Actual	Installed Capacity	Target	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. Antibiotics											
1.	Potassium Penicillin (GR)	MMU	230.00	400.00	284.40	230.00	500.00	353.06	230.00	500.00	290.86
2.	Procain Penicillin	MMU	52.00		35.89	52.00		23.10	52.00		1.17
3.	Sodium Penicillin	MMU	53.00		23.47	53.00		19.01	53.00		9.04
4.	Oxytetracycline	MT	74.50	36.00	55.79	74.50	71.00	85.73	74.50	100.00	96.13
5.	Tetracycline	MT	200.00	140.00	81.87	200.00	140.00	129.75	200.00	110.00	108.54
6.	Amoxycillin	MT			0.44			0.55			
7.	Ampicillin Trihydrate	MT	96.00	24.00	8.71	35.00	44.10	18.90	35.00	30.00	6.75
8.	6 APA (Saleable)	MT			1.72			2.30			0.36

Sl. No.	Name of the product	Unit	1988-89			1989-90			1990-91		
			Installed Capacity	Target	Actual	Installed Capacity	Target	Actual	Installed Capacity	Target	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Cephalexin	MT		0.06				0.18			
10.	Streptomycin Sulphate T/BASE		85.00	50.00	46.53	85.00	33.00	5.19	85.00	24.00	20.62
11.	Erythromycin	MT	36.00	0.00		36.00	0.00		36.00	0.00	
12.	Doxycycline/Ampicillin Trihydrate (at Hyderabad)	MT	8.50	0.00		8.50	0.00		8.50	0.00	
B. Vitamins											
1.	Folic Acid	MT	10.00	10.00	9.25	10.00	11.00	8.92	10.00	10.00	1.94
2.	Vit B2	MT	30.00	30.00	25.74	30.00	30.00	25.48	30.00	30.00	24.57
3.	Vit B1	MT	120.00	84.00	75.28	120.00	98.00	76.48	120.00	96.00	70.78
4.	Vit B6	MT	30.00	27.00	15.19	30.00	20.00	8.49	30.00	26.00	11.95
5.	Niacinamide	MT	300.00	156.00	88.40	300.00	180.00	67.20	600.00	120.00	61.85

STATEMENT-II

Production and Utilisation of Installed Capacities of Bulk Antibiotics for the last 3 years, in Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.

Sl. No.	Product	Unit	1988-89			1989-90			1990-91		
			Installed Capacity	Target Capacity	Actual Capacity	Installed Capacity	Target Capacity	Actual Capacity	Installed Capacity	Target Capacity	Actual Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Penicillin 1st Crystals	MMU	300	300	323.68	360	360	385.39	600	540	546.45
2.	Bulk Penicillin	MMU	84	79	76.25	84	49	80.60	84	84	67.42
3.	Streptomycin Sulphate	Tonnes	170	115	108.36	80*	75	57.2	85*	80	65.74
4.	Gentamicin	Kg.	1000	500	949.35	1000	1000	1472.17	2500	3000	1635.39
5.	6-APA/Ampicillin	Tonnes	35	30	28.01	35	35	24.07	35	40	5.99

* Part of the Plant facilities were used for Penicillin and Gentamicin.

Central Investment in Andhra Pradesh

4756. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central investment in Andhra Pradesh has declined in 1990-91 as compared to 1988-89;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) the Central investment in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years; and

(d) the remedial steps contemplated to increase the Central investment in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d). Data on Central Investment as such State-wise are not available. However, estimates of State-wise expenditure of the Central Plan for the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan, viz., 1985-86 (Actuals), 1986-87 (RE) and 1987-88 (BE) have been worked out in consultation with the Ministries. A statement incorporating these estimates for Andhra Pradesh is attached. However, it may be stated that Central Plan Investment is made for the country as a whole keeping national priorities in view. These programmes/projects in most cases transcend the limits of the State boundaries. The fruits of these programmes/projects are also spread all over the country.

STATEMENT*Statewise break-up of Central Plan expenditure**Seventh Five Year Plan: 1985-86 to 1987-88 (Rs. Crores)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Actual Expenditure 1985-86	Revised Estimates		Budget Estimates		Total for the three years
			1986-87	1987-88	1987-88	1987-88	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2105.90 (13.07)	2156.22 (11.23)	2321.37 (11.44)	2321.37 (11.44)	6583.49 (11.84)	
2.	Total Allocable	16104.90	19198.41	20298.11	20298.11	55601.42	
3.	Unallocable Amount	3003.58	4467.82	4977.43	4977.43	12448.83	
	Grand Total	19108.48	23666.23	25275.54	25275.54	68050.25	

Figures in brackets indicate percentage shares to the total allocable amount.

Note:

As Central Plan investment is not planned or accounted State-wise, some assumptions have been made in attempting such a break-up. While they seem to be the best possible assumptions to base such an exercise as this, their validity is certainly of a limited nature. Some examples are given below:

1. In the case of Railways, where rolling stock is the significant portion of any year's outlay, the distribution is estimated on the basis of route/ K.M of the track passing through a particular State.
2. In the case of Aviation, likewise, where the aircrafts cause the bulk of outlays, the distribution is made on the estimation of number of landings in the territory of the particular State.
3. Break-up of expenditure in Postal Services is estimated Circle-wise.

As Central Investment in projects is mostly in areas where the necessary economic factors are in optimum availability, the objective of regional balance can only have limited relevance in such cases.

Criteria for Selection of Growth Centre

4757. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria formulated for the selection of Industrial Growth Centre;

(b) the facilities proposed to be made available to the entrepreneurs;

(c) whether any priority is given to SC/ST; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The criteria followed for selection of Growth Centres under the new scheme, are locations away from cities, proximity to District/Sub-Divisional headquarters and access to basic infrastructural facilities like National/State highways, railroads, Power, Water supply, telecommunication, health and educational institutions. These Growth Centres would be provided with adequate infrastructural facilities like power, water, telecommunications and banking.

(c) and (d). The Growth Centres are open to all entrepreneurs including those of SC/ST.

[*Translation*]

**Setting up of a Sugar Mill in Pupri
(Bihar)**

4758. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the MINISTER OF FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a sugar mill in co-operative sector in

Pupri, a backward area, in district Sitamarhi in Bihar;

(b) whether a survey in this regard was conducted or proposed to be conducted; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (c). Proposals for setting up of new sugar factories in any specific area/location have to come from entrepreneurs. The Central Government does not initiate any proposals in this regard.

Ministry of Food has received an application through the Department of Industrial Development for grant of a Letter of Intent to M/s. Indo-Euro Industries Ltd., for establishment of a new sugar factory at Teh./ Block Tariani, Distt. Sitamarhi, Bihar.

The licensing policy guidelines are presently being reviewed by the Government. All the pending applications, including the above application of Bihar, would be considered after the aforesaid review.

[*English*]

Stagnation in FCI

4759. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the MINISTER OF FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is massive stagnation in regard to promotion prospects of employees in Categories, II, III and IV of the Food Corporation of India; if so, whether the stagnation is at its most serious form in the South Zone;

(b) the steps contemplated to ease this stagnation; and

(c) the steps being taken to remove anomalies of the 1973 pay revision in the context of awards given by the High Courts of several States and the Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Food Corporation of India has reported that the percentage of employees having put in service of 10 years or more in a particular grade in different Zones is as under:—

STATEMENT

Percentage of employees having put in service of 10 years or more in a particular grade

Zone	Category II	Category III	Category IV
1	2	3	4
North Zone		35.5%	12.9%
South Zone		47.2%	12.8%
East Zone	47.6% on all India level	5.8%	Below 13%
West Zone		1.8%	
NEF Zone		1.9%	1%

Promotion from one grade to another depends on the eligibility conditions, sanctioned strength and the number of vacancies, which vary from cadre to cadre.

(b) Some employees are given additional increment on completion of 8 years service in a grade. Further, employees are entitled to stagnation increments on completion of every two years of service at the maximum of scale of pay.

(c) The matter is still sub-judice

[*Translation*]

Complaints from Central Government Employees in Rajasthan

4760. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions from the Central Government employees in Rajasthan during last three years;

(b) the number of complaints disposed of; and

(c) the steps taken for disposal of the remaining complaints expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). There is now system of tabulation in territorial terms of Central Government employees' grievances. Government employees' grievances arise from a whole range of issues such as promotion, increment of pay, placement, disciplinary proceedings, work environment and so on. These are attended to by designated authorities in various ministries, departments and organisations concerned.

[*English*]

Expansion of Agro-based Industries

4761. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great scope for the expansion of the Agro-based industries in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken thereon;

(c) whether bank loan is not available adequately in time for the Agro-based units; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to make available loans to the persons who have set up the Agro-based units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (B). Yes, Sir. There is scope for the expansion of agro-based industries in the country. The Government is giving a number of facilities like infrastructural support, concessional finance, excise relief, exclusive reservation of items for development of small scale industries including agro-based industries.

(c) and (d). RBI from time to time issue guidelines to banks for smooth flow of working capital for SSI units. All SSI Units including Agro-based Units in Small Scale Sector are free to avail of the facilities as per the guidelines issued by the RBI.

Rajasthan Atomic Power Station

4762. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the reports of deformities in children and dwindling of livestock in the area around the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station;

(b) whether the Government are also aware of the reports of an increase in occurrence of death due to cancer in the area around Rajasthan Atomic Power Station;

(c) whether any checks have been made in this regard; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The Government are aware of reports in a section of the press regarding alleged deformities in children and dwindling of livestock and increased occurrence of cancer in the area around Rajasthan Atomic Power Station.

(c) In the light of alarming reports in the press and British television coverage on the health conditions in some villages around Rajasthan Atomic Power Station, the Rajasthan Government appointed an expert team of Medical Officers to investigate and report the factual information. Officials from the Department of Atomic Energy accompanied the expert team during the site studies

(d) The survey clearly revealed that the health deficiencies observed were not attributable to radiation and there is no incidence of radiation induced diseases in the adjoining villages.

Sanction of Grants by KVIC

4763. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission during

the year 1990-91, industry-wise, and State-wise and particularly for areas within the jurisdiction of KVIC Regional Office, Meerut,

(b) whether relaxation of any normal procedure or any normal condition was granted while sanctioning or releasing amounts to the beneficiaries covered under (a) above; and

(c) if so, the relaxation granted at each stage and the authority which granted such relaxation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The amount of grant and loan disbursed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for implementation of Khadi and Village Industries Programme in the country during 1990-91, industry-wise is given in the attached statement. The State-wise disbursement is under compilation. The KVIC for implementation of its Khadi and Village Industries Programme in areas within the Jurisdiction of Regional office, Meerut had originally sanctioned an amount of Rs. 8.39 crores for Village industries and Rs. 5.62 crores for Khadi for 1990-91 to the directly aided institutions. However, actual number of units sanctioned and set up were 238 under Village Industries for which an amount of Rs. 3.03 crores was released. As regards Khadi, only Rs. 0.94 crores were released as loan. An amount of Rs. 6.57 crores as grant was released mainly to meet the Khadi sales rebate of Rs. 5.64 crores and interest subsidy on Bank finance of Rupees 0.93 crores.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Industry/Scheme	Disbursement (Rs. in lakhs)				
		Grant	Loan	Total		
1	2	3	4	5		
I.	Khadi	5952.84	2387.96	8340.80		
II.	Village Industries.					
1.	Mineral based Industry					
(a)	Cottage Pottery	48.34	715.68	764.02		
(b)	Lime Manufacturing	6.68	278.33	285.01		
2.	Forest based Industry					
(a)	Cottage Match	22.57	201.52	224.09		
(b)	Handmade Paper	16.15	192.62	208.77		
(c)	Shellac	-	26.66	26.66		
(d)	Bamboo & Cane	21.08	283.73	304.81		

Sl. No.	Industry/Scheme	Disbursement (Rs. in lakhs)				
		Grant	Loan	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
(e)	Katha	0.05	28.56	28.61		
(f)	Gum and Resins		6.79	6.79		
3.	Agro-based & Food Industry					
(a)	Beekeeping	28.26	79.80	108.06		
(b)	Ghani Oil	21.97	492.23	514.20		
(c)	Canegur & Khandsari	25.00	341.52	366.52		
(d)	Palmgur	71.61	373.72	445.33		
(e)	Processing of Cereals and Pulses	34.67	483.57	518.24		
(f)	Collection of forest medicinal plants	0.43	97.45	97.88		
(g)	Fruit processing and preservation	10.27	485.53	495.80		

Sl. No.	Industry/Scheme	Disbursement (Rs. in lakhs)			Total
		Grant	Loan		
1	2	3	4	5	5
	(h) Fibre	45.48	253.84		299.32
4.	Polymer & Chemical-based Industry				
	(a) Cottage soap	26.89	290.81		317.70
	(b) Cottage leather	23.02	839.45		862.47
	(c) Manufacture of rubber goods	-	55.14		55.14
	(d) Polymer & Chemicals	0.28	54.61		54.89
5.	Engineering & Non-conventional Energy				
	(a) Gobar Gas	1064.68			1064.68
	(b) Carpentry & Black smithy	61.46	1381.96		1443.42
	(c) Household Aluminium utensils	2.77	154.00		156.77

Sl. No.	Industry/Scheme	Disbursement (Rs. in lakhs)				
		Grant	Loan	Total		
1	2	3	4	5		
	(d) Electronics	9.80	151.95	161.75		
	(e) Brass, Copper, Bell Metal etc.	1.00	38.89	39.89		
6.	Textile Industry (Excluding Khadi)					
	(a) Ployastra	251.24	524.06	775.30		
	(b) Other textiles	26.10	287.79	313.89		
7.	Service Industry	22.41	287.56	309.97		
	Total II	1842.21	8407.77	10249.98		
III	Other Schemes (Training, Marketing, Publication, Science & Technology etc.)	236.04	362.50	598.54		
	Total I + II + III	8031.09	11158.23	19189.32		

Engagement of foreign Technicians by PFPL

4764. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have acceded to the request from Pepsi Foods Private Limited (PFPL) for the engagement of foreign technicians and for payment of the remittance fee to the foreign machinery suppliers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIGIRIDHAR GOMANGO):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government did not accede to the request of the company for the reason that the company in its Capital Goods application indicated that the import of capital goods does not involve any payment of erection charges in foreign currency.

[*Translation*]

Independent Statutory Status to CBI

4765. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to grant independent statutory status to central Bureau of Investigation by enacting a legislation in this regard; and

(b) if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). No decision has been taken by Government to grant independent statutory status to Central Bureau of Investigation by enacting a legislation.

Akashwani Correspondent for Benipatti

4766. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is not even a single correspondent of Akashwani at the zonal headquarter of Benipatti of Madhubani district situated at India-Nepal border; and

(b) if so, the time by which an Akashwani correspondent will be appointed at benipatti keeping in view the importance of the border?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). All India Radio has regular correspondents at the State and Union Territory Capitals, as well as at some very important news centres. All India Radio also has Part-time Correspondents at a large number of district headquarter towns. There is no regular part-time correspondent at Benipatti. However, Benipatti is now being covered by the All India Radio's part-time correspondent at Madhubani.

[*English*]

Committee for Khadi Gramodyog Industry

4767. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high power committee

was appointed to go into the problems and complaints of workers engaged in Khadi Gramodyog Industry;

(b) if so, whether the said Committee has since submitted their recommendations;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the actions initiated by the Government thereon; and

(d) if answer to (b) is in the negative, the reasons thereof and by what time the recommendations are likely to be submitted by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of the answer at (b) this does not arise.

(d) Since the terms of reference of the Committee are exhaustive and covers large number of institutions engaged in the production of Khadi, the Committee needs some more time to submit its report. The Committee has been asked to expedite submission of their recommendations.

Fertilizer Plant in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu

4768. SHRI B. RAJA RAVI VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government

propose to set up a fertilizer plant in Thanjavur district, Tamil Nadu in the co-operative sector using natural gas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Boiled Rice to Kerala

4769. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice, pamolein, kerosene and sugar allotted to Kerala for the Public Distribution System for the last three years;

(b) whether the Government have received any request from the Government of Kerala for the allotment of boiled rice for the distribution; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The quantities of rice, sugar, imported edible oil and kerosene allotted to Government of Kerala for the Public Distribution System for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991 are as under:—

STATEMENT*(in thousand tonnes)***Allocation of Commodities**

	1989	1990	1991 (upto August)
1	2	3	4
Rice	1270.0	1575.0	1160.0
Levy sugar	147.1	147.1	95.6
Imported edible oil	31.8	41.5	3.5
Kerosene	246.6	263.4	173.0

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Ministry of Food has asked Food Corporation of India (FCI) to supply par-boiled rice to Kerala Government to the extent possible.

Gujarat Projects Pending for Clearance

4770. SHRI S.N. VEKARIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the projects of Gujarat which are lying pending with the Planning Commission for its approval; and

(b) the time by which these projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Following projects of Gujarat are lying pending with the Planning Commission for investment approval.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>
1.	Modernisation of Dantiwada Reservoir
2.	Modernisation of Bhadar Irrigation Project
3.	Modernisation of Shetrunji Irrigation Project
4.	Modernisation of Fatehwadi Canal System
5.	Modernisation of Kharicut Canal System

(b) The decision for the investment clearance for the above projects depends upon the overall resource availability for the state of Gujarat and sectoral priorities at-

tached for various sectors by the State Government in the Eighth Plan which is yet to be formulated and finalised.

[*Translation*]

Drinking Water Schemes of Orissa

4771. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have sent drinking water schemes to Union Government for according its approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total expenditure likely to be incurred on each such scheme; and

(c) the action taken for according approval to the said schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIUTTAMBAHAIH. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government of Orissa has sent revised estimates involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 4.24 crores for various schemes in Mini Mission Project Areas of Phulbani, 5 blocks of Ganjam, Korapur and Mayurbhanj districts.

(c) The Schemes are under technical scrutiny.

Advisory Committee for Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution

4722. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to constitute an Advisory committee in the Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribu-

tion on the lines of Delhi Telephones Advisory Committee;

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

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). An Advisory Council on Public Distribution System (PDS) has been already constituted for reviewing the functioning of the PDS, the management of supplies of essential commodities and other related matters. This is a High Powered Body consisting, among others, of Ministers of Food and Civil Supplies of State Governments etc.

Decontrol of Indigenous Newsprint

4773. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether representatives of newspapers have demanded the decontrol of indigenous newsprint and withdrawal of sales tax thereupon;

(b) if so, whether the Government have considered their demands; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Newsprint is an essential commodity and regulated under Newsprint Control Order, 1962. The gap between domestic supply and demand is met through import. Government's response to issues such as decontrol is always conditioned by its over-

riding concern for the healthy growth of the Press in the country.

Sales tax is a State subject under the constitution. The Central Government do not have powers to issue directive to the State Governments for withdrawal of sales tax on any commodity.

[English]

Food Processing Units in Chittoor District

4774. SHRI MAHASAMUDRAM GYANENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to set up food processing units in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO):

(a) to (c). Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not directly set up food processing industries in any state. However various Plant Schemes have been formulated by this Ministry to provide financial assistance to the state Governments, State Government Undertakings, their cooperative Societies, and Public Sector Undertakings to set up food processing industries in different states. Under these Schemes a proposal was received from the District Industries Centre, Department of Industries, Chittoor, for seeking assistance for setting up a Quality control Lab at Chittoor, in March, 1991. They have been requested to submit their proposal through the Andhra Pradesh State Government in accordance with guidelines of this Ministry. So far nothing has been heard from

the State Government. Another proposal was received from the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. for an integrated fruit and vegetable processing project which, inter alia, envisaged setting up of one fruit and vegetable processing unit at Madanappally in Chittoor District. Certain clarifications and documents have been asked for by this Ministry from this Corporation, reply is still awaited.

Announcement of Result of Grade 'C' Stenographers

4775. SHRIAJIT ANANTRAOPAWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether written test for Grade 'C' Stenographers Examination, 1989 was held by Staff Selection Commission on July, 22, 1990 and subsequently stenography speed test conducted in April, 1991;

(b) whether the result of the said examination has not been declared so far;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor for this inordinate delay;

(d) whether due to delay in announcement of the result the career of thousands of candidates have been affected; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to announce the result at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes Sir. The Written Test was conducted on 22nd July, 1990 and the Stenography Test during April and May, 1991.

(b) The final result has been declared on 26th August, 1991.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Procedure for Selection for Candidates

4776. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3078 on August, 14, 1991 and state:

(a) the salient features of the procedure adopted by the Union Public Service Commission in selecting candidates on the basis of their performance in the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examinations; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken by the Commission to ensure parity between the standards of the question papers of the different optional subjects and also to ensure that candidates of any particular subject (s), in particular, are not disadvantaged relative to others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Information is given in the attached statement.

(b) Adequate steps are taken by the Union Public Service Commission to ensure parity between the standards of question papers of different optional subject and also to ensure that candidates choosing any particular subject are neither put to disadvantage nor do they derive any undue advantage relative to others.

STATEMENT

The Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination consists of the following two papers—

Paper I General Studies carrying a maximum of 150 marks.

Paper II AN optional subject to be selected by the candidates out of the 22

optional subjects prescribed. This paper carries a maximum of 300 marks.

Both the question papers are of objective type multiple choice questions. The results of the examination are finalised on the basis of the aggregate marks obtained by the candidates in the two papers.

2. The Preliminary Examination is meant to serve as a screening test only; the marks obtained by the candidates declared successful for admission to the Main Examination, are not taken into account for determining their final order of merit. The number of candidates declared successful for admission to the Main Examination is generally equal to 12 to 13 times of the approximate number of vacancies available for recruitment in each year.

Delicensing of Motor Industry

4777. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the car manufacturers have scuttled moved to delicensing the motor industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Modernising of Old Industries

4778. SHRIMATI RITA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to modernise the old important industries of Bihar like Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons, therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The modernisation of old industries is a continuing process and is dependent on the availability of funds etc. The modernisation of Heavy Engineering Corporation is being done with addition of vital balancing equipments for manufacturing of value added products. Government had provided Rs. 61 crores in the 7th Plan for modernisation of Heavy Engineering Corporation. Further, in 1990-91 an amount of Rs. 18 crores was provided. In 1991-92, a provision for Rs. 10 crores has been made in the budget.

There is a proposal for installation of a captive power plant at Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. at a cost of Rs. 142.64 crores. Also there is a proposal to revamp the Barauni Unit of Hindustan the life of the plant for the next few years and increase its capacity utilisation. In the case of Bokaro Steel Plant a modernisation-cum-expansion scheme to switch entirely to the continuous casting process, modernising the hot strip mill and further expansion of the capacity is on the anvil.

(c) Does not arise.

Renewal of Licences

4779. SHRI KALKA DASS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether issue of licences for the factories in Anand Parbat (Karol Bagh, Delhi) has been suspended;

(b) the licences of old factories are not being renewed by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi; and

(c) if so, the names of factories which have been issued notices for closure and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J./
KURIEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to Delhi Administration, licenses of 91 units have not been renewed because these units failed to confirm whether they had taken steps to maintain minimum pollution control standards as prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board.

(c) List of 91 units is as per statement. As these units are located in the neighbourhood of dense and congested localities they have been directed to adopt measures so that pollution is under control.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Address of the Unit
1	2
1.	M/s Shiv Manufacturing Co. Plot No. 6, Gali 7, Anand Parbat, New Delhi.
2.	M/s Luxmi Electroplating, M-16, Gali No. 6, Anand Parbat, New Delhi.
3.	M/s. Malik Engg. Co., 17/6, New Rohtak Road, New Delhi.
4.	M/s. Jay Emm Industries, A-2, Anand Parbat, New Delhi.
5.	M/s. Prem Singh & Sons, A-18-A, Gali No. 4, Anand Parbat, New Delhi.
6.	M/s. Radha Electroplating, 50/12, Gali no. 1, Anand Parbat, New Delhi.
7.	M/s. Bal Kishan Foundary, 52/91/HA, New Rohtak Road, New Delhi.
8.	M/s Universal Enterprises, 29/1, Gali No. 4, Anand Parbat, New Delhi.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Address of the Unit</i>
---------------	----------------------------

1

2

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 9. | M/s. Kartar Chand & Sons, 4/8 A, New Rohtak Rd., New Delhi. |
| 10. | M/s. Satpal & sons, 4/8 A, Harijan Basti, N. Rohtak Road, New Delhi. |
| 11. | M/s. Vishkarma Welding Works, A-32, Anand Parbat, New Delhi. |
| 12. | M/s. Ajay Industries, N-34, Gali No. 10, Anand Parbat, N. Delhi. |
| 13. | M/s Jain Colour Corporation, 29/RE, Gali No. 4, Anand Parbat, N. Delhi. |
| 14. | M/s. Sanjay Chemical Industries, 2/A Gali No. 9, Anand Parbat, New Delhi. |
| 15. | M/s. Neeraj Casting Industries, 8/86 B Gali No. 8, Anand Parbat, N. Delhi. |
| 16. | M/s. Prince Foundary & Engg. Works, Plot No. 53, Gali No. 3, Anand Parbat, N. Delhi. |
| 17. | M/s. Shree Ganesh Foundary Works, P-2, Gali No. 10, Anand Parbat, N/Delhi. |

S. No.	Address of the Unit
1	2
18.	M/s. Sunrise Electroplating, 6-B, Gali No. 2, Anand Parbat, New Delhi.
19.	M/s. Punjab Electroplating, P.No. 15, Gali No. 27, N. Rohtak Road, N. Delhi.
20.	M/s. R.K. Electroplating, 52-A, Gali No. 16, Anand Parbat, New Delhi.
21.	M/s. Maharaja Chemical No. 8, L.C.C. Anand Parbat, New Delhi.
22.	M/s. Modern Foundary Engg. Works, 43/30 New rohtak Road, New Delhi.
23.	M/s. Q.K. Foundary Works 2 B/RA P.No. 30, Anand Parbat.
24.	M/s. Gemni Industries, M-30, Gali No. 8, Anand Parbat,
25.	M/s. Giani Auto Electric Works 931/1 Hari Singh Nalwa Road, Karol Bagh.
26.	M/s. Bharat Tyre Service, 11936-A, Gali No. 2, Sat Nagar.

Address of the Unit

S. No.

1

2

27. **M/s. Lucky Casting, 4/39 Gali No. 4, Anand Parbat, New Delhi.**
28. **M/s. New Adarsh Foundary Works P. No. 49, Gali No. 30, Anand Parbat.**
29. **M/s. Sanita Metal Cast (India) B.11, Gali No. 7, Anand Parbat.**
30. **M/s. Chatwal Electroplating, A-23, Gali No. 4, Anand Parbat.**
31. **M/s. Bahwant Auto Industries, M-3, Gali No. 3, Anand Parbat.**
32. **M/s. Mohinder Electroplating Works, M-27, Gali No. 7, Anand Parbat.**
33. **M/s. Goodwill Electroplating, H-16, Gali No. 6, Anand Parbat**
34. **M/s. Haryana Electroplater, P-11, Gali No. 9, Anand Parbat.**

S. No. **Address of the Unit**

1

2

35. M/s. Guru Nanak Polishing Works, A/27-E, Gali No. 4, Anand Parbat.

36. M/s. Murari Electroplating, New Rohtak Road.

37. M/s. Metal Foundary Works, N-3 A, Gali No. 9, Anand Parbat.

38. M/s. Gupta Electroplating, N-34, Gali No. 10, Anand Parbat.

39. M/s. Grand Steel Works, 33, New Rohtak Road.

40. Shri Parveen Sakhatwal, 9/105, Anand Parbat.

41. M/s. Dhail Udyog, 37-42-29, Gali No. 6, Anand Parbat.

42. M/s. Boardway Industrial Corpn., 1/14, Anand Parbat.

S. No.	Address of the Unit
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1

2

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 43. | M/s. Guru Nanak Foundary, N-25, Gali No. 10, Anand Parbat. |
| 44. | M/s. Jagdamba Electroplating, 10/13 Gali No. 9, Anand Parbat. |
| 45. | M/s. Ramesh Metal Works, 29/16, Gali No. 6, Anand Parbat. |
| 46. | M/s R.B. Foundary Engg. Works, B-15/3 New Rohtak Road. |
| 47. | Shri Parmod Kumar, M-29, Gali No. 9, Anand Parbat. |
| 48. | M/s. Guru Nanak Engg. Works, 18/23 Gali No. 4, Anand Parbat. |
| 49. | M/s. Kwality Electroplating M-13, Gali No. 1, Anand Parbat. |
| 50. | Shri Puran Chand, 359 Gali No. 2, Than Singh Nagar, N. Delhi. |

Address of the Unit

S. No.**1****2**

- 51.** M/s. B.S. Engg. Works, 2.B, Gali No. 4 Anand Parbat.
- 52.** M/s. Vishkarma Foundary, B/15-B, New Rohtak Road, N. Delhi.
- 53.** M/s. S.K. Electroplating, P.No. 1, Gali No. 1, New Rohtak Road.
- 54.** M/s. Madan Buffing Works 18/24, Anand Parbat, N. Delhi.
- 55.** M/s. Ashok Alloy Foundary, 313 Gali No. 7, Anand Parbat.
- 56.** M/s. Amit Electroplating P. No. 3, Gali No. 7, Anand Parbat.
- 57.** M/s. K.P. Nameplate 29/0/8, Gali No. 4, Anand Parbat.
- 58.** M/s. Bitco Electroplating 29/R.O. Gali No. 4, Anand Parbat.

S. No.	Address of the Unit
1	2
59.	M/s. Kawat Enterprises, 4/68-69, Anand Parbat, New Delhi.
60.	M/s. Zentax Industries, M-17, Gali No. 6, Anand Parbat.
61.	M/s. Meta Plast India, 26, Gali No. 4, Anand Parbat.
62.	M/s. Bala Prem Nath Foundary, M 24 Gali No 10, Anand Parbat.
63.	Shri Nand Ram, M-54 Gali No. 10, Anand Parbat.
64.	M/s. Adarsh Foundary Works, 49, Gali No. 6, Anand Parbat.
65.	M/s. K.K. Foundary AA-7 E, Gali No. 4, Anand Parbat.
66.	M/s. Hindustan Industries, 18/24, Anand Parbat.

S. No. **Address of the Unit**

1

2

67. M/s. Guru Nanak Electroplaters, R-11, Gali No. 11, Anand Parbat.
68. Shri Krishan Lal, S/o Shri Rowapur, 20 Anand Parbat.
69. M/s. Jagdamba Electroplater Works, 2749 Ranjeet Nagar.
70. M/s. Royal Electroplating R-14, Gali No. 11, Anand Parbat.
71. Shri Govind Ram, 51/43, Gali No. 14, Anand Parbat.
72. M/s. A.S. Rolling Mills, 29/7 Anand Parbat.
73. M/s. Aggarwal Metal Industries, A-25/C Gali No. 4, Anand Parbat.
74. M/s. Vijay Steel Industries, 29/FE, Gali No. 4, Anand Parbat.

Address of the Unit

1

2

83. M/s. Delite Electroplaters (India), 18/24 Opp. Gali No. 4, Anand Parbat.
84. M/s. P.R. Foundary, 25/9-A, Gali No. 6, Anand Parbat.
85. M/s. Sunita Foundary Works, A-7, Gali No. 4, Anand Parbat.
86. M/s. Allied Electroplating, 18/24 New Rohtak Road, New Delhi.
87. M/s. Raiza Electroplating, 4/6, Gali No. 4, Anand Parbat.
88. M/s. Prem Metal Works, 418/C, Harijan Basti New Rohtak Road.
89. M/s. Atlas Pulley Mfg. Co., 29/4 Gali No. 6, New Rohtak Road.
90. M/s. Aradhna Engg. Works, F-4/68-69 Anand Parbat

S. No.	Address of the Unit
1	2
91.	M/s. Ram Electroplating, 31/17 Gali No. 2, Anand Parbat, New Delhi.

[English]

Houses Constructed under Indira Awas Yojana

4780. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR
KANODIA:
SHRI DATTATRAYA BAN-
DARU:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI VIERENDRA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased
to state the number of houses constructed

and allotted under the Indira Awas Yojana in each State so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): Since as per
instructions issued by the Government of
India, the houses under Indira Awas Yojana
are to be constructed and allotted is consid-
ered to be the same. As per reports only by
the beneficiaries themselves, the number of
houses constructed received so far from the
states, the number of houses constructed
under Indira Awas Yojana is given in at-
tached statement.

STATEMENT**No. of Houses constructed under IAY during 1985-86 to 1990-1991**

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Houses Constructed
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50379
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	227
3.	Assam	7124
4.	Bihar	98903
5.	Goa	552
6.	Gujarat	27310
7.	Haryana	6338
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2087
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3255
10.	Karnataka	33129

Sl. No.	State/UTs			No. of Houses Constructed
	1	2	3	
11.	Kerala			70940
12.	Madhya Pradesh			27975
13.	Maharashtra			55877
14.	Manipur			737
15.	Meghalaya			732
16.	Mizoram			1502
17.	Nagaland			1614
18.	Orissa			31074
19.	Punjab			3873
20.	Rajasthan			23096
21.	Sikkim			360

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Houses Constructed
1	2	3
22.	Tamil nadu	183707
23.	Tripura	4293
24.	Uttar Pradesh	149067
25.	West Bengal	41789
26.	A & N Islands	104
27.	Chandigarh	0
28.	D & N Haveli	371
29.	Daman & Diu	19
30.	Delhi	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0
32.	Pondicherry	521
Total:		826955

[*Translation*]**Increase in the Price of Pulses**

4781. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the MINISTER OF FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the prices per quintal of various pulses increased during last two years with dates thereof and the reasons for increasing said prices;

(b) whether the Government propose to reduce the increase in the prices of Pulses; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). The range of month-end wholesale prices per quintal of various pulses (whole) at a few selected centres of the country during July, 1991 and July, 1989 were as under:-

<i>Pulses</i>	<i>July, 1991</i>	<i>July, 1989</i>
1	2	3
Gram	593-843	650-956
Arhar	760-1650	535-1080
Urad	700-1200	565-885
Moong	687-1010	677-950
Masoor	820-890	630-780

The increase in prices of pulses is mainly due to the fact that domestic production has not kept pace with the domestic demand. Necessary measures have been taken to increase production of pulses in the country. Their availability is also being augmented by imports, pulses being an Open General Licence. The custom duty on pulses was reduced from 35% to 10% from 1.11.1989 to bring down prices of pulses.

(c) Does not arise.

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted proposals to the Union Government for supply of drinking water to the Floride affected villages in Krishna, Nalgonda and Srikakulam districts in Andhra Pradesh for clearance;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared?

[*English*]**Drinking Water Scheme in Andhra Pradesh**

4782. SHRIZ. SOBHANADREESWAR RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIUTTAMBHAIH. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details of the projects and their present status are as under:—

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Project	Present Status
1	2	3
1.	<p>Revised Project for drinking water supply at an estimated cost of Rs. 37.42 crores in two phases for 226 villages and 337 hamlets in Nalgonda district.</p>	<p>The Project was forwarded to the Netherlands Govt. for assistance. The Dutch authorities are considering assistance to the first phase of the Project with an estimated cost of about Rs. 38.63 crores.</p>
2.	<p>Project for rural water supply for 234 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 17.11 crores in Uddanam area in Srikakulam district.</p>	<p>The project is under consideration of the Commission of European Communities (EEC).</p>
	<p>Rural water supply project Sri Krishna district at an estimated cost of Rs. 15 crores.</p>	<p>The revised project proposal is awaited from the State Government.</p>

[*Translation*]

Panchayati Raj Sammelans

4783. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where Panchayati Raj Sammelans were held during 1988-89;

(b) whether the Sammelans of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes representatives of Panchayati Raj at national level were held in Vigyan Bhavan, Delhi;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government on the conclusions and recommendations made by these Sammelans; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Panchayati Raj Sammelans were held during 1988-89 as under:—

1. Conference for Northern and Western States: Delhi 27-30 January, 1989;
2. Conference for Eastern and North Eastern States: Calcutta 3-7 April, 1989;
3. Conference for Southern States: Bangalore 27-29 April, 1989

(b) A National Conference on 'Panchayati Raj and Scheduled Castes' was held from 24-27 February, 1989 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. Another National conference on 'Panchayati Raj and schedule Tribes' was held from 4-6 March, 1989 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi.

(c) The Constitution (Sixty-Fourth

Amendment) Bill, 1989 for revitalisation of Panchayati Raj Institutions which was introduced in Parliament in May, 1989 incorporated the conclusions and recommendations made by these Sammelans.

(d) Question does not arise.

[*English*]

Growth Rate of Agriculture

4784. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the growth rate of agriculture during the Seventh Plan as compared to the growth rate achieved during the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have since taken/proposed to take any effective measures to increase the growth rate of agriculture during the Eighth Five Year Plan period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The growth rate of agriculture during the Sixth Plan appears to be very high since the base year of the Sixth Plan was 1979-80 which happened to be a severe drought year registering fall of 13.4% in agricultural value added over the year 1978-79. With this very low base, the growth rate of agriculture during the Sixth Plan turns out to be 6.2 per annum as compared to 3.6% in the Seventh Plan. However, with 1978-79 as the base, the average growth over the six years including five years of the Sixth Plan turns out to be only 2.9%.

(c) and (d). Productivity and growth in agriculture will receive high priority during the Eighth Plan. The details of measures to be adopted, the programmes and the policies will be included in the Eighth Plan document which is under preparation.

Shortage of edible oils

4785. SHRI K. PARADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of edible oils in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). On the basis of the agriculture Ministry's oilseeds production projection of 192.3 lakh MTs for the year 1990-91, the shortfall in the net edible oil availability is estimated at around 6 lakh MTs.

The remedial steps taken to increase the production of oilseeds/edible oils are:

1. Two centrally sponsored schemes namely national Oilseeds Development Projects (NODP) and Oilseeds Production Trust Project (OPTP) which were operating till 1989-90 have been merged during 1990-91 into a single scheme namely Oilseeds Production programmes (OPP) This scheme essentially provides assistance to the states for production and distribution of quality seeds, plant protection measures including supply of plant protection chemicals and equipments and organising demonstration of advanced technology.

2. The oilseeds projects of the NDDB.

3. Setting up of a Technology Mission on Oilseeds established in may 1986 for harvesting the best of production, processing and management technologies.

4. Better incentive to producers through fixation of minimum support prices of major oilseeds.

5. Intensification of research efforts for increasing the production of oilseeds.

6. Increasing the area under non-traditional oilseeds crops like soyabean and sunflower and exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, rice bran, etc.

7. Efforts for promoting oil palm cultivation and processing.

8. Setting up of necessary processing and infrastructural facilities to keep pace with the production programme of oilseeds.

9. Fiscal incentives in the form of excise rebate for use of certain non-conventional oils in the vanaspati so as to encourage increased exploitation of these sources of oils.

Export of Molasses

4786. SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has approached the Union Government to export its excess quantity of molasses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). During the alcohol year 1990-91, the State Government of Tamil Nadu sought permission for export of one lakh tonnes of molasses which has been allowed.

Cut in Annual Plans of States

4787. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government have imposed a cut in annual plans of the States for the year 1991-92 as a result of the recent policy of economising the expenditure; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Medical Electronic Equipments

4788. SHRI VJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the value of electronic medical equipments produced in India during the last three years;

(b) the success achieved in manufacturing those electronic equipments which were being imported in the past; and

(c) the steps the Government are taking to manufacture all electronic medical equipments in India instead of importing them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rs. in crores</i>
1988-89	50.00
1989-90	65.00
1990-91	80.00

(b) Many of the diagnostic, monitoring and life saving electronic medical equipments which were earlier imported, are now being produced in the country. Some of these equipments are: ultra sound scanners, CAT scanners, ECG machines, X-ray equipments X-ray image intensifiers, bed side monitors, central nursing stations, defibrillators and electro surgical units etc.

(c) The Government is engaged in promoting indigenisation of medical electronic equipments by way of technology development and R & D Programmes. The indigenous technology developed for a number of items has been transferred to the industry for commercial manufacture. Some of such items are : Linear Accelerator for Cancer Therapy, Portable Hemoglobinometer for field use, Portable Electronic Weighing Scale for Primary Health Care and Hand Held Data Entry System for Health Care Data collection. It is expected that these items will be manufactured within the country in the near future.

In order to attract and encourage entrepreneurs in this field, this industry has been kept outside the scope of compulsory licensing. Selective import of technology through Foreign Collaborations for variety of medical electronic equipment has been promoted by the Government. To further encourage the industry, the Government has put it in the list of high priority industries by including it in Annexure-III of the Statement on Industrial

Policy which provides for automatic permission for foreign collaborations.

[*Translation*]

**SC/ST Communities Allotted Houses
Under Indira Awas Yojana**

4789. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of the persons belonging to SC/ST communities, allotted houses under Indira Awas Yojana during the last three years; and

(c) the extent to which Government propose to enhance the said targets under Eighth Five Year Plan in view of the conditions of the Jhonparas of the poor and down-trodden people?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Under Indira Awaas Yojana, a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, houses are constructed free of cost for SCs/STs below the poverty line. Since, as per the instructions issued by the Government of India, beneficiaries are involved in the construction of houses from the very beginning, the number of houses constructed and allotted is considered to be the same. As reported by the States/UTs, the State-wise number of houses constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana during the last three years is given in attached Statement.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration with the Government of India for enhancing the allocation/targets under Indira Awaas Yojana.

STATEMENT*No. of Houses constructed under IAY during 1988-89 to 1990-1991*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Houses Constructed
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14744
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	192
3.	Assam	5068
4.	Bihar	54358
5.	Goa	146
6.	Gujarat	12479
7.	Haryana	3507
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1307
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2617
10.	Karnataka	18384

Sl. No.	State/UTs		No. of Houses Constructed
	1	2	
11.	Kerala		40210
12.	Madhya Pradesh		15978
13.	Maharashtra		29844
14.	Manipur		565
15.	Meghalaya		455
16.	Mizoram		1438
17.	Nagaland		1218
18.	Orissa		19498
19.	Punjab		1838
20.	Rajasthan		10750
21.	Sikkim		98

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Houses Constructed
1	2	3
22.	Tamil nadu	115843
23.	Tripura	2082
24.	Uttar Pradesh	81700
25.	West Bengal	24531
26.	A & N Islands	97
27.	Chandigarh	0
28.	D & N Haveli	291
29.	Daman & Diu	19
30.	Delhi	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0
32.	Pondicherry	425
Total :		459682

[English]

**Pricing and Distribution of Raw Material
by I.P.C.L.**

4790. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited raised the price of its General Purpose grade LDPE from Rs. 21,300 to Rs. 44,000 per MT during March 1987 to July 1990;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether IPCL has imported enough material to meet its shortage in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the IPCL has implemented its distribution policy announced sometime back to give priority to its old customers and if not the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to protect the interest of thousands of small units engaged in the processing of General Purpose grade LDPE?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The gradual increase in price of LDPE from 1987 to July, 1991 was due to increase in input costs, increase in sales tax and also due to impact of recent fiscal policy changes and the incidence of gulf surcharge.

(c) to (e). As LDPE is under OGL (stock and sale), IPCL and the consuming industry both are importing the material. The total import of LDPE/LLDPE by IPCL and the industry during 1990-91 is estimated as 38,200 tonnes and 208,00 tonnes respectively. IPCL is distributing their products on the offtake pattern of their customers in the

past, however, supply to these customers i.e. sometimes revised to maintain supply to milk packaging, forestry and other priority requirements. In order to support the small scale sector, IPCL will import such quantity of material, as required by the distribution policy, subject to competitive price level in international market, availability of foreign exchange and availability of the product in the international market.

**Deaths due to collapse of a wall in
H.O.C.L.**

4791. SHRI MOHAN VISHNU RAWLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether seven women employees of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, Rasayani have died due to the collapse of a wall of sulphur godown during the first week of July, 1991;

(b) if so, whether the cause of wall collapse is storing more sulphur than the capacity of the godown;

(c) if so, the actual capacity of godown and the quantity of sulphur stored therein at the time of tragedy;

(d) if not, the facts thereof and whether the dead bodies of the women employees were cremated hurriedly without informing their family members; and

(e) if so, whether any action has been taken against the persons responsible for this tragedy and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) 7 women workers engaged by a Civil Contractor died due to collapse of dyke wall of sulphur storage yard on 2nd July, 1991.

(b) No, Sir. As per the report of the Fact Finding Committee, the cause of wall collapse is the accidental impact on the wall by the excavator in the course of its operation or excess pressure on the wall developed by pushing of sulphur by the excavator.

(c) Actual quantity stored in the affected godown on the day of accident was 1650 MT against the storage capacity of 2882 MT.

(d) The dead bodies were cremated by the concerned family members of the deceased after post mortem.

(e) The Statutory authorities have initiated action under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, Workmen's Compensation Act and Factories Act. Action against persons responsible will be taken by these authorities as and when the inquiries under the above laws are completed.

Conditions for Setting up of Sugar Factories

4792. PROF. RAM KAPSE:
SHRI RAM SINGH:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions fixed for setting up of sugar factory in any area;

(b) whether the Government propose to make these terms and conditions liberal for setting up more sugar factories; and

(c) if so, when and the details of the terms and conditions proposed to be liberalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (c). The Central Government, vide Press Note dated 23.7.90, had announced the licensing policy guidelines

for setting up of new sugar factories and expansion in the existing units. A copy of these guidelines as attached as statement. The aforesaid policy guidelines are presently being reviewed by Government.

STATEMENT

Press Note No. 4

(1990 Series)

Subject: Guidelines for licensing of new and expansion of existing sugar factories during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

In supersession of the guidelines for licensing of sugar factories as contained in this Ministry's Press Note No. 1 (1987 series) dated 2nd January, 1987, Press Note No. 2 (1987 series) dated 9th February, 1987, Press Note No. 12 (1989 series) dated 11th May, 1989 and Press Note No. 27 (1989 series) dated 19th October, 1989, the following guidelines have been formulated for licensing of new and expansion of existing sugar factories:

- (i) New sugar factories will continue to be licensed for a minimum economic capacity of 2500 Tones cane crush per day (TCD). There would not be any maximum limit on such capacity. No relaxation of minimum economic capacity for backward areas or in the areas under-developed from the point of view of sugarcane availability will be permitted.
- (ii) Licences for new sugar factories will be issued subject to the condition that there is no sugar mill within a radial distance of 15 Kms. The applicant does not have

to produce any certificate/clearance regarding cane availability or potential for development of cane.

