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Monday, April 1, 1985

Chaitra 11, 1907 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Second Session**

**(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. III contains Nos. 11 to 20)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

—  
Monday April 1, 1985/  
Chatta 11, 1907 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven  
of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

—  
INTRODUCTION OF MINISTER

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : It seems you are the only stalwart present here today.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : OF course, we are meeting you after a long interval.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : The Hon. Prime Minister to introduce the Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have pleasure in introducing to you and to the House Shri Chandrashekar Singh Ji, Minister of State for Supplies and Textiles, a Minister of State with independent charge.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : The face is quite familiar. It seems we know you.

[*English*]

PROF. N. G. RANGA : You must excuse him for his temporary leave from the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is it a new department which has been

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created? 'Textiles' has been taken out from the Ministry of Commerce, I take it. Is it for Textiles alone?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Yes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will it include cotton and jute and all textiles or only cotton?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : All textiles.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We must know where we put our questions.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Purchase of Deep Sea Trawlers

\*263 SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any fishing trawlers are purchased by Union Government for deep sea fishing;

(b) if so, the number of such fishing trawlers purchased during each of the last three years; and

(c) whether Government propose to manufacture such fishing trawlers within the country?

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

(c) The Government have been encouraging manufacture of deep sea fishing vessels within the country in the public as well as private sector.

**SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :** The answer is not satisfying. As you know, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the art of deep-sea fishing is a highly specialised one.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Are you speaking from the experience you gained ?

**SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :** It requires sophisticated technology. It is not like fishing near the coast ; it is not a daily or weekly affair. The trawlers have to be in the deep sea and high sea for months together to catch fish. In this connection, I would like to submit that we get lot of foreign exchange by exporting shrimps and other kinds of fish which we catch in the deep sea waters. The Prime Minister has just introduced Shri Chandrashekhar Singh ji, the Minister of Textiles. We are encouraging export of garments ; we are encouraging export of diamonds. In the same way, for export of shrimps and other kinds of fish, we have to give special attention. The people of other foreign countries come and do poaching in our areas. It is done near Madras harbour also. Keeping all these things in view, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what kind of encouragement is being given in the matter of manufacture of deep-sea fishing trawlers.

**SHRI BUTA SINGH :** I agree with the Hon. Member that the latest benefits of deep-sea fishing have not been developed in this country to the desired extent.

The Government policy towards deep sea fishing industry is to encourage Indian entrepreneurs to introduce as many deep sea fishing vessels as possible in the shortest possible time in order to optimally utilise the available fishery resources in the 200 nautical miles Exclusive Economic Zone. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, revised target for introducing deep sea fishing vessels is 200. There were 75 such vessels at the end of 1984. A plan provision of Rs. 50 crores has been made for the grant of soft loans through Shipping Development Fund Committee for

acquisition of various types of fishing vessels during the Sixth Plan. Sir, so far as coaching is concerned, Government is taking strict measures to see that coaching is restricted from our coastal lines.

**SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has mentioned about 75 trawlers. I understand that there are some companies like EID Parry, Indian Tobacco Company, New India Fisheries, Tata Mills, etc. The companies which are engaged in fishing have purchased trawlers from outside by spending some foreign exchange. The trawlers are there and the deep sea fishing is going on. But I feel that some specialised training is required for the personnel who are engaged in this kind of deep-sea fishing. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether there are some arrangements made by the Ministry for giving this kind of training to our personnel.

**SHRI BUTA SINGH :** Yes, there are some activities and facilities available with the Government of India for providing training for our fishing industry. Sir, the Government of India has established training centres at various places for imparting training to our fishermen. In order to provide man power for the fishing industry, Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training has trained 2242 trainees upto 1982-83 in various courses of which 1664 are in Fishing Second Hands and Engine Driver courses and the rest are in auxiliary courses like Boat Building Foremen, Gear Technician, Radio Telephone Operators etc. The physical targets and achievements are like this. In the Sixth Plan, in the main courses, the likely achievement was 651 and in the Seventh Plan, the Plan Target is 600. For fishing second hand trainees, the Seventh Plan Target for Junior Deckhand is 27 and for Engine Driver trainees the figures are 5, 14 and 10. For Ancillary Courses, the target for the Sixth Plan was 335 and the projected target for the Seventh Plan is 200 and the projected target for Short-term

courses is 150. For the Refresher courses, the target for the Sixth Plan, the figure was 89 and the projected target is 150 for the Seventh Plan. So, this is how the government is dealing in the matter of training of fishing personnel in the country.

**SHRI ANAND GAJAPATHI RAJU :** I would like to put a relative supplementary in this connection. The Hon. Minister has said that fishing is done in the 200 nautical miles by small boat owners and the coast guards by mechanised boats. Now in these areas trawlers and mechanised boats are used for fishing purposes. Under these circumstances, the small fishermen are badly affected. Will the Hon. Minister give assurance that the interests of the small fishermen will be looked after and they will be given protection ?

**SHRI BUTA SINGH :** If you look at the figures in respect of fishing vessels used for deep sea fishing, you will know the facts. The number of non-mechanised boats is 1,53,495 as against mechanised boats. The number of mechanised boats used for fishing is 19,796. But these are not deep-sea fishing trawlers. There are only 83 larger vessels for deep sea fishing purposes. Moreover, the larger and major shipping vessels are fishing only to the extent provided under the Act. They are not depriving the traditional fishermen fishing on the coastal areas. They are not affected at all. But we will take notice of the suggestion made by the Hon. Member. If the ordinary fishermen are deprived by the mechanised boats, we will take the strictest steps.