- (iii) All new licences will be issued with the stipulation that cane price will be payable on the basis of sucrose content of the sugar cane.
- (iv) Other things being equal, preference in licensing will be given to proposals from the cooperative sector and the public sector, in that order, as compared to the private sector.
- (v) While granting licences for new sugar factories, industrial licences in respect of downstream units for the use of molasses i.e. industrial alcohol etc. will be given readily.
- (vi) Priority will be given to factories with capacity of less than 2500 TCD to expand to the aforesaid minimum economic capacity.

2. Applications for grant of industrial licences for the establishment of new sugar factories as well as expansion of existing units should be submitted directly to the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals in the Department of Industrial Development in Form 'IL' along with the prescribed fee of Rs. 2500/-.

3. The procedure and the guidelines as given above are brought to the notice of the entrepreneurs for their information and guidance.

F.No. 10(133)/86-LP

New Delhi, the 23rd July, 1990.

Forwarded to Press Information Bureau

for giving wide publicity to the contents of the above press note.

Sd/-
(JAYALAKSHMI JAYARAMAN),
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

*Principal Information Officer,
Press Information Bureau,
New Delhi.*

Amendments to Consumer Protection Act, 1986

4793. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Consumers Protection Act, 1986 the grievances of the members of different Group Housing Societies operating in Delhi, against their respective Managing Committees/Office Bearers, can be taken up regarding under escalation of cost of flats, sub-standard and poor quality of material/items use in their flats and not giving them the proper details of account as to how their hard-earned money paid to the respective society, has been spent item-wise by the office-bearers of respective societies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to make requisite amendments in the Consumers Protection Act, 1986 in order to bring such cases into its ambit and protecting the interest of members of Group Housing Societies; and

(d) if so, the date by which such amendments are likely to be made in the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). The provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 do not

apply to the respective Managing Committees Office-bearers of the Group Housing Societies. A consumer within the meaning of Section 2 (1) (d) of the Act of 1986 is a person who buys any goods or hires any services for a consideration. The office bearers referred to are elected or nominated under the provisions of the Delhi State Cooperative Societies Act 1972 for a specific period and they do not render service for any consideration.

(c) No, Sir. In case of any dispute remedy is available under the Act of 1972 referred to above.

(d) Does not arise.

Industries at Haldia, West Bengal

4794. SHRISATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for setting up industries in Haldia, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). No application for grant of Industrial Licence for the setting of any industry in Haldia is pending with the Government.

As per the new Industrial Policy, industrial licensing has been abolished for all projects except for a short list of industries related to security and strategic concerns etc.

[*Translation*]

Industries set up in Mandla, Madhya Pradesh

4795. SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the small, medium and big industries set up in Mandla district, M.P. and since when;

(b) whether all these industries are running well or lying sick or closed and the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide funds to these industries for regional development;

(d) if so, the criterion adopted thereof; and

(e) the effective steps taken by the Government to revive the closed or sick industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). There are five registered Non-SSI units in the Mandla district (statement-I enclosed). Upto the year 1989, there were 3589 Small Industries Development Organisation Units registered in Mandla District as reported by the State Directorate of Industries, Madhya Pradesh. As per the latest date compiled by the Reserve Bank of India on Sick industrial units assisted by banks, no Non-SSI unit was reported sick in the Mandla District as at the end of December, 1988. Similar data in respect of sick SSI units are not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d). Government announced a scheme in 1988 for the setting up of growth centers throughout the country to promote industrialisation of backward areas. The growth centers have been allotted to States/ Union Territories on the basis of area, population and the industrial backwardness of a State/Union Territory.

(e) Government has taken a number of steps for the revival of sick industrial units in the country. Some of the important aspects

are given in Statement - II, below.

STATEMENT-I

Names of Non-SSI Units registered
in the Mandla District

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>
1.	M/s. M.P. Glychem Industries Limited
2.	M/s. Madhya Pradesh Glychem Industries Limited.
3.	M/s. Narmada Stackwel Private Limited.
4.	M/s. Prime Pick N. Pack Private Limited.
5.	m/s. Simplex Tubes Private Limited.

STATEMENT-II

**Steps taken by the Government of India
for the Revival of Sick Industrial Units**

- (i) The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely, 'The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985'. A quasi-judicial body designated as 'The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR)' has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of the sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.
- (ii) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting indus-

trial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.

- (iii) The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.
- (iv) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sector.
- (v) Government of India introduced a Margin Money Scheme with a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in reducing the incidence of sickness in the small scale sector. Under the liberalised scheme the maximum amount of assistance per unit available to sick small scale units for rehabilitation has been increased from Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 50,000/-.
- (vi) An Excise Relief Scheme for weak units has also been announced. The scheme would apply to any unit in which 50% or more of the maximum net worth in any of the previous five accounting years has been eroded by accumulated losses. The unit should have a rehabilitation, modernisation or diversification package approved by a designated financial institution. The

eligible unit would be entitled to an interest free loan, with a grace period of 3 years and repayable over seven years, amounting to 50% of its actual excise payments for three years subsequent to the approval of the scheme. The total amount given by way of such 'Excise Loans' will not exceed 25% of the overall cost of rehabilitation/modernisation/diversification.

- (vii) A Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been established in April, 1990 to function as an Apex Bank for tiny and small scale industries. The paid up capital of this bank is Rs. 250 crores.

SIDBI has been organising rehabilitation meets in different States to help primary lending institutions (PLIs) and promoters in drawing up mutually acceptable rehabilitation packages for potentially viable sick SSI units. During 1990-91, 23 meets were organised at 14 centers where cases of over 250 units were discussed. The response from the PLIs and borrowers to such meets has been encouraging.

A separate Refinance Scheme for Rehabilitation (SR) is being operated by SIDBI for revival of potentially viable sick units.

Complaints Regarding Consumption of Pepsi Cola

4796. SHRI RAM PARKASH
CHAUDHARY:
SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a number of complaints to the effect that consumption of Pepsi Cola is harmful;

(b) if so, whether the Government have enquired into the nature of harms caused by it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Range of TV Tower, Urai of Uttar Pradesh

4797. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the range of TV tower of Urai city (Uttar Pradesh) is very short and the residents of the city are not being benefited by it;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the range of the said TV tower; and

(c) if so, the time by which the range of the said T.V. tower will be increased and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):
(a) No, Sir, Orai town is reported to be well covered.

(b) No, Sir. There is no such approved scheme at present.

(c) It is the constant endeavour of Door-

darshan to extend TV service to the remaining uncovered parts of Uttar Pradesh, including those in Jalaun district, as expeditiously as possible, depending upon the availability of adequate financial resources for the purpose.

Setting up of Heavy Industry in Delhi

4798. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no heavy industry in trans-Yamuna area in Delhi whereas labour is abundantly available there; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to set up a heavy industry there during 1991-92 to provide employment to the poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) There is no heavy industry in trans-Yamuna area in Delhi.

(b) Under the revised Master plan for Delhi (MPD-2001) no new heavy and large industrial units are permitted in Delhi. In view of this, no proposal to set up heavy industry anywhere in Delhi can be envisaged.

[*English*]

Titanium Dioxide Plant in Orissa

4799. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a large Titanium Dioxide plant in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any foreign collaboration is sought therefor; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not in which sector it is to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). There is no proposal for setting up large Titanium Dioxide plant by Central Government in Orissa.

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

Refund of Advance Collected by Hero Honda Ltd.

4800. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Hero Honda Ltd.,' collected advances through its dealer at Vijayawada during the year 1985 for the allotment of Hero Honda Vehicles;

(b) whether the company has not returned the advances so collected to those who were not allotted the vehicles so far; and

(c) if so, the action, the Union Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. As reported by the company a total no. of 10222 customers had booked CD-100 Motor cycles through their Vijayawada dealer. Out of this 6148 no. of customers opted for the cancellation of booking of vehicles. The company on receipt of the request for cancellation, refunded their booking amount along with interest as per the terms and conditions offered at the time of booking of vehicle.

(c) Does not arise.

Price of Film Rolls

4801. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: (a) whether the Hindustan Photo Films have failed to honour the permits issued by Film Federation of India to procure film rolls from them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether due to the increase in the prices of the films rolls, it has been very difficult to release new films in the North India; and

(d) the steps, the Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.H. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Hindustan Photo Films (HPF) have honoured the permits to the extent of declared stocks.

(c) and (d). Representations have been received from film makers trade associations expressing difficulty in availability of raw stock. HPF is making arrangements for supply of fresh stock of cine colour films.

[*Translation*]

Approval to Korba Western Extension Unit Nos. 5 and 6

4802. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority has granted technical and economic approval to the Korba Western Extension Unit Nos. 5 and 6 of 2x210 M.W. in Madhya Pradesh and recommended to the Planning Commission to sanction funds for it; and

(b) if so, the time by which the Planning

Commission is likely to sanction funds for the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Planning Commission has given investment approval for Korba Western Extension TPS Unit Nos. 5 & 6 of 2x210 MW in Madhya Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs. 581.15 crores on 7th August, 1991 and this project is included in the State's Plan for 1991-92.

[*English*]

T.V. Relay Center at Contai in West Bengal

4803. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a relay center at Contai in the district of Midnapore, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The expansion of TV service to uncovered areas can be undertaken only in phased manner depending upon availability of resources.

Import of Potassium Penicillin-G First Crystals

4804. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are allowing the import of Potassium Penicillin G First Crystals to only those units who lift unequal quantity of indigenous Potassium Penicillin G First Crystals from public sector units against cash payment at three times the rate of the international price;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps proposed to be taken to encourage the small scale units engaged in this business?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). As per the existing policy for the year, 1991-92, import of Penicillin-G is allowed to organised as well as small scale sector units in the ratio of 50 (imported): 50 (indigenous), after lifting the indigenous material from the Public Sector Undertakings at the Government notified price.

Shortage of Vital drugs

4805. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the major Drug companies are cutting down the production of vital drugs;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the measures being contemplated to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). Drug companies plan the production of various drug items generally depending upon various factors like availability of imported raw materials, economic viability aspects, drug obsolescence, introduction of better and more patent drugs, corporate plans of the company, market demand, etc. Government, however, keeps a watch and takes corrective actions where ever necessary so as to ensure that there are no shortages of vital drugs.

Production and Marketing of Caproclactam by F.A.C.T.

4806. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total production capacity and the actual production of caprolactum at F.A.C.T. at present;

(b) what are the by-products obtained during the production of Caprolactum;

(c) whether any guidelines have been framed for marketing of Caprolactum and its by-products to the consumers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The installed capacity of Caprolactum plant which went into commercial production on 1st March, 1991 is 50,000 tonnes per annum. In the first year, the production is expected to be 60% of the capacity.

(b) The by-products/co-products are:

(1) Nitric Acid (55% of HNO₃).

(2) Soda Ash (Fused-95.4%).

(3) Ammonium Sulphate.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. These guidelines fixed by The Fertilizers And Chemicals Travancore Limited relate to:

(1) The price of the product.

(2) Channels of sales.

(3) Arrangements for payments

(4) Arrangement for transportation.

The price of Ammonium Sulphate was regulated under Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985 upto 24th July, 1991. This has been decontrolled since 25th July, 1991 and the prices of Caprolactum and its co-products and by-products are determined by The Fertilizers And Chemicals Travancore Limited from time to time taking into account the cost of production, market forces and interest of consumers.

Shifting of Headquarters of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation

4807. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation are located in Eastern part of the country;

(b) whether the Government propose to shift the Headquarters of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation to Calcutta; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No decision has been taken in this regard.

Funds for Development of Backward Areas of Karnataka

4808. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka have approached the Union Government for financial assistance for economic development of backward areas of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total funds sanctioned by the Planning Commission; and

(d) the time by which the funds are likely to be released;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d). State Government of Karnataka had requested for sanction of Rs. 130 crores as additional Central assistance during the Seventh Plan for the Development of Hyderabad-Karnataka region and also Rs. 20 crores immediately for 1985-86 for the development of Gulbarga Division. The Planning Commission in its reply in September, 1986 stated that Central assistance to State Plan was given in the form of block grants, and it has no other mechanism to extend assistance to the State Plan. It was also stated that the development of backward areas within the State was the responsibility of the State Government.

1. In January 1991, the State Government requested the Planning Commission to extend a special assistance of Rs. 350 crores for the coordinated and harmonious

development' of the Hyderabad-Karnataka region. Subsequently, in June 1991, the State Government requested 'that the plan of Rs. 634 crores for the Development of Hyderabad-Karnataka should be taken up as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50% Central assistance'. It has been clarified by the planning Commission in response to this request that a Development Plan for a particular backward region of a State has to be an integral part of the State Plan. Centrally Sponsored Schemes are essentially meant for tackling the problems of inter-State or national character in a particular sector or a sub-sector. It has been further suggested that the follow-up work on the report of the Planning Commission Team, which visited this region in May 1990, in the nature of drawing up of appropriate schemes in all relevant sectors as part to the State Plan, may be expedited.

Debts of Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation

4809. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

Upto	31.03.89	:	Rs. 3353.58 lacs.
Upto	31.03.90	:	Rs. 3505.53 lacs.
upt	31.03.91	:	Rs. 3521.35 lacs.
	(subject to audit)		

The rate of interest ranges from 14% to 16.5%.

(c) and (d). DSIDC has fixed deposits with certain Banks and one subsidiary Company of a Nationalised Bank. Details of fixed deposits as on 31st July, 1991 are as under:

(i) With PNB Capital Services Ltd.; a subsidiary of Punjab National Bank: Rs. 1043.87 lacs.

(a) whether Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation (DSIDC) is under heavy debts to various banks and financial institutions;

(b) if so, the total amount and the rate of interest being paid by DSIDC therefor during the last 3 years;

(c) whether DSIDC has some fixed deposits with certain banks and financial institutions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total earning of DSIDC during the last 3 years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). According to Delhi Administration details of outstanding bank loans during last 3 years are as under:

(ii) With 7 Nationalised Banks: Rs. 705.50 lacs.

(e) The earnings of interest are as under:-

(i) 1988-89 Rs. 96.10 lacs.

(ii) 1989-90 Rs. 152.03 lacs.

(iii) 1990-91 Rs. 210.89 lacs.

However, the performance of the Corporation during the last 3 years has been as under:-

1988-89 (-) Rs. 187.53 lacs

1989-90 Rs. 15.13 lacs

1990-91 (Provisional) Rs. 53.45 lacs

Manufacture of Semi-Colour Films

4810. SHRI R. RAMASWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited have submitted a proposal for manufacture of Semi-Colour film at Uthagamandalam, Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). One of the Eighth Plan proposals of Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd. is to manufacture colour photographic goods-cine colour and colour paper. The Eighth Plan proposals are yet to be finalised by the Planning Commission.

Population Covered by Doordarshan

4811. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of population covered by Doordarshan in the country, State-wise, particularly in Orissa;

(b) whether the Government propose to upgrade the existing transmitters and to set up new Low Power Transmitters in Orissa; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) The State/Union Territory-wise percentage of population covered by the existing Doordarshan network is given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Whereas the scheme for the replacement of the Low power (100W) TV transmitter functioning at Bhanwanipatna by a high power (10KW) TV transmitter is in an advanced stage of completion, it is also envisaged to set up a new low power TV transmitter in the State at Puri. Any further expansion of TV transmission service in the State depends upon the availability of resources for the purpose.

STATEMENT

S. No.	State/UT	Population covered (%)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	44.4
3.	Assam	80.8
4.	Bihar	86.3
5.	Goa	100.0
6.	Gujarat	76.8
7.	Haryana	98.5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	58.7
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	89.8
10.	Karnataka	57.1

S. No.	State/UT	Population covered (%)
1	2	3
11.	Kerala	86.3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	57.4
13.	Maharashtra	74.7
14.	Manipur	66.4
15.	Meghalaya	97.2
16.	Mizoram	53.1
17.	Nagaland	47.2
18.	Orissa	65.5
19.	Punjab	100.0
20.	Rajasthan	52.1
21.	Tamil Nadu	89.2

S. No.	State/UT	Population covered (%)
1	2	3
22.	Sikkim	63.1
23.	Tripura	93.3
24.	Uttar Pradesh	87.6
25.	West Bengal	95.1
<i>Union Territory</i>		
1.	Andman & Nicobar Islands	99.0
2.	Chandigarh	100.0
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	43.6
4.	Delhi	100.0
5.	Daman & Diu	100.0
6.	Pondicherry	100.0

S. No.	State/UT	Population covered (%)
1	2	3
7.	Lakshadweep Islands	99.0
National Average		78.7

Note: The above mentioned coverage figures are inclusive of the fringe area, where elevated antennae & boosters, etc. are required to be used for obtaining satisfactory reception.

Investment in Public Sector Undertakings in Kerala

4812. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the Central investment in various Public Sector Undertakings in Kerala vis-a-vis Central investment in various Public Sector Undertakings in the country during the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans;

(b) whether there has been any short-

fall in Central investments in Public Sector Undertakings in Kerala as compared to other States; and

(c) if so, the steps contemplated to increase the Central investment in various Public Sector Undertakings in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Investment in terms of gross block in various Central PSEs in Kerala vis-a-vis all PSEs in the country during the three Five-Year Plans under reference is given below:-

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Five Year Plan</i>	<i>State of Kerala</i>	<i>All PSEs</i>
Fifth	209.54	9292.33
Sixth	408.38	29161.83
Seventh	870.02	66066.52

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Development Plans of Himachal Pradesh

4813. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various development plans/schemes submitted by the Government of Himachal Pradesh during the last on year to the Planning Commission for approval and Central assistance; and

(b) the action taken by the Union Government on each such plan/scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). Government of Himachal Pradesh submitted its proposals for Annual Plan 1991-92 amounting to Rs. 462.80 crores against which Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 410 crores including Central Assistance of Rs. 320.86 crores. Sectoral breakup was finalised in consultation with State Government. Central Assistance is provided in the form of block loan and block grant and not for specific scheme.

Sick Public and Private Sector Companies

4814. DR. K.S. SOUNDARAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public and private sector companies that are in the sick list;

(b) the percentage of public and private sector units in the sick list out of the total units; and

(c) the amount of cash advanced by banks and financial institutions to sick public and private sector units to nurse such units back to health?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Fuel efficiency Certificates to Vehicles

4815. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for issuing fuel efficiency certificates to motor vehicles;

(b) the automobiles/engines that have been issued the fuel efficiency certificates;

(c) whether any of the vehicles/engines have been refused such certificates;

(d) if so, the names thereof during the last 3 years; and

(e) the reasons for the refusal of these certificates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (e). Fuel Efficiency norms have been prescribed for various automotive vehicles depending upon their engine capacity. These norms are being viewed and upgraded from time to time. A Fuel Efficiency Committee considers the test reports furnished by the designated testing

agency based on the tests conducted by it on two vehicles of the same model selected at random by the testing agency from the production plant and certificates so issued on the basis of the Committee's recommendations are valid for one year. The certificates are model specific and cover a wide range of vehicles. The issue of a fuel efficiency certificate has been linked to the grant of certain fiscal concessions. As per the Customs Notification issued by the Ministry of Finance in this behalf, vehicles which met the prescribed norms and were being manufactured under approved programme were to be issued fuel efficiency certificates. No vehicle which fulfilled the above conditions has been denied the fuel efficiency certificates.

Investment in Industrial Venture in Maharashtra

4816. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals pending before the Union Government for investment in new industrial ventures in Maharashtra State;

(b) the percentage of central investment for industrial ventures in this State during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(c) whether there is any proposal for new ventures for downstream industries in Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) As on 30th June, 1991, 573 applications were pending for grant of Letters of Intent to set up industrial units in Maharashtra.

(b) Statewise percentage of investment by Central Public Sector Undertakings is

available only upto 1989-90. The said percentage for Maharashtra was 16.70 in 1988-89 and 17.58 in 1989-90.

(c) and (d). M/s. Indian Petrochemicals Industries Limited (IPCL), a wholly owned Government of India Undertaking, are setting up a gas cracker complex including manufacture of downstream products in Raigad Distt. Of Maharashtra. M/s. National Organic Chemicals Industries Limited (NOCIL) are in the process of implementation of a Letter of Intent granted to them for effecting substantial expansion for the manufacture of ethylene and certain downstream products in Thane District of Maharashtra.

Project Report of BHEL

4817. DR. KARTIKESWARPATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited has prepared a project report for implementation in Orissa and has procured the required land; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). In the Sixth Plan, BHEL has proposed to set up a plant at Chandaka in Orissa for the manufacture of Mill accessories and for this purpose, an industrial plot was ear-marked. The proposal was, however, not pursued further because of the shrinkage in the order book position of BHEL, particularly for boilers. The company have decided to utilise the surplus capacities in their existing plants for the manufacture of these items.

[*Translation*]

Booth Capturing by Chairman, KVIC

4818. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints regarding booth capturing by the Chairman, Khadi and Village Industries Commission have been received; and

(b) if so, the action taken proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Chief Electoral Officer, Uttar Pradesh and Commissioner, Meerut Division have informed that no such case has come to their notice. However, certain complaints have been received and they are being looked into.

[*English*]

Women Employees

4819. SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the strength and percentage of women employees out of the total strength of the Central Government employees as on July 31, 1991, group-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to provide for reservation for women in Central Government services and Public Undertakings; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The data regarding

the groupwise strength and percentage of women employees out of the total strength of Central Government employees as on 31st July, 1991 is not available.

(b) and (c). A proposal to provide for reservation for women in services under the Central Government is under consideration.

[*Translation*]

Foreign Exchange for Public Sector Undertakings of Bihar

4820. SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Public Sector Undertakings in Bihar facing difficulties due to the non-availability of foreign exchange;

(b) whether these Public Sector Undertakings may not get foreign supplies as a result thereof; and

(c) if so, the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The names of Public Sector Undertakings in Bihar facing difficulties due to the non-availability of foreign exchange;

(b) whether these Public Sector Undertakings may not get foreign supplies as a result thereof; and

(c) if so, the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

TV Transmitter in Chandan Chauki

4821. DR. G. L. KANAUIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether T.V. transmitter facility is not available in Dharan Tribes population area of the district Lakhimpur Khere;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to set up any transmitter in Chandan Chauki for its Socio-economic development; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is at present no approved scheme for establishment of a TV transmitter at Chandan Chauki. However, it is the Government's constant endeavour, within the existing resource constraints, to extend TV service specially to tribal areas.

[*English*]

Telecast of Kannada Films

4822. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kannada films telecast by Delhi Doordarshan during the current year;

(b) whether the time allocated to Kannada programmes is less than one per cent; and

(c) the steps taken to accommodate Kannada programmes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJAVYAS):

(a) Three Kannada feature films were telecast by Delhi Doordarshan during the current year.

(b) and (c). No fixed time is allocated by Delhi Doordarshan to any language including Kannada. Kannada programmes are telecast on rotational basis from Delhi Kendra in the chunk for regional languages, in addition to telecast of Kannada films in the National Network and Kannada programmes in the second channel.

Protection of Seniority of Persons on Deputation Under Centrally Sponsored Programmes

4824. **DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:**
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had registered names of the employees of various organisations like Engineering Projects India Ltd., Rural Electrification Corporation, National Lignite Corporation, NALCO, AIIMS, Delhi University, BHEL and State Government Departments like UPSEB, RSEB, HSEB etc. for foreign assignments under various centrally sponsored programme like ITEC during 1983 to 1998 on their panel of experts with a no objection certificate from their respective employers:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there had been any instances where the seniority and pay of any of the above deputationist was not protected by the parent departments inspite of submission of no objection certificate by such de-

partments before the selection of such candidates for foreign assignments; and

(d) if so, the details of such employees and the reasons for violating the orders and the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI-MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir. The names of employees of various organisations had been registered for foreign assignments under various centrally sponsored programmes like ITEC during 1983 to 1988 after these were duly forwarded by their employers.

(b) The details are not available as the records pertaining of this period have been weeded out.

(c) According to the available record, there is one case where the seniority of an officer deputed under the ITEC programme was not protected by his employer.

(d) The case relates to Shri Sudhir Kumar of BHEL. He has filed a Civil Suit in the Delhi High Court, which is being defended. The matter is sub-judice.

Import of Films

4825. **SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:**
SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:

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

(a) the number of foreign films imported during January to July, 1991;

(b) the amount spent thereon:

(c) whether the Government propose to stop the import of foreign films; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) 24 foreign films were imported during January to July, 1991.

(b) Rs. 48 lakhs.

(c) The Government in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting do not have any proposal to stop the import of foreign films.

(d) There is a large audience in India for foreign films. Films reflecting artistic and technical achievements from all over the world are imported with a view to encouraging creating interaction between Indian and international cinema. Besides, it is also important for Indian film makers to be familiar with the latest trends in film making in the rest of the world.

[*Translation*]

Air Station at Rourkela, Bolangir and Behrampur

4826. SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the proposals to set up radio stations at Rourkela, Bolangeir and Behrampur; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard and the date by which the work would be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The transmitter and studio equipment required for establishment of Radio Stations at Rourkela and Bolangir have been received and the civil works for construction of the building have commenced. Plans have been made to make these two projects technically ready during 1992-93.

The technical area for Behrampur Radio Station is ready and installation of the equipment has been taken up. As per the present indications, the project is envisaged to be technically ready during 1991-92.

Approval to Rajghat Hydro Electric Project of Madhya Pradesh

4827. SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajghat hydro electric project of Madhya Pradesh is lying pending with the Planning Commission for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) the time by which the approval is likely to be given;

(d) whether technical and financial clearance has already been given to the said project; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). Planning Commission has given investment approval to Rajghat Hydro Electric Project (3x15 MW) at an estimated cost of Rs. 37.47 crores on 1.8.1991. This is

an inter-State project, a joint venture between Govt. of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh with sharing of cost and benefits in the ratio of 50:50.

[English]

Completion of Central Projects

4828. SHRI MANJAY LAL:
SHRI PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Public Sector projects above Rs. 20. crore originally scheduled to be completed during the current year are expected completion;

(b) the names of the Public Sector projects which are likely to be delayed and the period of delay in each case;

(c) by what percentage the cost in respect of the delayed projects is likely to rise; and

(d) the strategy if any, formulated by the

Government to avoid further cost escalation of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). As per monitoring system of Deptt. of Programme Implementation as on 1st April, 1991, 40 central projects each costing Rs. 20 crore and above, are due for completion in 1991-92, based on the original sanctioned schedules. Of these, 24 projects, as per statement-I, are anticipated to be completed during the year and the remaining 16 projects have reported delays beyond 31st March, 1992. The details of delays, percentage rise in cost over the original sanctioned cost, in respect of each delayed project, are given in Statement-II.

(d) The Deptt. of Programme Implementation as well as concerned administrative Ministries/Departments have been closely monitoring the implementation of the projects in order to complete them on schedule. Emphasis is also being made on realistic cost estimation after detailed analysis of scope at project formulation stage and on use of PERT/CPM techniques PC based integrated project management system etc. so as to reduce the cost escalation.

STATEMENT

Central Projects each costing Rs. 20 Crores and above due for completion in 1991-92 as per original sanctioned schedule and anticipated to be completed during 1991-92, as on 1st April 1991.

S. No.	Project	Implementing Agency
1	2	3

SECTOR: CIVIL AVIATION

1. ACQ. Of 12 Air Buses A 32 IA

SECTOR: COAL

2. Katras UJG BCCL
3. Pookee Washery BCCL
4. Padampur OC WCL
5. Saoner UG WCL

SECTOR: MINES

6. Rampura Agucha-Chanderiya HZL

S. No.	Project	Implementing Agency
1	2	3
INTEGRATED ZINC LEAD PROJ.		
SECTOR: STEEL & IRON ORE		
7.	Salem Steel Plant EXP-PH-II	SAIL
8.	Durgapur Steel Plant Rebuilding of Coke Oven Battery No. 1	SAIL
SECTOR: PETRO & NATURAL GAS		
9.	New Oil Terminal at Cochin	BPCL
10.	Captive Power Plant Cochin	CRL
SECTOR: PAPER, CEMENT & AUTO		
11.	Manf. of Poly-Base X-ray & Graphic Art Films	HPF

S. No.	Project	Implementing Agency
1	2	3
SECTOR: RAILWAYS		
12.	Kumebpur-New Jalpaiguri Doubling	RAILWAYS
13.	Kayankulam-Quilon Doubling	RAILWAYS
14.	Siho-Ramdayalunagar Doubling	RAILWAYS
15.	Manmad-Parli Vajinath Gauge Conversion	RAILWAYS
16.	Jolarpettai-Erode-Salem-Mettur Dam Electrification	RAILWAYS
17.	Jolarpettai-Banglore	RAILWAYS
18.	HWH-BDC Main Line Augmentation	RAILWAYS
19.	60. New Diesel Loco Shed Raipur	RAILWAYS
SECTOR: SURFACE TRANSPORT		
20.	ACQ. of 3 Phosphoric Acid Carriers (30800 DWT)	SCI

S. No.	Project	Implementing Agency
1	2	3
21.	ACQ. of 2 LPG/Ammonia Carriers (17000 DWT)	SCI
SECTOR: TELE-COMMUNICATION		
22.	Installation of E 10 B Exchange at Chandigarh Sec 34	DOT
23.	Construction of Telephone Exchange Building and Installation of E 10 B Exchange at Srinagar	DOT
24.	Installation of 10 K Exchange at Text. Surat	DOT

STATEMENT

Central Projects each costing Rs. 20 Crores and above due for completion in 1991-92 as per original sanctioned schedule and anticipated to be delayed beyond 31st march 1992, as on 1st April 1991.

S. No.	Project	Implementing agency	Delay beyond 9203 (months)	% cost overrun	W. R. T. ORIG.
1	2	3	4	5	5
SECTOR: ATOMIC ENERGY					
1.	Kakrapar Atomic Power Proj.	NPC	9	176.1	
SECTOR: COAL					
2.	Patherdih Washery, Modernization	BCCCL	36	0.0	
3.	Ramagundam-II OC	SCCL	36	247.9	
SECTOR: PETRO. & NATURAL GAS					
4.	LPG Recovery Plant PH-I	GAIL	7	75.1	

S. No.	Project	Implementing agency	Delay beyond 9203 (months)	% cost overrun	W. R. T. ORIG.
1	2	3	4	5	5
SECTOR: POWER					
5.	Kathalguri GB CC PP	NEEPCO	22	386.8	
6.	Kathalguri GPP Tr. Lines	NEEPCO	20	113.9	
7.	Moga-Bhiwani Tr. Line	NHPC	3	0.0	
8.	Farakka STPP ST-II	NTPC	9	53.3	
9.	Kawas GPP	NTPC	16	134.6	
SECTOR: RAILWAYS					
10.	Lucknow-Kanpur Doubling	RAILWAYS	12	97.3	
11.	Satna-Rewa New Line	RAILWAYS	1	0.0	
12.	Katni-Bina Electrification	RAILWAYS	18	36.6	

S. No.	Project	Implementing agency	Delay beyond 9203 (months)	% cost overrun	W. R. T. ORIG.
1	2	3	4	5	
13.	Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala PH-II	RAILWAYS	NOT FIXED	73.1	
SECTOR: SURFACT TRANSPORT					
14.	Ahmedabad-Vadodara Express Way	GPWD	19	50.9	
15.	Farekka Barrage Prej Balance Works	NWR	1	0.0	
16.	ACQ. of 3 Pass/Cargo Vessels Port Blair	SCI	9	60.0	

**Cost Escalation of Atomic Power
Projects**

4829. DR. S.P. YADAV:
SHRI PRATAP SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the atomic power project which have been delayed and could not be completed as per schedule;

(b) the percentage rise in the cost of each of these project against the original estimate;

(c) the percentage rise in the cost of these projects by the time of their commissioning;

(d) whether the execution of these projects have been critically reviewed by the Government; and

(e) if so, the measures contemplated by the Government to ensure their completion according to the revised schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) From among the atomic power projects presently under construction, Norara Atomic Power Project and Kakrapar Atomic Power Project each with two units have been delayed when compared to the original schedule.

(b) and (c). The percentage increase in the capital cost of these projects excluding interest during construction when compared to the original estimate is about 207% in the case of Narora Project and about 149% for the Kakrapar Project. No further increase in cost estimates is anticipated at this stage in these projects.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The first unit of the Narora Project is already in operation. The balance activities for the second unit at Narora and the two units at Kakrapar are being closely monitored with a view to progressively commission these units during the financial years 1991-92 and 1992-93.

[*Translation*]

Industries set up in Madhya Pradesh

4830. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the district growth centers setup in Madhya Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up industrial growth centre at block level in the backward tribal areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which its implementation is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). The Government in June, 1988 announced a scheme to set up Growth Centers throughout the country to promote industrialisation of backward areas. In the case of Madhya Pradesh, 6 Growth Centres have been allotted to the State and it has been decided to set up a growth center each in the districts of Bhind, Dhar, Durg, Guna, Raipur and Raisen. The Growth Centre Scheme would be implemented during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

[*English*]

**Supply of Carbonated Sugar in Fair
Price Shops**

4831. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether carbonated sugar packed by Sugar Mills in Yamuna Nagar has been distributed at most of the Fair Price Shops in Delhi during August, 1991;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether carbonated sugar distributed through Fair Price Shops was of a very dark yellow colour;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to get the matter investigated in the interests of Public Health; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). The Saraswati Sugar Mills, Yamunanagar, manufactures sugar by carbonation process, which was distributed as such through Fair Price Shops in Delhi.

(c) to ((e). It has been reported that the Sugar supplied by Yamunanagar Sugar Mills was of good quality conforming to Indian Supplied by Yamunanagar Sugar Standard Grade. As such, the question of undertaking any investigation in the matter does not arise.

Request for Additional Allotment of Foodgrains to West Bengal

4832. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has recently requested the Union Government to allot additional rice, wheat and sugar per month to meet the requirements of the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). A request has been received recently from the Government of West Bengal for enhancing the monthly allocation of rice and wheat to the State for Public Distribution System. Against an allocation of 69,000 tonnes of rice for July, 1991 the allocation of rice to West Bengal has been raised to 81,000 tons for August, 1991 and 85,000 tonnes for September, 1991. No increase in the allocation of wheat has, however, been allowed as the stocks of wheat are required to be conserved for the lean season.

As regards sugar, a request for increase in the festival quota of levy sugar has been received from the Government of West Bengal. Keeping in view the limited availability of levy sugar, the State Government's request could not be acceded to.

Pay Revision of Employees of Industries

4833. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industries which have refused wage revision to their employees for the last thirteen years; and

(b) the names of the industries and the number of workmen involved in these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) There are no public sector enterprises which have refused wage revision to their employees for the last thirteen years.

(b) Does not arise.

Food Processing Industries in Scheduled Areas of States

4834. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the potential for setting up of Food Processing Industries in the scheduled areas of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) the steps being taken for localising such units in the scheduled Areas;

(c) whether the infrastructure required for the purpose is available in such areas; and

(d) the types of Food Processing Industries feasible in such areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIGIRIDHARGOMANGU):

(a) to (d). While no comprehensive studies have been conducted to evaluate the potential for setting up of Food Processing Industries in the scheduled areas of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, it is felt that potentials for setting up of such industries do exist in some of these area. The kind of industries which could be set up in some of these areas include pork processing units, mini rice mills, fruit and vegetable processing units etc. The potentials for setting up of Food Processing Industries is dependent upon the availability of requisite infrastructure, adequate raw materials and market for such products etc. This Ministry is implementing various development plan schemes which are directed towards the overall growth of the Food Processing Sector. The State Government and their agencies are to formulate proposals for seeking assistance under the plan schemes after evaluating the requirements of each area. In the plan schemes for providing assistance to State

Government undertakings and cooperatives for establishing or enlarging food, fruit and vegetable processing facilities, this Ministry has provided for special liberal norms of financing in the case of tribal areas. Apart from this Ministry, other Government agencies like the National Horticultural Boards, National Co-operative Developmental Corporation etc. are also providing assistance for development of horticulture and also Food Processing Industries in different States.

Production of Honey

4835. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for the promotion of production of honey;

(b) whether the areas like Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh particularly Anantapur district which is drought prone, will have any special consideration; and

(c) the area on which honey production is maximum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). The steps taken by KVIC for the promotion and production of honey are: (i) introduction of Apis Mellifera Bees (ii) subsidy on bees boxes (iii) training to bee-keeper including women/tribal people so as to equip them with better techniques of been management. As the secretion of nectar in the draught-prone area, bee-keeping industry does not have much scope in Anantpur District which is draught-prone. In so far as the KVI sector is concerned, honey production is maximum in the States of Kerala, Tamilnadu and Karnataka.

Allotment of More Time to Private Producers

4836. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allot more time to private producers on Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any high level committee has been constituted for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Publication of Daily, Weekly etc. from Rajasthan

4837. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered Daily, Weekly, Fortnightly and Monthly newspapers and magazines published from Rajasthan and the number of their circulation;

(b) the quantity of newsprint allotted to

these newspapers and magazines during the last three years, category-wise;

(c) the names of newspapers and magazines whose publication has been stopped after registration during the last three years and when;

(d) whether any action has also been taken against some newspapers for not following the rules;

(e) whether it has ever been examined that allotted newsprint is being properly utilised; and

(d) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) The details are given in attached Statement-I.

(b) The details are given in attached statement-II.

(c) No newspaper has sent its declaration to the Office of Registrar of Newspapers for India for suspension of its publication, during the period.

(d) No action by Central Government.

(e) and (f). Newsprint is allocated as per Newsprint Allocation Policy announced by the Government from time to time. The entitlement for a particular year is determined on the basis of performance particulars for utilisation of newsprint during the previous year, which are duly certified by a Chartered Accountant in respect of newspapers whose circulation is more than 2000 copies per publishing day.

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing number of registered daily, weekly, fortnightly and monthly newspapers published from Rajasthan and their circulation as on 31. 12. 1989.

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Circulation</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Dailies	205	9,98,000
Weeklies	654	5,33,000
Fortnightlies	556	3,25,000
Monthlies	289	1,07,000

STATEMENT-II

Statement showing newsprint released during the years, 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91.

Newspring in Metric Tonnes

Periodicity	1988-89			
	Small	Medium	Big	
1	2	3	4	
Dailies	1738.31	2040.90	7783.31	
Weeklies	122.38	251.54	-	
Fortnightlies	11.48	36.03	-	
Monthlies	-	66.45	-	
Total	1872.17	2394.92	7783.31	
1989-90				
Dailies	3685.17	741.28	11394.91	
Weeklies	69.05	494.06		

Periodicity	1989-90			
	Small	Medium	Big	
1	2	3	4	
Fortnightlies	55.00	166.90	.	
Monthlies	39.64	.	.	
Total	3848.86	1402.24	11394.91	
1990-91				
Dailies	3488.03	747.33	9276.22	
Weeklies	90.32	617.62	.	
Fortnightlies	5.89	130.47	.	
Monthlies	.	50.18	.	
Total	3504.24	1548.60	9276.22	

[English]

**Vacancies of Members in CAT
Benches, Rajasthan**

4838. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of Members in each of the benches of the Central Administrative Tribunal in Rajasthan;

(b) whether some posts of Members in these benches are lying vacant; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to fill up the vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) There are two benches of the Central Administrative Tribunal in Rajasthan:

(i) Jodhpur Bench with sanctioned strength of one Vice-Chairman and three Members.

(ii) Jaipur Bench with sanctioned strength of two Members.

(b) and (c). Only one post of Member in Jaipur Bench is vacant. Action to fill up this vacancy has already been initiated.

[Translation]

White Paper on Industrial Condition

4839. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring out a white paper on the industrial

condition of the country in context of new industrial policy;

(b) if so, the time by which it would be brought out and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the manner in which the control and monopoly of the multinational companies and N.R.I. on the Indian Industry would be curbed; and

(d) the basic difference between the new industrial policy and the industrial policy enforced hitherto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Industrial performance & Policies are reviewed annually by the Government in the Annual Report of the Department of Industrial Development as well as in the Economic Survey which is placed in both Houses of Parliament.

(c) Foreign investments and investments by NRIs is permitted according to the policy and priorities of the Government.

(d) The basic difference between the new Industrial Policy and the Industrial Policy in force hereto has been enunciated in the Statement on Industrial Policy tabled in both Houses of Parliament of 24th July, 1991.

[English]

Changes in Electronic Policy

4840. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make some major changes in the existing electronics policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the new electronics policy is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the existing policies for the electronic sector are continuously being evaluated and modifications or changes are incorporated as and when necessary.

(d) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance to States under ARWSP

4841. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1957 on August 8, 1991 and state;

(a) the number of fully covered, partially covered and 'No Source' problem villages, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether the allocations under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to various States/Union Territories are weighted in proportion to the number of partially covered and 'No Source' problem villages at the beginning of the financial year; and

(c) if so, the target for each State/Union Territory for the year 1991-92 in terms of number of partially covered villages to be fully covered and the number of 'No Source' problem villages to be provided with drinking water facility during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The number of fully covered, partially covered and 'No Source' problem villages, State/Union Territory-wise, based on the reports received so far is given in the statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	No. of Problem Villages identified as on 1. 4. 85	No. of Problem Villages covered		Balance number of 'No Source' problem villages as per reports received so far
			Fully	Partially	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15834	5674	10160	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	391	391	0	0
3.	Assam	9570	7927	1556	87
4.	Bihar	9199	9197	0	2
5.	Goa	38	37	1	0
6.	Gujarat	4911	3002	1859	50
7.	Haryana	2314	2143	101	70
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3539	2811	0	728
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2959	2297	0	662

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	No. of Problem Villages identified as on 1. 4. 85	No. of Problem Villages covered		Balance number of 'No Source' problem villages as per reports received so far
			Fully	Partially	
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Karnataka	5410	2511	2899	0
11.	Kerala	88	30	58	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	14714	6408	8233	73
13.	Maharashtra	5174	5122	0	52
14.	Manipur	862	609	253	0
15.	Meghalaya	3658	540	2112	1006
16.	Mizoram	595	278	317	0
17.	Nagaland	623	569	95	19
18.	Orissa	14443	10115	3242	1086

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	No. of Problem Villages identified as on 1. 4. 85	No. of Problem Villages covered		Balance number of 'No Source' problem villages as per reports received so far
			Fully	Partially	
1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Punjab	2254	1500	0	0
20.	Rajasthan	7310	6364	809	137
21.	Sikkim	121	121	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	4882	3187	1695	0
23.	Tripura	2893	2873	10	10
24.	Uttar Pradesh	43906	20372	23088	440
25.	West Bengal	5930	362	5568	0
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	40	0	40	0
27.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	No. of Problem Villages identified as on 1. 4. 85	No. of Problem Villages covered		Balance number of 'No Source' problem villages as per reports received so far
			Fully	Partially	
1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0
29.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0
30.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	11	0	11	0
32.	Pondicherry	53	19	34	0
Total India :		161722	94459	62081	5182

Censoring of Newspapers

4842. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that some newspapers of North India published baseless and exaggerated news which gave rise to communal tension in the recent past;

(b) whether the Press Council of India has censured these newspapers;

(c) if so, the names of the newspapers or periodicals which have been censored or admonished; and

(d) the steps being contemplated against such journals of periodicals which indulge in sensational journalism?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Press Council of India have censured four Hindi dailies Aaj, Dainik Jagran, Swatantra Chetna and Swatantra Bharat.

(d) The Government hopes that Press Council's censure would lead to a more responsible conduct from these papers. The press Council of India is charged with the responsibility of preserving the freedom of Press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies.

[Translation]**Industrial Policy**

4843. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether opportunities for employment will increase after the implementation of New Industrial Policy;

(b) if so, the number of unemployed youth who will get employment every year;

(c) the extent of increase in the growth of industrial development as a result thereof; and

(d) whether cottage and small scale industries are likely to get incentives as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The Industrial Policy announced by the Government on the 24th July, 1991, inter-alia, provides for delicensing of a host of industries and abolition of all registration schemes, facility of a new broad-banding to existing units to enable them to produce any article without additional investment, a flexible locational policy with certain conditions, proposal for scrapping of any asset threshold or market share prescription for the definition of a MRTP company and dominant undertaking, foreign participation in Indian companies and allowing access to foreign technology, liberalisation of the rules relating to Direct Foreign Investment permitting 51% equity in a wide range of industries and easier facilitation of foreign technology agreements on liberal terms. The measures taken in the Industrial Policy are aimed at unshackling the Indian Industrial economy from the cobwebs of unnecessary bureaucratic control encourage modernisation and

technological upgradation, increase in the competitiveness of the Indian industry, removing restraints on capacity creation and giving impetus to push the economy towards the attainment of enterprenual and industrial potential. These measures will provide a further boost to overall industrial production and associated employment opportunities.

(b) It is difficult to estimate the number of unemployed youth who will get employment every year.

(c) According to the Index of Industrial Production compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation the overall rate of industrial growth was 8.4% during 1990-91 which was almost at the same level as that achieved in the last financial year. As mentioned above, the measures taken in the Industrial Policy will provide a further boost to overall industrial production.

(d) Government have also announced recently on 6th August, 1991, policy measures for promoting and strengthening Small, Tiny and Village industries. These measures comprise increase in the investment limit of Tiny enterprises from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs, a new scheme for integrated infrastructural development and market and export promotion measures and adequate flow of credit for promotion of village industries including Handloom and Handicraft sectors and expansion in the activities of KVI sector for setting up non-farm employment opportunities.

[English]

Equipment Development by National Environmental Engineering Research Institute

4844. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some equipment has been developed by the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur which ensures clean water from handpumps;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether its application in rural areas of the country will be very useful;

(d) whether the Government propose to make wide use of this instrument in rural areas of the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) have developed a handpump attachable Iron Removal Plant (HP-IRP) which when attached to a handpump helps in reducing excess iron contents in the water to permissible limits. The evaluation results indicate that this system is capable of reducing iron contents from the level of 5 mg. per litre to less than 0.3 mg. per litre. It is a very useful in the areas where iron concentrations in the water are comparatively higher.

(d) to (f). The system is being made use of widely in the rural areas under national drinking water mission. 240 such plants have already been installed in the State of Assam under this programme.

[Translation]

Non-Availability of Wheat at Reasonable Rates

4845. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received from consumers regarding non-availability of wheat at reasonable rates;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to make wheat available to farmers and consumers at reasonable rates; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to redress the complaints of the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (c). Central Government allocates adequate quantities of wheat to States/Union Territories for distribution through Public Distribution System at a uniform rate (Central issue price) throughout the country. The States/U.Ts. add a certain margin on this and, therefore, the end retail price of wheat in P.D.S. would differ from State to State. The existing central issue price for wheat is Rs. 234/- per quintal and carries a substantial subsidy so that P.D.S. consumers can get wheat at a reasonable rate. States make available the allotted quantities of wheat to all beneficiaries of PDS, including farmers and consumers.

Declaration of Chhetichand as Public Holiday

4846. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHAR-GAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to declare 'Chhetichand' (Sindhi Day) as public holiday;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). Chhetichand

is one of the 12 occasions for the purpose of selecting 3 optional holidays every year for Central Government administrative officers. Central Government operative offices as also industrial, commercial & trading establishments have the option to include Chhetichand as one of the holidays, every year, within the permitted number.

Allocation of Funds under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana

4847. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHAR-GAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether special provisions have been made to provide more grants for hill and desert areas under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana;

(b) whether National Agriculture Commission has admitted that 11 districts of Rajasthan including Jalaur, Sikar, and Ganganagar fall under Thar desert area;

(c) whether the Union Government have recognized the said three districts for special grant under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana;

(d) if so, the time by which financial assistance will be provided; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Government of India have agreed to the State Government's suggestions given in 1990-91 to make the allocations to the districts in Rajasthan according to the prescribed criteria; implying that no distinction should be made between desert and other districts.

Drinking Water Scheme Submitted By Rajasthan

4848. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has sent any scheme to provide drinking water facilities in five dacoit-infested districts of the State; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme estimated to cost Rs. 34.94 crores has been awarded by the Ministry of Finance to European Economic Community bilateral assistance.

Funds to Rajasthan under DPAP and DDP

4849. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide funds to Rajasthan under Drought Prone Area Programme and Desert Development Programme as recommended by working group for regional development during the year 1991-92; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). The Government is not aware of any working group for regional development and its recommendations on allocation of funds to DPAP and DDP. However, there is a report of the Working Group on Area Development Pro-

grammes constituted by the Planning Commission for the 8th Five Year Plan. In its report also, there is no specific recommendation on the scale and pattern of allocation of funds for DPAP and DDP areas including Rajasthan.

World Bank Assistance for Water Supply Schemes

4850. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEER-APPA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have sought assistance from World Bank for the water supply projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The State Governments of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have sought assistance from World Bank for Rural Water Supply Sector.

(b) and (c). The Integrated Maharashtra Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project has been approved by the World Bank on 5th June, 1991 involving estimated expenditure of US\$ 140.7 million of which assistance from IDA will be US\$ 109.9 million. The Rural Water Supply for fluoride affected villages in Rajasthan at an estimated cost of Rs. 688.20 crores is under technical scrutiny. The World Bank Mission is in India for visit to Uttar Pradesh for 23rd August to 4th September, 1991 and to Karnataka from 5th September to 14th September, 1991 for discussions relating to prepa-

ration of Rural Water Supply Projects in the two States.

[*English*]

Allegations Against IAS Officers

4851. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of I.A.S. officers against whom certain charges/allegations have been levelled and enquiries are being conducted at present;

(b) the details of the allegations/charges levelled against each of them; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken against such officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shifting of Location of Sugar Factory in Gujarat

4852. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested change of location for the proposed new Sugar Factory from Rohid Tehsil, Hansot, District Bharuch to Kosamba, Tehsil, Mangrol, District Surat; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Licensing Policy guidelines are presently being reviewed by the Government. The request for change of location would be considered after the aforesaid review.

[*Translation*]

Vacancies of Reserved Posts in IAS and IPS

4853. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts reserved in Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and Indian Police Service (IPS) cadres lying Vacant, State-wise; and

(b) the time by which the said vacancies are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). In the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service no posts are reserved exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However while making direct recruitment to these Services vacancies are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the proportion of 15% and 7 1/2% respectively. All such reserved vacancies are filled up on the basis of Civil Services Examination conducted by UPSC every year.

Expenditure on Advertisements by Cigarette manufacturing Companies

4854. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that cigarette manufacturing companies in the country spend a huge amount on adver-

tisements and publicity as a result of which the prices of cigarettes are increasing;

(b) if so, the amount spent on the publicity and advertisement of the packets of each cigarette company;

(c) whether the Government contemplate to check the increasing prices of cigarettes by imposing a ban on the expenditure on publicity incurred by these companies;

(d) if so, whether any steps have been taken in this regard so far; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Government is aware that the cigarette companies do incur certain expenditure on advertisement. However, no centralized information regarding such specific expenditures of each cigarette company is available.

(c) to (e). No, Sir. There is no statutory control on prices of cigarettes and neither is it considered essential to bring the industry under such a price control.

[English]

Plan Funds to Public Sector Undertakings

4855. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines for sanctioning the Plan funds to Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) whether the sanctioned plan funds have to be utilised only for specific purposes;

(c) whether any utilisation certificate/proforma has to be submitted quarterly/half-

yearly by the Undertakings to the Union Government against the sanctioned money and its utilisation;

(d) if so, the details of the points involved while submitting the certificate;

(e) whether any undertaking can utilise the plan money for other purposes also; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Plan funds to public sector undertakings are sanctioned on the basis of projects/proposals received from the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments and after examining in consultation with them.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Real Income of a Farmer

4856. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the latest ratio of average income from Agricultural sector to non-Agricultural sector as compared to that in 1970-71;

(b) whether the real income of a farmer is coming down as compared to the people working in other sectors of the economy; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to increase the real income of the farmer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The ratio of the income (NDP at current prices) of agriculture to non-agriculture sectors was 0.4327 in the year 1989-90 and 0.7860 in 1970-71.

(b) Estimates of national income are not available by occupations.

(c) A number of programmes and schemes are being implemented with the sole purpose of raising the productivity of land and enhancing the real income of the farmer. These include development of infrastructure, evolution and distribution of high yielding varieties of seeds, adequate supply of fertilizers and support prices.

Increase in the Price of Wheat

4857. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of wheat is going up rapidly;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps the Government are taking to check the price-rise of wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). The W.P.I. of wheat which had exhibited a fall during March, 1991 to May, 1991, which the arrival of the fresh crop, started showing usual upward movement after May, 1991. The provisional W.P.I. moved from 173.1 in June to 174.4 in July, 1991 registering an increase of only 0.75% against an increase of 1.84% in the provisional W.P.I. of all commodities.

(c) The Government is keeping the situation under watch and will take appropriate measures as and when required.

Establishment of Aravali Development Board

4858. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan have submitted any proposal for establishment of the Aravali Development Board to the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Britannia Industries Ltd., India

4859. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Britannia Industries Ltd. India is expanding its industries; and

(b) if so, the details of proposals received from the company and the action thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Only one application from M/s. Britannia Industries Ltd. India for manufacture of Beer at Ratnagiri, Maharashtra has been received in this Ministry which is under examination.

Petrochemicals Industry in Bihar

4860. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for the expansion and development of petrochemicals Industry in Bihar;

(b) if so, the steps taken in that direction so far;

(c) whether any new strategy has been proposed to be adopted for the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (d). Most on the items in the petrochemical sector have been de-licensed in the New Industrial Policy and it is hoped that this would give an impetus to the growth of the industry in the States, including Bihar.

New Service Rule in Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited

4861. DR. ASIM BALA:
SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. has incorporated any new rule in March 1990 in their service rules book under which the services of permanent employees can be terminated without any enquiry;

(b) if so, whether the Government are aware of the Supreme Court's ruling that permanent employees cannot be terminated without enquiry;

(c) if so, the reasons as to how this rule was passed and incorporated in the rules book; and

(d) the remedial steps proposed to be

taken to protect the fundamental rights of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (d). In March, 1990, a new Rule 30(A) was incorporated in the Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules, 1978. The rule provides for termination of the services of a permanent employee on notice without enquiry on the following contingencies:

- (i) if the post held by the employee is abolished;
- (ii) if an employee is declared to be unfit on medical grounds for the service of the company;
- (iii) if an employee remains on unauthorised absence for 30 days or more.

The Rule also provides for the following:-

1. In case of (i) and (ii) above, the services shall be terminated after giving 3 months' notice to a permanent employee and one month's notice to a temporary employee or pay in lieu thereof in both the cases:
 2. In the case of (iii) above, services of an employee shall be terminated if he fails to explain his conduct satisfactorily within 15 days from the date of receipt of the Show Cause Notice by him. The Management shall be empowered to take a decision without resorting to further inquiries.
- 3(A) The decision in case of (iii) above would be taken only with the prior approval of a Screening Com-

mittee of 2 Directors/Executive Directors, to be constituted for this purpose by the Chairman & Managing Director.

- (B) The reasons for the decision would be recorded in writing.

Rule 30(A) has been incorporated by Board of Directors of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. in consonance with the Supreme Court ruling in the case of Pyare Lal Sharma Vs. Managing Director & others in Civil Appeal No. 3154 and 3155 of 1985 while up-holding certain amendments in the rules of Jammu & Kashmir Industries Ltd. The process in which the prior approval of a Screening Committee of 2 Directors/ Executive Directors, to be constituted for this purpose by the Chairman & Managing Director.

Central Assistance to Tamil Nadu

4862. SHRI K. THULASIAH VAN-DAYAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central assistance provided to the Government of Tamil Nadu during the last three years for various welfare and development schemes in the State;

(b) the details of various welfare and development schemes for which the Central assistance has been provided;

(c) whether the Government have monitored the progress with regard to implementation of the aforesaid schemes, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d). Central assistance

to States is provided in the form of block loans and grants, and not on scheme-wise basis. The Normal Central assistance (gross) given to Tamil Nadu during the last three Annual Plans is as under:-

	<i>(Rs. crores)</i>
1988-89	348.09
1989-90	364.49
1990-91	404.70

Monitoring of individual State Plan schemes is being done by the State Governments themselves. However, efforts are also being made at the Central level to review the overall progress of expenditure under the Annual Plans on quarterly basis.

Small Scale Industries in Tamil Nadu

4863. SHRI K. THULASIAH VAN-DAYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued by the Union Government for establishing small scale industries in Tamil Nadu in 1990-91;

(b) the amount of grant released in this regard; and

(c) the performance of these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) No licence has been issued to any SSI unit.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Norms for Industrial Licensing

4864. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made certain changes in norms for industrial licensing;

(b) if so, the changes made and the date from which the new procedure will come into effect;

(c) whether the changes of norms are going to be effected in the wake of new industrial policy; and

(d) in what ways the change of procedure in the norms will help in industrialisation in the country and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The changes in the norms for industrial licensing have been enunciated in the Statement on Industrial Policy tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 24th July, 1991. These changes have already been notified on 25th July, 1991.

(d) As indicated in the Statement, the major objectives of the new Industrial Policy Package is to build on the gains already made, correct the distortions or weaknesses that may have crept in, maintain a sustained growth in productivity and gainful employment and attain international competitiveness. The exemption from licensing will be particularly helpful to the many dynamic small and medium entrepreneurs who have been unnecessarily hampered by the licensing system.

Cement Prices

4865. SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of price increase registered since January, 1991 with details of retail and wholesale cement prices, as on January, 1991 and July 1991;

(b) the basic reason for this increase in price and what steps are being taken by the Government to reduce the price of cement; and

(c) the increase in cost of production and how much of this increase is passed on to the consumer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) A statement showing the retail prices of cement per bag of 50 Kgs. as on 1.1.91 and 31.7.91, at four metropolitan cities is given in the statement attached. During this period, the increase in retail prices of cement varied from Rs. 10 to Rs. 21 per bag. As regards wholesale prices, on an average, the prices were lower than the retail prices by Rs. 3/- to Rs. 6/- per bag.

(b) The basic reasons for this price rise are as under:-

- (i) Regional imbalances in the demand and availability of cement;
- (ii) Rising cost of inputs and distribution costs;
- (iii) Localised infrastructure and production constraints;

It is the constant endeavour of the Government to maximise cement production and ensure its availability to the consumers at reasonable prices. Government is closely monitoring the availability of coal, railway wagons and other infrastructural support to the Cement Industry and remedial action is taken wherever necessary.

(c) The actual cost of production varies from region to region and from one cement unit to another. At present, there is no control on price and distribution of cement. Under these circumstances, it is not practicable to assess as to how much of increased cost of production has been passed on to the consumer.

STATEMENT

Retail price of cement per Bag of 50 Kgs. As On 1.1.91 and 31.7.91, at four metropolitan cities

Name of the city	Price as on (In rupees)		Variation
	1.1.91	31.7.91	
1	2	3	4
Delhi	95-97	110-115	+ 18
Calcutta	95-102	113-123	+ 21
Bombay	95-100	105-120	+ 20
Madras	87-92	97-102	+ 10

Note : Variation shown is as per indicated maximum prices.

**Performance of News Readers of
Doordarshan**

4866. SHRI SHARAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of news-readers of Doordarshan has been reviewed;

(b) if so, whether any reshuffle in their gradation of reallocation of time-slots or removal had been effected;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the newsreaders have made representations against the move; and

(e) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No general reshuffle of News Readers or reallocation of time-slots or removal has been effected as a result of the review.

(d) and (e). Some News Readers have submitted a representation based on the reports in a Section of the Press.

Doordarshan is of the view that more training is necessary to further improve the performance of the news presenters.

[*Translation*]

**Policy regarding allotment of Land to
workers of Co-operative Societies**

4867. SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Government for providing land of the Union Government to workers of Co-operative Societies in various States for preparing salt; and

(b) whether this land is allotted on fixed rates or on the basis of tenders called therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Salt Department lands are allotted, inter-alia, to the Co-operative Societies in the salt manufacturing States for manufacture of salt for a particular period on lease basis on the basis of tenders.

[*English*]

TV Transmitter at Jabalpur

4868. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the target set up by the Government for commissioning of 10 KW TV Transmitter in Jabalpur;

(b) whether the target has been achieved; if not, how far it is behind the schedule and the reasons thereof; and

(c) the date by which the tower of the Transmitter is likely to be completed and the transmission is likely to start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):
(a) The high power (10KW) TV transmitter at Jabalpur was initially planned to be commissioned during 1991-92.

(b) and (c). There has been some delay in construction of the tower as excavation of hard rock bottom at the tower site, by blasting, was not allowed by the local authorities

because of a building existing nearby and this had to be done by chiselling, which took considerable time; and due to the difficulties encountered in procurement of the requisite quantity of cement and steel.

As per present indications, the transmitter is envisaged to be commissioned during the first half of 1993.

[*Translation*]

Exemption from Entertainment Tax for Theatre Shows

4869. SHRI KASIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to exempt all the Theater shows from entertainment tax:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJA VYAS):

(a) the scheme of legislative powers for the States and the Union Government under the Constitution gives complete powers to the State Governments in the matter of levy of entertainment tax for exhibition of films. The Central Government do not have statutory powers to issue directions to State Governments for levying entertainment tax. The relevant Entry in the State List reads as follows:

Entry 62- Taxes on luxuries, including taxes on entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As above.

[*English*]

Implementation of I. Ramamohan Rao Committee Report

4870. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Federation of Small & medium Newspapers has demanded the implementation of the I. Ramamohan Rao Committee Report;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJA VYAS):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have already initiated action for acceptance of the report for implementation.

Closure of Cinema Houses

4871. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cinema houses closed during each of the last three years and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the action the Government proposed to take cinema industry out of crisis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJA VYAS):

(a) and (b). The information is being col-

lected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Kanyapur Unit of the Cycle Corporation of India

4872. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering proposals for modernisation and expansion of the Kanyapur unit of the Cycle Corporation of India in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Government have plans for the revival and rehabilitation of Cycle Corporation of India Limited, which covers aspects such as modernisation of plant and machinery, rationalisation of work force, capital restructuring and financial assistance for working capital etc. However, no plan for the expansion of Cycle Corporation of India Ltd. is under consideration of the Government.

Vacant Posts of Grade 'C' and 'D' Stenographers

4873. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Grades 'C' and 'D' Stenographers lying vacant in the Government offices and since when these are lying vacant; and

(b) the steps taken to fill up the vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (B). The posts of Grades 'C' & 'D' Stenographers are spread-over various Ministries/Departments and their attached offices participating in the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service, Indian Foreign Service (B), Railway Board Stenographers Service, AFHQ Stenographers service and some other comparable Organisations. The information about the number of such posts lying vacant is not centrally maintained.

Staff Selection Commission conducts examinations annually/periodically for recruitment to these two grades against the demand placed by the concerned authorities against Direct Recruitment Departmental Examination quota. Staff Selection Commission have nominated in April, 1991 585 candidates from the Stenographers Grade 'D' Open Examination, 1990 for appointment in the above services. 286 vacancies in Grade 'C' of Central Secretariat Stenographers Service have been intimated to Staff Selection Commission for filling up through Grade 'C' Stenographers Examination, 1989. Vacancies earmarked for appointment against promotion quota of Grade 'C' Stenographers are filled up by the concerned authorities as and when required. Staff Selection Commission are holding the next examinations for recruitment of Stenographers as follows:

Stenographers Grade 'D' - Sep. 1991 Examination, 1991

Stenographers Grade 'C' - Dec. 1991 Examination, 1990

Research of Super Conductivity

4874. SHRI RADHIKA RAJAN PRAMANIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Physical laboratories where research on super conductivity is being done and the latest development on research on super conductivity; and

(b) the future programme of the Government regarding research on super conductivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Major national laboratories where research on Super-conductivity is being done are:

1. National Physical Laboratory (NPL), New Delhi.

2. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Bombay.

3. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Trombay.

4. Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics (SINP), Calcutta

5. Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Trivandrum.

6. Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute (CEERI), Pilani.

7. Defence Metallurgical Research laboratory (DMRL), Hyderabad.

In addition to these laboratories other prominent institutes where superconductivity research work is being carried out are: Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore, Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), Banaras Hindu University (BHU), University of Poona, Pune and R & D Unit of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd (BHEL), Hyderabad.

Substantial basic research work has

been done in the country. Some highlights of the more recent results of basic studies in the area of oxide superconductors are the following:

- Study of structure, physical properties and substitutions in various cuprate superconductors.
- Synthesis of a new family of Thallium based superconductors.
- First study of non-resonant microwave absorption in an oxide superconductor. The superconductivity R&D programme has also been carried out with applications in view. Some important achievements are the following:
 - Development of a high temperature SQID bases on microbridge in a bulk oxide superconductor.
 - Development of the magnetic arc separator using metallic superconducting magnets.

(b) the Government will continue to promote both basic and applied research activities in the superconductivity area. For actual applications, full-fledged system development based on the achievements, like the two cited above, will receive thrust.

[Translation]

Energy Food Industries in Maharashtra

4875. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state the names of cities in Maharashtra where energy food industries have been set up or proposed to be set up by the Modern Food Industries (India) Limited during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIGIRIDHAR GOMANGO): The Company has not set up any Energy Food Manufacturing Unit in the State of Maharashtra and it does not have any such proposal for the year 1991-92.

Projects of CCI in Maharashtra

4876. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cement Corporation of India (CCI) has accorded its approval to some projects in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when these projects are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

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

Assistance to Maharashtra for Electronic Units

4877. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to provide Central Assistance to Maharashtra for the promotion and development of electronic units; and

(b) the amount allocated/proposed for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The State

Governments provide facilities and create conditions conducive for setting up Electronic industries in the State and the Department of Electronics gives necessary guidance and processes the issue of approvals. The Department also provides assistance for projects in areas such as manpower development and education, quality control, testing and standardisation, R&D in electronics etc.

The State Government of Maharashtra has set up Maharashtra State Electronics Development Corporation (MELTRON) to promote the growth of electronics industry in the State. The Department of Electronics has provided financial support through MELTRON for the following activities with a view to promote the growth of electronics sector in Maharashtra:-

- i) Programme on Electro-Medical Equipment repair and maintenance for which an amount of Rs. 7.82 lakhs have been released so far.
- ii) Under Rural Electronics Employment Generation Programme, the funds have been released to the following organisations:-
 - a) Rs. 3 lakhs to M/s. Chetak Video Tonics Limited, Wada, Maharashtra.
 - b) Rs. 12.5 lakhs to M/s. Softedge Exports Pvt. Ltd. Bombay.
 - c) Rs. 15 lakhs to M/s. MELTRON.
- iii) The Department of Electronics and MELTRON have jointly set up Electronics Research and Development Centre at Pune. The estimated expenditure for the year 1991-92 is Rs. 40 lakhs.

- iv) Centre for Electronics Design and Technology (CEDT) has been set up jointly by the Department of Electronics and the Government of Maharashtra at Aurangabad. The estimated outlay of the project is Rs. 620 lakhs.
- v) Under STQC programme of Department of Electronics, Electronics Test and Development Centre (ETDC) has been set up jointly with the State Government. The estimated outlay of the project is Rs. 100 lakhs.

In addition to the above, the following three Centres have been set up at Pune as autonomous Societies under the control of the Department of Electronics:-

- Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (C-MET);
- Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), AND
- Software Technology Park

[English]

Edible Oil Mills in Orissa

4878. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have schemes to set up some edible oil mills in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals received from the State Government.

(c) whether the Union Government have considered the same;

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUD-DIN AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) State Government of Orissa have made no proposal in this regard.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

Leather Goods Industry in Orissa

4879. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great scope for the establishment of leather goods industry in Orissa,

(b) if so, the specific proposals received from the Government of Orissa for clearance by the Union Government; and

(c) the details of steps taken to clear such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No specific proposal has been received from the Government of Orissa for clearance by the Union Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Alleged Irregularities in Purchase of Items Kendriya Bhandar

4880. SHRIRAJNATH SONKARSHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious irregularities are taking place in the purchase of higher quotation items against the lower quotation items and also use to purchase of more quantities

of higher quotation items than lower quotation items by the Kendriya Bhandar;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to inquire into the matter;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any headway has been made in the investigation of large scale bungling of disposal of quality goods as damaged goods by the Kendriya Bhandar in past;

(e) if so, the outcome of the findings; and

(f) if not, the reasons for the delay and the steps taken to expedite the finalisation of the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). No Sir. The Kendriya Bhandar is a Consumer Co-operative Society whose responsibility is to sell/make available, essential commodities and consumables as per the customers demand. According to the purchase policy approved by the Board of Directors of the Kendriya Bhandar the items sold through different outlets are purchased at competitive rates through the tender system. While accepting the tenders, popular/quality products at higher rates are also approved in addition to the rates quoted by the lowest acceptable offer. The quantum of purchase of any item has to be commensurate with the consumers' demand/sale of that item.

(d) to (f). The enquiry conducted by the Chief Vigilance Officer in the Department of Personnel & Training in the matter of damaged goods in the Kendriya Bhandar has since been completed and the report has been received in the Ministry. Action has

been taken on the basis of the recommendations/findings of the Report.

[*Translation*]

Alleged Charges of Corruption and Irregularities Against Capart

4881. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the charges of corruption and irregularities levelled against the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART).

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to inquire into the activities of this institution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL). (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The charges of corruption and irregularities levelled against Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) have not been found to have any substance.

[*English*]

Fish Processing Unit at Jehanabad, Bihar

4882. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Fish Processing Unit in Jehanabad district of Bihar to utilise the large quantities

of fish and other products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Union Government have approved the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIGIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir. No proposal has been received in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

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

Capital Investment in Industrial Units in Rajasthan

4883. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals regarding Capital investment in new industrial units in Rajasthan under consideration of the Union Government;

(b) the percentage of capital investment invested by the Union Government for the industrial units in the State during the year 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(c) whether the Government have received proposals from Government of Rajasthan to set up new industrial units in Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) As on 30th June, 1991, 172 proposals were pending for the grant of letters of Intent for the setting up of industrial units in the State of Rajasthan.

(b) Statewise percentage of Investment by Central Public Sector Undertakings is

available only upto 1989-90. The said percentage for Rajasthan for 1988-89 was 1.44 and for 1989-90, it was 1.51.

(c) and (d). As on 30th June, 1991, 6 proposals received from the Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Ltd. for grant of Letters of Intent for the setting up of industrial units in Rajasthan were pending for consideration. The proposed items of manufacture include tomato paste/concentrate, vanaspati, tooth-room products, methanol and Alphas Olephin Sulphonate.

[*Translation*]

IAS Officers

4884. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of IAS officers in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the number of IAS officers out of them belonging to the rural and urban background, separately;

(c) whether Government have any special scheme for appointing rural talents on this high prestigious post; and

(d) the number of IAS officers out of them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The total number of I.A.S. officers in the country is 5334 as on 1.8.1991. The cadre-wise strength is shown in attached statement 'A'

(b) when information about rural & urban background of I.A.S. officer is available

for the officers working in the I.A.S. as on 1.1.1991. The information is shown in attached statement 'B'.

(c) The appointment to IAS is made through a competitive examination strictly

on the basis of merit. The selection process has been on devised so as to ensure that it is not tilted towards candidates of any particular background.

(d) As given in Statement below:-

STATEMENT-A

Cadre-wise total number of IAS Officers vis-a-vis number of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe IAS officers as on 01/08/1991

S. No.	State	Total No. of IAS Officers	Out of them No. of				
			SC Officers	ST Officers	SC Officers	ST Officers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Assam Meghalaya	213	6	32			
2.	Andhra Pradesh	331	43	14			
3.	Bihar	408	37	24			
4.	Gujarat	253	25	9			
5.	Himachal Pradesh	140	11	12			
6.	Haryana	233	34	2			
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	118	7	4			
8.	Kerala	195	24	6			
9.	Karnataka	265	37	9			
10.	Maharashtra	356	43	12			

S. No.	State	Total No. of IAS Officers	Out of them No. of						
			SC Officers	ST Officers	1	2	3	4	5
11.	Madhya Pradesh	398	42	20					
12.	Manipur Tripura	171	5	30					
13.	Nagaland	60	-	21					
14.	Orissa	216	18	6					
15.	Punjab	197	28	1					
16.	Rajasthan	263	25	14					
17.	Sikkim	59	3	15					
18.	Tamil Nadu	339	47	10					
19.	Uttar Pradesh	554	77	11					
20.	Union Territories	245	24	18					
21.	West Bengal	320	30	15					
Total		5334	566	285					

STATEMENT-B

Cadre-wise total number of IAS Officers and out of them number of officers belonging to urban and rural background (as on 1/1/1991)

S. No.	State	Total No. of IAS Officers	Out of them No. of Officers Belonging To:	
			Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5
1.	*Assam Meghalaya	196	131	65
2.	Andhra Pradesh	312	217	95
3.	Bihar	383	270	113
4.	Gujarat	241	150	91
5.	Himachal Pradesh	129	94	35
6.	Haryana	206	171	35
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	98	54	44
8.	Kerala	161	62	99
9.	Karnataka	258	187	71

S. No.	State	Total No. of IAS Officers	Out of them No. of Officers Belonging To:		5
			Urban	Rural	
1	2	3	4	5	
10.	Maharashtra	339	225	114	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	378	283	95	
12.	*Manipur Tripura	135	106	29	
13.	Nagaland	51	28	23	
14.	Orissa	202	121	81	
15.	Punjab	177	141	36	
16.	Rajasthan	241	173	68	
17.	Sikkim	44	23	21	
18.	Tamil Nadu	305	220	85	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	530	390	140	

S. No.	State	Total No. of IAS Officers	Out of them No. of Officers Belonging To:	
			Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5
20.	**Union Territories	197	138	59
21.	West Bengal	298	235	63
	Total	4881	3456	1425

*Assam Meghalaya and Manipur & Tripura are joint cadres.

** Includes Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram, Union Territories.

[English]

Low Power TV Stations at Bhadrak and Balasore

4885. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the low power TV stations commissioned at Bhadrak and Balasore in Orissa are not functioning at present; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The low power TV transmitting stations at Bhadrak and Balasore are reported to be functioning normally. Faults in the equipment, as and when these occur, are attended to promptly. Diesel generators have been provided at both the stations to

minimise the interruptions in service on account of power-supply failure.

Release of Wheat and Rice to Eastern Region

4886. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice and wheat released in favour of the different States in the Eastern region from the Central Pool to meet the demands of the States as per their request during the month of June and July, 1991; and

(b) the total indent made by the different States. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). The required information is given below:-

STATEMENT

Statement showing the demand and allotment of rice and wheat for Public Distribution system in respect of States in the East Zone for June and July, 1991

Month	State	Wheat		Rice	
		Demand	Allocation	Demand	Allocation
		3	4	5	6
1	2				
June, 91	Bihar	100.0	42.0	15.0	8.0
	Orissa	35.0	25.0	30.0	26.0
	West Bengal	130.0	90.0	150.0	69.0
	Sikkim	0.7	0.6	5.0	4.5
July, 91	Bihar	100.0	42.0	15.0	8.0
	Orissa	35.0	25.0	30.0	26.0
	West Bengal	130.0	90.0	150.0	69.0
	Sikkim	0.7	0.6	5.0	4.5

TV and Radio Stations in Orissa

likely to be commissioned?

4887. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Radio and T.V. stations in Orissa under construction; and

(b) the time by which these stations are

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRJAVYAS): (a) and (b). The particulars about Radio/Doordarshan projects at hand in Orissa and the time frame within which they have been planned to be completed are indicated below:-

STATEMENT

S. No.	Project	Place	Time frame for Completion
1	2	3	4
AKASHWANI			
i)	Local Radio Station	Behrampur	1991-92
ii)	Local Radio Station	Bolangir	1992-93
iii)	Local Radio Station	Rourkela	1992-93
iv)	New Radio Station	Bhavanipatna	1991-92
v)	Upgradation of the existing 20 KW MW transmitter to 100 KW MW	Jeypore	1991-92
DOORDARSHAN			
i)	TV Studio Centre	Bhubaneshwar	1991-92
ii)	High Power TV Transmitter	Bhavanipatna	1991-92
iii)	Low Power TV Transmitter	Puri	1992-93

Issue of Rice and Wheat to States

4888. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether rice and wheat have been released recently from the Central Pool to the States to meet the demands in the Public Distribution System; and

(b) if so, the details of the indents made by such States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Allotment of foodgrains from Central Pool is regularly made, on a month to month basis, taking into account factors like demands of States, stocks with the Central Government, market availability and inter-se requirements of States/UT.

The allocation of rice and wheat to State Government/UT Administrations as against their total demand in June, 1991, July, 1991 and August, 1991 are as under:-

(in thousand tonnes)

	<i>Demand</i>		<i>Allocation</i>	
	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Wheat</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
June, 91	1194.0	1247.15	880.45	761.05
July, 91	1194.25	1229.25	904.45	774.15
August, 91	1216.25	1215.65	1036.75	782.05

The allocations of foodgrains from the Central Pool is supplemental in nature and are not meant to meet the total requirements of the States and U.Ts. Allocations for rice to States/UTs were increased for August, 91 keeping in view the lean period during current months.

[Translation]

Allocation of Palmolein Oil to Various States

4889. SHRI RAM BADAN:
SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEER-
APPA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of imported palmolein allotted upto June 1991 to various States in the oil year starting from 1 November 1990, State-wise;

(b) the demand of various States according to their requirements for the next three months;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the quota of imported palmolein to the States in view of the demand made by the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). The allocation of

imported palmolein made to the States/UTs for distribution through PDS for the period November, 1990 to June, 1991 and the demand of edible oils made by States/ UTs for the period July to September, 1991, State-

wise, are given in the Statement below:

(c) and (d). Quantum of allocation will be decided as and when import of edible oils is resumed.

STATEMENT

S. No.	State/U. Ts	Allocation of palmolein made during Nov. 90 to June, 91.	\$ Demand of edible oil for the period from July to Sept., 91
1	2	3	4
<i>(quantity in M. Ts.)</i>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7,760	31,092
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	150	Not Received
3.	Assam	600	2,400
4.	Bihar	3,500	4,851
5.	Goa	2,200	1,500*
6.	Gujarat	14,200	60,000
7.	Haryana	1,900	N. R.

S. No.	State/U. Ts	Allocation of palmolein made during Nov. 90 to June, 91.	\$ Demand of edible oil for the period from July to Sept., 91
1	2	3	4
		<i>(quantity in M. Ts.)</i>	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2,750	3,000*
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,100	N.R.
10.	Karnataka	8,260	33,000
11.	Kerala	7,460	18,000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8,500	30,000
13.	Maharashtra	20,600	42,000*
14.	Manipur	600	1,800
15.	Meghalaya	600	1,050
16.	Mizoram	1,100	1,200
17.	Nagaland	2,400	1,500

S. No.	State/U. Ts	Allocation of palmolein made during Nov. 90 to June, 91.	\$ Demand of edible oil for the period from July to Sept., 91
1	2	3	4
		(quantity in M. Ts.)	
18.	Orissa	5,900	N.R.
19.	Punjab	2,400	6,999
20.	Rajasthan	3,240	N.R.
21.	Sikkim	500	450*
22.	Tamil Nadu	7,575	39,000
23.	Tripura	600	1,050
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6,000	39,000
25.	West Bengal	10,600	45,000
26.	A & N Islands	800	N.R.
27.	Chandigarh	300	300

S. No.	State/U.Ts	Allocation of palmolein made during Nov. 90 to June, 91.	\$ Demand of edible oil for the period from July to Sept., 91
1	2	3	4
(quantity in M. Ts.)			
28.	Dadar & Nagar Havali	180	240
29.	Daman	200	300
30.	Diu	160	300
31.	Delhi	5,500	7,875
32.	Lakshadweep	240	120
33.	Pondicherry	950	2,400

\$ Calculated on the basis of the demand of the States for the Oil-Year 1990-91.

* Based on the recent report from States.

**Additional Funds for Completion of
Projects in Uttar Pradesh**

4890. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have demanded additional financial assistance for completing the ongoing development projects during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir. No additional financial assistance has been asked for by the Government of Uttar Pradesh over and above the levels indicated in the scheme of financing the approved plan outlay of Rs. 3710 crores for 1991-92.

(b) Does not arise.

**Increase in Commission on Sugar and
Kerosene in Uttar Pradesh**

4891. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the ration dealers association of Uttar Pradesh for increasing the commission paid on sugar and kerosene; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUD-DIN AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Population Covered by Doordarshan In
Uttar Pradesh**

4892. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise percentage of people being benefitted by the Doordarshan telecast in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether some low power TV transmitters have been changed or proposed to be changed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) The details are given in the attached Statement.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The low power (100W) TV transmitter set up at Agra in July, 1984 was replaced by a transmitter set up at Agra in July, 1984 was replaced by a high power (1KW) transmitter in October, 1984. Power of this transmitter was subsequently augmented to 10 KW in February, 1985. Steps have also been taken to replace the existing low power (100W) TV transmitter at Bareilly by a high power (10 KW) transmitter.

STATEMENT*District-wise percentage of population covered by TV service in Uttar Pradesh*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Estimated Percentage of Population Within the Coverage Area of the Existing Transmitters</i>
1	2	3
1.	Agra	100
2.	Aligarh	100
3.	Allahabad	100
4.	Almora	14
5.	Azamgarh	100
6.	Bahraich	55
7.	Ballia	85
8.	Banda	77
9.	Bara Bunki	100

Sl. No.	District	Estimated Percentage of Population Within the Coverage Area of the Existing Transmitters
1	2	3
10.	Bareilly	52
11.	Basti	100
12.	Bijnor	100
13.	Budaun	26
14.	Bulandshahr	100
15.	Chamoli	3
16.	Dehradun	86
17.	Deoria	100
18.	Etah	91
19.	Etawah	100

Sl. No.	District	Estimated Percentage of Population Within the Coverage Area of the Existing Transmitters
1	2	3
20.	Faizabad	100
21.	Farrukhabad	70
22.	Fatehpur	100
23.	Garhwal	53
24.	Ghaziabad	100
25.	Ghazipur	100
26.	Gonda	67
27.	Gorakhpur	100
28.	Hamirpur	43
29.	Hardoi	90

Sl. No.	District	Estimated Percentage of Population Within the Coverage Area of the Existing Transmitters
1	2	3
30.	Jalaun	60
31.	Jaunpur	100
32.	Jhansi	41
33.	Kanpur	100
34.	Kheri	32
35.	Lalitpur	42
36.	Lucknow	100
37.	Mainpuri	100
38.	Mathura	100
39.	Meerut	100

Sl. No.	District	Estimated Percentage of Population Within the Coverage Area of the Existing Transmitters
1	2	3
40.	Mirzapur	82
41.	Moradabad	82
42.	Muzaffarnagar	100
43.	Nainital	53
44.	Pilibhit	56
45.	Pithoragarh	26
46.	Pratapgarh	100
47.	Rai Bareilly	100
48.	Rampur	83
49.	Saharanpur	100

Sl. No.	District	Estimated Percentage of Population Within the Coverage Area of the Existing Transmitters
1	2	3
50.	Shahjahanpur	51
51.	Sitapur	100
52.	Sultanpur	100
53.	Tehri Garhwal	19
54.	Unnao	100
55.	Uttar Kashi	13
56.	Varanasi	100

Note: The abovementioned percentage figures are subject to the local terrain conditions and include population residing in fringe of the service area of the respective transmitters where elevated antennae and multi-element boosters are required to obtain satisfactory reception.

[English]**Import of Bulk Drugs**

4893. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of bulk drugs being imported;

(b) the total value of import of bulk drugs, intermediates, chemicals solvents etc., during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

(c) the reasons for import when the adequate installed capacity for manufacture of most of the bulk drugs exists in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). The names of bulk drugs which are being imported and value of bulk drugs, intermediates and chemical solvents imported during 1988-89 and 1989-90, to the extent available, is contained in the Indian Drugs Statistics 1989-90, copy of which is available in the Parliament Library.

(c) Imports are made to fill the gap between the indigenous demand and the indigenous availability. However, where indigenous production is adequate, import of such items is regulated through appropriate tariff mechanism and import policy.

Sick Paper Mills

4894. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick paper mills;

(b) whether the Government have a proposal to revive some of these mills; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) According to available information, 77 paper units are not reporting production.

(b) and (c). The financial institutions and Banks in consultation with the States/Central Government keep a close watch on the performance of paper mills. The Institutions and Banks have been extending need-based reliefs and concessions to the paper mills on case to case basis and have been following a liberalised policy towards modernisation. A Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction has been set up in terms of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act. 1985 for taking various measures pertaining to sick industrial companies falling within the purview of the Act.

Industries in Collaboration with West Germany

4895. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to set up some major industries in collaboration with West Germany in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some such units have already been established in collaboration with West Germany; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). There are 19 applica-

tions for foreign collaboration involving foreign equity participation by companies from the Federal Republic of Germany which are pending consideration of Government. As a matter of policy, specific information relating to foreign collaboration proposals pending consideration of Government are not revealed in the public interest.

(c) and (d). Information relating to the approvals granted for foreign collaboration involving foreign equity participation by companies from the Federal Republic of Germany (including the erstwhile Germany Democratic Republic) during the last few years is given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of approvals granted</i>	<i>Amount of foreign investment approved (Rs. in crores)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1986	40	20.16
1987	40	10.35
1988	47	40.00
1989	38	120.33
1990	40	19.51
1991 (Jan-June)	10	22.61

Details of all approved foreign collaborations viz., the name of Indian & foreign firms, item of manufacture, nature of collaboration are published by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its Monthly News Letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to Parliament Library.

Survey and Exploration of Polametallic Nodules

4896. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the implementation of the programme for survey and

exploration of Polymetallic Nodules found in the deep seabed;

(b) whether the Government have a proposal to intensify the Research and Development Programme in the extraction of Polymetallic Nodules; and

(c) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The Progress made in survey and exploration of Polymetallic Nodules in the Indian Pioneer Area includes completion of free fall sampling, spot photography at 12.5 km. grid spacing in the

major part of the area, special purpose spade coring and continuous bathymetric mapping of the sea floor in 50% of the Pioneer Area.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Design and development of a deep seabed mining system with the help of various experts in the country with the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur as a lead agency, has been taken up. Three national laboratories viz. National Metallurgical Laboratory (Jamshedpur), Regional Research Laboratory (Bhubaneswar) and Hindustan Zinc Limited are engaged in development of processes for extraction of metals from nodules. Laboratory investigations on the development of metallurgical processes for extraction of metals from nodules are nearly complete. These processes are to be tested on a larger scale in pilot plants which are likely to be commissioned by early next year.

[*Translation*]

Exemption from Releasing Levy Sugar

4897. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have exempted the Regi Sugar Factory, Sitamari from releasing the levy sugar for public distribution;

(b) if so, the period for which this exemption has been given to the said factory and the reasons or giving such exemption;

(c) whether the crystal sugar of this factory is made available for the public distribution in Sitamari district;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (h). Righa Sugar Factory is entitled to higher free sale quota ranging from 90% to 93% for 7 years from 1989-90 to 1995-96 as per the incentive scheme announced by the Government vide circular dated 26th December, 1988, as amended from time to time.

(c) to (e). After taking into account the aforesaid incentive, levy sugar is being released from Righa Sugar Factory as per its due entitlement. Accordingly, 1011.8 tonnes of levy sugar have been delivered by Food Corporation of India from Righa Sugar Factory to Sitamari District out of 1990-91 seasons's production for public distribution.

Allotment of Industrial plots in Trans-Yamuna Area, Delhi

4898. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial sheds at Loni Road in Trans-Yamuna area were allotted by the Government;

(b) if so, whether these industrial sheds are almost lying closed for want of supply of raw materials and other basic facilities from the Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action being taken to remove these shortcomings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). According to U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. Out of 32 industrial sheds constructed 29 sheds have been allotted by them in the Industrial Estate-Loni. Two sheds are under litigation and one shed is available for allotment. Out of these, 9 sheds are in production, and production in 6 sheds has been held up due

to certain reasons. Availability of controlled raw material is dependent upon supply and Government policies regarding their distribution.

Scarcity of Drinking Water in Trans-Yamuna Villages

4899. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of trans-Yamuna Villages are facing great difficulty due to scarcity of drinking water;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to meet this scarcity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). There are 17 villages in Trans-Yamuna area. Piped water supply could not be provided to two villages, viz., Sabapur Chauhan and Sabapur Gujran which are located in the bed of river Yamuna and are categorised as deserted villages. Piped water supply has been provided in all other villages.

Some complaints of shortage of drinking water are received in summer months from some villages situated at tail end of distribution and pockets of villages at higher elevation. There is presently shortage of water supply only in three villages viz., Kondli, Gharoli and Dalupura.

(c) Delhi Development Authority is constructing a booster station for the adjoining areas of these three villages. With the commissioning of this booster station, it is expected that the pipeline will be extended to supplement water to these three villages. A scheme for construction of Water Treatment Plant and laying of conveyance mains is being prepared in order to augment the

water supply in trans-Yamuna area including the rural villages.

Provision of raw material to industrial sheds allotted in Patpar Ganj and Narela

4900. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many persons, whom industrial sheds were allotted in Patpar Ganj Industrial Area and Narela Industrial Area have not got occupation of these sheds;

(b) whether raw materials are not being provided by the Government to those persons who have got the occupation;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed by the Government to remove these difficulties and the time by which these difficulties are likely to be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) According to Delhi Administration, no industrial sheds have been constructed in Patparganj Industrial Area and Narela Industrial area so far. Industrial Plots have been developed in these areas and possession to such allottees as have complied with all the conditions of allotment including payment of full premium, has been handed over.

(b) to (d). No controlled raw material is being provided as none of the allottees has constructed factory building and started functioning.

[English]

Foodgrains in Buffer Stocks

4901. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESHWARLU: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains in buffer stocks as on July 31, 1991;

(b) whether these are stocked in closed godowns or on open platforms; and

(c) the time for which these have been in storage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) The total quantity of foodgrains

(rice & wheat) in the Central Pool as on 31st July, 1991 was of the order of 18.12 million tonnes.

(b) As on 30.6.1991 stocks of rice and wheat with Food Corporation of India in covered godowns were 127.69 lakh tonnes and stocks under cover and Plinth (CAP) storage were 14.61 lakh tonnes.

(c) Age-wise position of stocks with the FCI (wheat, rice and paddy) as on 30.6.1991 is as under:-

<i>(lakh tonnes)</i>	
<i>Period of Storage</i>	<i>Total foodgrains</i>
1	2
Upto one year	117.19
1-2 years	19.17
2-3 years	2.67
3-4 years	0.30
4-5 years	0.34
5 years	0.61
Reports yet to be received from fields	6.02

Profit from the Film "Gandhi"

4902. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the long standing dispute over sharing the profit of the film "Gandhi" has been settled recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the set-

tlement arrived at between Sir Richard Attenborough and the Government about the transfer of profits to the National Film Development Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Statement is attached.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). The dispute was not about the sharing of profits of the film 'Gandhi'. The profits from the film, which were due to National Film Development Corporation, are being paid regularly. The dispute was over 5% of the net profits which were payable to the Cine Artistes Welfare Fund in terms of the provisions of the Co-production and Finance Agreement executed for the film 'Gandhi'. This dispute has since been resolved by signing of an Agreement with Sir Richard Attenborough on 16.7.1991.

The terms and conditions of the settlement arrived at with Sir Richard Attenborough are as under:-

Principal:

(a) The entire principal amount of 5% available with the bankers of withholding account in London will be paid to the Cine Artistes Welfare Fund of India. This will also apply to future accruals as the profits are still coming in. The principal, as on 30th June, 1991, was stated to be Pound Sterling 6,91,938.59.

Interest:

(b) (i) The interest, as on 30th June, 1991, Pound Sterling 6,44,128.33, is expected to go up by Pound Sterling 2,00,000 by the time of repatriation. Of this amount, Pound Sterling 5,00,000 will be retained by Sir Richard Attenborough for the benefit of charities at his discretion promoting Gandhian ethics and ideals, including those listed in the Agreement. Three of the charities, namely, the Ranthambore Society, Mother Teresa's Home, Calcutta and UNICEF, India, are located in India. In respect of the charities outside India, the benefit will accrue primarily to Indian students wherever these relate to bursaries and scholarships. The taxation liability, if any, on this interest,

will be borne entirely by Sir Richard Attenborough.

(ii) Of the balance, a sum not exceeding Pound Sterling 1,15,000 will be set apart for meeting the costs of the parties involved in the proceedings. Third party's cost will be met on priority and residual amount made available to IBFL and NFDC in the proportion of 5:7. Cost in excess of this will be borne by the two parties themselves.

(iii) The remaining balance of interest in the withholding account will be paid to the Cine Artistes Welfare Fund of India.

(iv) A compromise to this effect will be filed in the court with a view to obtaining speedy orders on the basis of the same.

T.V. Centre at Nowrangpur in Orissa

4903. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start a television transmission centre at Nowrangpur;

(b) whether Orissa Government have sent a proposal in this regard:

(c) whether Government have any policy to provide relay stations in remote and tribal areas; and

(b) if not, the other means to cover these areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJA VYAS):

(a) No, Sir. There is no such approved scheme at present.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Within the constraints of financial resources, it has been the Government's constant endeavour to accord due priority to the expansion of Doordarshan facilities in tribal areas of the country.

Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings

4904. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether ceiling on agricultural holdings has been imposed in each State and Union Territories;

(b) if so, the quantum of maximum and minimum ceilings as imposed in States, State-wise;

(c) the quantum of surplus lands vested in the States and distributed among the landless poor in 1988, 1989 and 1990, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the measures leading to the vesting of surplus lands in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). Most of the States have imposed ceiling on agricultural holdings. Ceiling on agricultural holdings State-wise is given in the Statement-I.

(c) The State-wise information on extent of land declared surplus and distributed in 1988, 1989 and 1990 is given in Statement-II.

(d) Land is a State subject and it is the responsibility of States to take measures to implement ceiling laws. However, the State Governments have been advised at various fora to strengthen measures for acquisition and distribution of ceiling surplus land. The then Prime Minister has also written to the Chief Ministers of the States to take steps to unearth benami transactions and set up Land Tribunals under Article 323-B so as to decide litigation cases involving land matters expeditiously and make available ceiling surplus land for distribution to rural poor.

STATEMENT—J

		<i>(In Hectare)</i>				
		<i>Irrigated with two crops</i>	<i>Irrigated with one crop</i>	<i>Dry Land</i>		
1	2	3	4	5		
Actual Ceilings						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.05 to 7.28	6.07 to 10.83	14.16 to 21.85		
2.	Assam	6.74	6.74	6.74		
3.	Bihar	6.07 to 7.28	10.12	12.14 to 18.21		
4.	Gujarat	4.05 to 7.29	6.07 to 10.93	8.09 to 21.85		
5.	Haryana	7.25	10.9	21.8		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.05	6.07	12.14 to 28.33		
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.6 to 5.06	—	5.95 to 9.20		
					In Ladakh 7.7 Hec.	

		<i>(In Hectare)</i>				
		<i>Irrigated with two crops</i>	<i>Irrigated with one crop</i>	<i>Dry Land</i>		
1	2	3	4	5		
8.	Karnataka	4.05 to 8.10	10.12 to 12.14	21.85		
9.	Kerala	4.86 to 6.07	4.86 to 6.07	4.86 to 6.07		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7.28	10.93	21.85		
11.	Maharashtra	7.28	10.93	21.85		
12.	Manipur	5.00	5.00	6.1		
13.	Orissa	4.05	6.07	12.14 to 18.21		
14.	Punjab	7.00	11.00	20.50		
15.	Rajasthan	7.28	10.93	21.85 to 70.82		
16.	Tamil Nadu	4.86	12.14	24.28		
17.	Sikkim	5.06	—	20.23		

(In Hectare)

		<i>Irrigated with two crops</i>	<i>Irrigated with one crop</i>	<i>Dry Land</i>
		3	4	5
18.	Tripura	4.00	4.00	12.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	7.30	10.95	18.25
20.	West Bengal	5.00	—	7.00

STATEMENT

(Area in acres)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Area declared surplus since inception (Cumulative)			Area distributed to beneficiaries under TPP.		
		As on March, 1988.	As on March, 1989.	As on March, 1990.	As on March, 1988.	As on March, 1989.	As on March, 1990.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	763870	707718	698122	24131	23178	19179
2.	Assam	604172	605368	605635	5074	961	1270
3.	Bihar	453377	474621	474621	16185	15098	4821
4.	Gujarat	245542	247625	248810	3477	2739	8561
5.	Haryana	119257	120311	121303	NIL	552	644
6.	Himachal Pradesh	284053	284053	284053	NIL	NIL	NIL
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	456000	456000	456000	NIL	NIL	NIL

(Area in acres)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Area declared surplus since inception (Cumulative)					Area distributed to beneficiaries under TPP.			
		As on March, 1988.	As on March, 1989.	As on March, 1990.	As on March, 1988.	As on March, 1989.	As on March, 1990.	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
8.	Karnataka	293076	292118	284901	NIL	4693	628			
9.	Kerala	127210	127189	130010	1228	1149	705			
10.	Madhya Pradesh	298919	306616	315344	5509	18725	8006			
11.	Maharashtra	708705	704329	704329	10103	10809	8512			
12.	Manipur	1705	1705	1705	51	NIL	NIL			
13.	Orissa	174019	174611	173708	2353	1811	1502			
14.	Punjab	141276	138435	138822	735	396	545			
15.	Rajasthan	613192	615708	619110	1820	20160	20176			

(Area in acres)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Area declared surplus since inception (Cumulative)			Area distributed to beneficiaries under TPP.		
		As on March, 1988.	As on March, 1989.	As on March 1990.	As on March, 1988.	As on March, 1989.	As on March, 1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Tamil Nadu	169576	169939	173100	2683	3018	6800
17.	Tripura	2012	2010	1995	42	NIL	14
18.	Uttar Pradesh	510115	519788	523137	4083	6408	4491
19.	West Bengal	1255710	1255710	1259119	4284	24405	32210

Handicapped Persons Benefited Under IRDP

4905. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the number of physically handicapped persons in the country; and

(b) the provision made for benefit of the physically handicapped persons and the number of such persons benefited under Integrated Rural Development Programme during the year 1989,1990 and upto July,1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIUTTAMBHAIH. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. During the Integration (NSSO) conducted a country wide sample survey of the disabled persons to arrive at reasonably accurate estimates of the incidence and prevalence of disability in the country. As per the sample survey, about 1.8 per cent of the population of India, totalling nearly 12 million people were estimated to be suffering from one or more physical handicaps in the areas of locomotion, visual, speech and hearing handicaps. effluence of disability was more in the rural areas (81%).

(b) Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), 3 per cent benefits are earmarked for the physically handicapped. Further, the handicapped are entitled to 50% subsidy subject to maximum of Rs. 5000. The coverage of physically handicapped during the last three years under IRDP are as under:-

Years	Nos.
1989-90	9014
1990-91	9652

Years	Nos.
1991-92	469

(till July, Provisional*)

*-Pertain to reports received from a few States only.

Radio Station at Osmanabad of Maharashtra

4906. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of the building of Radio Station, Osmana-bad; and

(b) the time by which the Radio Station is likely to be commissioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). The Civil works for construction of the building have commenced and, as per present indications, the Station is envisaged to be technically ready during 1991-92.

Dialogue on Industrial Policy

4907. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the major Central Trade Unions have requested the Government to have a dialogue on the new Industrial Policy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The Union Finance

Minister has meeting with Trade Union Leaders on 17th August, 1991, in which the new industrial policy was discussed.

Cable News Network Programmes

4908. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cable News Network Programmes are available to Indian Households and Hotels through special antenna;

(b) whether any special permission is needed to put the special antenna;

(c) whether the Government are aware that a CNN team is collecting events in India to broadcast them all over the world;

(d) whether CNN team is doing this work with the approval of the Government; and

(e) if so, the terms and conditions under which Cable News Network is doing this work in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRIJA VYAS):

(a) The footprint of INTERSPUTNIK Satellite, which carries the CNN signal, covers India also and Indian viewers by used of an appropriate designed Dish Antenna can receive these programmes directly.

(b) In accordance with the Indian Telegraphic Act, 1885 and the Rules made thereunder, administered by the Ministry of Communications, a Dish Antenna System capable of receiving TV signals directly from a satellite can be established only after obtaining a licence from Department of Telecommunications (DOT). Such licences at present are given to receive programmes from Indian Satellite only.

(c) to (e). There is no restriction on gathering of news in this country.

Supply of Ammonia To Kerala

4909. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore has been supplying ammonia to Small Scale tea factories and rubber processing industries in Kerala for a long time;

(b) whether the supply of ammonia to these units in Kerala has suddenly been stopped;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the remedial steps proposed to be taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The question does not arise.

Production and Marketing of Cyclo Hexanane by F.A.C.T.

4910. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Cyclo hexanane produced by Caprolactum Plant of F.A.C.T. monthly;

(b) whether any guidelines have been framed for marketing of this material to the actual users; and

(c) if so, the details thereof together with the price fixed for the dealers and the actual users separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The fol-

lowing is the month-wise production of Cyclohexanone since commencement of production in August, '90:

(in metric tonnes)

August 1990	:	114
September 1990	:	219
October 1990	:	383
November 1990	:	1,095
December 1990	:	298
January 1991	:	1,814
February 1991	:	1,500
March 1991	:	1,831
April 1991	:	010
May 1991	:	NIL
June 1991	:	38
July 1991	:	2,070
August 1991	:	2,092 (upto 22nd)

(b) and (c). Cyclohexanone is an intermediate in the manufacture of Caprolactam and is intended for captive use for this purpose and not for sale to other users. Only when there is an excess stock of Cyclohexanone due to interruptions in the downstream Caprolactam Plant, some quantity of Cyclohexanone becomes available for direct sale. The marketing strategy has been adopted keeping in view these conditions, and is being reviewed from time to time.

The price fixed initially was Rs. 38,575 per tonne net of duty and taxes. This was increased to Rs. 41,325 per tonne in October, 1990. Due to increase in Benzene price, Cyclohexanone price was raised to Rs.

47,000 per tonne of 28th June, 1991 and again after the new Central Budget to Rs. 51,000 per tonne on 5th August, 1991. Due to increase in the price of Benzene, this price has again been raised to Rs. 53,500 per tonne now. The price is the same for both the actual users and dealers.

Reduction in Staff Strength of Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation

4911. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to reduce the staff strength of Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) No Sir. However, the problem of excess manpower in Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited has been engaging the attention of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Projects of Karnataka pending for Approval

4912. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of projects of Karnataka State which are under the consideration of the Planning Commission;

(b) how long they have been pending with the Planning Commission; and

(c) the time by which they are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

<i>Name of project Under consideration of the Planning Commission</i>	<i>Date from which the project is pending in the Planning Commission</i>	<i>Time by which the project is likely to be cleared by Planning Commission</i>
1 2	3	4
1. Western Ghat Forestry and Environment Project	8.4.1991	Examination of the proposal is in final stages
2. Construction of New Bridge across Netharvadi	3.7.1991	Appraisal Note for Expenditure Finance Committee is under Preparation

Gas Based Petrochemicals Complex in Karnataka

4913. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESHWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a large-scale gas-based petro-chemical complex in the State of Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether any scheme in this regard has been submitted to the Union Government by the Government of Karnataka; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

Demands of Journalists

4914. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESHWARI:
SHRI S.B.SINDAL:

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

(a) whether a delegation of the Press Association of India has submitted a memorandum enlisting urgent demands of the journalists;

(b) the main points of demands made by journalists in their memorandum; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRJA VYAS):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Press Association has asked for;

(i) Revision of guidelines for allotment of Press Pool Accommodation according to the salary structure fixed by Bachawat Wage Board.

(ii) deletion of the clause in the guidelines for allotment of Press Pool accommodation which provides for a review of allotment after three years;

(iii) making available a room either in the Press Information Bureau complex or in the Vithalbhai Patel apartment.

The Government have noted the demands/suggestions of the Press Association.

Industrial Policy for Small Scale Sector

4915. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESHWARI:
SHRI S.B.SINDAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared a list of action to be taken to implement the new industrial policy for small scale sector;

(b) if so, whether any concrete programme in this regard has been finalised;

(c) to what extent it will be helpful to small scale industries; and

(d) by what time they are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The new Industrial Policy for

small-scale sector broadly lists out the following areas for initiating action.

- (i) Tiny Sector-increase in investment limit and formulation of special package.
- (ii) Financial support
- (iii) Infrastructural facilities
- (iv) Marketing and exports
- (v) Modernisation, technology and quality upgradation.
- (vi) Promotion of entrepreneurship.
- (vii) Simplification of procedures.

The Government has already initiated action for implementation of the Policy.

(b) As a first step discussions were held with State Governments for implementation of the declared Policy.

(c) Maximum number of small scale units would be helped in the areas mentioned in part (a) of the answer above.

(d) The proposals will be implemented at the earliest possible.

[*Transition*]

Offices under Directorate of Regional Broadcast Rajasthan

4916. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of offices in Rajasthan which exist under Directorate of Regional Broadcast;

(b) whether Government's schemes and programmes are not being broadcast effectively; and

(c) if so, the number of such offices proposed to be opened by the Government and the time by which these would be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) There is no Directorate of Regional Broadcast as such in Rajasthan. However, All India Radio and Doordarshan have 8 Broadcasting Centres and 37 Transmitting Centres respectively operating in the State.

(b) and (c). The Radio and TV services are at present available to about 95% and 52% of the population respectively. With a view to further improve these services, a number of projects are at hand, the particulars of which and the tentative time frame for commissioning of which is indicated below:

STATEMENT

S. No.	Project	Place	Tentative Time Frame for Commissioning
1	2	3	4
ALL INDIA RADIO:			
1.	Local Radio Station	Banswara	1991-92
2.	Local Radio Station	Jhalawar	1991-92
3.	Local Radio Station	Chittaurgarh	1991-92
4.	Local Radio Station	Sawaimadhopur	1991-92

S. No.	Project	Place	Tentative Time Frame for Commissioning
1	2	3	4

- 5. Non Local Radio Station Nagur 1991-92
- 6. Non Local Radio Station Jaisalmer 1991-92
- 7. Non Local Radio Station Churu 1992-93
- 8. Non Local Radio Station Mount Abu 1992-93
- 9. Regional Station Barmer 1991-92

S. No.	Project	Place	Tentative Time Frame for Commissioning
1	2	3	4

DOORDARSHAN

1.	High Power TV Transmitter	Barmer	1994-95
2.	High Power TV Transmitter	Jaisalmer	1993-94
3.	High Power TV Transmitter	Bundi	1992-93

S. No.	Project	Place	Tentative Time Frame for Commissioning
1	2	3	4
4.	Low Power TV Transmitters one each at Sujangarh, Sidungargarh and Gangapur		1992-93

**Growth Centres in Tonk District,
Rajasthan**

4917. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up industrial development centre in Tonk district of Rajasthan which is industrially backward; and

(b) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Under the growth centre scheme announced in June, 1988 four growth centres are proposed to be set up one each in the districts of Bhilwara, Bikaner, Jhalawar and Sirahi.

[English]

Manufacture of Cars

4918. SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether applications have been received for manufacture of Cars and motor vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to promote more entrepreneurs in this field;

(d) whether more fuel saving engines and devices are proposed to be made compulsory for vehicles; and

(e) if so, the details of the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Government have

been receiving applications for permission to manufacture cars. However, considering the fact that the likely demand for cars till the year 1994-95 would be met through existing capacities and the need to avoid fragmentation of capacity and establishment of unviable units, no new entrants for manufacture of cars are being permitted. Manufacture of other motor vehicles has already been de-licensed under the New Industrial Policy.

(d) to (e). Government encourages use of fuel efficient engines through fiscal incentives and selective import of technology.

Radio Station at Kodaikanal

4919. SHRI R. RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Radio Station at Kodaikanal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A new Radio Station equipped with 2 x 5 KW FM transmitter, multi-purpose studio and staff quarters is under establishment at Kodaikanal.

(c) Does not arise.

Food Processing Industry in Periyakulam

4920. SHRI R. RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up any Food Processing Industry in Periyakulam Parliamentary constituency to util-

ise the large quantities of grapes, Mangoes and pine apples available there; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO):

(a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not directly set up food processing industries in any state. However, various Plan Schemes have been formulated by this Ministry to provide financial assistance to the State Governments, State Government Undertakings, their Cooperative Societies and Public Sector Undertakings to set up food processing industries in different States. At present there is no proposal to set up any food processing industry in Periyakulam Parliamentary Constituency.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of P.T.A.

4921. SHRI R. RAMASWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any project for manufacturing P.T.A. (Purified Terephthalic Acid) near Madras, was approved in the year 1987; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project and when the work on the project is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). A letter of intent to set up an aromatic plant at Manali near Madras was granted in 1987 to M/s Madras Refineries Limited. The project will inter-alia produce 200,000 tonnes per annum of Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA). The project is estimated to cost Rs. 1380 crores (August 1990 prices). The project implementation will begin after investment approval etc. are received by the

company.

New Electronic Units in Kerala

4922. SHRI V.S. VJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for establishing new electronic units like Keltron in the State;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard so far; and

(c) the annual turn-over of Keltron?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The turnover of Keltron including its subsidiaries is as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
1989-90	Rs. 124 Crores
1990-91	Rs. 111 Crores

White Paper on Public Sector

4923. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring out a White Paper on the status of Public Sector Undertakings in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). In view of the fact

that the statement on Industrial Policy of 24th July, 1991 also covers the public sector, the Government do not propose to bring out a 'White Paper' on the status of the public sector undertakings.

Prices of Vanaspati

4925. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of Vanaspati is increasing day by day;

(b) if so, to what extent Vanaspati price has been increasing after the introduction of the budget; and

(c) the steps taken to check the price thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). There has been mixed trend in the price of vanaspati. The wholesale prices of vanaspati at Delhi market have increased in the range of 5.9%—6.7% during 24.7.1991—22.8.1991.

(c) Some of the steps taken by the Government to bring down price are:

- (i) Excise rebate allowed on usage of minor/non traditional oils in the manufacture of vanaspati;
- (ii) Stock limits of hydrogenated vegetable oils with wholesalers and retailers have been reduced;
- (iii) Stock limits of edible oils and vanaspati with the producers have been reduced; and
- (iv) State Governments have been advised to undertake dehoarding operations on regular basis to

enforce the reduced stock limits etc.

Training Programmes on Oceanography

4926. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken/proposed to be taken to provide training programmes, graduation and Post Graduation Courses on Oceanography in the Universities particularly in coastal States; and

(b) the names of such Universities where the said programme courses are available at present/proposed to be made available in the near future and in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The Department of Ocean Development ^{Development} has been extending project and research support to Post-Graduate Programmes, in some selected areas of ocean science and technology, which also provide opportunities for developing specialised manpower.

(b) The details of Universities where such programmes/courses are available at present/proposed to be made available are given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

1. Jadhavpur University, Calcutta.
2. University of Calcutta, Calcutta.
3. I.I.T. Kharagpur.
4. Berhampur University, Berhampur, Orissa

5. Andhra University, Waltair.
6. I.I.T. Madras.
7. Annamalai University, Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu.
8. Anna University, Madras.
9. Bharatidasan University, Tiruchirappalli.
10. University of Madras, Madras.
11. Tamil University, Thanjavur.
12. University of Cochin, Cochin.
13. University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram.
14. University of Mangalore, Mangalore.
15. university of Karnataka, Dharwar.
16. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
17. Goa University, Goa.
18. Marathwada University, Aurangabad.
19. Shivaji University, Kolhapur.
20. University of Pune, Pune.

Insat Disaster Warning System

4927. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the INSAT Disaster Warning System has become operational and successful; and

(b) if so, the number of sets of DWS receivers so far installed and proposed to be setup in the near future, State-wise particu-

larly, the locations thereof in the coastal Districts of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir. The INSAT Disaster Warning System (DWS) is being successfully used since 1986.

(b) The number of DWS receivers installed so far in coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu is 100. 50 additional DWS receivers are planned to be deployed by India Meteorological Department (IMD) in North Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Gujarat during 1992. The State-wise break-up is as follows:—

West Bengal	15
Orissa	16
North Andhra Pradesh	10
Gujarat	10
Total	50

The locations of the DWS receivers planned for installation in the coastal districts of Orissa are as follows:

Balasore District (5 stations)

Baljalpal

Bhograi

Balasore District Headquarters

Mahakalpara

Chandbali

Cuttack District (5 stations)

Dharma

Rainagar

**Profit/Loss in Units of Hindustan
Fertilizer Corporation**

Cuttack All India Radio (AIR)

Cuttack Revenue Board Office

4928. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEER-
APPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased
to state:

Paradeep

(a) the profit or loss in each unit of the
Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation during the
last three years; and

Puri District (3 stations)

Astarang

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to
strengthen the units?

Bhubaneswar

Puri

Ganjam District (2 stations)

Krishna Prasad

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTIL-
IZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The unit-
wise profit/loss of Hindustan Fertilizer Cor-
poration for the last three years is given
below:—

Gopalpur

STATEMENT

Unit	1988-89	1989-90	Profit(+)/Loss (-) (Rs./crores) 1990-91 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4
Namrup	(-) 55.38	(-) 45.84	(-) 95.81
Barauni	(-) 44.98	(-) 62.72	(-) 66.94
Durgapur	(-) 54.67	(-) 62.95	(-) 67.85
Marketing (Trading Activities)	(-) 1.35	(+) 1.72	(+) 1.84
	(-) 156.38	(-) 169.79	(-) 228.76

(b) The following steps have been/are being taken to strengthen the units:—

- (i) Improving capacity utilisation by replacement/modification of equipments giving frequent problems;
- (ii) Constant monitoring of preventive and predictive maintenance schedules;
- (iii) Revamping of operating units with modest investment;
- (iv) Revamping of management and reinduction of trained staff at different levels.

Developmental Plan for Khadi and Village Industries in Kerala

4929. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any development plan for the Khadi and Village Industries in Kerala;

(b) whether the Government have given financial assistance for the functioning of Khadi and Village Industries in Kerala during 1991-92; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). The Khadi & Village Industries programmes are implemented in Kerala by the State KVI Board, 33 registered institutions and 2117 cooperatives. KVIC finances these institutions and cooperatives directly and through State KVI Board for the development of khadi and village industries. During 1991-92 for the KVI programmes in

Kerala a sum of Rs. 9.76 crores has been earmarked by KVIC.

[*Translation*]

Closure of Industrial Units in Orissa

4930. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of large, medium and small industries in Orissa closed down during the last three years;

(b) the total amount invested by financial institutions and private persons in the said industries; and

(c) the steps being taken to revive these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country are maintained by the Reserve Bank of India. However they do not collect specific data on closed industrial units. As reported by banks as 'Other relevant information' in their returns for the half year ended December, 1988 (latest available), there were three Non-SSI sick/weak closed units/ under liquidation/under look out/ winding up order issued/ strikes etc., in the State of Orissa. Similar information in respect of sick SSI units is not maintained centrally.

In accordance with the practices and usages customary among banks and in conformity with the provision of statutes governing nationalised banks, information relating to individual constituent of banks is not to be divulged.

(b) As per the Reserve Bank of India data, an amount of Rs. 78.58 crore was outstanding bank credit against the sick

industrial units in the State of Orissa as at the end of December, 1988.

(c) Government has taken a number of steps for the revival of sick industrial units in the country including the State of Orissa. Some of the important aspects are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Steps taken by the Government of India for the Revival of Sick Industrial Units

- (i) The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely, 'The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985'. A quasi-judicial body designated as 'The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR)' has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.
 - (ii) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.
 - (iii) The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.
 - (iv) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to
- the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sector.
 - (v) Government of India introduced a Margin Money Scheme with a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Government in reducing the incidence of sickness in the small scale sector. Under the liberalised scheme the maximum amount of assistance per unit available to sick small scale units for rehabilitation has increased from Rs. 20,000/- Rs. to 50,000/-.
 - (vi) An Excise Relief Scheme for weak units has also be announced. The scheme would apply to any unit in which 50% or more of the maximum net worth in any of the previous five accounting years has been eroded by accumulated losses. The unit should have a rehabilitation, modernisation or diversification package approved by a designated financial institution. The eligible unit would be entitled to an interest free loan, with a grace period of 3 years and repayable over seven years, amounting to 50% of its actual excise payments for three years subsequent to the approval of the scheme. The total amount given by way of such 'Excise Loans' will not exceed 25% of the overall cost of rehabilitation/modernisation/diversification.,
 - (vii) A Small Industrial Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been

established in April, 1990 to function as an Apex Bank for tiny and small scale industries. The paid up capital of this bank is Rs. 250 crores.

SIDBI has been organising rehabilitation meets in different States to help primary lending institutions (PLIs) and promoters in drawing up mutually acceptable rehabilitation packages for potentially viable sick SSI units. During 1990-91, 23 meets were organised at 14 centres where cases of over 250 units were discussed. The response from the PLIs and borrowers to such meets has been encouraging.

A separate Refinance Scheme for Rehabilitation (RSR) is being operated by SIDBI for revival of potentially viable sick units.

[English]

Telecast of Serials

4931. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount paid for telecast of serials Ramayana, Mahabharat and Tipu Sultan; and

(b) the name of serials approved for telecast during the "Prime Slot" allotted to the earlier serials?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) Doordarshan has not paid any amount for telecast of the serials Ramayana, Mahabharat and Tipu Sultan as these were telecast as sponsored programmes produced by outside producers.

(b) No single slot can be exclusively treated as "Prime Slot" as 'prime time' concept is a function of the convenience of the viewers and the popularity of the programmes. The following serials have been approved for telecast at the 9.00 P.M. slot or Sunday morning slots:

- (1) Udaan II
- (2) Banu Begum
- (3) Yeh Duniya Ghazab Ki
- (4) Kahkashan
- (5) Majhdhar
- (6) Ashiana
- (7) Hamrahi
- (8) Bhoot Nath
- (9) Shrikant
- (10) Anmol Ratan
- (11) Kashish
- (12) Save the Child
- (13) National Parliament Quiz.

Travancore Titanium Products

4933. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to modernise Travancore Titanium Products, Chavara in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the functioning and profit of Titanium Products is better than the previous years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Firms Black-Listed by Kendriya Bhandar

4934. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the firms that were black-listed by the Kendriya Bhandar during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for taking such a course of action, firm-wise;

(c) the number out of these black-listed firms were re-introduced with reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of complaints received from the Government departments about the poor quality of supply of stationery and the other items to them during the last three years and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No firm has been black-listed by the Kendriya Bhandar during the last three years.

(b) and (c). Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(d) As per available records 16 written complaints were received from Government Departments about supplies of stationery and other items made to them during the last three years. Most of the complaints were of minor nature and were attended to by the

Kendriya Bhandar by replacing the supplies wherever—it was justified. In one case a price reduction was given to the customer and appropriate action has been taken against the concerned firm.

Blacklisting of Firms by Super Bazar

4935. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the firms blacklisted by the Super Bazar so far;

(b) the reasons for taking such a course of action, case-wise;

(c) how many of these blacklisted firms were re-introduced with reasons thereof; and

(d) the number of complaints received from the Government departments about the poor quality of supply of stationery and other items of them during the last three years and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUD-DIN AHMED): (a) and (b). Super Bazar has blacklisted six firms so far in the preceding five years. The names of the firms along with reasons for taking such action against them are as below:—

(1) M/s. Advance Hosiery Mills, Ludhiana, Supplier of Woollen/Acrylic garments. This firm was blacklisted as their representative was found making supplies by way of unethical trade practices.

(2) M/s. Brawn Pharma, Supplier of medicines on account of supplying substandard quality of B. Complex Capsules.

- (3) M/s. Alankar Stationery art, Nai Sarak, Delhi Supplier of stationery articles for supplying Truemen brand Pens which were found as sub-standard.
- (4) M/s. Kapil flour Mills, Naya Bazar, Delhi supplier of agmark atta for not conforming to Agmark specifications for supply of Agmark atta.
- (5) M/s I.K Distributors, supplier of national brand Air Cooler for supplying substandard quality of Air Coolers.
- (6) M/s. Mittal File Manufacturing Company, Chawri Bazar, Delhi, supplier of stationery goods for supplying goods not conforming to prescribed specification.

(c) Only one firm namely M/s. Alankar Stationery Mart was re-introduced after verifying the product for which the firm was blacklisted. Teh quality verification was done at the quality testing Laboratory.

(d) During the last three years about 205 complaints regarding quality of goods were received from Government Departments, out of which 24 Complaints were about quality of stationery items, 181 relating to different departments of Super Bazar like furniture articles, household goods, footwear, textiles and drugs. Super Bazar has reported that they have taken action for redressal of all such Complaints and all of them were dealt with to the satisfaction of concerned Government Departments

Development of GSLV

4936. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the development of the Geostationary Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV); and

(b) the time by which the launch vehicle is expected to be tested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The Geostationary Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) Project, to develop indigenous capability to launch two ton INSAT-2 class of satellites into geostationary orbit, was approved in November, 1990. During the last ten months substantial progress has been made. All the design parameters of GSLV has been finalised and reviewed both at subsystem and system level. Models of the rocket are under fabrication for carrying out detailed wind tunnel tests and procurement of long lead items has been initiated. Design and fabrication of facilities required for GSLV are also under way.

(b) Teh first flight test of GSLV is planned for end 1995.

Production of Industrial Alcohol

4937. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial alcohol producing units currently functioning in Bihar alongwith their total capacity;

(b) how many licences have been granted for setting up of new industrial alcohol units in Bihar alongwith the total approved capacity during the last three years; and

(c) whether there has been any change in the licensing requirements and procedure for industrial alcohol units in the new Indus-

trial Policy announced by the Government this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Seven distilleries are functioning in the State with total distillation capacity of 439.10 lakh litres (both for industrial and potable Alcohol).

- (b) None, Sir.
(c) No, Sir.

Withdrawal of Benefits of Subsidised Foods to Higher Income Groups

4938. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to withdraw the benefits of subsidised food through the Public Distribution System to higher income groups;

(b) if so, the reasons and justification thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to enlarge its scope upto Income Tax payers only;

(d) whether such a step of the Union Government will encourage blackmarketing etc; and

(e) if so, further reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

Parity for Small Scale Sector with the Corporate Sector

4939. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Small Industries have demanded parity for the Small Scale Sector with the Corporate Sector; and

(b) if so, the details therefor and the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The Small Scale Sector though widely dispersed and unorganised have to compete with other Medium and Large Scale Sector. The Small Scale Sector has therefore, been given preferential treatment rather than parity. The new Policy Measures for Promoting and Strengthening Small, Tiny and Village Enterprises announced in the Parliament on 6th August, 1991 give added strength to this sector.

[*Translation*]

Scooters India Ltd.

4940. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interest on deposits have not been paid by the Scooters India Ltd., Lucknow to the persons who have cancelled their bookings for Lambretta Cento;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government propose to issue directions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). All refunds against cancellation are made by Scooters India Ltd. (SIL) as per conditions stipulated for booking of Lambretta Cento. Interest is payable only by adjustment at the time of collection of vehicle by the customer. In case of cancellation no interest accrues.

(c) No, Sir.

[*English*]

Women Employees in Public Sector Enterprises

4941. SHRI P. P. KALIAPERUMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of women employ-

ees out of the total strength of employees in Public Sector Enterprises group-wise; and

(b) the group-wise strength of employees in various Public Sector Enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Recruitment in Public Sector Enterprises are made by the respective Managements on need basis and no differentiation is made between male and female employees either at the item of recruitment or for providing other facilities. As all women officers are treated at par with their male counterparts, no segregation of employees is made on sex basis and no data is maintained exclusively for the women employees.

A statement showing group-wise strength of employees in public enterprises is enclosed.

STATEMENT**Group-wise Employment in the Public Enterprises**

1	2	3
<i>Groups</i>	<i>No. of employees (in lakhs) 1989-90</i>	
1. Enterprises under construction		0.12
2. Steel		2.42
3. Minerals and Metals		0.91
4. Coal and Lignite		6.76
5. Power		0.40
6. Petroleum		1.18
7. Fertilizer		0.48
8. Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals		0.37
9. Heavy Engineering		1.42
10. Medium and Light Engineering		1.38

Groups		No. of employees (in lakhs) 1989-90
1	2	3
11.	Transportation Equipment	1.12
12.	Consumer Goods	0.66
13.	Agro-based Industries	0.04
14.	Textiles	1.63
15.	Trading and Marketing Services	1.00
16.	Transportation Services	1.12
17.	Contract & Construction Services	0.41
18.	Industrial Development and Technical Consultancy Services	0.24
19.	Tourist Services	0.13
20.	Financial Services	0.02
21.	Telecommunication Services	0.53

Groups	No. of employees (in lakhs) 1989-90
1	3
22. Section 25 Companies	0.02
Grand Total	22.36

[*Translation*]

**Financial Assistance to Bihar for
Industrial Development**

4942. SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar had requested for more financial assistance for industrial development of the State during the year 1990-91;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Union Government so far in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

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

Supply of Fertiliser to Bihar

4943. SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have urged the Union Government for providing fertilisers to the State;

(b) the total quantity of fertiliser supplied to Bihar state during 1989-90 and 1990-91 and the actual demand of the State during the said period; and

(c) the action being taken to fulfil the total demand of fertiliser in Bihar State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Assessed requirement and availability of fertilisers in the State of Bihar during 1989-90 and 1990-91 is given below, nutrientwise:—

STATEMENT

(figures in lakh mts)

	1989-90		1990-91		
	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Requirement	Availability
1	2	3	4	5	5
N	4.91	6.36	4.87	5.82	
P	1.59	1.58	1.44	1.42	
K	0.68	0.67	0.53	0.68	
TOTAL:	7.16	8.61	6.84	7.92	

(c) The requirement of the state, by and large, have been met.

[English]

Sharp rise in Prices of Edible Oils

4944. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to hoarding of the edible oils the prices thereof have risen high;

(b) if so, the number of stockists of edible oil in Delhi with details thereof including their licenced capacity;

(c) the number out of them checked to know if they have resorted to hoarding or blackmarketing/profitereing after the rise in prices; and

(d) the details of the outcome of such checkings, stockist-wise?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) There have been no complaints of hoarding/refusal to sell/non-availability of edible oils in the recent past. Further no statutory price control in respect of edible oils has been prescribed by the Delhi Administration.

(b) Delhi Administration has issued licences to 248 producers and 967 wholesalers dealing in edible oils.

(c) and (d). Checkings are generally under-taken on the basis of complaints received. Complaints against traders trading in edible oils without licence led to filing of FIR's by Delhi Administration in 8 cases in the current year.

Time Allotted to Advertisements, Telefilms and Serials on Doordarshan

4945. DR. G.L. KANAUIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the total time allotted to advertisements, telefilms and serials daily on Doordarshan under the Network Programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRIJA VYAS): The time utilised for telecast of advertisements varies from day to day. However, advertisements at present take about 2.5% of the total transmission time.

Telefilms are telecast on Doordarshan ordinarily twice in a month. The duration of each telefilm is around 90 minutes.

Serials on the national network are telecast on an average for a duration of about 127 minutes daily.

Issue of Industrial Licences in U.P.

4946. DR. G.L. KANAUIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial licences issued during the year 1990-91 and proposed locations thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have issued any new licence for setting up an industrial unit in District Khiri, Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) A statement is enclosed. Details of all Industrial Licences such as name & address of the undertaking, location, item(s) of manufacture, capacity and number & date of issue etc. are published

regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter'. Copies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. An Industrial

licence has been granted during 1990-91 to M/s Sarjoo Sahkari Chini Mills Limited for expansion of the existing licensed capacity for the manufacture of Sugar from 1250 TCD to 2500 TCD at Lakhimpur Kheri, Uttar Pradesh.

COMMENT

State-wise break-up of number of Industrial Licences granted during April, 1990 to March, 1991.

1	2	3
<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Number of Industrial Licences</i>	
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-
2. Andhra Pradesh	21	-
3. Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
4. Assam	2	-
5. Bihar	8	-
6. Chandigarh	1	-
7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	-
8. Daman & Diu	1	-
9. Delhi	6	-
10. Goa	2	-

<i>State/Union Territory</i>		<i>Number of Industrial Licences</i>		
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>		
11.	Gujarat		39	
12.	Haryana		19	
13.	Himachal Pradesh		5	
14.	Jammu & Kashmir		2	
15.	Karnataka		22	
16.	Kerala		5	
17.	Lakshadweep		.	
18.	Madhya Pradesh		18	
19.	Maharashtra		83	
20.	Manipur		.	
21.	Meghalaya		.	
22.	Mizoram		.	

<i>State/Union Territory</i>		<i>Number of Industrial Licences</i>
1	2	3
23.	Nagaland	-
24.	Orissa	7
25.	Pondicherry	1
26.	Punjab	19
27.	Rajasthan	5
28.	Sikkim	-
29.	Tamil Nadu	43
30.	Tripura	-
31.	Uttar Pradesh	48
32.	West Bengal	14
33.	State not indicated/ More than one State	4
Total :-		376

Advertisements on Doordarshan

4947. DR. G.L. KANAUIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take steps to attract more advertisements on Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJA VYAS):

(a) and (b). Efforts to attract more and more advertisements on Doordarshan has been a regular and continuing aspect of Doordarshan's activities.

[*Translation*]

Promotion of Cottage Industries

4948. DR. G.L. KANAUIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to promote the cottage industries like gur and khandsari in sugarcane production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The manufacture of

cane, Gur and khandsari is already under the purview of KVIC and is being implemented by them in sugarcane producing areas all over the country. During 1989-90 the production of gur and Khandsari, in value terms, was Rs. 120.16 crores and employed 1.56 lakhs persons. For the development programme under gur and khandsari industry funds to the extent of Rs. 3.67 crores were disbursed during 1990-91.

[*English*]

Food Processing Industries

4949. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state the number of Food Processing Industries set up during 1990 and 1991 (till July), State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIGIRIDHAR GOMANGO): Food Processing industries are both in the organised and unorganised sector and as such the information regarding unorganised sector is not maintained centrally. As per the information furnished by Directorate General of Technical Development and available in the Ministry, the number of units set up in organised sector in the year 1990 & 1991 (upto April, 1991) State-wise-Yearwise are as under:—

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of units set up</i>	
	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Andhra Pradesh	1	—
Madhya Pradesh	2	—
Maharashtra	—	1

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of units set up</i>	
	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Punjab	2	1
Uttar Pradesh	3	—
West Bengal	1	1

Action against Hoarding and Black-marketing

4950. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched any drive against hoarders and blackmarketees of essential commodities especially desi ghee and butter;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the price of butter and ghee of common brand on January, 1991; and

(d) steps the Government propose to take to see that butter and ghee prices do not increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d). The Central Government have advised the State Governments and U.T. Administrations to intensify their vigilance and enforcement activities for firm action against hoarders and blackmarketees of all essential commodities. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been delegated suitable powers envisaged under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Desi

ghee and Butter prices are not fixed by Government.

The State Government and UT Administrations take action on a regular basis to check hoarding and blackmarketing of essential commodities. No separate statistics regarding action taken by them in respect of Butter, ghee etc. are maintained by this Ministry.

The Wholesale Price Indices of Butter and Ghee in January, 1991 were 225.8 and 194.4 respectively.

Ghee and Butter Prices are determined by market forces of demand and supply etc.

Seniority of Employees sent under Indian Technical and Economic Co-operation Programme (ITEC)

4951. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN DEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the applications of the employees of various Public Sector Undertakings and the organisations, State Government Departments etc. forwarded through proper channel by the Department concerned for foreign assignments are registered by the department of Personnel only when such

applications are accompanied with a certificate from the employer for protection of seniority of the employees on their selection;

(b) if so, whether there have been any cases where the seniority, pay an promotion of the candidates belonging to various organisations selected under Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme (ITEC) during the years 1985-88 were not protected; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The applications of the employees of various public sector undertakings, forwarded through proper channel are registererd. Although the relevant guidelines advise the employers to protect the lien and seniority of the employees released for foreign assignments, it has not been made obligatory for the employers to furnish certificates to that effect.

(b) According to the available record, there is one case where the seniority of an officer deputed under the ITEC assignment was not protected by his employer. .

(c) The case relates to Shri Sudhir Kumar of BHEL. He has filed a Civil Suit in the Delhi High Court, which is being defended. The case is sub-judice.

Reserve Stock of Foodgrains

4952. SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the reserve stock of foodgrains available with the Government;

(b) whether the foodgrains are supplied to draught hit areas to the weaker sections and Adivasis from the stock available;

(c) if so, the quantity thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) The foodgrains (rice and wheat) stocks in the Central Pool were of the order of 18.12 million tonnes as on 1st August, 1991.

(b), (c) and (d). The allocations of foodgrains to the various States/ UTs from the Central Pool for Public Distribution System are meant for the State as a whole. The distribution in different areas within the State is the concern of the State Government. however, 18.60 lakh tonnes (Provisional) of foodgrains (rice and wheat) were distributed a specially subsidized prices to Integral Tribal development Project areas etc. during 1990-91. These quantities were distributed out of the allocations are made to the States/UTs for weaker sections.

Adulteration in Cement

4953. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some arrests for adulterating cement have been made during 1990 and upto July, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and Union-Territory-wise;

(c) whether incidents of adulteration of cement bags are on the increase;

(d) whether the Government propose to change the containers of cement; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Powers have been delegated to the States/Union Territories for enforcement of the Cement Quality Control Order, 1962. Action against adulteration of cement is taken by local administration authorities. Figures of arrests are not maintained centrally.

(d) There is no proposal at present to change the containers of cement.

(e) Does not arise.

Electronic Digital Meter

4954. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electronic digital meter for motor car is covered under the Standard of Weights and Measures Act, 1976;

(b) whether the electronic meter has been got approved as per the law;

(c) if not, the circumstances under which the Union Government have allowed the sale of electronic digital meter in Goa, Maharashtra, Mizoram and also to Maruti Udyog Ltd., and

(d) The action proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUD-DIN AHMED): (a) The specification of the electronic digital meter for taxis has been prescribed under the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976. Further, according to the Act, the model of the electronic digital meter for taxis sold in the course of inter-State trade or commerce, is to be approved by the Union Government.

(b) One application for the model approval of the electronic digital meter is under examination.

(c) and (d). As licensing to manufacture and sell measuring instruments is within the competence of the States and UTs., the information is being collected from the States concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Robots

4955. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Scientists are converting non-thinking 'robots' into thinking ones, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the names of the countries associated with the Indian Scientists in this regard; and

(c) the areas where these robots are likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir. Presently no such systematic activity is going on in converting non-thinking robots into thinking ones. However, R&D Work is being carried out in our educational and R&D institutions as well as some of our industries in developing robots (manipulators) for in-house use. A coordinated programme is being worked out in order to build competence in this important area of technology development.

(b) At present there are no international collaborations for any research work in this area.

(c) Robots are planned to be introduced on a selective basis for operations in industrial environments of hazardous nature.

Similarly robots are being considered for applications injurious to health like painting and welding. The emphasis therefore will be on contribution to a healthy work environment and the safety of workers through robotics.

Removal of Anomaly In Fixation of Pay on Promotion

4956. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provisions of the DP & AR O. M. No. F. 7/1/80- Estt. P.I. dated September 26, 1981 regarding fixation of pay of a Central Government employee on his promotion to the next higher grade/post, read with their O. M. No.F. 13/26/82. Estt. P.I. dated 8.2.1983 are applicable where both the senior and Junior Government servants are entitled to the benefits of F.R. 22 C;

(b) if so, whether in cases where both the senior and junior Government servants have exercised similar options or have not exercised the option at all and the pay has been fixed under FR 22C and still there is anomaly, can't be set right by applying the basic principles contained in the Ministry of Finance O.M. No. F. 2(78)- EIII (A)/66 dated 2.2.1966; and

(c) if so, the time by which the Government propose to issue necessary clarificatory instructions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Exercising option is the right of an individual. Once an individual exercises option, his pay is fixed accordingly. Thereafter the individual has no right to claim any further benefit with reference to pay of an-

other Government servant. However, Government as a special case, allows removal of the anomaly based on basic principles of OM dated 2.2.1966 in case the option of senior and junior is same and other conditions are also fulfilled.

(c) No clarification is called for.

[*Translation*]

Constitution of Nyaya Panchayata

4957. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the States where the Nyaya Panchayats have been constituted as per the Bhagwati Committee recommendations; and

(b) whether the Government propose to issue directives for constituting such Panchayats to the States where those have not yet been constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). A Committee constituted in 1976 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice Bhagwati recommended in Chapter VI of their report formation of Nyaya Panchayats and Lok Nyayalayas in the States. Panchayati Raj Acts of eighteen States have provision for establishment of Nyaya Panchayats. Government of India has not issued any directive to the States to set up Nyaya Panchayats. However, a proposal for restructuring of Panchayati Raj institutions including Nyaya Panchayats is engaging the attention of Government of India.

Backwardness of Villages

4958. SHRI VJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed any criteria to determine the backwardness of the Villages in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Bihar leads in the matter of backwardness of villages in the country; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to remove the backwardness of villages in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). There is no definite criteria for determination of the extent of backwardness of villages in the country. Rate of Literacy, level of health services, incidence of poverty, percentage of SC/ST population to total population, percentage of agricultural labourers are however some of the indicators of extent of backwardness.

(c) As per the latest estimates of the Planning Commission, 42.7% of rural population in Bihar is below the poverty line as compared to 33.4% of the entire country. The case of Orissa is even worse where the level of rural poverty is as high as 48.3%. As per data available from 43rd round of NSSO survey on employment unemployment, the incidence of usual principal status unemployment in rural Bihar is 2.40% which is lower than that of the rural areas of Assam, Haryana, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

As regards the level of other indicators of backwardness of rural areas, though Bihar is backward, it is not at the bottom. Bihar's level of rural literacy is better than that of Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Bihar has a lower level of infant mortality than Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

(d) The funds to State Governments including Bihar are earmarked on the basis of comprehensive criteria which include the total population of the State, incidence of poverty, percentage of SC/ST population to total population, percentage of agricultural productivity.

Government's strategy for rural development focus on eradication of rural poverty, improvement of employment opportunities in rural areas, provision of drinking water facilities and sanitation and creation of other basic amenities in rural areas. For this purpose Anti-poverty Programmes, Area Development Programmes and Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) are being implemented.

[English]

Indo-Mauritius Joint Study on Meteorological System

4959. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Mauritius have conducted joint studies on meteorological systems and exchanged information and scientists in various scientific disciplines, if so the details thereof;

(b) whether a bilateral agreement has also been signed in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details of the bilateral agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Sir, No such joint studies have been conducted, nor have there been any exchanges of scientists in this field. The India Meteorological Department (IMD) exchanges meteorological information with other countries, including Mauritius, as part of the ongoing global data exchange

procedures. The IMD also send advisory messages to Mauritius Meteorological Service whenever there is a cyclonic storm in the vicinity of Mauritius.

(b) An Agreement on Co-operation in the field of Science and Technology between India and Mauritius was signed in New Delhi in January, 1990.

(c) The bilateral Science and Technology Agreement provides for cooperation inter-alia in the fields of agriculture, oceanography, atmospheric sciences, medical research, building research, environment and renewable energy on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Such cooperation will be effected through visits of scientists, bilateral seminars, identification of scientific and technical problems of common interest and formulation and implementation of joint research programmes.

The agreement is valid for a period of five years and shall be automatically extended for further periods of five years at a time, unless either party gives notice to the other party of its intention to terminate this agreement 12 months before the expiry of the said period.

[*Translation*]

Implementation of Reservation Policy for SCs/STs in Various Departments

4960. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the names of such departments where the reservation policy for scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not implemented and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): This Ministry is not

aware of any Ministry Department where the Policy of Reservation is not being implemented.

[*English*]

Black Marketing of Butter

4961. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether butter in Delhi is out of stock;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the butter is being sold in black market at much higher rates; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to prevent the black marketing of butter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Price of Newsprint

4962. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that four Public Sector Paper Mills have increased their price of newsprint recently;

(b) if so, the impact thereof on the newspaper industry;

(c) whether the Indian Newspaper Society have recently represented to the Government for immediate reduction of prices; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The impact of the increased price of indigenous newsprint on the Newspaper industry has been to the extent the newspaper industry consumes the indigenous newsprint.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There is, at present, no statutory control over the prices of indigenous newsprint. However, any revision in the price of indigenous newsprint is kept under ex-post periodic review by Government.

Steps to Standardise Computer Training and Education

4963. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to standardise and regulate computer training and education in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of India, Department of Electronics vide Resolution, dated 16th August, 1990, have announced a scheme under which private sector computer training institutes meeting the defined quality and service standards would be given accreditation for conducting certain specified courses yiz. O(Foundation), A(Advance Diploma), B(Graduate) and C(Post-Graduate) levels computer courses.

(c) Does not arise.

Fresh Recruitment under Barred Categories in Central Government/Public Undertakings for SCs/STs

4964. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make fresh recruitment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes under barred categories in the Central Government offices and Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) the employment provided to SCs/STs and other backward classes under reserved quota in the Central Government offices/Public Sector Undertakings separately during the last three years, year-wise and the vacancies likely to be available for these reserved categories during the next three years; and

(c) the special facilities proposed to be provided to SCs/STs and other backward classes youth to compete for technical and administrative services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). The process of filling-up vacancies including reserved vacancies in various Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings is an ongoing process. In each recruitment exercise, efforts are made to appoint SC/ST persons against their reserved share in all categories of posts to which reservation apply. Special Recruitment Drives have also been resorted to appoint SC/ST candidates to clear the backlog of vacancies reserved for them.

The employment provided to SC/ST persons in the Central Government/Public Sector Undertakings for the years 1987, 88 and 89 is indicated below:

STATEMENT**Central Government Departments****Scheduled Tribes****Scheduled Castes****Year****1****2****3****1-1-87 - 31-12-87****11963****2328****1-1-88 - 31-12-88****17594****10177****1-1-89 - 31-12-89****21132****11567****Public Sector Undertakings****1-1-87 - 31-12-87****9699****13927****1-1-88 - 31-12-88****9748****2550****1-1-89 - 31-12-89****5362****3920**

As the operation of the Government orders prescribing reservation for the socially and educationally backward classes in Government services has been stayed by the Supreme Court, even before the order could be given effect, employment provided to persons belonging to the backward classes under the reserved quota has not been maintained.

The vacancies that are likely to be available for the reserved categories in the Central Government Department/Public Sector Undertakings depends upon the total number of vacancies that would arise in different categories of posts which in-turn depends upon a number of other factors such as expansion of activities, clearance of projects, wastage of manpower etc. It is thus not possible to project vacancies that would arise in the future.

Special facilities provided to SC/ST candidates include relaxations and concessions with regard to age/limit, exemption from payment of examination/application fee, reimbursement of travelling expenses for interviews, separate interviews for candidates belonging to SC/ST, inclusion of a Member belonging to SC/ST in Selection Committees and relaxation in standards of

suitability and experience. Such concessions have not been extended to persons belonging to the backward classes.

Standing Advisory Committee on Agricultural Policy Matters

4965. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings held by the Standing Advisory Committee on Agricultural Policy matters headed by Shri Sharad Joshi;

(b) the important suggestions made at the meetings; and

(c) the follow-up action taken by the Union Government on those suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The Standing Advisory Committee held 24 meetings.

(b) and (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Standing Advisory Committee on Agricultural Policy Matters

S. No.	Suggestions	Follow up action/Views
1	2	3

1. Expert Committee on Cost of Production

Government had appointed an Expert Committee for Review of methodology of cost of production of crops. The Interim Report of the Committee was referred to the Standing Advisory Committee (SAC), and the latter suggested certain modifications relating to valuation of labour inclusion of Management as an input cost.

Government accepted the modification suggested by the SAC.

2. National Agricultural Policy

The Committee considered the Draft Agricultural Policy Resolution prepared by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and gave its recommendations in the form of a Draft National Agricultural Policy.

The National Agricultural Policy draft prepared by the SAC was in the nature of comments on the draft Agricultural Policy Resolution prepared by the Department. The Department's Draft was revised after considering the views of the SAC. A Committee was constituted to finalise the draft. The revised draft has been circulated to the States/UTs/Agricultural Universities for comments.

S. No.	Suggestions	Follow up action/Views
1	2	3
3.	<p>Points brought to the notice of Committee during its visit to cyclone affected areas in Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>i) Coverage under Crop Insurance Scheme</p> <p>At several Places, both the kharif and rabi crops lying harvested in the field were lost because of cyclone but the affected farmers were not given any compensation on the plea that insurance cover applied to standing crops and hence ceased at the point of harvesting</p> <p>ii) Assistance given to farmers</p> <p>Inadequate assistance given to farmers and general neglect of drainage and irrigation canals.</p>	<p>Insurance coverage under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance scheme (CCIS) extends only to the standing crops before the harvesting stage. In past also, no such relaxation to any stage has so far been given.</p> <p>The entire Central share of the State Calamity Relief Fund amounting to Rs. 64.50 crores has already been released to the State Governments. Besides, the World Bank has also</p>

S. No.	Suggestions	Follow up action/Views
1	2	3
	iii) Maximum Credit Limit for farmers	provided some assistance by way of loan/credit for undertaking drainage work in the Godavari Delta Basin. Action on local problems rests with the State Government.
	The concerned authorities may be requested to re-examine the stipulation of maximum credit limits with a view to abolishing the same.	The Individual Maximum Borrowing Power (IMBP) is fixed at Society level as per its bye-laws which are approved by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies/State Govt. It is left to the State Government/Registrar of Cooperative Societies to review the IMBP if it is coming in the way of meeting the credit requirements of farmers.
	iv) Need for integrated watershed development and command area management in the concerned areas.	The National Watershed Development Project for rainfed areas was launched in Andhra Pradesh as Centrally Sponsored Scheme from 1986-87

S. No.	Suggestions	Follow up action/Views
1	2	3
4.	<p>Licencing of Sugar Industry</p> <p>The modal Ministry for considering the issues of licences for new sugar factories should be the Ministry of Agriculture as sugarcane development is looked after by the Ministry.</p>	<p>during the VII Plan. The scheme is continuing during 1991-92.</p> <p>The Department of Agriculture is taking follow up action.</p>
5.	<p>Recommendation of the Expert Group on Seeds</p> <p>The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation had forwarded the recommendations of the Expert Group on seeds and the observations of the Empowered Committee on these recommendations to the SAC for comments. The SAC had slightly different opinion in regard to 10 recommendations.</p>	<p>Views of the SAC are being processed.</p>

S. No.	Suggestions	Follow up action/Views
1	2	3
6.	<p data-bbox="305 1173 335 1478">Fisheries, Poultry & Dairying</p> <p data-bbox="376 1137 511 1478">Electricity and water charges for fisheries, poultry and dairy should be charged on the same basis as agriculture.</p>	<p data-bbox="376 331 511 707">Ministry of Water Resources and ministry of Energy have been requested for consideration in case of fisheries.</p>
7.	<p data-bbox="693 1173 723 1478">Treating Coconut as Oilseed</p> <p data-bbox="764 1137 934 1478">For the purpose of support price of Kopro/Coconut and the management of edible oil supply and prices, it would be correct to treat Kopro/Coconut a an oilseed.</p>	<p data-bbox="552 322 652 707">For poultry and dairy, the matter has been taken up with State Governments and Union Territories.</p> <p data-bbox="764 295 793 707">Government accepted this suggestion.</p>
8.	<p data-bbox="981 1218 1005 1478">Study of Terms of Trade</p> <p data-bbox="1046 1173 1074 1478">Methodological suggestions</p>	<p data-bbox="1046 367 1074 707">Constitution of task force by the</p>

S. No.	Suggestions	Follow up action/Views
1	2	3
9.	<p>pertained to the relative weightage to be given to producers with marketable surplus/marketted surplus and peasantry as a whole, need for taking into account the spread of prices over different seasons, and use of retail prices.</p> <p>Export of meat</p> <p>Greater attention should be paid to producing hygienic meat not merely for the export market, but also for domestic consumption in modern slaughter house. For this attention should be given to development of animal husbandry of disease-free and healthy cattle and birds with an optimum feed-to-meat ratio. Slaughter will need to be limited to animals required to be culled for productive husbandry.</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture to look into the construction of terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors is a recommendation of the Expert Committee. The recommendations of the Committee are yet to be accepted and implemented.</p> <p>Two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely, 'Investment in Slaughter House Corporations' and 'Improvement of existing abattoirs/meat plants' are in operation.</p>

Investment by Multi-national Companies

12.00 hrs.

4966. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any offer from multinational companies to enter the Indian market; and

(b) if so, the number of such companies which intend to invest in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). 180 applications which envisage foreign investment are at different stages of processing according to the prescribed procedure.

Samaj Sadans in Delhi

4967. SHRI V. N. SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Samaj Sadans constructed by the Union Government in Delhi;

(b) whether the Government have issued any guidelines to the State Governments in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) There are 24 Samaj Sadans in Delhi which were constructed by the CPWD and are under the administration of Department of Personnel & Training, Govt. of India.

(b) to (d). No Sir. As the welfare of the Central Government employees is primarily the concern of Government of India, the State Governments have no direct role to play in the matter.

RE. ONE RANK ONE PENSION[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to a very important matter which has been engaging the attention of the House for quite sometime. The Ex-servicemen are sitting on dharna at the Boat Club for the last three days. I think, the hon. Members from both sides, whether they belong to the Treasury Benches or to the opposition whole heartedly support the demands of ex-servicemen. When the Congress (I) was in power in 1982, the Supreme Court had given a verdict in connection with 'One Rank One Pension' following which a high level Committee headed by Shri K. P. Singh Deo was constituted in 1984. That Committee made 62 recommendations including the one which rated to 'One Rank One Pension.' I would like to submit that the ex-servicemen are a treasure of this country and they have a great contribution to the security of this country. They are sitting on dharna for the last three days in rain. The leader of the House Shri Arjun Singh is present here. Members belonging to both sides of the House are well aware that the demands of the ex-servicemen are quite justified and the Government has accepted this fact. I would urge that the Government should adopt a positive approach towards their demands and give assurance to the effect that it will not only consider their demands but will also accept them in consonance with the announcement made by the former National Front Government.

[*English*]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker Sir, I have requested your permission to make a brief reference to the question of one rank-one pension. The Indian Ex-Servicemen League has organised a protest *Dharna* for the last three days at the Boat Club and all parties have unanimously supported their demand for one rank-one

pension. Indeed, it is part of the cut motions that have been moved by my colleague Shri Madan Lal Khurana and they will be featured when the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Defence are taken up. But it cannot be so simple. In 1984 a high power committee was appointed by late Shrimati Indira Gandhi and I had the honour of being a member of that Committee. Ever since then, this request for one rank-one pension is being made and the Committee itself had recommended it to the Government. Subsequently, the Government, after examining the recommendations, found it fit for implementation. The previous Government indeed went quite a bit forward. It finalised the recommendation. But at the stage of finalisation, changes took place.

It is our appeal to the present Government to implement this proposal of one rank-one pension which has been pending for the last seven years and has agitated the entire category of ex-servicemen for very many years...The Defence Minister has also just walked into the House...*(Interruptions)* By my understanding the total amount involved, excluding the officer category whose number is only 25,000, is not more than Rs. 250 crores or Rs. 270 crores for the first year itself. It should not be difficult for the Government to find Rs. 270 crore when they had the ability to find Rs. 100 crore for a virtually non-existent foundation. The total number of ex-servicemen, excluding 25,000 in the officer rank, is about 700,000 only. So, this request must be considered by the Government. It is a humanitarian demand and I would appeal to the Treasury Benches to take this into serious consideration.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh): Speaker, Sir, I whole-heartedly support the point raised by hon. Jaswant Singh ji. I would like to remind you, Sir, that it was the ex-Servicemen cell of AICC which initially raised this demand of one rank-one pension but, unfortunately the ex-Prime Minister, hon. V.P. Singh ji, in spite of his promise in the Election manifesto in the 1989 elections, could not fulfil it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: We had announce it on the 13th October.

[English]

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: In spite of that I would urge upon the Defence Minister and the Finance Minister of this country to please look into this very important matter of ex-Servicemen sympathetically.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Let us join our voice...

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Khanduri.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): Sir, I would like to raise two issues. First of all, there are a set of Defence personnel who have now been forced into an act of indiscipline. I request the Government and everybody present in this House, kindly do not force the disciplined lot into a path of indiscipline. Their demand is absolutely genuine and there should be no difficulty or objection in agreeing to that demand. Some bureaucratic delays have been causing this problem. The fact that these people retire at an early age of about 30 should be taken cognisance of. For the last 50 years some of these people are living with a pension of about Rs. 100 per month. So, kindly understand their problem and don't force these people, the disciplined lot, into a path of indiscipline. I request that this demand of ex-Servicemen should be accepted in principle and no further delay is made in this regard. Secondly, do not politicise this issue. Let it be above party politics.

[Translation]

SHRI AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu): Hon. Speaker, Sir, today a very important issue is before us. The ex-servicemen are sitting on dharna near India Gate for the last three days in support of their demand for one Rank

one Pension. Normally, ex-servicemen do not resort to such methods, but such conditions have been created that they were forced to adopt this measure. The hon. Minister of Defence is present in the House. Through you, I would like to request him that he should consider the demand of one Rank One Pension with an open heart and give some assurance today itself so that they could lift their dharna. I feel that their demand must be accepted.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): As you have seen, Sir, this is a unanimous demand of this House. Members from all sides of the House have demanded that one rank-one-pension should be implemented. This decision was taken by the National Front Government but they could not implement it because they did not get the time to implement a decision taken by them. Now, it is high time that this Government should implement the genuine demand of the ex-Servicemen who are now holding *dharna* for the last three days at Boat Club. The Defence Minister is present in the House. We demand that the Defence Minister should make a Statement on this and assure that this genuine demand of one-rank-one-pension will be implemented as it is a unanimous demand of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: You have said that. One demand is more than sufficient.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, he should make a Statement on this.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would make my submission in just one sentence. I do not think that there is anything left even for consideration. The entire House is unanimous on this issue and the former Government had on 13th October taken a decision at the Cabinet level on this issue. That decision is simply to be implemented. Therefore, I would request the hon. Defence Minister to

make announcement in the House to the effect that the decision is going to be implemented.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Let him respond here and now.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Sir, the House is witnessing a kind of rare unanimity because cutting across party lines may be the Treasury Benches may have a different view but at least the party ranks seem to be unanimous. Therefore, I was surprised to know from representatives of the ex-servicemen that the Defence Minister conveyed to them that the Government will consider this matter after the Budget. This was surprising. They happened to meet the Defence Minister and the Defence Minister, I am told, told them that this is not the time, we will think about it after the Budget Session is over then you can meet me.

I think, this is in a way, undoing a decision that has been taken in the past by the past Government. And all that is needed is to honour the unanimity in this House, implement that decision and an announcement to this effect must be made before the Demands for Grants for Defence are taken up. Otherwise, we would certainly press the Cut Motions in respect of one rank-one pension.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Lal Krishna Advani, the Leader of the Opposition spoke that there is a unanimity, then he should not have threatened to further put forward his argument. When there is a unanimity, where is the question of your tabling a separate cut Motion?

Sir, luckily, the Defence Minister is here. Being the son of an ex-soldier of the Army, I have every right to associate myself with the hon. Members from both sides of the House and I propose to the hon. Defence Minister that he need not be bogged down by what the previous Government had done. They have not done anything. Let this Govern-

ment take a decision to give them this benefit. Let this Government take a decision and the hon. Defence Minister tell the House that he is seriously considering it and at an appropriate time, he will come forward with certain proposal.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe, now it is a national commitment. Shri Buta Singh was saying that the earlier Government did not do anything. At least, they took a decision.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: They did not implement it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let his Government do it and show that they have done it.

Sir, the feeling is very strong. The entire House supports it. There is a national commitment. They are sitting on a *Dhama* there. All political parties have gone and expressed their support. I do not know what has been said. Now, Shri Advani has said that they have been promised that it will be considered after the Budget Session. Till then, probably, nothing will be raised here. Then, he will say that there is no provision in the Budget, what can I do? This type of attitude will not be helpful. This is a matter which should be looked into. We ought to carry out our commitment.

I would request the Defence Minister we do not know whether the Defence Budget will at all come up for discussion in the way in which we are proceeding that before the Guillotine is applied, he must make an announcement. Do not take the advantage that as the Defence Budget could not be discussed, therefore, we could not do anything. We want a commitment by the House, not only commitment but implementation from the Government, here and now. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman Nicobar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no controversy in this matter. The House is

unanimous and particularly the Congress Party in their Election Manifesto, have mentioned that they will protect the interests of the ex-servicemen. We are committed to that. Today, the entire Opposition and others have said that they should not threaten the Government in this matter everybody is unanimous in resolving this matter.

That is why I would request the hon. Defence Minister, who is present here, to kindly implement the commitment of the Government. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will an announcement be made today?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Announcement will not be made today. (*Interruptions*) I would like to say that the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Defence are going to be discussed in the House. So far as the question of "One Rank One Pension" is concerned, this is true that the V.P. Singh Government had taken a decision in this regard. But that decision does not fulfil the demand in its entirety. Following the exit of that Government, the Government headed by Shri Chandra Shekhar came to power and they postponed the decision deciding to reconsider it. (*Interruptions*)

The decision which the V.P. Singh Government took has been kept pending. There is a need to take a final decision in this regard. The people of Ex-servicemen Association are certainly sitting on a *dhama*. Today when they met me in the morning, I promised them that we would sit together and discuss the issue after the discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Defence is completed on 3rd or 4th. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What will be discussed?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRISOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What will be discussed? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: I am not saying that we will have a discussion on their demands after the Budget session as the leader of the Opposition has said. The meeting will take place during the Budget session itself. They have accepted my suggestion and have assured me to call off the dharna. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, their dharna was for three days only.

[*English*]

The Minister should not mislead the House. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Do not mislead the House. Is the Government going to take a decision with regard to "One Rank One pension" issue? It is as simple as that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: So far as Dharna is concerned, their leader, Shri Ram Singh had told after they met me that they would come to see me on 5th and that they would call off their dharna. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): The hon. Defence Minister may be feeling himself that his reply has not been to the satisfaction of this House. It is good that he is holding talks with the Ex-servicemen. But what are the difficulties before the hon. Defence Minister. After all, this issue came before the previous Government too. The hon. Minister says that a decision was taken but it was not a complete decision. In what sense was it incomplete? And if it was left incomplete by the previous Government, he can complete it.

Secondly, he has said that whichever Government came to power postponed this decision. But this matter has again gained

momentum. We want that hon. Minister should take the House into confidence in this matter and if need be he may invite leaders of all parties to his Chamber for discussion.

If there is any difficulty in taking a decision and that difficulty is real, though we think there is no such difficulty. You can take us in confidence, but do not postpone it till the next budget. If you say that you would consider it after the Budget then possibly your Budget will also not be passed here.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: With the guillotine of the rest of the Demands for Grants, you will also guillotine this Demand. Therefore, 5th is a very bad day. They must here and now announce. 28th is as good as 5th. Therefore, do it on the 28th.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We want an announcement and no discussion.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: This is a very important issue from the ex-servicemen's angle. Therefore, I would prefer to give them an opportunity to discuss it in detail. I will discuss with them in detail. (*Interruptions*)

Their Organisation has also accepted my suggestion. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: When a decision was taken, why discuss it further? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we were not able to listen what the hon. Minister said. If you heard please tell us. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: How can you listen when all the Members speak at a time?

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: They are still on *dharna*. They are not withdrawing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: He has not agreed to the point that we have made. (Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Let the executive surrender to the Parliament. (Interruptions) There is a clear unanimous view about it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: These are deliberate and dilatory tactics adopted by the Government and they are going back on the commitment given to the people and in protest we walk out.

12.21 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and some other hon. Members left the House.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Government is not truthful. That is why we stage a walk-out.

12.22 hrs.

(Thereafter Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and some other Members walked out of the House)

[English]

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: We strongly condemn their attempt to politicise such an issue. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to the Minister of

Defence that the hon. Member Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee has given a very good suggestion. The Government should announce without any hesitation the difficulties in implementing this. The Government has become adamant which is forcing it not to make the announcement. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has suggested rightly that the hon. Defence Minister should convene a meeting of all the party leaders and discuss the matter by 5th of next month or before the Budget, so that there is a consensus in the House over this issue. It would not only benefit the Ex-Servicemen but also the Government, which would continue to remain in power. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Would you like to respond?

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first I would like to speak to the Ex-Servicemen Association in this matter. The earlier decision would benefit many levels. They have a point and I would like to understand that first. If we discuss the matter with the Party leaders thereafter it would have been better. After holding talks with the Ex-Servicemen. I would invite the party leaders as well.

SHRI LAL. K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Vajpayee ji and Jaswant Singh ji gave very constructive suggestions. The way hon. Defence Minister has rejected those suggestions it seems we are left with no other alternative, but to press the cut motions which we have moved and which represent the opinion of the entire House...

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to come in between, but...

SHRI LAL. K. ADVANI: I am on my legs, please sit down.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we express our resentment and once again I would like to submit that you have forced us to press the cut motions which ordinarily we would not have done, because we expected that you would make the announcement and there would be no need to press the cut motions. I express my resentment against the statement made by the hon. Defence Minister and stage a walk-out.

12.24 hrs.

Thereafter Shri Lal. K. Advani and some other Members walked out of the House.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, that is why I wanted to speak first. The hon. Defence Minister has accepted the suggestion made by hon. Atal Behari Vajpayee.

SHRI ATAL BHARI VAJPAYEE: When did he accept that?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Yes, he has agreed to that. He said that he would speak to you after discussing the matter with the Ex-Servicemen Association first. We cannot stop Shri Advani from staging a walk-out if he gets angry even after this assurance. It is strange that even after we have accepted the suggestion made by Vajpayee ji, Shri Advani staged a walk-out.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: But you announce the decision.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, any attempt to create a misunderstanding between me and Advani ji would not be successful. The hon. Defence Minister did not accept my suggestion.

SHRI SHARAD PAMAR: Yes, I did accept

SHRI ATAL BHARI VAJPAYEE: This is

not a demand of the Ex-Servicemen only but of the entire House. You have said that you would speak to the Ex-Servicemen Association first and then call us. Is that the way to behave with us?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: You have suggested that if there is any difficulty we should call you. He has said only that. He has said that after discussing with the Ex-Servicemen Association he would call you. He could inform you about the factual position only after that. (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BHARI VAJPAYEE: We want that this should be discussed before the Budget is presented. (Interruptions)

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore): We fully support his view and would appeal to the Ex-Servicemen not to fall in the trap of politically motivated people and contact the Defence Minister directly and resolve their problems.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This point is over.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Savithri Lakshmanan.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Malandapuram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is heart breaking for us, as women, to hear that a nude statue of one woman is installed in Palani crossing in Indore, Madhya Pradesh. I am unable to understand as to what pleasure this gentleman would get in seeing a nude portrait or a nude statue of women alone. I fear that this kind of deeds may provoke another gentleman to see a nude figure of a living statue of a woman.

Please do not forget the incident which

had happened in some other State some ten days back that a women aged 35 was forced to walk nude in the street. So, I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to remove that statue from Indore in Madhya Pradesh.

Simultaneously I would like to say one thing more. It is reported that Shrimati Indira Gandhi's statue has been removed from Nehru Park in Ashok Nagar, Guna District. I do not know whether it was removed with the knowledge of the State Government or not. The Government of India should intervene in this matter also.

[*Translation*]

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH (Mainpuri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to raise an important matter of public importance in the House. According to an intelligence report received from Uttar Pradesh the life of Shri Mulayam Singh is in danger. (*Interruptions*) He has been attacked twice in which one of his bodyguards was killed. Once a bomb exploded at his official residence in which 17 people including a platoon commender sustained injuries. It is very unfortunate and a matter of great regret that the State Government has withdrawn his security. It is a kind of well planned conspiracy to eliminate political opponents. It is also being said that the security provided by the Central Government would also be withdrawn. It is also being said that bullet-proof car and other things provided for security purpose would also be taken back. In view of the growing terrorist activities, it is a very serious matter. Yesterday a Member of Parliament was attacked. In view of the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi and other such killings it has become necessary to provide full security to the people who were holding important posts.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government and particularly the hon. Home Minister that whatever the Government of Uttar Pradesh may say but the way Shri Mulayam Singh fought against the commu-

nal forces, there is a serious threat to his life and therefore full security should be provided to him. It is the responsibility of the Government. With these words I would request the Government that this matter should not be taken lightly but should be taken seriously.

[*English*]

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: This is a matter of grave concern. In Uttar Pradesh the BJP Government has started witch-hunting against their opponents. They are denying protection to people who have received threats to their lives. I urge upon you, Sir, to direct the Government of Uttar Pradesh to give all the protection to those people who are receiving threats to their lives.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): The whole thing has become**... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): Yesterday, I got the news that NSG, which has been provided to Shri Mulayam Singh by the Government of India on the report of Intelligence Bureau, has been asked to be withdrawn by the U.P. Government. Though the Government of India and the Intelligence Bureau have said that the NSG should be there, the U.P. Government is not cooperating in this matter. I had a talk with the IB Chief and also with the Home Minister. I was surprised to hear from the Home Minister that the U.P. Government may not cooperate. Are you going to accept this position that if a State Government does not want to cooperate for the security of a particular individual... My learned friend has said that he is**. It is his vocabulary. I do not want to use that vocabulary. In his opinion, Shri Mulayam Singh may be a** . But in my opinion he is a renowned, respected leader of a political party... (*Interruptions*) If you want that he should be eliminated because he is a *** and if this game is going to be played... This gentleman from the BJP..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: I have not

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

said about Shri Mulayam Singh; I have said generally... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : He should apologise. He is denying what he has said. This is the kind of morality he has got... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: I have said that there was an allegation that there was a general with hunting. I said witch hunting is a wrong phrase; it is to liquidate the**... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I think, the gravity of what hon. Member, Shri Chandra Shekhar has said, should not be lost because his intervention deserves very serious attention of the entire House. We are not for or against an individual. What he has said constitutes something which falls within the responsibility of the respective authority. If one authority has a duty to protect, I am sure, any other authority which can do or not do something, must help that authority to protect. It is not a question of May be I do not like somebody; you do not like somebody. That is not the point. What he has said is that while the Government of India has tried to give some protection to Shri Mulayam Singhji, there are some obstacles coming in the way and the obstacles, according to his information, are coming from the U.P. Government. Now I am not saying that it is correct or incorrect. But whatever has been said, the gravity must be understood and we must go into the bottom of the matter and see what is the position. I would like to say that whether it is a BJP member of SJP member or Congress member, all members of political parties deserve protection to carry out their political duty. Now, if in that process interference comes or a kind of threat comes, it is the duty of all of us to help to make that person function freely. Therefore, regarding whatever Shri Chandra Shekharji has said, I will request the hon. Home Minister to ascertain all the facts and we will try to satisfy him, all political parties and the House also.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, generally I do not intervene in this type of controversy. I would have not intervened if my hon. friend would not have raised this question because I wanted to sort it out at the level of the Home Minister and the Leader of the Opposition and Shri Vajpayeeji that this matter should not be made a matter of political controversy. But, it is a fact that the U.P. Government is creating some problem. I want that Shri Vajpayeeji should use his good offices, with the U.P. Government to see that such controversies do not go to the level where even the security of individuals is denied. I shall request you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that when the matter raised is about a particular individual and a learned Member calls him**, it cannot be taken easily. You can cause here any harsh language. I am also capable of using harsh language and retoring to it. But, I do not want to do it because you do not try to see everybody in the mirror like your face. So. I do not want to do this. I only request you Mr. Speaker, Sir, that you should take this matter seriously and I shall specially request Shri Vajpayeeji and Shri Advaniji that they should prevail upon the U.P. Government to see sense in the matter and behave properly.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very sorry that I was absent from the House when this point was being discussed. As far as I have heard, it appears that Mr. Chandrasekhar had spoken. He is one of my best friends.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): He is your disciple.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: And one of my favourite disciples. Once I had pointed out to him that the disciple has excelled the teacher. The leader of the House has also taken part in the discussion. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have some sort of contact with the Government of Uttar Pradesh... (*Interruptions*) I have been elected from Lucknow. Security arrangement made by the Uttar Pradesh Government have been

discussed. And the newspapers that I have gone through says that more than 1500 people were provided security guards. Some of them were criminals. What I am telling is based on the newspapers reports. But Mulayam Singh does not figure among them. Mr. Mulayam Singh is a different personality. Mr. Mulayam Singh must be provided full security. And there is no two opinion on this court. If the Central Government wants to provide security to Shri Mulayam Singh I think that it is the duty of the U.P. Government to give its full help in this matter. There is no question of deadlocking it.

I would like to tell that Mr. Chandrasekhar has talked to the Central Government only. Why did not he talk to the Government only. Why did not he talk to the Government of Uttar Pradesh also? It does not make a big difference as to which party he belongs to. He would have talked to Mr. Kalyan Singh. I am ready to authorise Mr. Chandrasekhar to call Mr. Kalyan Singh and tell him categorically that what he did was not at all warranted. I believe that Mr. Kalyan Singh will abide by what he would say. But do not ask the Central Government to intervene in the matter. (Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Your suggestion would have been acceptable at the very outset only, but when you have revealed with a bit of hesitation that you have some sort of contact, then who will listen to Mr. Chandra Sekhar.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Chandra Sekhar knows as to what extent my relationship goes with him, so better you do not plunge into it. (Interruptions). But there must be an elaborate security arrangements for Mr. Mulayam Singh. The deficiency if at all, must be removed with immediate effect. I would like to assure Mr. Chandra Sekhar that there would have been no exaggeration if he had earlier pointed out?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh): Mr. Chairman, so long as Mr. Vajpayee is in the House, B.J.P. will function properly.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: References to Mulayam Singh ji by using a particular word will not go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, are these words really...

MR. SPEAKER: Such words...

MR. ATAL BIHAR VAJPAYEE: what has been said about other persons...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have said with reference to Mulayam Singh Ji, that word will not go on record.

[Translation]

SHRIGUMAN MALLODHA (Pali): *was not used. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was not said with reference to Mr. Mulayam Singh. You may check it.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I have said it after due consideration.

AN HON. MEMBER: Terrorism is increasing in U.P. And it is said about that only. (Interruptions)

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Shajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for permitting me to speak.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, a few days back the Legislative Assembly of M.P. passed a proposal unanimously and with the consent of Congress. The proposal was that Bastar in M.P., which is absolutely a Tribal belt, must have Delhidhara-Jagdarpur Railway line. The proposal also said that there were big deposit of iron-ores and lime stones used for making cement, in Bastar. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the deposits could be better exploited by setting up a cement factory there with the

capacity of 20 lakh tonnes. But unfortunately, Bastar could not be developed even after 44 years of independence. Thus, the mineral deposits could not be exploited. You must be amazed to know that there are only four small factories there...

MR. SPEAKER: Please, conclude...

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: There are only four small factories there. These are two mini steel plants, plywood plant and one "Saal" seed oil plant. I would like to make a humble request to you that the proposal passed by the M.P. Legislative Assembly be given approval immediately. The M.P. Government have been sending proposals to this effect for the last 21 years. So to say, approval be given. This is my request.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, India is an agricultural country. Even today farming is carried out with animals in the villages despite having developed technology. But the Animals Welfare Board's report... says about animals...

MR. SPEAKER: No full speech. I am giving you a little time.

DATTATRAYA BANDARU: The company named 'Alakber' has set up a slaughter house with modern mechanisation at Rudrarum village of Patancheru Mandal in Medak district of Andhra Pradesh and is trying to export beef. The animals to be butchered by this factory is expected to go beyond one lakhs eighty thousand per year. This figure could go even beyond it. There are about 17 slaughter houses in Hyderabad alone. This will disturb the ecological balance. That is why three members of Parliament myself, Shri Gumanmal Lodha and Shri B.L. Sharma, staged a 'Dharna' under the banner of Akhil Bhartiya Pashu Hatya Virodhi Sangh and were arrested also. Therefore, we ask for the cancellation of the licence given for beef export. This slaughter of live stock be stopped with immediate effect, otherwise live stock will vanished within next four years from Andhra Pradesh.

12.43 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Notification under Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (AHRIKAMALUDDIN AHMED): I beg to lay on the table:

- (1) A copy of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Recruitment to Scientific Cadre) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 519(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd August, 1991 under section 39 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-471/91]

Review on the working and Annual Report of Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi, 1989-90 and Annual Report of Electronics Research and Development Centre Trivandrum, 1989-90 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (AHRIKAMALUDDIN AHMED): Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Margaret Alva, I beg to lay on the table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
 - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi, for the

- year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-472/91]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Electronics Research and Development Centre, Trivandrum for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Electronics Research and Development Centre, Trivandrum, for the Year 1989-90.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-473/91]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.
- (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-474/91]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Imphal, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Imphal, for the year 1989-90.
- (7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-471/91]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Aurangabad, for the year 1989-90, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Aurangabad, for the year 1989-90.
- (9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-476/91]
- (10) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English

versions) of the Department of Space for 1991-92. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-477/91]

- (11) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions for 1991-92. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-478/91]

Annual Report of and Review on the working of Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited, New Delhi from July, 1987 to March, 1989 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): I beg to lay on the table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the period from July, 1987 to March, 1989 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the period from July, 1987 to March, 1989.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited

Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-479/91]

DEMAND FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF FINANCE FOR 1991-92

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUGHE): I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Finance for 1991-92. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-480/91]

12.45 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Need to include Dalit Christians in the Category of Scheduled Castes

[English]

SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW (Idukki): Sir, the Dalit Christians in India are totally neglected section of the society. They are the Adi-Andhras, Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Kannadigas, Adi-Keralites known by their sub-castes like Pulayars, Paraihs etc. They suffer from the same social, educational and economic disabilities arising from the traditional practice of untouchability exactly like the Sched-

uled Castes in other faiths and live exactly like other harijans. There are caste differences in christianity also as in other religions.

12.46 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The discrimination against Dalit Christians must be stopped. Conversion never changes one's socio-economic status. Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar have made observations to this effect. Our Constitution also does not stand in the way of helping them.

I appeal to the Central Government to include the S.C. Christians also along with the neo-Budhists and amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1990 so that they also may get statutory benefits like reservations and concessions. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly take your seats. Immediately after the Question Hour is over, some important matters were taken up. But now we have come to matters under rule 377 and we are already proceeding with it. You kindly bear it in mind. Kindly excuse me. You can make use of some other occasion and bring that issue before the House under some provision of the rules. You can taken up this matter then.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly have your seat. Shri Digvijaya Singh and Shri Basu Deb Acharia, you also resume your seats. Now we have taken up matters under rule 377.

(Interruptions)

M.R DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly hear me. Can we stop it in the middle and take up some other matter? Normally, under the rules, immediately after Question Hour some matters of great importance are taken up. That occasion is over. Now we have gone to matters under rule 377.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not possible now.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, No. I request you to resume your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This cannot be allowed now.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, we have gone to matters under rule 377. Kindly resume your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shall I make a suggestion to you? Kindly meet the Speaker and make use of the opportunity to discuss it with him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North): I am on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It cannot be allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I call Shri Mohan Lal Jhikram. You may please proceed with your submission under Rule 377.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I request you to kindly oblige and have your seats. There is a system to be followed in the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly oblige. Let Matters under Rule 377 be over.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): You have allowed me, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can it be possible? You are all Members with very rich experience, you are in this House for the past so many years, you are towering personalities here. How can it be possible? Kindly take your seats.

(Interruptions)

- (ii) **Need to ensure timely payment of scholarship etc. to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students**

[Translation]

SHRI MOHANLAL JHIKRAM (Mandla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a provision for granting Rs. 500/- to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the time of their admission to P.M.T., P.A.T. E.E.T. etc. classes for purchasing the essential material required for studies, but these students, but these students are not being given this amount. Not only this, instead of giving their scholarship during their course of their studies, it is given at the end of the year. Consequently, some of the students do get the scholarship, but the others do not. Thus, the very purpose behind giving the scholarship is defeated. Therefore, I request the Central Government to inquire into the matter to solve these problems being faced by them and get the rules observed strictly.

- (iii) **Need to release funds to Madhya Pradesh Government from Central Road Fund for early construction of roads in that State**

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Madhya Pradesh is the largest State of the country, area-wise. There is an urgent need of con-

structing roads in Madhya Pradesh. Surface Transport Ministry of the Union Government has assured the Madhya Pradesh Government to release Rs. 1530.75 lakh every year from the Central Road Funds but the State Government has not been given the amount of Rs. 4377.25 lakh in the years 1989-90 to 1991-92.

Therefore, it is requested that the Central Government should release the above mentioned amount to the Madhya Pradesh Government, so that the work of construction of roads may be expedited.

- (iv) **Need to allot more pig iron to the small scale engineering and foundry industries in Gujarat**

[English]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA (Surat): Sir, the small scale engineering and foundry industries of Gujarat are facing acute shortage of pig iron. Gujarat is the biggest consumer of pig iron, having more than four thousand boundry units. The total annual requirement of pig iron of Gujarat State is about 2.5 lakhs tonnes. The Gujarat Small Industries Corporation Limited is the only distributive channel for pig iron which distributes pig iron to small scale foundry units on the basis of August, 1986's off take.

The J.P.C. allocation of pig iron to the G.S.I.C. for the current year is reduced by 43,500 tonnes, nearly 33.5 per cent of the previous year's allocation. The allocation for the year 1991-92 is 86,500 tonnes (25,500 tonnes from SAIL and 61,000 tonnes from V.S.P). Thus, J.P.C. allocation is only 34.6 per cent of the total requirement of the State. SAIL had not supplied even single tonne of pig iron to the G.S.I.C. from April to June, 1991. Under such circumstances, small engineering and foundry units of Gujarat State are on the verge of closure. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to issue strict directive to SAIL to enhance pig iron production at the efficient level and allocate as per requirement to the G.S.I.C. and also allow

import of pig iron at the concessional rate.

- (v) **Need for early conversion of Dharaunda-Maharajanj rail section into broad gauge**

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI (Maharaj Ganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following matter under ruler 377:-

Right from the British period, Dharaunda station of Barouni-Gorakhpur main line in the North-Eastern railway had been a link between an important trade centre Maharajanj and three districts of Bihar State. Keeping in view the importance of that town, a survey under the scheme of connecting it with Sidhwalia Station of Chhapra-Thave rail section was also conducted. At the time of conversion of Barauni Gorakhpur meter gauge main line into broad gauge line in spite of making available all the equipments and funds required for converting Daraunda-Maharajanj rail section into broad gauge line suddenly a decision was taken to stop the work sometime in March, 1981. Despite the fact that it is very much in the public interest. Indian Railway is still rendering its service uninterruptedly on several rail sections of North Eastern railway like Mankapur-Ayodhya, Katihar-Barari Ghat, Bagaha-Chhitouni etc. Therefore, I request you to re-start the work of rail-section considering the feelings of the agitating people of that area.

- (vi) **Need to form a new company by taking over coal fields left out by the Eastern Coal fields and Central Coal Fields in Bihar and West Bengal**

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Eastern Coal Fields of Coal India and Raj Mahal Project of Central Coal Fields, S.P. Mines Palsyal area, Kapasara, Nirsra, Jain, Jayantiil, Vaskupi, Khamarbad, Girdih. Banyadih area and Jodkudi, Armo, Chilgon, Vargo, Chudi Zivari Durgapur, in Eastern Coal Fields along with

20 other coal mines have been closed down just after their nationalisation. It is mainly because of the large area of the E.C.L. company and C.C.L and their location at Bengal Bihar areas. Due to that there is no development of these closed coal mines and the local people could not get employment there.

Therefore, a new company by taking over the said area may be formed, so that development could take place in that tribal area.

13.00 hrs.

- (vii) **Need to create a Maritime Border Protection Force**

[*English*]

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Berhampur): Sir, Today, Indian maritime coastlines are becoming as important and crucial as its land border. We have no force like B.S.F, I.T.B.P. or Assam Rifles for the management of maritime coastlines. No doubt, we have a powerful Navy and a growing coast guard. However, the Navy's primary role is the defence of national sovereignty against all external threats. The coast guard is entrusted with the task of safeguarding the resources of the exclusive economic zone. It also helps the Customs and Immigration besides assisting in pollution control and scientific research. Hence, it will be counter-productive, if any one of them is entrusted additional responsibility of maritime coastline management.

We can identify three maritime sensitive borders. The riverine border between India and Bangladesh including Sunderbans area, the marshy and shallow areas of the Rann of Kutch and lastly, the sensitive maritime border of Tamil Nadu coast along the Pakk Strait. If the Maritime Border Protection Force is created, it can be put in charge of the management of maritime coastlines exclusively.

As patrolling and protection of maritime coastlines warrant urgent attention of the

[Sh. Gopinath Gajapathi]

Government of India, I urge the Government to create a Maritime Border Protection Force expeditiously, preferably under the control of the Central Government.

(viii) **Need to declare Rabindranath Tagore as National Poet and preserve his literary and artistic works**

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, Article 49 of our Constitution enjoins on the State to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest (declared by or under law made by Parliament) to be of national importance, from spoliation, disfigurement, destruction etc.

But in spite of this, the literary and artistic works of Rabindranath Tagore are facing the risk of suffering distortion at the hands of unscrupulous commercial interests, after the expiry of 50 years from the demise of the world-poet when the copy right provisions cease to be applicable in this particular case w.e.f. 31st December, 1991.

In the House of Parliament on May 9, 1961 while paying homage and tribute to the memory of Rabindra Nath Tagore on the occasion of his birth centenary, he had been described as "a great personality who put India on the cultural map of the world."

Serious concern has already been expressed from several quarters regarding the possibility of commercial abuse and resultant distortion of the literary and artistic works of the versatile genius after the expiry of 50 years from his death. Some well-known organisations of writers and artists as also some eminent Tagore-lovers have demanded that Rabindra Nath Tagore be declared as National Poet by an Act of Parliament and urgent steps be taken accordingly to protect the invaluable artistic and literary creations before the expiry of 50 years from his death.

I urge upon the Government to respond

to the very justified demand for declaration of Rabindra National Poet.

13.04 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
1991-92

Ministries of Agriculture, Food and
Rural Development-Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministries of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development.

I now call Shri E. Ahamed to continue his talk on Agriculture.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Yesterday I was dealing with the possibilities of developing the fisheries industry in the country for which the Ministry of Agriculture has to take some immediate steps to activate the process of the industry. What I said yesterday was that India has got 29,000 Kms. of river system and 7.53 lakh hectares of potential fresh water ponds and tanks to produce fish. India has also got the potential to produce 4.5 million tonnes of fish every year. But in spite of all these facilities, the encouragement or incentives provided by the Government of India is very much inadequate. The State-wise analysis of the fish production during 1988-89 shows that West Bengal produces 5.14 lakh tonnes of fish followed by Maharashtra 3.84 lakh tonnes, Gujarat-3.81 lakh tonnes, Tamil Nadu 3.68 lakh tonnes and Kerala 3.65 lakh tonnes. These five States have been earning a very large portion of foreign exchange to this country through the promotion of marine products by exports. India has become the Seventh in the world whereas Japan comes at the top as the country producing the maximum quantity of fish. But Japan is utilising the modern techniques in fishing which India has not ac-

quired so far. India is yet to acquire sufficient and satisfactory modern techniques in fishing.

Sir, the fishing industry has not received whatever assistance it deserves from the Government of India in spite of the fact that the estimated population which consumes the fish is 56 per cent of the total population of this country. We have got very large scope for improving this industry in view of the fact that there is also an estimated growth of 0.6 per cent of fish-eaters in this country annually. The *per capita* consumption has also been estimated at 3.2 Kgs *per annum* in India. I quote all these figures in order to prevail upon the hon. Minister in charge of this Ministry that the Government should change its attitude towards the development of the fishing industry. In 1980-81 the export was to the tune of 75,591 tonnes valued at Rs. 234.84 crores whereas in 1989-90 it has increased to 1,10,788 tonnes valued at Rs. 634.76 crores. So, when a country is very much in dire need of foreign exchange, it is the duty of the Government to encourage such an industry to develop whereby we will be able to earn more foreign exchange. The lack of infrastructure facilities at different ports and the quality control are two major setbacks for the promotion of our marine products. I hope the Government of India will take care of this aspect.

Sir, the hon. Minister of State for Agriculture knows the potential capacity of Kerala in this matter. But unfortunately, 75 lakhs of people who have been depending on this sector especially the fishermen who are very much down-trodden and the weaker sections of the society, have not been given whatever they normally have to get from the Government of India under the various schemes. Their housing and other basic necessities have not been attended to by the State Governments in the right earnest. And they also face the problem of credit, marketing and several such facilities. I hope, the Government will pay necessary attention to it.

I may also bring one matter to the kind

attention of the Government that in Cochin, we have one Centre for Marine Fisheries Research Centre (CMFRC). There is another one in Bombay which has been declared as a deemed university. Why not the Government of India also consider to declare the CMFRC in Kerala to be a deemed university? There are number of other branches also connected with this and working in Cochin. Therefore, I hope and I also request the Government to consider this.

With regard to rural development, I may say, in the discussion yesterday, many points had been covered by my other colleagues in the House. I may say, in 1952, after the Community Development Programme was launched in the country, we had made efforts towards systematic integrated rural development. In this regard, I may mention the name of late Shri S.K. Dey who was really the torch-bearer for the rural development in this country. We have got many projects for the rural development such as, the Food for Work Programme which ultimately culminated into NREP, RLEGP, Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and IRDP. I do not want to take the valuable time of this House to deal with all these things. But I would like to mention one thing with respect to the rural water supply scheme. In spite of the vigorous efforts made by the Government, the Rural Water Supply Scheme has not been that much satisfactory. According to me, the Government have to pay more attention to cover our villages with safe water supply scheme. We have got many schemes like the Minimum Needs Programme, the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), and then we have the National Mission on Drinking Water (NMDW). We are still trying to cover various problem villages by all these programmes. The Government have accepted the norms to declare a village as a problem village when in a village there is no drinking water available within a distance of 1.6 kilometer. The Government claims that out of 1,61,722 problem villages that have been identified, it has covered 1,48,958 villages. According to me, this is a matter to be reconsidered and re-examined. These figures may not be correct. I hope that

[Sh. E. Ahamed]

the Government will examine that with relevant data available. According to one report, what I found was, the balance of problem villages was 12,764 to be covered for the supply of drinking water. This may not be wholly correct.

I wish that the Government would examine this matter. But, one thing I would like to mention here that the Government have taken a number of steps to accelerate the Rural Water Supply Scheme. Why not the Government consider to have a statutory body like Rural Development Board, at the Central level? We have one such Board in Kerala. Because, the Government, all the time cannot say that paucity of funds stands in the way of implementing the Rural Water Supply Scheme. The Rural Water Supply Scheme was aided by LIC and other financial institutions, for which we have constituted a Board like the Water and Drainage Boards of State level Scheme. Instead of this Water and Drainage Board, why not we consider to have a statutory board at the Central level? That Statutory Board should not only be given responsibility of Complementing water supply scheme but also they should be given various other functions. We have many of such schemes, which may be looked into.

For example, apart from Rural Water Supply Scheme, the Board should also take up the Remunerative Development Scheme to be implemented in the rural areas. The grim challenge that our rural masses are facing is that they do not get or enjoy whatever the necessities the town people get. They do not have any marketing facilities; they do not have shopping arrangements; they do not have good lodging facilities. Why should we allow this disparity to continue between the urban and rural areas? Therefore, I am of the view that a statutory Board should be constituted, which would take up the responsibility of implementing development in the grassroot level Panchayats and also exploit and make use of the untapped resources in the rural areas, whereby, the pro-

posed Statutory Board will be able to take up the Remunerative Development Schemes such as - Shopping centres, market complex, car and lorry stands etc., and entrust them to the local panchayats. And the Panchayats should give them on lease, or on whatever the legal means, to the people who require such facilities. That will be a non-taxable income to our panchayats. From that non-taxable income, the Statutory Board can also take back instalments of the amount which they lent to them. If the Government allow such Boards to issue debentures to mobilise funds, it will be a good idea in the present conditions. Therefore, I take this opportunity, to urge upon the Government to consider to have a Rural Development Board at the Central level, with necessary infrastructural facilities in the States, so as to implement the rural development activities. Ant that will also help the Board to avail the institutional finance from financial institutions like LIC and such other financial institutions. I hope the Government will pay sufficient attention to this matter.

Before I conclude, I just would like to mention a few things about Kerala. Recently, there was heavy rain-fall in Kerala, which costed Kerala very much. A representation was presented by the Government of Kerala to the Central Government. The representation shows the alarming figures of 125 people, the toll taken in the heavy monsoon that Kerala had witnessed in the last month. The rain-fall was also unprecedented. The rain-fall data from 1st June to 12th June, 1991, shows that the figures have gone up from 92 per cent to 290 per cent.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are other people who want to speak. Please conclude now.

SHRI E. AHAMED: The Government has not given sufficient assistance to the state, which had suffered heavily due to the unprecedented rain-fall. The 9th Finance Commission has allotted Rs. 31 crores to the State for carrying out relief work in case of natural calamity. But this Rs. 31 crores is a very paltry sum taking into account the

magnitude of the loss sustained by the people of Kerala due to the heavy rainfall. There is also a mention in the 9th Finance Commission Report which says that "if any region faces a calamity of such dimension and severity as to warrant its handling at the national level." We are confident that the hon. Minister will take appropriate action and as the situation demands, the Government of India will incur necessary expenditure.

Here what actually happened in Kerala is that as a result of heavy rainfall we have lost 125 people. Every district has its own share in the damage. The Government did not so far provide any assistance, if I am correct. I am prepared to stand myself corrected.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): We have cleared two instalments already from this Rs. 31 crores.

SHRI E. AHAMED : May I know the amount?

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: I don't know exactly the amount, but two instalments have been cleared.

SHRI E. AHAMED: I am thankful to the Minister that at least the Government of India is taking consideration of the Kerala State to that extent. But I should say that we have lost 125 people and also 138 people have been injured due to the heavy rainfall for the last two months in Kerala. The Kerala Government has approached the Government of India with necessary data for the relief and the hon. Minister has told that they have given two instalments. But I am sure the Government will take due consideration of the request of the Kerala Government. The Kerala Government has requested for a fairly large amount taking into the magnitude of the loss sustained. I may avail of this occasion to request the Government of India to give a sympathetic consideration to the request made by the State Government.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Next, Shri Birbal Ram.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (JHANSARPUR): Sir, what about my name?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yesterday there was a meeting of all the whips and the panel of Chairmen to sort out the system. Accordingly a formula has been drawn and according to that formula only any presiding officer shall have to call the names of speakers. Probably this will be briefed to all of you by the whips of the respective parties.

[Translation]

SHRI BIRBAL (GANGANAGAR): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak. Sir, agriculture is the main occupation of the people of my district. One thing that I would like to mention here is that the farmers do not get the price of their produce on time and therefore, they are forced to sell it at throw-away prices. Sir, the Government should see to it that the farmers get remuneration for their produce in time.

I would like to thank the Government for maintaining the subsidy for small farmers and for reducing fertilizer prices by ten per cent. I would also like to draw the attention of the Government towards the fact that the entire area stretching from Mastavali, where the first head of the Indira Gandhi Canal is located to Suratgarh, remains water-logged due to the overflow of the canal water. This has been taking place for the past five or six years. The rural areas remain water-logged as a result of this houses have collapsed and it has become difficult to carry out agricultural activities. The water-logging has also caused irreparable damage to the concrete water courses in these farms. The people are left with no means of livelihood as a result of this destruction. Government relief has been provided for the sake of it to only very few people.

[Sh. Birbal]

Therefore, I urge the Government of India to provide rehabilitation grants to those people, whose houses and water courses have got damaged and I also request the Government to convert the water-logged land into arable land by using the most modern equipments available. I also request the Government to direct the Banks and other agencies to stop collecting the dues from the farmers.

A large part of the Bhakra region in my constituency, Ganganagar gets water from the Sirhind Feeder Canal. The said canal is under the control of the Punjab Government. The Punjab Government releases only that much amount of water to the Bhakra region, which is in surplus, after all its use, as a result of which there is heavy fluctuation in the water level. This has resulted in heavy losses to the farmers of that area. The Bhakra area receives much water, when Punjab doesn't need it, but it withholds the supply, when it requires water. Consequently, the farmers on this side, thirst for water and almost every year, their crops get destroyed.

It is my humble submission that the Bhakra Control Board should be under the Union Government, so that the farmers of the Bhakra region of Ganganagar district don't face any shortage of water.

The Gang Canal in Sri Ganganagar district has been a very important source of water supply and has been serving the needs of the farmers, for the past sixty years. This canal has a capacity of 2750 cusecs and the part of it which passes through Punjab is badly in need of repairs and therefore is not in a position to carry water, according to its capacity. In order to meet the water requirements of the farmers, the Rajasthan Government diverted water of this part of the canal to the Indira Gandhi Canal and built a sink channel at R.D. No. 491, near Lohgarh, and this would be subsequently linked to the first head of the Gang Canal, near Sadhuwali. The Rajasthan Government has almost completed the work on its part and the Har-

yana Government too has nearly finished the work on the part of the canal passing through its territory. However, the rest of the work remain to be done by the Punjab Government. Therefore, I request the Union Government to direct the Punjab Government to close the Sirhind Feed Canal for 15 days so that the work can be completed as early as possible and the farmers utilising the Gang Canal get their due water.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also request the Union Government to see to it that the land adjoining the Indira Gandhi Canal, is distributed to the landless people at Ganganagar district. The Rajasthan Government has made some rules regarding the distribution of this land and one of them is that priority in allocation of land would be given to the local population and the remaining land would be distributed equally among the landless people of other Districts. Now, already a lot of land adjoining the Indira Gandhi Canal in Ganganagar District has been distributed among a large number of people displaced by the Pong Dam, even though as per the rules, it should have been distributed equally among the landless people of those districts, through which the canal passes. I would like to remind my friends here that it is in this district, that the Jethsar farm is located. Similarly, the Suratgarh farm, occupying thousands of acres of land is also located here. Further, thousands of acres of land is under the possession of the Forest Department in Kishanpura village, adjoining Hanmmangarh. As it is a border district, many air bases and Military contonments are also located there. Further, much land has been rendered infertile in the name of Ghaggar Flood Control Scheme. Similarly, Government land which could have been distributed among the landless has been allocated to former landlords and also agricultural graduates. Thus, we see that the surplus land in this district has been distributed to many people, under some or the other pretext. The District has given away this land for state or national interests. Consequently, only few landless people of this District have benefited from the distribution programme. Moreover, there is no special

provision to distribute land to them in the other districts of Rajasthan. Therefore, it is my humble submission that keeping these factors in mind, the Union Government should see to it that priority is given to the landless people of Ganganagar district, in the matter of distribution of surplus land in Bikaner and Jaisalmer districts. This would prove immensely helpful in solving their problems. I once again thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL (Monghur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, agriculture is India's mainstay and eighty per cent of our population is dependent on it for its survival. Unfortunately, the Union Government's policies are by and large urban oriented and not rural oriented and farmer oriented, as a result of which there is large scale migration of labour from the rural areas of Bihar, U. P., Orissa and other states to Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and other cities. In the villages, the farm labourers, the poor, small and marginal farmers remain occupied for only about six months or so. Rest of the time, they remain idle. This is precisely because we have never accorded any priority to agriculture in our policies. This is also the reason behind the growing poverty of those in the agricultural sector and the growing prosperity of those in the industrial and business sectors. Therefore, I would like to emphasize that the policies of our Government should be rural oriented, agriculture oriented and farmer oriented and for this minimum fifty per cent of the Budgetary allocations should be kept aside for agriculture.

Secondly, I would like to say that in states like Bihar as a result of heavy rains and the consequent erosion, lakhs of acres of land get submerged in the Ganga water and there are no specific schemes to tackle this problem. Although crores of Rupees are spent annually for flood relief, no effective step has been taken so far to check these recurring floods. For example, about 25-26 years back, 5,92,421 hectares of land was under cultivation in the Diyara region of Monghyr district, but today only 26,609

hectares is under cultivation. Now, within these 25 years, a large chunk of land, about 90 per cent or so producing a variety of crops like wheat, grams, mustard seed etc., has submerged under the Ganga water. Obviously, the faulty policies of the Government are responsible for this situation. Similarly, the 'Tal region of Monghyr district has an area of 104372 hectares but irrigation facilities are available only for 1630 hectares. From this, we can assess the situation in the whole of Bihar and the rest of the country. Barring for Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh and a few Southern states, the condition in the rest of the country is almost the same. Therefore, it is essential that there should be a co-ordination committee to deal jointly with the irrigation and power problems faced by the farmers. Unfortunately, so far we haven't made any progress in this direction. Over the years, mafia groups have emerged to usurp the money set aside for rural development, irrigation, agriculture, power, co-operatives etc., There Mafia are hand in gloves with the bureaucrats in the Agriculture, Power and Irrigation Departments. Thus we see, the emergence and rapid growth of a new class of 'Bureaucrat-Capitalists' alongside the Monopolists. This has not only led to a virtual economic loot of the country, but also doesn't bode well for our democracy. If development and economic progress are our objectives, then we will make foolproof arrangements to prevent the Mafia groups from usurping the money allocated for Agricultural and other developmental works in the rural areas. We will have to make arrangements to accelerate the the pace and development. Therefore, I request the Union Government to take the necessary steps to effectively check corruption. The country has achieved self-sufficiency in grain production, especially in Rice and Wheat production, yet the prices of these commodities are showing an upward trend. The lack of coherent policy in this regard on the part of the Government is to be blamed for that.

Similarly, the Public Distribution System in the villages should have been strengthened long time back, but we have miserably

[Sh. Brahmanand Mandal]

failed in that direction too. In states like Bihar, Sugar and Wheat are the only two things that are available through the Public Distribution System and even then, sometimes people get nothing except sugar. Kerosene oil is available rarely. In states like Kerala, about 23 items are made available through the Public Distribution System. Similar arrangements should be made in other states also to improve the standard of living in the countryside. There has been a sharp fall in the production of oilseeds and pulses. It is clearly mentioned in your Report that the production of pulses has shown a decrease from 18 lakh million tonne in 1988-89 to 16 lakh million tonne in 1989-90. Similarly, oilseed production has shown a sharp decline from 13.8 lakh million tonnes in 1988-89 to 12 lakh million tonnes in 1989-90. Thus, we see a sharp fall in the production of both these commodities and the most important reason is that Fertilisers, Diesel, Power and Water are not made available to the farmers at subsidised rates. Consequently, the prices of these commodities are sky rocketing. Therefore, the Government should provide incentives to the farmers to correct this anomaly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, secondly, if arrangements to prevent floods in areas like the Diyara region in Monghyr district are made, the area can produce two or three crops a year. Moreover, if irrigation facilities are made available, lakhs of tonnes of pulses cereals, mustard seeds etc. can be additionally produced. You can become self sufficient in edible oils and can save more than Rs. 1500 crores which you spent on import of edible oils. What's more, you can even export oil and earn valuable foreign exchange. Therefore, it is my humble submission that if such arrangements are made, we can increase our production.

I would like to tell you my experience. About 26 years ago, when I was a child, the people in the villages, especially the landless labourers used to take 'Sattu' as their food and the 'Sattu' was made of grams. A lot

of effort had to be made in its preparation, but today that 'Sattu' is not available in the villages. On the contrary, they are very much available in the cities. My question is whether why such a situation has arisen. It is precisely because the village produce goes to the cities. Thus, consumerism has become the order of the day. It doesn't benefit the labourers or the farmers, both small and marginal in any manner.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to say something with regard to our cattle wealth. There are not enough grazing grounds in the villages for the cattle. The small and marginal farmers, who also rear cattle, suffer the most, in this regard. Why is it so? It is not because no steps have been taken to improve the standard of living in the rural areas of Bihar, nor due to non-implementation of crop-sharing laws in the state, but because the delimitation (land ceiling) laws are yet to be implemented properly. Even now, there are people, who possess thousands of acres of 'Benami' land. This is one major reason behind the growing unrest in Central Bihar and other areas. It is also responsible for the growing criminalisation and the increasing popularity of the Naxalite Movement. The root cause of all this problem are these 'benami' lands and the Government should acquire these lands and distribute it among the landless. Therefore, what I want to say is that although land reforms have been specifically mentioned in the Ninth Schedule, the reality is something different. To cite an example, there is a village by the name Kikari in our district, where the farm labourers have got deeds for crop sharing, but the officials in the administration are always on the side of the big landlords. Not only this, these poor labourers are also harassed, by imposing sections 144, 145. Thus, they are deprived of land. The Union Government should provide all possible assistance to the Bihar Government in this regard and issue directions to all the State Governments to strictly implement land reform laws inducting crop-sharing laws, for only then, our poor farmers would be able to possess land of their own and have enough grazing grounds for their cattle.

This would also have helped in increasing our cattle wealth.

Bihar also produces a large variety of fruits and vegetables, but the absence of loan facilities etc., from co-operatives are proving to be obstacles in this direction. Therefore, it is my humble suggestion that co-operatives should not be left at the mercy of the bureaucrats, rather, they should be placed under the control of the co-operative committees in the villages. Further, these committees should be given more powers, and also financial assistance to enable them to purchase directly seeds, fertilizers etc., only then the poor farmers would be able to invest in fruit and vegetable cultivation and subsequently increase production.

I would also like to say a word with regard to crop insurance. In Bihar, fires caused by the heat wave during the 'Vaisakh' season, destroy Rabi crop on a large scale, but the farmers do not get compensation in proportion to their loss. Lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains are either destroyed by fire or floods. In such an eventuality the farmers should be compensated under the Crop Insurance Scheme.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, sugarcane too is extensively grown in our State. It is said that during the British Rule, the Government used to pay advance money to the sugarcane growers so as to encourage them to grow more sugarcane which could be used to produce more sugar for being taken away to the European markets. But the position in the post-independence period is that arrears amounting to crores of rupees are due to the farmers who produce sugarcane and supply the same to the mills. The Government is not able to pay even the price after the supply what to talk of giving advance money. Sugarcane used to be extensively grown in our Monghyr district. Even now, it is grown in a wide area, but no incentive is given by the Government. The Government says that its reserves of foreign exchange have touched the bottom. If Government could give incentive on cane cultivation and increase sugar production, foreign exchange could be

earned through export of sugar. But due to wrong agricultural policy, production of sugarcane is going down as there is no incentive to the grower. Therefore, I would urge that the Government should pay advance money to the sugarcane grower so as to encourage him to bring more area under cane cultivation. If cane production goes up, sugar production also goes up throughout the country. Then surplus sugar can be imported to earn foreign exchange.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your time is already over. You please complete it within one minute.

[Translation]

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to take two minutes more to mention two points with regard to application of science in agriculture. Firstly, there should be a 'Krishi Vigyan Kendra' at the block level. I know that Krishi Vigyan Kendras are not there in all the districts in the country at present. But still I would demand that these kendras should be set up in every block. Secondly, the degree holders which Agricultural Universities produce acquire these degrees simply to get jobs. They must be sent to the fields of the farmers to acquire practical knowledge of agriculture. In the absence of such a field training, they cannot acquire practical knowledge with the result that they look for jobs in banks and elsewhere. I want that the Government should formulate such a policy under which agricultural graduates from all agricultural Universities in the country are deputed for acquiring practical knowledge on the fields of medium, small and marginal farmers so that they could have a close liaison with the real producer. On the one hand it will create interest in them to work for agricultural progress and on the other it will help in solving the problem of unemployment.

In the end, I would say that the Government should evolve a policy under which land reforms in the real sense could be

[Sh. Brahmanand Mandal]

brought about and students of agricultural universities should be asked to work with the actual farmers. Besides, fertilizer, seed and other inputs should be made available to farmers at cheap rates so that the migration of our Youth force from the villages could be checked and they get employment in the village itself. This will help in solving the problem of unemployment. With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI TARA SINGH (Kurukshetra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on these Demands. In fact, this is my maiden speech in this august House. I rise to support these demands. Today morning, I went through the previous proceedings of the House as I could not attend the sittings for the last two three days. I find that some of my friends in the opposition, especially a lady Member had severely criticised the agricultural policy followed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Most humbly I would like to say that the work relating to cultivation is not too easy to be understood by everybody living in cities. I think the progress made by our country in the field of Agriculture during the last 40-45 years of post independence period is commendable. I have no matching words to praise it. I am 62 years old and I vividly remember the pre-partition days. I belong to an agricultural farmly. We used to grow 4-5 maunds of wheat per acre in one fields. Gram too used to be sown but the crop entirely depended on rain. If rain God was kind, we did reap some harvest, otherwise not.

Just now, some of my colleagues mentioned about barley SATTU and gram Sattu. I am reminded of the days when we used to eat sattu duly soaked in pitcher's cold water added with jaggery. An intake of such SATTU in the morning was enough to last as whole day's diet. But those status are no more seen nor are the people who used to eat sattu. Now-a-days if somebody is offered sattu to eat, he would not be able to digest it.

So far as our progress in the field of agriculture is concerned, there are no two opinions about the fact the we have made tremendous progress as a result of the policies of the Congress Government. I remember the days when we used to go around the world with a begging bowl to get foodgrains for feeding our countrymen. And what did we get red wheat, rotten one. We had to eat it, because there was no way out. I am myself a farmer and I can say that the fields on which not a blade of grass grew are now giving an yield of 50 maunds of wheat and 70-80 maunds of rice thanks to the consistent efforts of our agricultural scientists and the useful work done by our agricultural universities. now the farmers can raise an inter crop of sun flower between the two principal crops. i do not say that our agricultural revolution is complete. No, we have yet to go a long way.

I come from Haryana. The farmers of Haryana have used. The tubewell water and canal water for irrigation so extensively that ground water level which at one time was highest in the State has dipped too low to sink more tubewells in Haryana in future. This is the opinion of the agricultural scientists.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when I am talking of agriculture, I can say that agriculture is not a self dependent department. It is linked with irrigation and electricity. The wise is one who thinks not only of today but of 20-40 years ahead. Last year one foodgrains production was 170-175 million tonnes. Now efforts are on to surpass this figure. I take pride in saying that in view of the fact that 33-34 per cent population of our country live below poverty line, our Government headed by our Prime Minister decided that 50 per cent of planned expenditure would be incurred on agriculture and rural development. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that this announcement is indeed commendable and has been made very timely. But we need practical hands to implement this announcement. Instead of confining themselves to their officer, they should go to different areas and villages to find out what type of soil is

there, what is the deficiency in them, what nutrients do they require and at what times.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister of Finance who has taken care of small and marginal farmers. Please listen to me. I am not fully satisfied with what he has done for them, but he did take care of them and this is good. At the same time, I must point out that a poor farmer has to waste a day in the queue to get a bag of fertilizer. Sometimes, even one bag is not supplied to him after a whole day's waiting. Today, even a labourer in Haryana gets Rs. 40 per day as wages. You can imagine the condition of the farmer who owns only 2-4 acres of land and has to devote entire day for getting one bag of fertilizer. Sometimes, the police resort to lathi charge to control the crowd and the poor farmers are forced to make retreat. Therefore, the Government must pay attention to make the distribution of fertilizer a smooth affair.

Hon. Shri Jakhar has made a timely announcement that the stocks of fertilizer lying in stocks at present would be distributed at the old subsidised rate.

14.00 hrs.

It is very easy to say that things are improving, but who is there to bring about this improvement. There is no utility of the fertilizer which the farmer is getting at present because it adulterated. 50 per cent of it is dust. Exposed to water, it has lost its utility. Quality fertilizer has gone underground. My constituency consist of three districts. I have personally visited all the three districts and made complaints about the disappearance of the fertilizer. I would urge the hon. Minister of Agriculture that whatever policy we may formulate, it needs iron hands to implement the policy or the scheme because the shopkeepers and stockists are so callous that they do not take pity on poor farmers.

I am indeed proud of our farmers that they have increased the agricultural production through hard labour. Every year, we hear that the rains have been deceptive, the

supply of electricity has also been erratic, yet the agricultural production exceeds the previous year's mark. Credit for this goes to the farmer. One of the farmers told me that when he undertakes sowing of his fields, he does not mind pawning his household utensils or wife's ornaments. He puts everything at stake for the sake of his crop. Such is the attachment of the farmer with occupation. you can well imagine what befalls him if he is not given encouragement. I do not want to mince words to say that even if a farmer raise four thousand maunds of food grains, his economic condition does not charge for the better as he has no bank balance nor he is able to build a big house.

I am myself a farmer-cum-advocate. My land is in district Karnal. Canal water is available there for irrigation and electricity is also there. Crop yield too is good, but when I open the account register, I find that the cost of input and output is equal. In such a situation, the Government must think that the farmer who toils all day in the field should get some profit from his production ultimately.

One thing that I want to tell the hon. Minister of Agriculture is that the conditions in the rural areas now-a-days are such that once the boy passes matriculation or B.A., he does not want to work in his fields. Instead he is ready to accept a job of Rs. 400-500 per month. The reason is that he does not find agriculture a gainful employment at all. He thinks that his children will not be able to get education and his status will not rise. I have been an advocate for 25 years and on the basis of my experience I can say in this House that the tenants for whom I won the cases and got them 5-6 acres of land allotted from land lords did not cultivate this land even for two years and reverted to their old livelihood. They prefer working as daily wage labourer than to cultivate fields... (*Interruptions*) ... I can understand what you say, but a farmer with a land holding of 5 acres has no future in agriculture... (*Interruptions*)... I am more progressive than you and, perhaps, more concerned about farmers then you but I do not want to pay lip sympathy. What I am saying is that the tillers who were allotted 5

[Sh. Tara Singh]

acres of land did not do cultivation for more than a year. He simply sold it away and preferred to work as a daily wage labourer. I know that a daily wage worker who has 2-3 or 4 working hands in the family returns in the evening with an income of Rs. 200 to 300, whereas not even a medium farmer with a land holding of 10 acres can earn this much money daily. That is why I say that the boys of even well to do farming families do not prefer to adopt agriculture as profession as it is not profitable.

14.00 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Many hon. Members have pleaded here in favour of an agriculture policy, but the previous two Governments did not do anything practical, though their propaganda machinery was in top gear. They made big promises, viz. that the loans of the farmers would be waived; that remission would be given in the payment of electricity bills and what not. Their list of promises contained as many as 65 such promises. But what happened ultimately to those promises? The farmer who did not need a tractor purchased one. The farmer who did not need a tubewell bought an engine. The result today is that their lands have been hypothecated and no bank, no society, no shopkeeper is ready to lend them money. Such so their pitiable condition. If someone is really concerned about them, he must go and see what we have done for them. My submission to the Minister of Agriculture is that a situation is created to enable the agriculturists to purchase tools, fertilisers and seeds after taking loan on easy instalments. Mostly of the agriculturists do not get neither seeds nor fertilisers in time. I request the Minister of Agricultural to frame a policy for their assistance so that they can live with some dignity after taking loans.

The Agricultural Prices Commission is playing a very commendable role in the Central Government these days. The Com-

mission tried its best to ensure a price to the agriculturist which enabled him to lead a better life but it has not been possible as yet. You might have seen that wheat has been purchased from the agriculturist at the rate of Rs. 220-225 and flour is sold at the rate of Rs. 5 per kilo. Just now one of my acquaintances was telling me that when he goes to the market to sell vegetables it is sold at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per kg. but the same vegetable is sold at the rate of Rs. 5 per kg in the Vegetable Market. Who is to blame? As I said already that unless the problem is dealt with iron hand it wont be solved.

I would like to say a few words about Waste Land. Much of the land in this country is un-inhabited. Waste Land Development Boards were constituted to convert uninhabited land into inhabited one and these were provided sufficient funds also. I have gone through the Report concerning these Boards. The Comptroller and Auditor General has criticised these boards severely alleging that these boards have not functioned properly. The Government should pay some attention to this problem also. The land which is near the city and belonging to the agriculturists is purchased from them after giving them some kind of temptation. This way, they are bereft of employment on the one hand and on the other hand the colonisers sell the land in crores which they buy for song. My submission to the hon. Minister of Agriculture is that a law may be enacted to stop such practice so that fertile land is not purchased by colonisers.

Agriculturists have a problem of production, pricing and distribution also. An agriculturist grows foodgrains with his labour and hardwork but in return he does not get his due. He is getting far less prices for his produce. The produce should also be distributed honestly. People living in cities devour all the earnings obtained from the produce of the rural people. All of you are aware of the fact as to what does a poor man get for his produce. As I have said earlier that agriculture and water are co-related. I belong to Haryana, SYL Canal Scheme is going on for so many years. Indiraji presented an award

to this scheme. This scheme was taken up 6-7 times from 1983 to 1991. In Haryana the entire Canal has been constructed but 5 per cent of its work in Punjab still remains to be done. In Punjab, sometime the Chief Engineer is shot dead and at other time somebody else is killed so that the waters of Punjab do not flow into Haryana. That is why 3 lakh cusecs of water cannot flow from there to this region because there is no arrangement of flow of water from there. Because of the shortage of water there is a loss of 8 million tonnes of foodgrains. In the absence of such arrangements the whole water flows to Pakistan, and neither Punjab nor Haryana is getting any benefit.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would conclude my speech within a minute. There is Hathnikund barrage which was previously called Tajewala barrage. Since Western Yamuna and Eastern Yamuna canals were constructed long back, their life is over now. It has developed cracks. For the last 22 years our brothers from U.P. are promising us regularly but they don't allow us to construct the barrage. There is a proposal to construct a barrage over Hanthnikund and Tajewala barrage has developed a crack. If it is flushed away due to floods any time the entire agriculture of Haryana will be destroyed. Therefore I would request the hon. Agriculture Minister to extend some help in this case. Not only that, in 1972 it was decided under the Chairmanship of Shri K.L. Rao, the then Irrigation Minister, that Haryana would construct Hathinikund and Uttar Pradesh would construct Okhla barrage and both would bear expenses jointly. Haryana constructed their Okhla barrage, but when it was the turn of U.P. they began to show reluctance. That project is incomplete. I request the hon. Agriculture Minister to take immediate steps in that direction.

I would like to say few words about Thermal Power. The Yamuna Nagar Thermal Power Plant is pending for the last 15 years. We have purchase 1200 acres of land for the same, and sufficient machinery is ready for it. Negotiations with Japan and Canada have been finalised but this project is still pending in Delhi. I would request the

hon. Agriculture Minister to extend us some help.

One point more, and then I would conclude my speech. An agriculturist cannot have his both ends meet unless he has some alternative source of income, and dairy is an alternative source of income to him. When he will have some spare time he can run a dairy and can rear cow, buffalo etc and can earn something from that dairy to meet his daily expenses.

With these words, I am extremely thankful to you for given me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI SHIBU SOREN (Dumka). Mr. Chairman Sir, I stand to oppose the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. Today we are having a debate to think over the agriculturist of our country and the people living in villages. Jharkhand area of Bihar is full of forests. The land there is uneven and small rivers are flowing and we have seen and experienced till today that whatever schemes were prepared for the welfare of agriculturists could not be implemented. In our area it was first of all decided by the Agriculture experts and officials that there should be lift irrigation for irrigation purposes. Lift irrigation work was started in rivers but the condition was such that even after the construction was complete the electric pump was not installed. Even when the electric supply was available, pumping sets were not provided nor the minor canals were constructed at all. And after 4-5 years have elapsed the officials said that the scheme would not prove a success in this area because it is a hilly area. The most successful thing is the construction of large dams. That could not serve any purpose. Hundreds of dams have been constructed in our area. The dams are not constructed for irrigation purposes. People give in writing that these dams would serve the purpose of irrigation, but the dams generated electricity only. Due to construction of big dams for the generation of electricity villages get submerged and land is sunk. Therefore we are not able to get any electricity nor any water

[Sh. Shibu Soren]

for irrigation. We don't get anything in the name of irrigation. Such is our condition. Big dams and lift irrigation have proved useless. When the issue of construction and digging of wells is discussed an amount of Rs. 18-19 thousand is allotted to us. Only one type of well known as "Jaldhara" is dug and the Government invests Rs. 40 thousand in it. This is the difference, with all that the well is useful and there are small ponds here and there. Experience in Dumka district has shown that such ponds are highly useful. Small ponds should be developed and wells constructed. Electric pumping sets should also be installed.

Electricity and agriculture go hand in hand, our country is short of nothing. For the generation of electricity we have got coal and rivers available here but of no avail. We are in utter darkness. We regularly give suggestions for the construction of small power houses near the collieries, but it is not done. We people have lost hope and a stage has reached that we don't get anything, though we have got the maximum resources here. Justice is not done to us. What can we do further. Everything is lost in the name of irrigation. We do not have enough land, agriculture or big agriculturists. Only agriculturists having 2-3 or 5 acres of land are left here and these people are far from rules and laws. We want that the Government should drop bigger plans and construct well and develop only small ponds. Major plans do not solve our irrigation problems and these involve heavy expenditure alone. Rates are going up day by day, and no work is being done. The Government is not able to provide money in time for the construction of dams. With the result hundreds of crores of rupees go waste. The situation with us is that dam is constructed but canals are not constructed. Therefore the Government should pay attention to the construction of wells and development of ponds.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to dwell on one more point. Huge amount of the Central Government funds are spent in the

name of development of Adivasis and Harijans in our country but it does not reach the people. The money is siphoned off while in transit, the expenditure is shown on paper. The money is sanctioned on paper and even distributed on paper. That is all. It does not reach the villages. Is there any remedy? We are used to such things now because we have been witnessing all this since long. We know that we won't be getting any financial help. So many goats, cows, oxen were distributed under I.R.D.P. but not even a single cow is found in the villages. All the animals are distributed *en route*. Wild goats ought to have been distributed in forest areas, but the officials said that long legged goats should be brought from cities for distribution. These city goats could not survive in forests. Only one goat is distributed and one hundred goats are shown on paper. Such are the rules of the Government as well as such are the officials to execute these rules. How could these people be set right. That is why we are feeling like slaves even after independence. It gives us tremendous pain to find all these irregularities in our own government. We do not have roads in our villages now-a-days, how is the development possible? The Government has spent crores of rupees to set up Krishi Bazars (Agriculture Markets). There are Krishi bazars everywhere. But when there is no agricultural production, what is the use of Krishi Bazar. Houses worth crores of rupees have been constructed and left vacant. Now these houses are giving way. There is no use of these houses. Krishi Bazar Samiti has been formed, but what is being done there? Influential people have constructed godowns there. If Krishi Bazar Samiti functions among agriculturists it can be of some use.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are Adivasi people. In our area the condition of adivasis and non-adivasis is the same. In certain matters we are being divided, in a way that the well will be allotted to Harijan-Adivasi and not to backward, or forward. Condition of Adivasis and non-Adivasis is alike. Why is the number of wells, ponds etc is reduced, there should be certain rules for it. All the schemes taken up for Harijans-Adivasis so

far have proved a failure. The benefit is not at all visible.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, industries were set up in our area, but we have been reduced to mere beggars. Our land has been taken away. Villages have been uprooted but outsiders have been given jobs and even contractors are outsiders. Well is dug on the land belonging to us, but somebody else is its contractor. This way there has been no development of the village at all. Tenders are pending for 10 to 15 years and roads have not been constructed. The footways of yore were good but these have been demolished and there are ditches everywhere. We have got sufficient stone and sufficient labourers but with all that the roads are not constructed. Such is the condition of our area. The only solution is that the money should be spent directly on a particular work for which it is given so that the benefit reaches us. We are also ready to extend help. We are ready to help the Government. But the plans meant for the villagers should be completed. The plans should not remain on paper only.

Today, a large number of roads where heavy vehicles like trucks, buses etc. move have been lying in bad Condition. Ramgarh-Bokara road is one of them. Though the land of this area is extremely fertile yet the people of that area are unhappy. It has become very difficult to find out a solution to this. Therefore, the Central Government will have to think over it. Agricultural land of the people was acquired by the Government, so much so that they were deprived of their jobs for setting up mineral factories. After all what will they do?

Besides agriculture, forests also play a vital role in our life. Adivasis primarily depend on forests and cattle for their livelihood. Forests which have been a major source for the fodder of the animals, water, fertilisers etc., are being destroyed. The forest department acquired the agricultural land in the name of afforestation. It has caused a heavy loss to the poor, Harijans and Adivasis. The officials of the forest department have not only been acquiring the agricultural land but

on the country have also been levelling charges against the innocent people and putting them in jails. The land where there are no forests, should be given to the poor people. The Central Government and not the State Governments have the responsibility to look into the matters related to forests. That land should be allotted to the poor. The Harijans and Adivasis residing near the forests are being deprived of the land they had. In view of these circumstances how it will be possible for them to do agriculture. On the one hand the government talk of developing agriculture, but on the other it acquires the farmers small lands. The farmers have very small lands. Therefore, there is need to construct ponds in every district for fishery and animal husbandry to enable them to earn their livelihood. The officials should have a direct link with the villages where Adivasis live, they should meet the needs of Adivasis in every village. Our people are ignorant of the law, they are illiterate and thus they are deprived of their rights. The Government should be cautious in enforcing laws, only then the poor will be relieved of tension and enjoy their rights. Those people have been deprived of social respect. The rural areas have very little road and school facilities. These factors have been responsible for the turmoil and agitations taking place in the country; it is the main reason that people are being killed and they are killing others. It would be a great achievement on the part of the Government if the poor get their rights and security. But it is not being done. People in Adivasi areas have great dissatisfaction. They have so far, been deprived of what they deserve as per the prevailing law.

Sir, with these words I conclude.

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR (Motihari): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the budget presented by the Government is primarily for the benefit of big farmers; it does not favour the small and medium farmers. The Minister of Finance granted subsidy in respect of fertilisers, however, the poor and marginal farmers will remain deprived of its benefits.

[Sh. Kamla Mishra Madhukar]

B.D.O. and some other officials in collusion with the Panchayats are issuing marginal farmers certificates to the big farmers. In this way the poor have not been getting the benefits they deserve, they have been deprived of the benefits of the subsidy which have given by the Govt fertilisers because these fertilisers are being sold in black market thus corruption is prevailing everywhere. The hon. Minister himself belongs to the class of farmers. We too are small farmers. Therefore he will have to think for the benefit of the poor farmers if at all agriculture is to develop. He should adopt such measures as the poor and marginal farmers may be able to get the benefit of the subsidy given on fertilisers. As per your target, 17.50 crore tonnes of fertilisers will be produced this year but 75 per cent of the total land is still unirrigated. Since independence our agriculture has been depending on rainfall and the measures taken to reduce this dependence have been proved inadequate. Variations do take place in agriculture. You will find that the production of foodgrains has not been increasing. The economic review conducted by the Government in that respect shows that irrigation facilities are inadequate. It won't do without making improvements in it. There are a number of big projects in Bihar. Kosi project and Gandak project have been initiated by the Britishers, but still these are incomplete people in the whole of Bihar have been demanding or the modernisation of Triveni and Sone canal but the Government of Bihar is incapable to implement those projects. Lands of farmers were acquired when these projects were launched but no proper arrangement has been made to irrigate the land in those areas. It starts from Champaran and ends at Sahrasa. Bihar is divided into three parts. Punjab and Haryana claim to have made significant development in agriculture. The hon. Minister of Agriculture should pay his attention towards the inadequate irrigation facilities in Bihar. If adequate irrigation facilities are provided in our state, I can assure that it would produce sufficient foodgrains which may fulfill the requirements not only of the state but can

provide to the other parts of the country also. You will be surprised to know that even at present Champaran produces about 100 tonnes of paddy per acre..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHARI: Everything is possible if you rise to the occasion. But all of you are sleeping.

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Podukhe is a place in the state which produce rice. It does not require ghee, because it has its own flavour and also oily. That area falls in Champaran. Adequate irrigation facilities should be provided there. Floods hit that area every year, a huge amount of money has already been spent there but of no use because it was not invested properly. Crops worth about Rs. 600 crores are damaged every year. Since independence all the money spent there to prevent floods has gone waste. One of the hon. Members of Lok Sabha has proposed a multidimensional plan, which would not only prevent floods but also be useful for irrigation and would help to generate about 4000 M.W. of electricity. The Government should take this plan into consideration. The scientists and technicians should be directed to evaluate the scheme and also make suggestions. They must find out the ways and means as to how this scheme can be fulfilled. It can be fulfilled if an agreement between India and Nepal takes place and dams are constructed at high places. Only then irrigation is possible there. Irrigation would help to prevent floods, generate electricity and also provide water for irrigation. Therefore the Government should take this plan into consideration. Agriculture is not possible without water, both are deeply related. The condition of minor irrigation is also not good there. The Government have been providing pumping sets to small and marginal farmers. but the reality is that there is entrance bribery. I do agree that we are also to be blamed for our incapability and inefficient machinery. Though the pumping sets are provided in the names of Harijans but the factual situation is that they go to the people of upper castes and landlords who misuse them as a means of earning money.

The Government should set up a machinery to supervise these matters.

Land in Bihar is fertile. The Government should chalk out a plan to make proper use of water resources in the State. Irrigation is badly required in the Central part of Bihar and Chhota Nagpur in plateau region of Bihar. Besides, there are many other potentialities in Bihar. There are a number of tanks lakes etc particularly in northern region of Bihar and if they are developed properly they can be of great use in fishery. For the last three years a disease break out in fish every year and there has been no way to check it. Fishermen are ruined this way, they have no other means of livelihood and thus they are in great difficulty. Therefore some provision should be made to provide facilities for fishery in Champaran and also in the northern region of Bihar.

The hon. Member Km. Uma bharati has also proposed that plans should be chalked out for providing benefits to small farmers, so that the production capacity of the farmers may increase to enable them to cross the poverty line.

Generally the cooperative societies function properly in the country; but in Bihar these societies are under the control of a few people and they are looting the farmers. Therefore my submission is that cooperative societies should be set up in such a manner as the small and marginal farmers get its membership; rather they should be in majority there and have active participation in the administration of the Cooperatives so that they can enjoy all the benefits of the societies.

You must be aware that mangoes of good qualities, particularly, Malda and Jarda which are considered to be the best qualities are produced there. Besides, Lichi is the famous fruit of Bihar and it is also sent even to Delhi. There is no industry for the purpose of mango processing. How development will take place if processing units of mango, lichi and other fruits are not there. These fruits are perishable. Therefore the Government

should pay attention to it. I do not propose that all these units should be set up in public sector. My submission is that the situation would become grave if increase are not given to set up such units in Bihar.

Mr. Chairmen, Sir, I would like to point out a few things. In the first place, I may mention that no attention has been paid to agricultural labourers in the Budget. You know that the about 3/4 of the total number constitute small farmers and agricultural labourers. In view of this an agitation is being launched to provide necessary facilities to the agricultural labourers and to enact laws for their welfare. Agitation is going on but the Government have, so far, not taken any initiative to enact laws in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, even today the agricultural labourers get approximately 3 kg of foodgrains as wages and if they refuse to take it they are beaten and insulted. Therefore the Government will have to think for the welfare of this class. I appreciate the work of Indian Agricultural Research Council. But today the situation is that inspite of the efforts made by the Council their research in regard to pulses and oilseeds has borne no fruit. I would like the Government to provide special concessions to the scientists conducting research for developing new varieties of pulses and oilseeds, so that they take interest in their work. Otherwise it would be difficult to achieve the production target of 150 lakh metric tonnes of these crops because no research has been carried out in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, research has been conducted in regard to animal husbandry, it is appreciable. I do not say, but there are persons who say that Agricultural Research Council is nothing more than a white elephant. As per the Council's report their work is appreciable though it is not my personal assessment. But there are certain Administrative shortcomings in the Council and one of them is that the scientists are not getting good incentives. An Indian scientist Dr. Khurana who has gone to America conducted valuable research there because he

[Sh. Kamla Mishra Madhukar]

has got proper incentives in America. Similarly the Government of India should also give incentives to the Indian scientists so that the problem of shortage of pulses and oilseeds may be dealt with. It is very essential for the development of agriculture.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to submit that dual policy in regard to the subsidy given on fertilisers would be of not use. In the end, I would like to point out that the number of sugar mills in Eastern Champaran district, prior to independence, was only three; and no fourth unit has been set up so far. The sugarcane production per hectare in Bihar, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu etc. is comparatively less. Only one research council is there in Pusa. Why the Government do not set up these centres in every district. Unless it is not set up in every district, it would not be possible to conduct the proper study about the soil and the climate. If it is set up in every district, it will enable the farmers to get the benefits of the development that takes place in agriculture. It is very important that the farmers do get the benefits of the development. Therefore my submission is that there is only one agriculture centre in Piprakothi area and that centre exists there from the British period. I would like to urge up on if the soil of Champaran which is very fertile, it is very essential to set up an Agriculture University there. Besides the University, a sugar mill should also be set up there because the production of sugarcane is in abundance. The fact is that the sugarcane produced in Champaran is exported to Nepal and thus cause a heavy loss to the people. They have to sell their sugarcane produce at cheaper rates. There has been a long standing demand to open a sugar mill in Champaran district.

In the end I would like to submit that the work of extracting oil from the husk has been expanded. A factory for this purpose was proposed to be set up, however, the matter has been lying unattended. The Central Government cannot shirk their responsibility by saying that this is the responsibility of the

State Government. It is not possible for the Government of Bihar to implement the Kosi Project, to undertake the modernisation of Sone Canal and to develop the Gandak command area due to lack of funds. The Central Government is also to be blamed for this. You are also somewhat guilty in this regard and now, if you want to bring efficiency in your Ministry and want to make the country self-reliant in every field and an exporter, you will have to pay attention to these points. I believe that the work of your Ministry will go on smoothly and you will make progress in fulfilling your aims. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. The policies of this new Government are anti-farmer, anti-poor and anti-villages. This is a minority Government which is like a dying patient living on oxygen. Its decision to bring about radical changes in economy of the country will disrupt the socio-economic condition of our country for a longer period. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the new economic policy of the Government consists of devaluation of rupee, concessions for export and new capital oriented industrialisation. A confrontation has been going on for long between the cultures of industrial producers and agricultural producers in this country. But this Government has brought both of them on a decisive point. I am raising this point, because this Government has given a clarion call to adopt the industrial culture and that is why I am saying that the policies of this Government are anti-farmer, anti-farm labourer and anti villages. For the last 40 years, the Congress Government has been making internal preparations to put the rural culture to an end. The previous Congress Government was not able to declare it formally but the present Government has done so. Mr. Chairmen, Sir, I have drawn your attention to this point because through you, I would like to tell the Government that if we give serious thought to the prevailing circumstances, we are getting prepared mentally for a large scale war like that of mahabharata in our society which is

not visible today. Sir, when there is bloodshed on earth, then there is strong outcry. Ours has been an agriculture-oriented country and it is so today also but 80 percent people of this country, who depend on agriculture, do not get a balanced and wholesome diet. This is the reason why they do not keep good health. It is not visible. They have no resentment. Today they need develop resentment in them. Mr. Chairman, Sir, that is why I have submitted that there is going to be a strong outcry in the country. Today, there is Patna-Bandh in Bihar in protest against the dual policy followed by the Government regarding fertilizer prices. I think the entire country is going to witness a rebellion because the farmers will rise against their exploitation due to this dual policy. That is why, I have said that mahabharata like situation has arisen, i.e., rural India versus urban India. This Government has already made a beginning of this war with its attitude and policies. I also know that all the capitalist forces of the world are helping the Government through the World Bank and the Government has taken this step on the advice of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. By giving a loan of 7 billion dollars, these forces want to prove that they can uproot the traditional rural culture of our country once and for all.

The Government of India has made this announcement by taking loan from those capitalist forces. But the other side of the Mahabharata is also there. 75 to 80 per cent population of this country lives in villages. They are poverty-stricken and are forced to lead a hapless life. They have no organisation and that is why, they are still unable to fight. This war of Mahabharata is going to take place between the capitalists, who have been given concessions to earn more profits, and the common man who has to earn his two square meals. Today a war is going on between both the sides. The ruling party is assured of its victory. But I would like to say that though all the internal and outside forces are certainly helping them, the deprived category of farmer will not be a mute spectator for long. One day or the other they will

also lift arms as Arjun lifted his Gandiv in Mahabharata and this work has already begun in Bihar. Soon, it will spread to other states also. A war is going to take place in the entire country against the anti-farmer policy of the Government. The time will tell who is going to win this war the farmers, the villages and 75 per cent of population living in them or the World Bank, the loan giving capitalist forces and the IMF.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit here as to how the farmer is being exploited today because of agriculture being neglected. Agriculture has been neglected in the matter of bank credit. NABARD is the only agency to advance loans and credit facilities to farmers whereas there are a number of large investment organisations like IDBI, ICICI, IFCI to advance loans to industries and industrialists. In 1987-88 NABARD gave only a term-loan and long-term loan of Rs. 14,468 crore. As per the national accounts statistics of that very year, the capital formation in agriculture was only of Rs.8000 crore. It gives two conclusions - the first is that the capital investment in the agriculture sector was quite inadequate. It is clear from the statistics of the NABARD that out of money fixed for agriculture a sum of rupees ten thousand crore went presumably into the non-agricultural sector and in 1988, the capital formation was only of Rs. 800 crore and in 1989-90 it was zero. Secondly, the Government has hit the farmer by giving very low procurement prices for his produce. I think a number of hon. Members of this House represent the farmer class and therefore, they are aware of the prices for which farmers sell their produce to the middlemen. There is a wide gap between the prices of the produce sold to the village mandi or middlemen by farmers and the prices of factory goods. Dr. Lohia had once said that there should not be a gap of more than one and half of the total cost of production between the prices of agricultural produce and factory goods. But today the goods produced in factory which the farmers use cost ten times more. This gap in prices amounts to exploitation of the farmers. The procurement prices of the produce of the farmers is very low.

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Mr. Chairman, Sir, according to a study conducted by economists, the farmers had incurred a loss of Rs. 45 thousand crore in the seventies. In eighties, the prices of industrial goods had increased manifold and the exploitation of farmers continued. In 1981, the income of people engaged in industrial production was Rs. 10,851 and the income of farmers was Rs. 3000 and that of farm-labourers was Rs. 1703. This exploitation of the farmers and agricultural labourers is intolerable. Nearabout 12 lakh farm labourers have migrated to other parts of the country from Bihar particularly from North Bihar. They have migrated to Assam, Punjab, Delhi and Haryana with the result farming work in Bihar has been adversely affected. Today, agriculture has become a profession of loss. The people who feed the nation are leading a very miserable life. Late Chaudhary Charan Singh had said that this country would remain hungry, till the farmer was in distress. Mahatma Gandhi had said that the real India lives in villages, not in Calcutta and Bombay. But the situation today is that the farmers are being hit hard from all sides.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as fertilizer is concerned I would like to submit it to the hon. Minister who is great sympathiser of the farmers, that I was not surprised when the Finance Minister said that farmers will be compensated for the increase in fertilizer prices by way of increased support price of their produce. But when I read the same statement made by the Agriculture Minister Shri Balkrishna Jaiswal in the newspapers I was surprised. For once, I can accept the hon. Finance Minister's view, because I did not have much hope from him, but to think of the Agriculture Minister saying such things, when he is a great sympathiser of the farmers, is quite surprising. I would like to ask him how is he going to compensate the small and marginal farmers, who with much difficulty produce foodgrains for their own consumption and have no surplus foodgrains to sell in the market. You are a great sympathiser of the farmers and as you are sitting here, I hope that you will answer me also in your

reply. The small farmers are not getting the support price. Villages are situated at a distance of 60 to 70 k.m. from the cities. The godown of Food Corporation of India is usually situated at the district headquarters. How can a small farmer take his produce to the godowns, who has no truck, no tractor and no proper transport facility? He does not have employees also. Would he cover the distance of 70 kilometres through a bullock-cart to take his produce to the FCI godowns? It is not possible for the marginal farmer also. And it is being said that they will be compensated by way of enhanced support price for their produce. It is true that marketing yards have been developed at some places in Punjab and Haryana. It is possible there that the farmers can get some increased support price. But there also the farmers are exploited by the middlemen and therefore, they are not getting any support price for their produce. For buying essential commodities they had to sell their produce at any time. While sitting in air-conditioners, we can discuss a lot on this issue, but unless we discuss the results, nothing is going to benefit the farmers. I would like to submit that this dual pricing policy of fertilizer has given rise to corruption. When the small farmer approaches the block development officer, he insists on a receipt from a land record official, but when he approaches the concerned official, he finds that more than 5 acres of land has been shown in his name. The reason is that mutation of names in land-records is not done, due to which the small farmers have to face a lot of practical difficulties. But the big farmers are easily given receipts. The block development officer identifies them as marginal farmers and therefore, they get fertilizer. In this way black marketing is being encouraged and a lot of corruption is taking place. Poor farmers are not getting fertilizer in time, due to which, the production is adversely affected.

During his speech, the hon. Finance Minister has recognised fertilizer as an input in agriculture though it is some sort of capital investment. In 1980, the consumption of fertilizer was five and a half million tonnes, which increased to 22.7 million tonnes in

1990. As a result, there was production of 170 million tonnes of foodgrains in 143 million hectares of arable land in our country. Whereas in China there was as much as 360 million tonnes of foodgrain production in 100 million hectares of arable land. It means that in our country per capita availability of foodgrains is 200 k.g. and in China, it is 330 k.g. Even today, we are far behind than other countries and then we say that our foodgrain production has increased. The population of this country will be 100 crore in the year 2000.

Thus, the country will have to produce 300 million tonnes of food grain to meet the requirements of its 100 crore population. However, according to the Planning Commission estimates, the country needs to produce only 240 million tonnes. They want to keep our population, our coming generations, hungry and starved and they are making efforts in that direction.

I do not want to get into the data in detail, but one thing that I would certainly like to point out is that the Government is making a loud noise about record grain production etc., but what is the position of those items which are consumed mostly by people living under the poverty line? Agreed, that rice and wheat production have gone up, but the production of grains like maize, coarse grain Millet and 'Maruah' has been showing downward trend. The production of these grains was 33.9 million tonnes in 1983-84, and now in 1990-91, it has come down to 33.3 million tonnes. These are the figures shown by the Government and not prepared by me. The statistics are those of the Department of Agriculture and Co-operative, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. Thus, we see that you are not sincere about it, you are not making any efforts, to increase the production of these grains. Rather, you are contributing towards decline by neglecting it. The Production of grains, consumed by about 40% of the 80% of our population residing in the rural areas, is on the decrease. You loudly proclaim that we are the well-wishers of small and marginal farmers that is why, I made this submission before you.

I would like to bring to your notice one unknown fact. Why the Government is forced to raise the fertilizer prices, time and again? Due to the mismanagement and incompetency in running fertilizer units, the cost of production is very high. Moreover, in India, we are using such technology in which the cost of production is very high. There was a time when two or three factories could be set up with a meagre investment of rupees one crore but today the Government is sitting up a fertilizer unit, in collaboration with the Italian firm Sam Progetti with an investment of Rupees 100 crores and from this, one can very well understand the compulsions of the Government. When such a huge investment is involved, it is but natural for the fertilizer prices to go up. I have raised this issue here, precisely because I want to know the compulsion of the Government, which forces it to raise prices?

If the expenditure due to subsidy on fertilizer has gone up from Rs. 604 crore rupees in 1980 to Rs. 4542 crores in 1990, the poor farmer is not to be blamed for it. The Government and the owners of the fertilizer units are responsible for it. In fact, it is their collusion, that is responsible for this situation and it would be nothing short of injustice to put the burden of subsidy on the farmers head.

I would like to submit here that, there is a great scope for the food processing industry in northern Bihar from where I come. 'Makhana' an ideal fatless food is produced in large quantity here. In fact, no where in the world, except in the Darbhanga and madhubani Districts of North Bihar, this particular crop is produced. The 'Mallahs' who produce this crop, are a poor lot, and they have to put in a lot of efforts in this task. They sell it for Rupees 40/- per kilogram but in Delhi it is sold for Rupees 140/- per kilogram and it fetches about Rupees 1100/- per kg. in the international market. If this is processed and exported, the country will earn valuable foreign exchange. 'Makhana' production is one of the most important agricultural activities of northern Bihar. As I mentioned earlier, this crop is exclusively produced in two or three

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districts of northern Bihar. One is Madhubani, from where I come, other is Darbhanga and it is also produced in Saharsa district. It is a fatless ideal food and that is why I request the hon. Minister to pay attention towards its food processing. As I had said earlier, land reforms cannot take place and land related problems cannot be solved unless some basic/fundamental changes are made. According to the Congress policy, tiller shall be the owner of the land. Unless this is translated from theory into practice, land reforms won't take place. Therefore, fundamental changes are very much essential for land reforms.

Now, I would like to draw the attention of the House, towards certain issues involving the State of Bihar. There is a proposal to open four Agricultural Science Centres in Bihar while in Haryana, already sixteen such centres have been opened and four more are on the cards. Thus, Haryana is going to have 20 centres, while Bihar will have to remain contented with seven. This anomaly needs to be looked into. A proposal to open Agricultural Science Centres at seven places viz-Barh, Harnot, Chhopra, Dumrao, Jumai, Khudwasanpur, Chiyangi and Palamau has been pending before the Union Government for a long time. The Government, it seems, has no intention to accept the proposal. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to accept the proposal sent by the Bihar Government, after a through survey. This should be done without delay. Keeping in mind the situation in Bihar. I would also like to say a few words, with regard to the 'Char-land' in north Bihar. About 20 lakh hectares of land is affected by water-logging and this includes Madhubani, Saharsa, Darbhanga, Chopra, Vashali, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur and Champaran districts. About two lakh hectares of land is affected by water-logging in each of these districts.

15.12 hrs.

[RAO RAM SINGH *in the Chair*]

By 'Char land' we mean, water-logged land.

In these areas, the farmers don't get any grain at all. Unfortunately, no special agricultural technology has been developed to solve this problem and save the land from water-logging. I request both the hon. Minister of Agriculture and the Government of India to develop a special agricultural technology by which water logged land can be made arable. There is one area where about four lakh hectares of land is water logged and similarly in the Tal-Mal area at Mohkama, large areas of land remains water-logged. Apart from this, I would also like to mention here that South Bihar is undergoing a serious drought condition. I request the hon. Minister to pay attention towards this area as well.

Now, I would like to give some suggestions. I request the hon. Minister to seriously ponder over the issue, before replying to the debate (*Interruptions*) I feel that the Government should accept these suggestions. If the Government has the courage then let it declare that ownership of the land would go to the tiller if the Government brings forward a legislation in this regard, we are all prepared to support I am confident that the entire House would whole-heartedly endorse any pro-poor, profarmer legislation, brought forward by the Government. The hon. Minister should introduce a land Utilisation Bill, under which if the tiller whether he be a small farmer, or a crop sharer, pays an amount to equal to ten times, the amount of land revenue, then the ownership of the land should belong to him. The tiller can be saved from exploitation by Feudal landlords, only if he is given ownership of the land. There is no other option. My other suggestion is that land revenue should not be levied on those farmers, who don't get any profit from cultivation due to problems like, floods, hail-storms, drought, water shortage etc. At no cost should land revenue be imposed on these lands which are affected every year by floods, drought etc. (*Interruptions*) The Government should pass the necessary legislation in this regard, keeping in mind the miserable condition of our farmers.

Land revenue should be levied on only those farmers, who own more than 6.5 acres of land (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have suggested this because (*Interruptions*) farmers are the only people who succeed in fulfilling their target. (*Interruptions*) Now, if you look at the Engineers involved in the Rural development work, you will find that they build three kilometres of Road and take money for Five kilometres, but if the farmer owning five-acres of land doesn't plough, doesn't make arrangements for its irrigation, for fertilizer, for pesticides, then he would be the loser. If there is on group or community which can be termed as the most honest in the country, then it is the farmer. They break their backs to make two ends meet. Therefore, it is my humble submission that land revenue should be imposed only on those, possessing more than 6.5 acres of land. Moreover,, the Government should introduce a one-window system, under which the method of giving loans by Government agencies, for development of cottage industries and for increasing agricultural production, should be made easier. This should be done on the lines as the facilities are made available to entrepreneurs and industrialists. The method of lending should be made easy and convenient.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government should take a firm decision on providing remunerative prices to the farmers especially those who produce cash crops. Fifthly, I would like to submit that agricultural produce like potato, get rotten and unfortunately, there is no cold storage, even in one block of Bihar. Although, a lot of money is allotted for the purpose of building storages, every year farmers have to suffer heavy losses due to non-availability of such storage facilities. Therefore, cold storages should be set up in all the blocks. It would help the farmer immensely in preserving his produce. Sixthly, Government should set up camps in all the sub-divisions to determine cases regarding consolidation of land, transfer etc. on a war-footing.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also urge upon the Government to take stringent action against land-grabbers. These people grab land in the name of building Hanuman

temple, Ram Janaki temple etc., (*Interruptions*)

If land distribution had taken place properly, the condition of our farmer would not have been so miserable, as it is today. Even after forty years of independence, our farmers remain an under privileged lot. Had land distribution taken place properly the lot of the farmers would have been much better.

SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA (Fariabad): What did you do during these eleven months, when you were in power?

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: First, you look into your own record of the part forty years. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government should take a serious note of this matter. They have 200 acres of land in the name of Ram-Janaki temple. Similarly, they have grabbed a large chunk of land in the name of Hanuman temple. The Government should take over this land and distribute 15 acres per head among the landless people. Similarly, the Government should strictly implement land reforms laws and take over surplus land from big landlords and distribute it among the landless. Only then can some radical, some fundamental change take place. Therefore, Government should spare no efforts to implement land reforms laws, and seise land from land grabbers.

SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Why are the land reform laws not being implemented in Bihar.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: In Bihar, land reforms are being implemented.

(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, lastly, I would like to say a few words regarding floods. Sir, the states of Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Assam and Western U.P. are regularly affected by floods. This is a question involving agriculture and every year crops in lakhs of hectares of land, are destroyed by these floods. Some rivers emerging from Nepal are play-

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ing havoc in north Bihar and other areas. Today, about four crore people of Bihar are affected by these floods. Silt in the rivers emerging from Nepal like Kosi, Kamla Balan, Gandak, Advara Samooh, Bagmati, Bhootohbalan etc. are creating a lot of problems in North Bihar. The Government should hold high level talks with the Nepalese authorities in this regard and Multi-purpose dams should be built in the catchment areas of Nepal. High-level dams should be constructed. This would not only prove helpful in checking the recurring floods, but also help in producing the much-needed electricity. Today, the country produces about 65,000 Megawatts of electricity and if few more dams are constructed over Kosi, Kamla-balan, Bagmati, Advasa Samooh, rivers in India and in Sisapani and Noonthar barah regions in Nepal, the total output of hydro-electric energy would be 30,000 Megawatts. This hydro-electric power would not only be cheaper but also help the farmers to set up cottage industries, which in turn would eliminate rural unemployment and poverty. Unemployment is largely responsible for poverty. Thus, construction of high level dams in northern Bihar would not only prove helpful in generating hydro-electricity, and flood control, but also save crores of rupees spent annually in flood fighting operations and relief and rehabilitation works. Some people have got habituated to this annual affair of providing relief etc., and the genuinely affected people, the poor and the exploited do not benefit in any manner from these operations. Therefore, the Government should immediately withhold money allocated to these operations and also discontinue the on-going operations. Instead, it should utilize this money to set-up multipurpose projects and find permanent solution to the flood problem.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, about 12 lakh agricultural labourers from northern Bihar have migrated to other places. Similarly, about four lakh labourers have migrated from eastern U.P. This trend should be checked and the only way out in this regard is to make

agriculture more attractive. This calls for the construction of high level dams. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI (Shimla): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to felicitate the hon. Minister of Agriculture and his officials, for they are in some or the other way related to Agriculture. Now, I would like to say something with regard to my state. I come from Himachal Pradesh, which is a mountainous region and apple and potato are its Chief produce. Literally no development work is taking place in its far-flung areas. What's more, we do not even get the support price fixed for apples because the State Government is not paying any attention towards it.

When the Congress Party was in power in the state, it used to pay Rs. 2.75 (per kilo) as support price to the farmers, without receiving any assistance whatsoever from the Central Government. The B.J.P. which is at present holding the reins at powers, had promised at the time of elections that they would give a support price of about seven rupees. They even took Mr. I.K. Gujral from Delhi, for their election campaign and he canvassed for the B.J.P. throughout the State and gave similar assurances. If you have any doubts in this regard, you can listen to these speeches, in the tapes, that I have with me. They had made false promises about uplifting the farmers.

The opposition always accuses the Congress Party of giving a raw deal to the farmers, but I feel that they are not aware of what they are saying. The farmers of Himachal Pradesh are a hard working lot. If you look at the work done by farmers in the mountainous regions, throughout the country, whether it be Nagaland, Mizoram, Sikkim or U.P., you will find that the farmers of Himachal Pradesh have done the Maximum plantation. This has checked soil erosion and the economic condition of the people have improved. All people accept it. But I would like to know the outcome. They have not fulfilled any of the commitments made in Himachal Pradesh. I want to mention that an

agitation was launched in Himachal Pradesh on a large scale with regard to procurement price of apple. They demanded the same procurement price of apple that was given by the previous Government. In my constituency Simla, three boys named Govind Thakur, Hira Singh Thakur and Tara Chand were done to death. Their only fault was that they had raised the issue that the farmers should be given remunerative price. Today, they are saying that Congress had done nothing for them.

The population of our country is 85 crores. Presently we are not importing foodgrains. Its credit goes to the Congress Government. Congress ruled the country for forty year and has made the country self reliant in foodgrains. They are saying that nothing has been done. New varieties of seeds are being introduced and researches are for the being carried out benefit of farmers. The best scientists are there to guide them. Every person poses to be a great scientist and finds faults with everything. The suggestions which we make regarding development of our area (Interruptions).

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasara): Just now he had said that their Government has brought a revolution in the field of agriculture. But, their Government have not yet formulated any agricultural policy.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a point of order.

[English]

Please do not interrupt, the speech, Otherwise, you will be wasting lot of time of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Did you formulate agricultural policy during 11 months of your rule? You took persons from here and there and made a person

Prime Minister. B.J.P., C.P.I., C.P.I.(M) was combined and National Front was formed. The National Front Govt. ruined the country and gave ten thousand rupees as loan to those who had helped the Govt. (Interruptions) In some cases they even waived of loans to the tune of ten thousand rupees. Have you ever done anything for the poor and the Harijans and Adivasis..... (Interruptions)

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Yes, we did something for the farmers but not for Tatas and Dalmias

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Please listen to me and let it go in record (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt. Shri Sultanpuri, kindly address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: I would like to say that they have revolutionary thinking and wish to take the country forward. We want to take it to the 21st century but they want to lead it to the heaven..... (Interruptions) An hon. Member has just said that the Congress Government is in minority. Why all of you sitting in the opposition do not form majority Government? You are not willing to take the country forward. Ten to twelve parties are sitting in a vehicle. Each party wants to go in a different direction. Some want to go Bengal and some elsewhere. They are talking about the farmers but they do not know the facilities that are to be given to the farmers. There is nothing relevant in whatever has been said on this subject. Instead of talking about the methods to be adopted to increase the production they have only criticised each other. (Interruptions) They are not aware of the sacrifices made by Nehruji, Indiraji and Rajivji. They do not have any policy (Interruptions) By preaching the name of God Ram Shri Advani has

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become the leader of the opposition.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You speak on the Demands of Agriculture.

[English]

Hon. Members, please do not interrupt.. When I am on my feet, I request you to sit down.

[Translation]

I urge the hon. members that their respective whips have all names on the list. They need not take the trouble of coming near the Chair. They can ask their Chief whip about their names. How long will the Chair go on telling about their names in the list? Chief whips have prepared the list. Members should contact their respective whips to know whether he has put their name or not in the list. If Hon. members continue coming to the chair it would cause obstruction in the functioning of the House. As such, with folded hands, I request the members to enquire about their turn from their respective whips. I will strictly follow the list. In case any Member has to take a flight, I can call his name first otherwise I shall strictly follow the list.

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: I would like to point out that the rains in Himachal Pradesh cause soil erosion. Fertile soil is carried to the plains through rivers. I would urge the Govt. to pay attention to the problem of soil erosion in Himachal Pradesh and step up efforts to check the same. The flow of the rivers in our area is increasing rapidly and attention should be paid to that aspect also. Some irrigation schemes should be formulated. On account of it the area under irrigation in hilly regions have decreased. I urge that initiative to formulate lift irrigation scheme should be taken. The norms set by us do not caters to the present needs. You have decided to take only more than 2 thousand hectares area of land under the scheme. As I had said earlier that the State Government is very weak. It does not work but gives

only false assurances. Like the Ministers in the Centre, they also give false assurance that they are on the job and it will be done soon. In this way a span of five years passes and nothing concrete comes out of it. As such provision of funds should be made so that the farmers living in the hilly regions are benefited by the lift irrigation project. Tanks should be constructed to store rain water during monsoon so that this water can be utilized for irrigation purposes.

Along with this, I would also like to state that the Public Works Department does not give any compensation to the land owners from whom land is acquired to construct roads. The result is the farmers have to wait for 10 to 20 years for getting compensation. But the farmer does not get any compensation from the Government. The Government should follow a time bound scheme to give the compensation to the farmers. If the State Govt. does not pay the amount within the stipulated period the Government should seek report in this regard from the State Government as to why compensation has not been paid for the land acquired for constructing roads. I want that compensation should be given to them. In case there is pan city of fund with State Government, it should be provided sources.

The cash crops which strengthen our economic situation are bungled by the middlemen when brought to the markets. When produce is brought to Azadpur market it is entered in a register and its prices are assessed and fixed and the same people who fix the prices buy the produce. They also maintain a charity fund. Out of this fund they send messages to the farmers that their produce has been sold at such and such rate. The Minister of Agriculture is present here. We seek protection from him. He should protect the farmers from the middle men so that they are not exploited. Besides a point was raised with great force about the sale and purchase of farmers' land. Land worth crores of rupees is purchased from farmer at throw away prices in Haryana, Delhi Himachal Pradesh. No MISA of D. T. R. is imposed on them. Cases should be filed against those

who manage to purchase lands of the farmers at very low rates. They should be prosecuted under the same law which applies to the hoarders. They are exploiting the farmers. As such I request that the land belonging to the farmers should be protected and they should also be safeguarded against exploitation because if they do not have land they would be totally ruined. If there is no law already then a special law should be enacted to protect the farmers against exploitation.

Mr. Chairman Sir, so far as question of loans is concerned, whose loans have been waived? Loans of those persons have been waived off who neither pay back to the shopkeepers nor to the villagers from whom they take loan. The scheme was excellent but under the scheme who have been benefited. If at all, you were to extend benefit, it should have been given to all those who were facing economic crisis. The people engaged in agriculture are facing problem. They are not given loans either by cooperatives or banks of M.C.L. In the august House we assert that we have worked for the cause of the farmers and benefited them but the fact remains that nothing has been done for the farmers. I would like to tell all hon. Members present here that the farmers have not been benefited at all and this has caused tremendous loss to the nation which is very difficult to tackle.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sultanpuriji, kindly wind up.

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Apart from this when Devi Lal ji was the Deputy Prime Minister, it was said that 50 per cent of the budget has been earmarked for the farmers. At that time also I was a Member but how much was spent for the farmers and the poor? All this fund should have been spent for the benefit of the farmers and in fact it should be raised even to 60 percent. We have been ignoring the farmers even till date. This amount should be spent to uplift the farmers. Today, the farmers are awakened and they are aware that they are not getting the remunerative price of their produce. It was said in this House that it will

benefit the small farmers but it is not so. Only the big farmers whose sons are holding prestigious posts like I.A.S. will get the benefit and the landless labourers neither have the land nor their children on high posts. As such, I want that land reforms should be undertaken, the landless should be given land and the entire surplus land should be distributed among landless labourers so that the poor farmers are benefited. Many of the land belonging to the members went to the tillers because such was the law and they ultimately became the owners of that land. In this way both the members and farmers became prosperous. In Himachal Pradesh the land reform has been done very well and as such in this state everyone became owner of the land. Shrimati Indira Gandhi distributed 5-10 bighas of land in the entire country. It was a time bound programme. But in many states the poor did not get their share of land. I would like to make a request through you to make provisions to help them get loans. The Centre should find out from the State Government as to how many people have been given land by the state Governments and how many of them refused actual possession. We should pay attention to give land to the poor.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday I was told by a person that you do not look after the interest of the farmers. You spent most of your time in Delhi. You are a very old Member. I would like to tell you that I am a farmer, a Harijan and a very poor person. I always try to highlight the problems of the villagers. I have been elected as a member of this House through their support. When they bring their hardships before me I raise it before the House. I want to ask you as to why you favour certain people. We all share the same rights as Members of this House. We cannot gain anything by hurling abuses at each other. I strongly oppose the policy of opposition. The sole objective of their policy is to bring bad name to Congress. But this will not bring bad name to Congress. On account of our efforts the farmers are progressing today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sultanpuriji kindly

wind up. You have already taken 25 minutes.

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: I want to point out that Congress is the only party which can keep the country united. We have seen the other parties. How can they benefit the farmers? They do not know how to lead the nation. They do not have any ideas to keep the country united. I would request you to support Congress to keep the nation united. The country has made much progress under the guidance of Indiraji and Rajivji and it will progress further under the guidance of our present Prime Minister. I hope that you will support us and incase you decline to do so you will find that the so called minority Congress Government will keep the country united and work for the cause of farmers. All other parties will fail. I oppose all the criticism of Congress Government made by the other parties and conclude.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Honourable Chairman, Sir, it is a matter of great pleasure that the honourable minister of Agricultural has decided this time to give new dimensions to our agriculture because India is an agricultural country and its entire national economy, entire life, our society and culture are based on agriculture. But, in fact, the way the budget has been presented is very distressing. If anyone is a victim of it, if any one is attacked by it, if any one is stabbed in the back, if any body's agricultural potential has been eroded on account of it, I am sorry to state that it is none else than the Indian farmer. The Finance Minister's decision to withdraw the subsidy on fertilizer under the new fertilizer policy has broken the back of the farmer.

Hon'ble Chairman, Sir this time, the Government of India has made a provision of Rs. 5 crore only for providing subsidy on fertilizer to the farmers in Rajasthan. It is proposed to provide uniform assistance to farmers whether they belong to Haryana or Punjab or Rajasthan where they possess 10 to 20 acres of unirrigated land. I would like the Agriculture Minister to review his decision. The meagre amount of Rs.5 crore allocated to Rajasthan out of Rs. 450 crores

of subsidy to help the marginal or poor farmers is too little keeping in view, the backwardness and lack of irrigation facilities in the State where the farmers always look towards the Rain God for their crops. There is drought for two years in every black of three years and there is rain only in one year. Only one crop is sown there and that too depends upon the rain. If the criteria of providing subsidy to the farmers remains the same as it is in the case of the farmers of Haryana and Punjab, it would be unjust, inappropriate and a great set back to them; especially when the Agriculture Minister himself hails from Rajasthan. He is very much familiar with the land, the problems and the desert of Rajasthan. I would like to request him to review his decision and to allocate at least Rs. 50 crores instead of Rs. 5 crores to Rajasthan for fertilizers subsidy and make an immediate announcement to this effect.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you mean to say that the share of Haryana and Rajasthan may be reduced so as to increase the share of Rajasthan.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: No there is no need to reduce the share of Haryana and Punjab. We do not talk of reducing anyone's share. These States must be given their due share. But the criteria should not be the same for the irrigated land and the unirrigated land where no facility of irrigation exists and only one crop grows in a year. We have formulated a definition for marginal as well as poor farmer, we need to bring a change in this definition. We cannot bracket our Nathu Ram and Ram Niwas with Devi Lal and Bansi Lal. In Haryana it is a battle among Lals like Devi Lal, Bansi Lal and Bhajan Lal.

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURAL (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): They are all men of the masses.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GUMAN LAL LODHA: They are all power energy. Haryana has already developed a lot, and now it is very much prosperous and we are proud of that. We do

not want its share to be reduced.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the next thing I want to discuss is a bout cultivation. As an honourable member from Himachal Pradesh has already said that unless a marginal or landless farmer is provided land, unless the land reform laws are implemented in toto, the Indian peasantry cannot prosper. Sir, the 'Zamindari' System has been abolished from our country long back, either in 1955 or 1950, but the situation is still the same and the landless farmers running into lakhs are starving.

Mr. Chairman, when I was the Chief Justice, I came across a case in which a farmer had to strangulate his wife to death in the face of starvation as he could not provide even two square meals for ten days continuously. The wife asked the husband to kill her so that she was no more there to see both of them dying of starvation. The husband stated in the court that wherever he went he did not get any job, any food or any alms. So he killed his wife. Special provisions will have to be made for such a desert area where alms is not available to farmers.

The condition of our agriculture is very miserable. While making his budget speech in the House, the hon. Minister of Finance said that our economy was shattered due to waiving off loans. I was distressed to hear it. I was distressed because before stating this he did not bother to go through the Congress manifesto for Rajasthan in which they had made an open offer to waive loans up to Rs. 15,000 in place of other party's offer to waive loans of Rs. 10,000. Due to all this our economy suffered many set-backs in last 40 years, our balance of payment deteriorated, our foreign exchange reserve went on exhausting. For all this, we had to sell our gold and the country turned insolvent. Thereafter, the entire burden was put on the farmers alleging that the country has been ruined due to waiver of loans. It is indeed a serious matter. On the one hand, we grant crores of rupees to big capitalists like Tatas and Birlas in the name of sick industries and on the other huge scandals take place in national-

ised banks. Recently, a scandal took place in the Punjab National Bank. The scandal that took place in the Bank of Baroda was also brought before the House. In this way the Government of India had to suffer losses to the extent of crores of rupees in every transaction, but on question of waiving of a small amount of Rs. 10,000 for farmers, our hon. Minister of Finance was not agreeable. I am greatly disbessed to learn it.

Our country is primarily an agricultural country where industrial policy is liberalised, and the industries are given opportunities to squander huge sums of money.

In our country what happens is that every industrialist diverts the funds meant for the development of his industry to other purposes, exploits the labourers and the consumers as well and thereafter declares the industry as sick. Thereafter, he transfers the industry to Government and the Government in its turn invests crores of rupees to revive all those sick industries. There are lakhs of such industries in the countries. But when the question of waiving loans for a meagre sum of Rs. 10,000 for the farmers camp up, the hon. Minister of Finance expressed great concern for it. I feel that, there is a need to think over it deeply. I would like to express my thanks to the Chief Ministers of Haryana and Rajasthan who launched the loan waiver scheme in respect of the farmers and wrote-off loans as per norms fixed by the Central Government. This scheme benefited the poorest of the poor who were poor to the core and who had no property worth the name except their family farmers. The loan waiver scheme was introduced with a view to combating drought and this scheme was highly beneficial to drought victims who had suffered for years and were reduced to skeletons. Everybody will feel pity to see their condition. Their condition can be described in following words:

"Unchi dhoti, adhkhole paon, kandhe per gaz bhar ka tukra,

Sir per pagadi, kar mein lakdi, tan ka kapda chithda-chithda.

Khane ko muthi bhar dane, thukrata mal-khajanon ko

[Sh. Guman Lal Lodha]

Apni dhoon mein almaston sa hansta
jag kei deewanon ko.
Dhee-dheee karta puhchhein marod,
bailon ki chalta sawdhan
Uske swar mein chhip ker chup see
hans padti hai srijani ajaan.
Khai-khadde, nad-nalon kei, sukhe talon
ke beech-beech
Peechhe chalta, age barhta, dheethe
bailon ko kheench-kheench.
Apne kheton mein ata hai kandhe per
hal ka bhar liye
Abhilasha ka unmad liye, jag ki asha ka
pyar liye.
Kheton ki dhool bawandar wan, swagat
kame ko aati hai
Choo ker ooske pad-padmon ko, phir
keton mein bichh jaati hai.
Dharti ka antar chir-chir, pug-pug per
beekhra beej-beej
Sardi-Garmi barsaton mein apne
Shramkan se seench-seench
Jag ki aasha ka chitrakar hariyale chitra
banata hai
Hitte poudhon kei saath-saath Uska
manas lehrata hai.
In hariyale chitron se woh jag ke prisht-
hon ko rangta hai
Per apnee rangne prishthabhoomi ko
nahin shesh kooch banta hai
Maya ke pyase jamindar, bhuike baniye
sab chheen chheen,
Kutton sei thookra dete hain, kaudi-
kaudi ko been been.
Apna sarvaswa lootakar jab apni kutiya
main aata hai
Nanhei bacchonk ko nirakh-nirakh, drig
mein aansu bhar lata hai
Jo kuchh rookha mita-khata, do-do din
ka langhan karta
Apne tanah mein ganthein de-de, pa-
shu-bachhon ka palan karata."

Mr. Chairman, Sir the farmer goes to his field under heat and cold, when the urbanites make enjoyment in their airconditioned rooms. The urbanites start clamouring for electricity when electricity goes off for even five minutes. But the farmer works in his field under extreme heat and produces

foodgrains. I would like to say a few words in the honour of that son of the soil who provides a us food to eat.

"Jo jag ko ann pradan kare, jag usko
hee thookrata hai
Uskee haddi ko noch-noch, jag vaibhav-
bhawan banata hai
Who charanon mein mastak rakhta, jag
thukrakar itrata hai
Uske chhithron mein aag laga, jag
hansta hai muskarata hai
Jag ke joothan ke thal bhare chhitra ker
pheink diye jate
Roti khatir riv-riv kar uske hain bacche
mar jate.
Uskee tootee khatiya, bartan, kutiya,
chhappar beche jaate
Kaudi-kaudi sood are, antadian sei
kheenche jaate.
Doorbai tan khali hath chala, peeda
posse milnei aatee
Sardi-garmi mein mazdoori thoda sa
saath nibha jaatee.
Phir wohi ghatayen sawan kee ghang-
hor garaji gheer aatee
Jag kaa sara apman bhool ooskee
aasha feer balkhatee.
Lahara kar jag ki khushian phir uski
palkon men chhip jaati,
Uske adhron par wohi hansii, phir wahi
bhavna bas jaati,
Majboori detee gala ghont, nirdhanata-
nagin das jaati,
Bhavi Jeevan ki asphaltaon, kunthaon
men kas jaati.
Bhari man hathon se thame dharti ka
beta chal parta,
Dag-dag bharta, rukata, chalata, girta,
utha, aage barhta.
Maati se itna pyar use, maati ke bina no
rah peata
Ab maati me mil, phir na kabhi torega
maati se naata."

(Poverty-stricken farmer, toiling through-out life, does not lose heart, always marches ahead, loves the Mother Earth, lives for it and dies for it.) Such is the poor farmer of Rajasthan for whom I appeal to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture for sympathy, mercy and sensibility.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Guman Mal Lodhaje, your time is going to be over. Please conclude now.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have warned me to conclude—but if I continue to narrate the pathetic condition of farmers, my anguish would be stronger. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to a specific point. I cannot go in detail for the time is short. Hon. Minister of Agriculture knows it fully well that animal husbandry and agriculture go together. Both the works go together not only in my area but also in the whole of India. Agriculture along with animal husbandry provides the means of livelihood to millions of people in the country. I would like that animals be saved by all possible means. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have gone through a news-item the day before yesterday that a very large slaughter-house, named, Al Kabir is being constructed in Hyderabad where one lakh eighty thousand buffaloes would be slaughtered every year. Its job would be to run the trade of beef instead of buffaloes in connivance with Middle East and Germany only for making profit.

16.00 hrs.

I would like to urge the hon. Minister to pay his specific attention to the issue. I had talks with the former Minister of Agriculture who told me that India is the richest country in the cattle-wealth. In 1951, our cattle wealth was 430 where as today in 1991 it is only 202, and in 2011 it would be only 20. I would like to give comparative statistics of the world. India has 271 of cattle wealth against the population of one thousand, in Argentina it is 2089, in Australia 1365, in Columbia 917 and in Brazil 718. Similarly, There are 118 goats against one thousand in India while in a country like Somalia it is 3264. Government may compare these figures. We have only 62 sheep against population of one thousand while it is 23,528 in New-Zealand, 7878 in Uruguay, 7671 in Austria, 1083 in Argentina and 1222 in Africa. If our cattle wealth go on declining and slaughter-houses growing, the time is not far when humans alone

would be left here and all the animals would be extinct. That situation will arise because humans are being having like animals. I am not talking merely of cows but of all the animals. There are 2800 mechanised slaughter-houses working in the country. There is a slaughter-house in the Bombay too. I have been to the place where 40 thousand animals are slaughtered there which are quite healthy and milch. Even the oxen, which can be utilized in fields, are got branded as sick by giving a petty amount of Rs.10. The leg of some animal is broken and is slaughtered in the name of its being sick. Why is all this done? 59,508 tonnes of meat was exported in 1981. Today, Indian cows and oxen are butchered in slaughter-houses just to mint money. We should do something to save animals not only out of mercy but for the sake of agriculture, for everyone knows it well that ours is an agriculture oriented nation and cows and oxen are the backbone of the nation.

I would like to request the Hon. Minister to ban the construction of Al Kabir, the biggest slaughter-house, where machines have been installed in 41 acres of land and 8 lakh animals are to be killed every year. Previously, when it was installed in Maharashtra, there was an agitation in Bhiwandi in which five persons were killed and the slaughter-house was closed. Similarly, there was such proposal in Karnataka also but when there was an agitation, the proposed slaughter-house was closed. Our Prime Minister hails from Andhra Pradesh. I appeal to him to take step to ban the slaughter-house in all his sensibility in the interest of our cattle-wealth and agriculture.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Where is it being constructed?

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Since its head office is in Delhi, and agitation was launched in Delhi. The slaughter-house is in Hyderabad.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have said that it is being constructed in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: It is the slaughter-house which is in Andhra Pradesh, but its headquarters is in Delhi. It is in Delhi where all sort of unscrupulous and corrupt practices are indulged in just for minting money. Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Minister of Agriculture, who has been described by an hon. Member from Himachal that he is a learned person and as I myself know that he is a scholar, to impose a ban on slaughter-house for the protection of cow, for mercy to all living beings and in the interest of Agriculture and get it closed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIG. VENKAT SWAMY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have received a representation in connection with Andhra Pradesh today itself. I had no knowledge of it as yet. I live near it in the city of Hyderabad. I have been told today itself that it is to be started in Pattancheru, 30 k.m. away from Hyderabad, as I have been informed today from the people of the place. We shall look into the matter and take appropriate action.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Many many thanks to you.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM (Kanker): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.

After independence if there is any field in which we have made remarkable achievement that is agriculture and for this achievement our farmers and agriculture Scientists deserve congratulation. The country which was hither to depending upon other countries for its foodgrain requirements has now achieved self-sufficiency. It is a major achievement.

16.07 hrs.

[**SHRI RAM NAIK** in the Chair]

Though our farmers make constant efforts to increase agriculture production yet they have made remarkable achievement in those States where the State Governments have

taken keen interest in it and Punjab and Haryana States can be placed under such category. But as you know that topography of the country is not uniform. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Agriculture toward Adivasi areas. Fortunately or unfortunately, the technology which has brought about a revolutionary change in agricultural sphere in Punjab or Haryana is being practised in all parts of the country without taking soil, rain or other factors into consideration. There are two main Adivasi areas, one is Eastern and the other is Western. There should be a separate agriculture policy for the development of agriculture in Adivasi areas with a different approach and strategy in view of their topographical conditions.

Course cereals have an important place in Adivasi areas but very little effort has been made for increasing their production. Though the Ministry has mentioned about maize in the report but much has to be done for the development of other coarse cereals like 'Kodon'. Therefore, I would request that a separate policy should be formulated for the development of coarse cereals in Adivasi areas with a different approach and strategy.

Generally, Adivasis live in hilly and forest areas where irrigation facilities have not been provided. In Adivasi areas, small pools and tanks can be the only source of irrigation. Therefore the Government should prepare a separate package programme for these areas. Due to non-availability of irrigation means, the available water resources in these areas cannot be properly utilised. Therefore, I would say that a package programme for constructing pools and tanks should be drawn to make optimum use of available water. More emphasis should be laid to tanks and lift irrigation system because big dams cannot be constructed there.

In the annual report of the Ministry more importance has been given on the construction wells and for this purpose a provision of Rs. 200 crores has been made and the expenditure on this head would be borne by the States and the centre on 50:50 basis.

Wells are not successful everywhere particularly in Adivasi areas. Even then more thrust is being given on digging of wells and targets are being fixed. I know about my constituency that a target of digging 200 to 250 wells has been fixed for each block. In this regard I would like to say that digging of 200 to 250 wells for a BDO is not possible and funds share also misused. I think that in this regard one area differs from the other. Therefore, I would like to say that wells should be dug in those areas where they are successful and for other areas some other arrangement should be made.

Livestock is the backbone of the rural areas. In this connection I would like to say that much more has to be done in this direction. In the annual report of the Ministry there is a reference to the veterinary hospitals which were 14,700 in 1984-85 and now their number has risen to 19,200 in 1990-91. Similarly the number of primary health centres and mobile dispensaries which was 19,200 in 1984-85 has risen to 20,800 in 1990-91. There is no doubt about the fact that the number of veterinary hospitals has increased but the main problem is that medicines are not available. My suggestion is that instead of opening new Veterinary hospitals more attention should be paid towards the availability of medicines so that livestock could be saved from diseases. More opening of veterinary hospitals will not serve any purpose. Because these hospitals where they have been opened are in pitiable conditions. Neither doctors nor medicines are available there. In this regard I would say that mobile dispensaries would be much useful in Adivasi areas. Therefore, I would submit that provision for such mobile dispensaries should be made for Adivasi areas so that adivasi people could avail of its benefit.

There are certain animal diseases about which you have also mentioned in the annual report. It has been stated that vaccination for the prevention of foot and mouth diseases are given to cattle. In 1989-90 61 lakhs animals were given such vaccination which has risen to 90 lakhs in 1990-91. But I think it is also not enough and the Government

should make arrangement for more such vaccination so that cattle could be saved from such fatal diseases. In the report, there is also a mention about the problem of fodder. The Government has opened seven fodder centres i.e. in Jammu Kashmir, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and West Bengal. I think fodder centres should be opened in all the states and particularly in those areas which have maximum forest covers and where the main occupation of the people is rearing of cattle. The number of fodder centres should be increased so that fodder problem could be solved. If the Government makes proper arrangement of fodder for milch cattle and other cattle, milk production could also grow up.

In the annual report it has been mentioned that palm oil production would be encouraged. A committee under the chairmanship of Shri K.L. Chadda, Deputy Director, Indian Institute of Agriculture Research has been entrusted to promote palm oil production in 5.75 lakhs hectares of land in nine states. Palm oil is a most important item after Soyabean towards which the Government should pay more attention but till now only 9 two states i.e. Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have been adopted for it. Therefore, I would request that Madhya Pradesh and particularly Bastar district should also be included. Adivasi areas where forest are available should be adopted for palm oil production and that would prove to be very helpful in solving the problem of edible oil in the years to come.

You have just mentioned about shifting cultivation. In this regard I would like to say that the Government has concentrated mainly on North-Eastern states. Though the Government has made certain efforts in this direction yet wholehearted efforts have not yet been made. The efforts are not being made to regulate shifting cultivation. For this purpose also Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have been left. There are three districts in Madhya Pradesh namely Mandla, Bastar and Sarguja which have not yet been surveyed for this purpose. Similarly, no such

[Sh. Arvind Netam]

survey has been conducted in my home district, particularly in Ambujpai area. Where people do shifting cultivation. People in these areas mainly depend on shifting cultivation and no concrete efforts have been made to check it. Therefore, I would like to say that a separate programme should be drawn to help Madhya Pradesh Government to regulate shifting cultivation in Bastar district.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Agriculture towards the Agriculture Universities in Madhya Pradesh. There are two Agriculture Universities in Madhya Pradesh one in Raipur and other in Jabalpur. I know that agriculture university plays a very important role in the research and development of agriculture in the State, but it is bad luck that in our State Madhya Pradesh, there is negligible contribution of the agriculture university and a lot of stories of corrupt practises in the university publish in the newspapers. It is also true that today this university has become an arena of politics. I want that the Government should review the roles of the agriculture universities in the States and persuade these universities to work in the proper direction. Regarding the agriculture department in Madhya Pradesh, it is very essential that lowest level employees should be trained properly. Mr. Chairman, Sir, Gram-Sevak is the lowest unit of agriculture department. I do not think they are provided proper training and orientation course due to which, they are not able to work properly in today's changed circumstances. Those Gram-Sevaks, who were appointed many years ago should be given training and orientation according to the present situation so that they can have information about new diseases in plants. Today, if we ask Gram-Sevaks of our area about any new disease, they only say that there is a disease but they are unable to give any further information regarding the type or remedy of the disease. In such situation, the farmers had to depend on others, instead of the department. Therefore, it is very necessary that the Extension Officer and the Gram-

Sevak should be given proper training.

The last point, which I would like to submit is regarding the Indira Awas Yojana. I don't know to which Ministry it is related. I am saying it from my own experience that a lot of houses have been constructed in the tribal dominated area of my district. But in many such areas, residents don't want to live in pukka houses. Therefore, the houses constructed under the Indira Awas Yojana in my district are unutilised. Therefore, some changes should be made in this regard and the State Government should be instructed to review the position in view of the fact that these houses are not being utilised. These people should be provided land sites and funds so that they can construct their houses according to their need. Particularly, this concession should be given in the tribal areas, so that there is proper utilisation of funds. Otherwise, under this scheme only funds will be spent on the construction of houses and there will be no utilisation of these houses and in the end, they will crumble down. Therefore, some change should be made in the working of Indira Awas Yojana. Wherever this scheme has become unsuccessful, attention should be paid towards its reasons and necessary changes should be made. Efforts should be made to give new direction to this yojana.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH (Parbhani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, very little time has been allotted for discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. More time should be given for it. Ours is an agriculture based country. Therefore, we should have an agriculture policy.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, ours is an agricultural country. 70 percent population of our country depends on agriculture. It is also true that true India lives in villages and villagers are the backbone of this country. A lot of schemes are made today for national development but it is not possible, until there are schemes for agriculture also. The nation can

never be prosperous, unless schemes are chalked out by the Government to remove the poverty of the farmers. It is useless to talk about the prosperity of the country, without the prosperity of majority of the country who live in villages.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the villages of our country had produced a lot of patriots, brave men revolutionaries and great leaders. Today also, most of the jawans guarding the country come from rural areas and defence officials are from urban areas. If the urban people possess a lot of knowledge, the villagers have a lot of feelings and emotions. If a decision is taken without keeping in mind the emotions of the villagers, it will harm the interests of the country. The development of nation is only possible with the improvement of condition of villagers and improvement in agricultural sector.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the farmers are not being benefited much by the present process of foodgrain production and by the modern implements being used in farming. Most of the factories manufacturing these modern implements are situated in urban areas. Manufacturing of these modern implements of agriculture has encouraged the industry but it has also increased unemployment in villages. Due to unemployment the burden on land in terms of persons deployed on it also increases. Where only 2 people are needed 4 are employed on it. If small industrial units are set up in the villages, it will help in lessening the burden on land. On one hand, it will provide employment to the unemployed on the other hand the situation of farmers will also improve. Gandhiji's philosophy regarding agriculture has been abandoned. The history of the last 40 years is the proof as to how much work is being done according to the views of the Gandhiji regarding the development of villages. The miserable situation of farmers will prove how this Government. Which make tall claims of following the philosophy of Gandhiji actually follows him.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, foodgrains are the basic necessity of life. It is ironical that the

farmer who feeds the entire nation, is leading a miserable life. Non-provision of facilities to the farmers is against the Gandhian Philosophy.

There are a number of policies in our country as industrial policy, import-export policy, credit policy and foreign policy, but is there any policy for farmers? No attention has been yet paid towards it. Whatever efforts had been made in the name of development, they have been done on paper only. Therefore, it is necessary that an agriculture policy should be chalked out for national development.

The foodgrains production can be increased by utilising the water, fertilizer and sun given by nature, in a well planned scheme and it will improve the condition of farmers also.

The foodgrain production can be increased by making schemes for construction of ponds, dams on rivers and power stations for generating solar energy. The production will naturally increase with the timely arrangement of irrigation facility for the farmers.

The agriculture planning will have to be given top priority while making other plans. Such planning should be made which may encourage agriculture and it can be actually implemented. While making the agriculture planning, the intention should be to make it useful for the next 20 years and it should be implemented with military discipline. The farmers should be given timely loans seeds, water and fertilizers. No carelessness should be shown in this regard. This will certainly increase the production.

A 'Farmers Decade' should be observed in the entire country from 1991 to 2000. What cannot be achieved during the last 40 years should be done now and a new record of maximum production of foodgrain should be set up in the world.

The national crisis can be averted by increasing the foodgrains production to meet

[Sh. Ashok Anandrao Deshmukh]

the requirement of the increasing population. We should make our position so strong in the matter of foodgrains that we do not have to take loan to meet the foodgrains requirement of the country. We should have the aim of reaching the world market. The income from the agriculture sector should be reinvested in it and in the development of backward areas. Those who do not own land should be given employment by setting up small industrial units in the villages. Remunerative prices should be given to the farmers and godowns should be constructed in the villages so that the farmers are not forced to resort to distress sale. The procedure regarding grant of loans to the farmers from rural banks should be simplified.

A campaign should be launched to save forests from being out and also for afforestation. Such plants should be planted which will provide fruits as cheap nutritional food to the poor. More pastures should be developed and the scheme for increasing fodder production should be implemented.

Facilities like medical care, education, water, electricity and transportation should be provided in villages also. An educational institution should be set up at Panchayat level to provide farming knowledge to the highly educated unemployed in the villages. A scheme should be made to send the expert farmers abroad to gain knowledge about the farming technology there.

Under the process of foodgrains production, the fertility of a land can be increased by leaving it vacant for some time and then cultivating it. A scheme should be made after carrying out special research in this regard.

Proper compensation should be given to the farmers if their land is taken for other purposes. Arrangements should be made for imparting them knowledge of animal husbandry, poultry and horticulture to the farmers so that they can run them properly.

The farmers should be free to take their produce from one state to another and sell it. This will bring unity and if any toll tax is taken in this regard, it should be removed. Public Distribution system should be extended upto Panchayat level and effective steps should be taken to remove the corrupt practices plaguing the system.

Crop insurance scheme should be made. There is an insurance scheme for the foodgrains kept in godowns, but there is no scheme for the crops standing in the fields. Therefore, a crop insurance scheme should also be made in this regard. This is an useless Budget for the farmers. The total allocation for farmers is only Rs. 3085.41 crores. In view of the fact that 70 percent of the population is involved in agriculture work, this amount is inadequate. At least, its double should be given and the provision should be of 15 percent in the Budget as 70 percent of the population depends on agriculture. Therefore, this amount should be doubled. 15 percent of the total allocation should be given for agriculture. For the production of certified seeds and to strengthen the certified seeds Organisation at the State level, minikit programme should be popularised. Very little allocation has been made in the Budget for this purpose. Also, very little allocation has been made in the Budget for the programmes of increasing the production of pulses and oilseeds. Present budget allocation regarding pulses and oilseeds is only to the tune of Rs. 30.5 crores and Rs. 83 crores respectively. This amount should be increased at least upto Rs. 500 crores. A subsidy of Rs. 4000 crores is being provided. Subsidy should be given for agriculture only. At least an amount of Rs. 1000 crores should be provided in the form of subsidy in fertilizers to the farmers. It should not be given to the factory owners. It should be directly given to those farmers who buy fertilizers. There has been a 30 per cent increase in the prices of fertilizers. It should not exceed more than 10 per cent. The prices of fertilizers should be uniform for all categories of farmers. If the Government does not want to reduce the prices to 10 per cent, the price of fertilizer should not exceed more than 20 per

cent. The farmers should be kept in mind, while fixing the prices. No policy can be fixed by ignoring the small farmers as well as big farmers. A farmer who owns 10 acres of vine yards, sugarcane fields and 1/2 acre of tea garden may have equal income to a farmer having 40-50 acres of rain fed area. Acreage of land holding should not be the basis of determining the amount of subsidy to the farmer. Therefore, there should be a uniform pattern of providing subsidy.

Sindri and Talchar etc., the places where fertilizers are produced.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken twenty five minutes, please conclude.

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Subsidy given by the Government is inadequate. It would provide at the most 10 per cent relief to the farmer. My second point is that a very meagre amount of Rs. 134 crores has been allocated for various purposes like - the development of cooperative sugar mills, cold storages, cotton industry, fish industry and soyabean crop; for the upliftment of weaker sections and for the promotion of export and import. The amount should be increased to at least Rs. 1500 crores. Each cluster of 15-20 villages should be provided with the facilities of storage and cold storage. Also the market facilities should be provided for these villages. Land Development Bank provides the facilities of loan to the small and medium farmers but for the purpose of digging wells purchasing motor-pumps, tractors, pair oxen etc. but for this purpose mere an allocation of Rs. 40 crores has been made in the Budget which is quite insufficient to meet the loan requirements of the farmers. Therefore this amount should be increased to the extent of Rs. 40 crores.

Presently, the Crop insurance Scheme covers the crops of rice, wheat, oilseeds and pulses. It should be extended to cover maximum number of crops. The present budget allocation of Rs. 62 crores for the dairy development should be increased to Rs. 100 crores.

For the provision of water sheds in the rainfed areas, a budget allocation of Rs. 170 crores has been made during the current year. But it is quite inadequate to meet the requirements of such areas. I did not find even a single line of description in that regard in the library. I could not gather any information as to what development was taking place in regard to the water-sheds. The Government should therefore pay attention to it. The report that is provided by AFCC proves to be wrong. We are unable to get the report. I would like the Government to pay attention to it.

Drains have been wrongly laid. Instead of laying them from a lower level to a higher level these lines should be laid from a higher level to a lower level. Therefore the Government should take corrective measures to lay them properly.

[English]

SHRI PALA K. M. MATHEW (Idduki): Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me the opportunity. Because of paucity of time, I shall confine myself only to some of the most basic points which I would like to raise.

As we are discussing mainly the Demands for agriculture, I feel that it is necessary that all of us should make an introspection about the acts of commission and commission during all the past years after independence. We have made tremendous achievements and progress certainly during the last 44 years after independence. This is all the more true, when we make a comparison with the so-called revolutionary countries outside. Our achievement of 44 years compared with the first 44 years of these revolutionary countries is far superior, greater and higher. But in spite of this, our Five Year Plans have not been giving sufficient attention and sufficient care to agriculture. We know that macro-economic stabilisation could be possible only by placing agriculture on the commanding heights of our economy. That has totally been neglected. I would like to substantiate this by pointing out an example from the our Budget. Out of the total Central

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Plan outlay, (which has already been pointed out here) of Rs. 42969 crores, only Rs. 18168 crores (that is, 23 per cent) has been allocated for agriculture. This is very scant and insufficient and as has already been pointed out, it should have been around 50 per cent of the total outlay. Now, I have said that we have to make an introspection. This is mainly to rectify and correct the mistakes that have already been made during the course of the past Five Years Plans.

Now, in order to stabilise and also to take very progressive steps in the realm of agriculture, we have to take a very holistic view as well as make a thorough study of the problems connected with agriculture and consider all the ramifications and implications of the subject as a whole.

How can we regenerate our agriculture? This is the most important problem that the nation is confronting with today. Economic regeneration can be achieved only through the growth and development of agriculture on a very systematic way as well as on a large scale. We know that agriculture is the livelihood of 70 per cent of the work force in India and it contributes to 35 per cent of the net national income. It also accounts for a major chunk or a sizeable share of the country's export earnings and provides raw materials for many of the industries. This shows how important is agriculture in the total system of our country. But in spite of all this, we are neglecting this sector in a high-way.

Now Sir, as on today, we are giving more importance to the cultivation of irrigated areas. We have, in fact, reached a state when we should give more importance to cultivations in rain-fed areas also. 70 per cent of the total cultivated areas are rain-fed areas and many of our cash crop are grown in these rain-fed areas. So, we have to give more reliance and more stress to these cash crops cultivation in rain-fed areas. A large portion of cash crops like rubber, cardamom, pepper, tea, coffee, coconut etc. are culti-

vated in rain-fed areas and not in dry lands. The growth rates with regard to production and productivity of these important crops are now slower and lower. Agriculture, as result of this, has reached a stage where we should take more care of cultivation in the rainfed areas.

In Kerala, the farmers are victims to the vicissitudes and vagaries of nature, because most of the cultivation takes place in rainfed areas. Therefore, a programme for a comprehensive watershed development is an imperative as far as Kerala is concerned. This should include proper management of rain water, land development, use of improved variety of seeds, etc. I am not going into all the details. I reiterate that a comprehensive project for watershed development in the rainfed district of Idukki, which happens to be my constituency, should urgently be taken up with the assistance of the World Bank. This will help reverse the man-made ecological degradation of land. It would also protect and develop agricultural land which is presently subject to erosion, floods and drought. The national watershed development programme for rainfed agriculture should take initiative for this immediately.

The Central Sector's investment in Kerala is generally very low. Out of a total Central investment of Rs. 82,150 crore in the country, only Rs. 1,307 crore (comprising 1.9 per cent) was allocated to Kerala in the year 1988. In 1990 it was Rs. 1,701 crore which comes to 1.5 per cent only. This is because no new projects either in agriculture or in industry have been established in Kerala. All proposals for expansion, addition or development are also pending decision.

In 1990, when Maharashtra got about Rs. 20000 crore, which forms about 17.6 percent of the Central Sector investment, Kerala got only 1.5 per cent. Madhya Pradesh got 11 per cent - Rs. 12,480 crore; Andhra Pradesh got 11,400 crores of rupees which is about 10 per cent and West Bengal got Rs 7084 crore, comprising 6.25 per cent. These are only some of the examples and compared to the allocation for these States, the

allocation for Kerala is very low. The Central Sector Investment in Kerala is quite disproportionate to the contribution that Kerala is making to the national exchequer through export trading of cash crops, NRIs constructions, export of marine products and so on and so forth. This must be rectified.

One of the most serious problems now confronting the peasants in Kerala is the non-issuance of title-deeds to the peasant settlers. This must immediately be dealt with. This problem requires urgent action. The Government of India has accepted, in principle, the proposal of the State Government that the occupation of forest lands prior to 1.1.1977 should be regularised. The State Government asked the Government of India earlier in 1986 for their concurrence under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 to issue title-deeds for 28, 588 hectares as revealed in the joint preliminary verification of the officers of the Revenue and Forest Departments. Concurrence is still awaited.

The former Minister of Forests and Environment, in a reply to the State Government said in January 1991 that the High Court has stayed all proceedings regarding assignment of forest land. As a result of this, the matter is kept in abeyance. The Kerala High Court in its final judgment in 1991, has made it clear that the forest land could be assigned after observing the provisions of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980. On the basis of this Judgement, the Revenue Secretary, Government of Kerala has written to the Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Forests and Environment for sanction for the assignment of the forest land as per the provisions of the said Act. Sir, I am mentioning this a little bit elaborately because this is a problem which has been agitating the minds of the Kerala farmers for more than a decade. That is why I am stressing on this point. I request that the concurrence be given by the Centre immediately for the assignment of *Pattas* to the settlers.

Now I want to say a few words about natural calamities. My friend has already spoken on it and I am not going into the

details of the matter. But I want to mention only one point. Crops in 1,50,000 acres have been totally damaged and the loss is estimated at Rs 65 crores. Partial damage to crops comes to around Rs.30 crores in another 160000 acres. This is all because of the floods, land slides and so on. The calamity relief fund provided, for the State of Kerala, in the Budget is only Rs. 31 crores. This has to be increased at least up Rs. 100 crores.

I request that a team of the Government of India including representatives of the people should go over to Kerala immediately, meet the affected people and peoples' representatives in the panchayats, District Councils, Legislative Assembly and assess the damages and then make recommendations to the Central Government.

In Kerala there are problems connected with the Coffee growers also. One of the most important thing that the Government should do is that they should explore all possibilities of increasing the export of coffee to countries like U.S.A., Japan and Russia.

Gautemala Cardamom which is very cheap and which is produced on a very large scale is smuggled into India via Nepal. This is affecting our Cardamom growers to a large extent. This smuggling in of Cardamom should be stopped and a Cardamom Crop Insurance Scheme should be made. There should also be a provision for help in case of diseases and ruin by flood or drought, production loss, plant loss etc.

At the moment the rubber price is not remunerative. In view of the increase in the prices of in-puts and labour charges etc there should be a cost study to fix the minimum price of rubber.

I would say that it should be fixed at Rs.27 per Kg.

A majority of peasants in Kerala depend on pepper cultivation. It is sold at about Rs 3000 per quintal. I would request that the minimum support price should at least be

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fixed at Rs. 6000 per quintal and there should be compensation for pepper cultivations ruined by quickkilt and fleabeetle. Also rehabilitation arrangement should be made till the new plantations begin production. Help in the form of advance or subsidy for replantation must also be provided to them.

Sir, the question of increasing the prices of these cash crops as well as improving the lot of the farmers should be taken up urgently and very seriously by the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SAGAR (Barabanki) Mr. Chairman, Sir,.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted to your party is already over. Therefore please conclude within 5-7 minutes.

SHRI RAM SAGAR: Thank you. I would not take more than 5-7 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to thank you for the opportunity you have provided me to express my views. Ours is an agricultural country and this Parliament is the Supreme body in the country. 43 years have passed since we got independence but we have not formulated any agricultural policy so far.

A few days ago a question in regard to agricultural policy was raised and the Government proposed to formulate a policy in this connection - but what policy should be formulated? My suggestion is that if the Government really wants to do something concrete in this regard, a committee of the representatives of all political parties should be constituted. The suggestions offered by the farmers should be taken into consideration by the committee and the recommendations made by the committee in this regard should be taken into consideration while formulating the agricultural policy.

Sir, the matter of concern, at present is,

how much attention is paid in the House to the matters related to the farmers. Recently, many Members from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar raised the question in regard to drought problem. I would like to know the policy formulated to utilize the land which has been left unirrigated due to drought situation.

Sir, my submission is that a demand has been made to provide grants to the farmers for agricultural purposes but the prices of fertilizers on the other hand, have been increased due to which the farmers have to run to the lekhpal to get the papers of the record book to purchase the fertilizer at the same old rate. They have not only to spend Rs. 15-20 to get those papers but also to face a lot of difficulty by standing in a long queue. The Government have increased the prices but how will corruption be checked? Proper scheme has not been formulated for this purpose due to which the farmers have been facing a lot of difficulties.

Sir, the pressure on agriculture has been continuously increasing and that in turn has been giving rise to unemployment. The Government of Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav had prepared an army for the purpose of land reforms in Uttar Pradesh. On fertile, uneven and waste land have been lying useless in forests; and that land can be reformed and given to landless farmers for agricultural purposes, it will provide them employment and the farmers, in turn, will strengthen the country. In this manner they can lead a better life.

Sir, so far as irrigation is concerned, whenever natural calamities arise neither tubewells work properly nor the water supply through canals takes place properly; and these are the areas where irrigation facilities are not available. The Government should therefore provide irrigation facilities to small farmers.

Sir, the Government have made the provision to provide relief whenever a big concern suffers a loss, but there is no provision to provide relief to the farmer if his crops are damaged. I have seen that sometimes

due to hailstorms and sometimes due to drought situation crops are completely destroyed; similarly there are occasions when crops are destroyed in fire while they are kept in a barn. But the poor farmer finds himself in a very helpless situation when he finds no Government scheme to help him. Sir, through you, I would like to give another suggestion to the Government that our agricultural scientists have been making experiments for irrigated crops and preparing developed varieties of seeds; they have also been making experiments to strengthen the techniques of increasing the production of these crops but the Government have not formulated any scheme so far, to improve the quality and increase the quantity of the unirrigated crops. I would like the Government to think over it and evolve a plan in this regard.

With these words and suggestions I hope that the Government would prepare an agricultural policy to improve the condition of the farmers in this agricultural country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, you have concluded in time. Shri Shankarrao Kale.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): The Members of even the smaller political parties than mine have already spoken, but the members of my party have not been called so far.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your party is next to it.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: The members of even smaller parties have already spoken but not a single member of my party has been called.

17.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your party will get the next chance. A list has already been prepared.

[English]

I am going by that as far as possible.

SHRI SHANKARRAO D. KALE (Kopergaon): I rise to support the Demands for Grants under the Control of the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Rural Development.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wait for a minute. So far as TDP is concerned your time is over but I am trying to adjust it.

[English]

SHR SHANKA RAO D. KALE: I rise to support the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Rural Development and food. Here, I am going to speak especially on food and production of sugar in Maharashtra.

I have been working with sugar industry for the last 40 years. Prior to Independence, there were only 16 joint sector sugar factories and one cooperative sugar factory in Maharashtra. Prior to Independence, the sugar production in Maharashtra was only 50,000 tonnes in a year. After Independence, due to the policy of the Government of Maharashtra, sugar industry has been growing up under the guidance of the Cooperative Department and the facilities were given by the Government of Maharashtra. So, from the second five year of the Plan, year by year, the production of sugar in Maharashtra is going up like anything. Previously, it was 10 per cent; then it rose to 15 per cent; then it rose to 25 per cent. In the year 1990-91, Maharashtra has produced 42 lakh tonnes of sugar as against the production of the whole country, which is about 1 crore and 5 lakh tonnes. If at all the facilities and the difficulties in the production of sugar in Maharashtra in the cooperative sector are to be considered by the Government of India, I am confident that the sugar production in the near future will up by 50 per cent, 60 per cent in Maharashtra.

As far as the project cost of the sugar factory is concerned, day by day, it is increasing. The Government of India has given

[Sh. Shankarao D. Kale]

letters of intent to 38 sugar factories prior to June 1991; prior to that date, about 100 sugar factories were working in Maharashtra. As I have already told you, the production of sugar in the last year was 42 lakh tonnes. The total cost of the project is Rs. 25 crores. Out of Rs. 25 crores, as per the policy of the Government of Maharashtra, the Maharashtra Government has already given its contribution to the promoters of the sugar factories. The ratio of this share between the promoters and the Government is 1 : 4. The project cost of this sugar factories Rs. 25 crores. The Government of Maharashtra has given Rs. 8 crores. Now the orders of machinery have been placed on the nine sugar factories out of 38. Now there is a question of placing orders on there maining sugar factories. The cost of the project has gone upto Rs. 35 crores. Out of these Rs. 35 crores which is the cost of the project, the Government of Maharashtra has to pay Rs. 11 crores as share capital to these sugar factories.

It is beyond the capacity of Government of Maharashtra. My humble request to the Hon. Minister of Food, through you Sir, is for establishing and promoting the new factories which are coming up. The Government of India should contribute its share of funds for these sugar factories.

The Government of India has established the National Cooperative Development Corporation to promote and help the cooperative sector in the whole of India. For that, up to now the Government of Maharashtra was receiving 65 per cent of the share contribution which the Government of Maharashtra India gives to each sugar factory. As cost of production has increased, the Government of India Maharashtra should also increase the share contribution.

To fix the price of levy sugar zones have been established. Previously Maharashtra was considered to be one zone. The cost of the levy price of sugar in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Punjab is Rs.200

more for each quintal than in Maharashtra. In spite of that sugar production in Maharashtra is increasing like anything. So, we were thinking that Maharashtra should be divided into three zones. After making efforts for 15 years, the Government of India has divided Maharashtra into two zones, the North Zone and the South Zone.

The recoveries of the South Zone in the year 1990-91 to the tune of 11.60% that of Central Zone was 10.74% and that of the North Zone was 10.15% So, the difference between the South Zone and the Central Zone was 0.86% and that between the Central and the North Zones was 0.59%. So, if a new Central Zone is created there will be good production. and the Central Zone sugar factories will get more levy price for sugar. My request, therefore, is that Maharashtra may be divided into three zones.

The Government of India was very kind enough to come up to help new sugar factories, and after taking into consideration of the cost of the project of sugar factories concession had given in respect of the percentage of free and levy sugar quota.

For the first five years as per the recommendations of the Sampat Committee hundred percentage of sugar is allowed for sale in the market of the sugar produced by new sugar factories. They received good amount of money due to this. With that money they can repay the money borrowed by them. Therefore, my request is that the benefit of this Sampat Committee should extend to new factories with high cost of the project. This should be given where the recovery is good for five years and recovery is medium for ten years and where the recovery is poor for fifteen years. That is my request. Sir,

My second important point is about Amendment of Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982. The Government of India had given a right view and they had enacted Sugar Development Fund Act in the year 1982. Under this Scheme, the Government of India had collected Rs. 875 crores since

the enactment of this Act. Out of Rs. 875 crores, only Rs. 365 crores have been disbursed, leaving the balance of Rs. 510 crores unutilised.

This fund is only utilised for the modernisation of existing sugar mills and for their cane development programmes. It does not provide for assistance in case of diversification by sugar mills to set up integrated sugar complexes.

Under this integrated sugar complex, we can produce sugar, electricity, power alcohol for substitution of petrol, paper and particle boards, industrial alcohol and alcohol based chemicals and alcohol for potable purposes. For this integrated sugar complex, huge capital is required. It is beyond the capacity of the present sugar factories to invest such a huge capital. Therefore, I request that under this Sugar Development Fund, money should be given for this development and for the integrated sugar complex. The Act may be passed by bringing an amendment.

The Maharashtra State is doing well. The cooperative sugar factories are working democratically. The cooperative sugar factory is a model for a socialist pattern. So, Maharashtra is going to lead the nation.

Therefore, I request to hon. Minister, through you, Sir, to help overcome the difficulties faced by the sugar industry in cooperation with the Maharashtra Government.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMCHANDRA MAROTRAO GHANGARE (Wardha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, farmers have been agitating throughout the country. One of their main demands has been to get remunerative prices of their crops. The farmer and his family work hard throughout the year and even then he is deprived of the remunerative prices of his crops. The question is how to fix these prices,

there may be differences of opinion within the ruling party whichever party may be there due to which the farmers have been deprived of justice so far. Another important factor is that major part of the land is unirrigated and therefore the prices should be fixed on the basis of the crops grown there. Besides, the expenses for fertilizers, insecticides, seeds and labour, which the farmers have to bear should also be taken into account. He should get at least equal to what a class IV employee gets. All these factors should be taken into consideration for fixing the prices, of agricultural products..

Nothing has been done in a scientific manner in this connection and that is why no incentive is given to the farmers for increasing production. Onion in produced in abundance in Nasik and Rasal gaon. Though in Bombay it is sold at Rs. 10/- per kg. yet in Nasik the farmers do not get profit of even one rupee per kg. and they have to dispose of their produce in distress sale. Government fix prices but the farmers are not benefited. For instance NAPED agree to purchase onion at a particular rate from the farmers but they do not open their centres. In the mean time the produce is sold to the traders and the middlemen take the benefit of it. The farmer who works hard does not get even one rupee project per kg. whereas the middlemen sell the same at Rs. 10/- per kg. in Bombay. Similarly in Maharashtra the Government have monopoly in the purchase of cotton but do not allow export of it.

During the last 18-19 years there have been several occasions when cotton was not allowed to be exported inspite of the fact that there was good production and the rates were reasonable. The farmers suffered heavy loss due to this.

My submission is that the Government deliberately disallowed the cotton export merely to please mill owners and the capitalists. But today the Government say that the export is being increased, how will all this be possible? The Government policy is to help the capitalists and the mill owners. Thus the farmer will not be able to get any benefit even

[Sh. Ramchandra Marotrao Ghangare]

if he increases his production. Therefore my submission is that the prices of the kharif crops should be fixed as soon as the sowing season starts. As soon as the crop is ready Government centres should be opened. My experience shows that the Government centres are opened only when the farmers have already sold their produce, it is a wrong practice, it does not help the farmers in any way.

I would also like to submit that Crop Insurance Scheme is very essential. The Government should cover all the important crops under the scheme. Last time the hon. Minister of Agriculture stated that it was quite an easy task and said that the farmers were not prepared for it. One percent premium is paid under this scheme and both the Government and the farmer bear the equal share. That should be made compulsory. The farmer should also agree to it.

Besides, agriculture should be given the status of industry and cost accounting system should be introduced in the agriculture also. Today when the finished products are sent out the cost of those products has to be borne either by the farmers or those who depend on agriculture, these people have to purchase the goods at high prices. The farmer on the other hand does not get remunerative prices of his products. Therefore my submission is that the farmer cannot prosper unless agriculture is granted the status of an industry. Secondly, no attention has been paid so far to the field labourers. In Vidarbha about 56-58 percent of the total inhabitants are agricultural labourers who have been in this occupation for generations together but possess no land of their own.

They don't possess even an inch of land. Therefore, Government should formulate a comprehensive policy, under which the minimum wages for agricultural labourers should be fixed. Not only this, their wages should be hiked in accordance with rising prices and they should also be given pension and compensation for the losses suffered by

them due to natural calamities. Such a law should be made applicable throughout the country. I think, the V.P. Singh Government had prepared the outline for such a legislation but they were not able to introduce it in the House. The present Government should complete that task. Agriculture cannot progress, without the upliftment of the agricultural labourer.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I won't take much time, as one or two of my party colleagues would also like to speak. Lastly, I would like to say only this much that there is a lot of bungling in Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and other similar schemes. The village Panchayat Committees do not have any control on the execution of these schemes. Moreover, the Panchayat Committee Members too are equally involved in bungling. The Government should inquire into it and take stringent measure to check rampant corruption.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK (Sonipat): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministries of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development.

Sir, as everyone knows, agriculture is India's mainstay and seventy percent of our population is dependent on it. It provides livelihood to both the farmers and agricultural labourers. In my opinion, five things are essential for agriculture and the cultivator. First of all, he should have his own land, secondly, good quality seeds should be made available to him. Thirdly, he should get good quality fertilizers, fourthly, there should be adequate irrigation facilities and lastly, the agricultural produce of the farmer should be protected.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, coming to the first point, I would like to say that there are many agricultural labourers, who work for big landlords but do not have land of their own. Although, in the paper, they say that big landlords have surplus land, no action has

been taken to distribute it properly. It is my humble request that the Government should endeavour to properly distribute land among those people, who depend on agriculture for their livelihood. The surplus land should be distributed among the landless agricultural labourers, the tillers of the soil.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to mention here that 80% of the farmers have mortgaged their land, either with the co-operative banks or nationalised banks. In Haryana, about two months old the Bhajan Lal Government waived the interest on loans taken by the farmers from the co-operative banks, during the last ten years. It was beyond the Haryana Government limit to waive the interest or loans taken from the nationalised banks. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to waive the interest on loans taken from nationalised banks, because the condition of our farmers is very miserable, and the negative propaganda carried out by certain political leaders have added to their problems. To cite the example of Haryana, there is one leader from the state, I would not like to mention his name, as he is not a member of this House. Now, this person has been telling the people for four long years to take as much loans from the banks as possible and that he would waive the loans, once he assumes office. When people used to ask him, how he would do it, he used to say that he will ask the Finance Minister about the amount of loans taken by the farmers and he will issue orders to the effect that these loans whether they be of ten or twenty lakh rupees be waived and he would sign and put his name 'Devi Lal' underneath it. These simple rural folk were carried away by these rhetorics and today they are facing the consequence. Far from paying the instalment of the principal amount, they are not even in a position to pay the interests. Almost, all the farmers of Haryana are now under debt. Whatever little he earns goes either as interest payment or instalment amount of the principal. It is this factor, that prompted the Haryana Government to waive the interest on the loans taken during the last ten years. Now the farmers have to reply

only the capital amount and that too in instalments.

The Government should at least waive the interests on the loans taken by the farmers of agricultural labourers from nationalised banks. If this is not done, they won't be able to keep their body and Soul together. Moreover, they won't be able to pay even the instalments of the capital amount, leave alone the interest amount.

Coming to the second point, it is essential for every farmer to get good variety of seeds. Many Government agencies are involved in the production of seeds and many private agencies too have made rapid advancement in this field. They sell these seeds in attractive pockets, but unfortunately, a good number of them are adulterated. The farmer suffers a lot as a consequences. It is my humble request to the hon. Minister to pay attention towards this and ensure supply of good quality seeds to the farmers so that they may reap a rich harvest and feed our 80 crore population.

Now, I would like to say something with regard to fertilizers. There was a lot of uproar in the House during the last two months over the fertilizer issue. Even today we have a dual policy. Although, initially fertilizer subsidy was completely done away with, later on it was restored to small and marginal farmers. The big farmers were kept out of its purview. I would like to say that such policies would remain only on paper. The big farmers would avail themselves of the subsidy, under the guise of small farmers. Thus, another avenue for exploitation will be created. As one of the hon. Members correctly observed, these farmers would be further exploited when they approach the Patwari's for loans.

It is my humble submission that the farmers are very much agitated over this issue. When this Budget was presented the fertilizer issue came up, I visited my constituency and found that all the farmers were opposed to this move. If this is implemented, the farmers will use less fertilizer and as a result agricultural production will suffer and

[Sh. Dharampal Singh Malik]

any fall in agricultural production will have far reaching affect on the country's economy. Therefore, it is my humble request that the Government should rethink over this issue. If subsidy is provided to all the farmers, it would result in increased agricultural production.

Alongwith this, I would also like to mention that the farmers take loans both from the nationalised banks and co-operative banks, whose numbers are very few. In this regard, I request the Government to expand the network of co-operative banks as their transaction procedures are quite simple.

Another major necessity of the farmers is proper irrigation facilities. I would like to give some suggestions, with regard to my own state. Land cannot be properly cultivated unless irrigation facilities are made available. Many states in the country have disputes over sharing of water. It is my suggestion that some kind of a national water grid or National Power Grid, a Central body, should be created which will settle disputes between states over sharing of water and power. There is hardly a state which doesn't have a dispute with another over water or power [Interruptions] What I am suggesting is that water and power should be declared as National Assets, otherwise such disputes will continue. Our state to has a dispute over the Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal. Water from these rivers flowed into Pakistan. In 1955, India and Pakistan reached an agreement on sharing of water and we got water under the provisions of the Indo-Pakistan water treaty. However, that was only on paper. Today, 36 years after reaching that agreement, we are yet to receive water, we are told time and again that 97%, or 99.9% progress has been made in the talks, but we haven't got any water and the state doesn't have enough powers to solve this problem. Time and again, commissions are appointed and the matter is referred to the supreme court to settle the issue. In 1982, the then Prime Minister, late

Mrs. Gandhi inaugurated the construction of the SYL canal . By 1986, the work on the Haryana side of the canal was completed. So far as the Punjab portion is concerned, it was to be completed with a budget of 126 crore rupees. Although, by now 500 crores has been spent, yet the work remains un-completed. I request the Government to complete the project on a priority basis. I know that we have a Separate water Resources Ministry to deal with this issue but I have referred to it, because it is related to agriculture. Without making necessary water available, it is futile to expect agricultural production to go up. The problem is that the entire amount received from the Central Government is spent on the administrative machinery itself. They maintain a large number of cars and jeeps, but no substantial work is done. Today, there is no clash between the states over the ratio of water or anything like that. It is a settled issue. Even Rajasthan has a share in it. What is required is Political will. A settlement was reached between the chief Ministers of Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan. The issue was settled under the Rajiv-Longowal accord also, but we are yet to get water.

I would also like to submit here that in Uttar Pradesh, there is a Hathini Kund Dam. My friends from U.P., may be aware of it. There is a barrage at that site and it is almost a century old and is out dated. It can come down any moment. If it collapses, Haryana won't be able to save even 20% of its total crop production. Everything will be destroyed. Delhi would be submerged under water, if the barrage gives way. I have spoken to Shri Vidyacharan Shukla, the concerned Minister, in this regard. I request the Government to pay attention towards it as otherwise we will be ruined. It would be very beneficial if the water from the River Ganges which flow into the Bay of Bengal are diverted to Haryana, under the Ganga Link Project. If this is done, Haryana would prosper and would be able to produce more crops for the country.

AN HON. MEMBER: Do you want to reverse the flow of Ganges?

SHRIDHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: We want to use it properly. Lastly, I would like to say one more thing. Under the existing provisions, any farmer taking loan for and purpose is entitled to get his Crop insured, but the same facility is not available to the farmer, who doesn't take any loan. This is an incorrect step. Why should anyone having the necessary resources take loan and moreover why should crop insurance be linked to loans? The facility of crop insurance should be provided to one and all as it would not only help in providing crop protection but also help in saving money. Moreover, insurance cover should be given to all kind of crops, not just a few. The Government should give top priority to this because the farmer toils hard and cultivates the land his produce is left at the mercy of the vagaries of weather and he has to suffer, if it gets destroyed by flood, rains, drought, hailstones or other natural calamities. Therefore, it should be implemented throughout the country.

Regarding the Sugar Mill, I would like to say that the issue of the Co-operative Sugar Mill at Gohana in my Constituency is quite old. The area produces a lot of sugarcane and the Government should ensure that the produce doesn't get destroyed and that it is properly used.

In Sonipat district, there is a village by name Mathana. The quantity of Mushrooms produced here is unparalleled in Asia. Those farmers are facing a lot of problems. If ever I get an opportunity, I will take you and the hon. Minister of Agriculture to this village which is hardly four kilometres away from Sonipat. The mushrooms produced here are exported to other countries also. The Government should announce support price for Mushroom production also in order to encourage them. The Government should also take necessary steps to protect their crop.

With these words, I thank you for providing me with an opportunity to speak.

SHRIGABHAJI MANAGAGITHAKORE (Kapadwanj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to place my thoughts, experience and sug-

gestions on the Demands for Grants for the Ministries of Food and Rural Development. From the thoughts and opinions and viewpoints expressed by the hon. Members one factor that comes out clearly that one wrong policy on the part of the Government can ruin the people and the country and one good policy and its proper implementation can make the people happy and the country prosperous.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the time of independence, when the country's agricultural policy was being formulated under the guidance of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, who came from a rural background, demanded that it should be agriculture based, agriculture oriented and that agriculture should be given priority over everything else. He was in fact echoing the sentiments of the people of this country. Unfortunately, Pandit Nehru gave precedence to industrialisation and from then onwards, the country has been going backward. Farmers are the backbone of any country but unfortunately, today the Indian farmer finds himself helpless so much so that even the folk stories begin with the sentence 'Once upon a time, there was a poor farmer'. Today, our farmers are on the verge of starvation. The wrong policies pursued by successive Governments are to be squarely blamed for their miserable state of affairs. Although then self-respect do not permit them yet their circumstances force them to demand subsidy. Although the farmers feed the teeming millions of our country, they have been given a raw deal. The farmers don't want to beg, but would certainly like our policies to be agriculture oriented, agriculture based and they expect to get certain basic amenities. What are these basic requirements? Our farmers need water.

The farmer has been urging upon the people who are in power today that water, fertilizers, seeds and electricity should be provided to him. He wants that he should be provided with electricity to run his tubewell, so that he may get water from it. Have you made it available to your farmers? Nothing has been done. Neither water nor electricity or

[Sh. Gabhaji Managagi Thakore]

fertilizers are being given to him, even essential pesticides are not being provided. However, at this hour I shall talk about water only.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am talking of 1946. At that time Sardar Patel had said that it was the dream of the people of Maharashtra, Gujarat, M.P. and Rajasthan that we would have our own Government, we would be in power and we would be getting all sorts of facilities. Thereafter Narmada plan was taken up. But the water could not be made available despite repeated request. Of course the plan is going on. But why are we in such a condition even now? The Government have perhaps never given a thought that the natural rain water could have been accumulated. Gujarat faces excessive rains after every three years. If we could have managed to accumulate the natural rain water, we would not have faced the shortage of water. The level of ground water in Mehsana is 1100 ft. and in Sabar Kantha and Ahmedabad it is 900 feet down.

We consider our rivers as our mothers and our goddesses. Since independence the rivers of India are silting because accumulation of sand in the rivers and nobody has thought of dredging it out and to deepen the rivers. The technical officers of the country have never thought about the reducing depth of Indian rivers and as a result of it, the water did not stay in the rivers and the rain water flows outside. No officer has even thought of recharging the tubewells during the period of excessive rains. Due to the excessive use of tubewells and non recharging of them the ground water level is going down day by day. Throughout the country whether it is Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Gujarat or Punjab the controversy over water is going on. Farmers are also quarrelling with each other over the distribution of water. In other words we never thought of water; we never tried to preserve water.

Nature has given us plenty of water but we never tried to preserve it. Mr. Chairman,

Sir, let us think in terms of using the excessive rain water through recharging the same.

Another thing I have pointed out regarding silting in the rivers. If we dredge out this sand from the rivers, their depth shall increase and more water can stay in the rivers and this water will go to the wells and can raise the level of water in the wells.

Thirdly the silting process has also started in almost all the big dams in the country, causing decrease in their depth. As a result of it we do not get water and we cannot generate hydro electricity. I would like to suggest that all the dams in India should have necessary arrangements to check the silting process on their banks so that they may have full quantity of water and the water may percolate in the earth, which may help the water level increase in wells. In this way if water level comes up, price of electricity shall also go down. Farmers will be able to get water at cheaper rates. Now-a-days even the situation of drinking water is extremely bad.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, just now I spoke about water. Now I shall speak about the attack on the farmers. With-drawing subsidy is a murderous assault on the farmers. There is one more thing. The societies and the committees which give loan and the cooperative banks which give loans to the farmers they shall be making a deduction of 3% on the interest earned on their annual amount. I have gone through the budget speech of Shri Manmohan Singhji. In one of the clauses, it has been mentioned that the cooperative banks can increase their rate of interest if they so desire. In other words, they can loot the farmers if they wish. Thus, they have been permitted to increase their rate of interest and recover it from the farmers. As such this is yet another attack on them. In this way the farmers have been brought in a very pitiable condition. Through you, I would like to inform the hon. Minister of Agriculture in this august House what the farmer in this country has been facing. When we got freedom 82 percent population of this country was rural and today it is 70 per cent.

Today 12% people are forced to leave the villages in search of livelihood. The son too thinks that my parents toil hard but are unable to manage two square meals a day. They get nothing from farming as such why should I not go to the city and earn for them. When he goes to the city in search of a job he creates the problem of slum. Then you make a lot of hue and cry that the village people have created the slum problem; water pollution, air pollution etc. But who is responsible for all this; no one has thought of it. We should have given a thought to that too. Our officers have no time to think in respect of our farmers. The farmer is the back bone of this country. If our back bone is not in proper shape, it would create a lot of problems. Similarly if the condition of the farmer is not sound, the country will not be able to develop, and we will have to face many problems. Just now some of the hon. Member shave very rightly remarked that in case improvement is not made in their condition, bloody revolution would bound to take place. We shall have to make some arrangements in such a way as the rural people could get employment without quitting the villages. They should get some incentives and proper price of their produce. Otherwise they would keep on running from the villages.

Our farmers in the villages work for 24 hours in farming and they have to face the fear of snakes, scorpions etc., but in this country no facility is provided to them. Those who take up even a small job in the cities get all facilities like electricity, T.V. refrigerator, air conditioned houses etc. It is not that we feel jealous of them but the farmer who looks after the entire nation gives us cotton, grains, oil seeds etc. do not get any facility. This aspect needs to be thought of. The situation today is that even after 44 years of independence we have not formulated any policy in the interest of the farmers. Who-so-ever might be in the power. I am not casting any aspersion on Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru but who is responsible for all this? In the past 44 years many agitations have been launched in this country but still farmers have to fight for their rights. They have to fight for the support price of wheat. Those who fix sup-

port price have ever thought of those conditions in which farmer produces foodgrains. In Gujarat water comes out after digging 900 to 1100 feet deep. Has anyone thought of that expenditure which is being incurred by the farmers on the digging of these wells. Farmers have to spend Rs.500/- for one horse power. Farmers have staged demonstrations and launched agitations on this issue many a times, many faced bullets and canes and many have succumbed to their injuries. In these demonstrations many sisters lost their husbands and many children became orphans. After all why all these things happens. Who feels happy in facing bullets. But the circumstances compell them to adopt such measures to get their rights.

As such, Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I urge upon the House that the hon. Minister alone would not be able to do anything since he has been making promises earlier too. So I urge upon the entire House to extend assistance in framing some concrete policy in favour of farmers. If the farmer in this country would be happy, we shall also be happy, this country shall be happy and the country shall prosper. Otherwise our condition shall deteriorate day after day and the day is not far when we shall have to confront such an odd situation which we cannot even dream of.

In the end I will conclude my speech after giving a very important suggestion. I want to quote on example as to how the farmers in this country are being exploited. During these days, the use of bullocks is not very common. I am of the opinion that bullocks should be used for farming. To rear cows has been a vital part of our culture. Lord Krishna was named as 'Gopal' since he had tremendous love and affection for cows. We call Gopal, a person who brings up cows.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You say whatever you want to say please do not quote examples.

SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: I shall finish in two minutes after making my point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I can't allow two minutes.

SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: I am quoting just one example before you. The farmers have started using tractors by and by. On 1st September, 1971, Government had issued a control order relating to tractors, but the same was withdrawn on 29th Jan, 1988. As a result of this withdrawal, the farmers are facing a number of problems in taking loans from the Banks. When a farmer goes to bank to take a loan he is asked to show the delivery documents. When he will produce the delivery documents, the only he will get the cheque..... [Interruptions]

Sir, allow me to complete what I want to say.

SHRIMATI KESHARBAI SONAJI KSIRSAGAR (Beed): Mr. Chairman, Sir, please allow me also for five minutes. Think of us also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, I am thinking of you also. I am keeping you in mind.

SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Please let me finish my speech

(Interruptions)

Sir, the farmers are put to a great loss because of withdrawal of this order. They are being exploited. Now the dealer asks the farmer to give advance payment. The amount of payment remains with the dealer for 2 to 4 months and the farmers do not get interest on it. In this way the farmers are being exploited in a big way. As such, my submission is that the control order date 1st Sept., 1971 which has been withdrawn should be reimposed to safeguard the interest of the farmers. Mr. Chariman, Sir, in the end, with these words, I request the hon. Minister through you that he should consider my suggestions and put an end to the exploitation of farmers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Kesharbai Sonaji Ksirsagar. [Interruptions]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are many names still left and many hon. Members want to speak. Some suggestions have been received to this effect that the House should continue beyond 6 p.m.

PROF. RAM KAPSE (Thane): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we do not want to sit beyond 6 p.m.

[Interruptions]

*SHRIMATI KESHARBAI SONAJI KSIRSAGAR (Beed): Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Our country is an agricultural country More than 80% of the people in the country depend on agriculture. We have progressed in the matter of food-grain production. In the matter of some foodgrains we achieved self-sufficiency in the last 20 years. Since we are achieving self-sufficiency in the matter of food-grains production, we now do not have to approach big countries like England and America for getting foodgrains. In fact, we are now in a position to supply foodgrains to some countries in need of it.

Agriculture should be given the status of industry. The owners of textile mills are in a position to fix the price of cloth manufactured in their mills. But the farmers inspite of their toiling in the fields throughout the year are not in a position to fix the price of agricultural commodities when they are to be sold in the market. The price of the commodities which he produces is fixed by the middlemen. This is a cruel mockery and, therefore, we must stop this vicious circle. Hon'ble Agriculture Minister is himself is an ideal farmer and he has great sympathy for farmers. So I urge upon the Govt. to give agricultural the status of industry and see that the prices of agriculture commodities are not fixed by the middlemen but by the farmers themselves. This should be our policy and it must be strictly implemented.

The farmers get insurance cover only for some crops. But as we know the farmers have to face natural calamities like drought, flood, excessive rain fall because of which his crops may be totally damaged. In such a situation farmers lose everything and their condition becomes miserable. Therefore, insurance cover should be provided for all the crops irrespective of the reason of damage of their crops. As insurance is available for machinery in a factory, similarly insurance cover should be available for all the crops. Unless we take this step, the financial condition of farmers is not going to improve.

Agriculture also requires basic inputs like seeds, pump-sets, irrigation, fertilizers, power supply etc. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Mr Chairman, Sir, if the house is not willing to sit beyond 6 o' clock, then we may first extend the time we have allotted for this discussion on Demands for Grants relating to Ministry of Agriculture,

Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Rural Development. I think, we have completed the time of ten hours. If we can increase the time for this discussion from ten hours to fifteen hours and fix the time for reply by the Minister at 5 o' clock tomorrow, then everybody would have a little more time to voice his views. There are lot of Members from all sides who wish to speak on this important aspect.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is this agreeable?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We wish to discontinue this discussion at 6 o' clock. But kindly note that tomorrow the Minister will reply at or around 5 o' clock.

Shrimati Kesharbai Sonaji Ksirsagar to continue her speech tomorrow. The House stand adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

18. 00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 29, 1991/Bhadra 7, 1913 (Saka)

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