**SHRI G. G. SWELL :** The Minister spoke about building trawlers within the country and he also gave us the list of a programme of training for fishermen. I think, this only confirms that deep sea fishing is a new area, where we do not have the requisite technology. I would like to know whether at least the Government has

made a survey and estimate of the fish population within our economic zone, and how much of that has been fished by ourselves. I am asking that question because I know, there is a great deal of poaching into our economic zone. The South Koreans have been poaching there, the Chinese have been poaching there, the Thais have been poaching there and Japanese have been poaching there. Our economic zone is almost a free area for these people. Occasionally, we read in the newspapers of our Navy intercepting some of these people and arresting them.

I would like to know what is the estimated fish population in our economic zone.

**THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :** Fish potential.

**SHRI G. G. SWELL :** Yes, fish potential or the fishable fish. How much has been fished by our own people. Secondly, what has been the number of poaching by foreign vessels within our economic zone for the last two years ? How many of them have been intercepted and how many have got away ? Is it a fact that some fishing countries have offered us cooperation in the technology ? If so, why have we not taken advantage of this offer ?

**SHRI BUTA SINGH :** We have done a scientific survey of our resources in fishery field. It has been estimated that our exclusive economic zone with an area of about two million square kms can support an annual yield of 4.5 million tonnes of fish. At present, we are harvesting only 1.6 million tonnes, about one third of this potential. It is really very low ; I agree with the Hon. Member. Even this quantity comes largely from shallow coastal waters extending to about 70 metre depth; it does not come from the deep sea. The present contribution of larger mechanised vessels in deeper waters is about one per cent of the

total landings. It is estimated that about 99 per cent of our total marine catch is confined to 15-20 per cent of our exclusive economic zone. Much of the future additional landing would necessarily come from the off-shore and deep sea fishing. Even if our immediate objective is to double the present production, a very large fleet of fishing vessels is required which in turn will involve huge capital outlay.

For this exercise, we can go in two ways. At the moment, we do not have our own deep sea fishing vessels with us. We have either to acquire them or charter them. For temporary phase, the Government policy is that we are allowing chartering of the deep sea fishing trawler and as and when we acquire our own vessels, whether through indigenous manufacturing, or acquiring them from the other developed countries in this sector, till then we have to depend mostly on the chartered vessels. It is true that in the chartered vessels, there is a risk always, because this deep sea fishing is such a fishy business; they do not come to the coast; from the operation itself, they proceed to the countries for exporting the fish. Frankly speaking, we have no record, what is the catch, and how much is sold. We only have to depend on those trawlers, which are fishing in the deep sea and on their reports, we have to base our production. I agree with the Hon. Member that chartering business is not very useful to the country. We will have to do much in this respect.

At the moment, in the country, the fishing vessel construction capacity is within the 24 shipping yards on both east and west coast of India. Thirteen registered shipyard construction companies are specially provided for fishing vessels.

The total capacity approximately is 40 to 50 vessels per year and the details about capacity, I can read out if you kindly permit me, that is, each ship builder by name. But it will take more time of the House. But I realise the enormity of the situation and we are trying to see that the deep sea fishing,

as far as possible, is within the purview of our fishing industry and our own indigenous deep sea fishing vessels are created inside the country. But till that time, we have to depend on this chartering system. It is a common practice in the international fishing.

**SHRI G. G. SWELL :** Sir, I only want to have a point of clarification. In order to minimise coaching, I would like to ask whether we agree with collaboration with some fishing nations. In that case, the fish does not go out. We can also to a great extent check the poaching, the stealing of our fish by foreign countries. That is my question.

**SHRI BUTA SINGH :** Even under the present chartering system, our people who are interested in deep sea fishing, have been given permission to enter into a kind of working cooperation with the fishing countries, especially of the South East Asian region. We have a large number of requests pending before us and we are dealing with each of them on merit.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Sir, before I put the question, I would like to remind Prof. Swell that not only foreign vessels are encroaching on our zone, but in this very House, Congress is also encroaching on the Opposition Zone. My question is . . .

**MR. SPEAKER :** Isn't it a legal encroachment Sir ?

**SHRI BUTA SINGH :** It is high sea.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Since the Hon. Minister has referred to mechanised boats, I would like to put a specific question. Is it not a fact that as far as the present budgetary provisions are concerned, for those people who use big boats with horse power bigger than 150, there is actually a concession and an exemption on excise duty on diesel ? But for those boats, whose engines' horse power is less than 150, i.e. the weaker sections among the fishermen, no relief is available. On

the contrary they are demanding that they should be given 100 per cent relief. Will the Hon. Minister use his good offices with the Finance Minister and will the Finance Minister use his good offices with the Prime Minister to see that these fishermen's demands can be met?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI)** : It is quite a long chain.

**SHRI BUTA SINGH** : It is true that there is a scheme for providing rebate on central excise duty on high speed diesel used by vessels of 13.7 fitted with engines 150 horse power. This scheme came into effect in 1968 and it is continuing. It contains a rebate of 50 per cent excise duty whether exports are made or not. The additional rebate of 50 per cent excise duty is given on each 108 kilo litre of diesel for per tonne prawn exported. As the Hon. member has made this request, the Hon. Finance Minister is very much here. I am sorry, he is not here, but the Hon. Prime Minister is here. If the request can be considered for the smaller boats which are using lesser horse power capacity engines, it will go a long way in helping the fishermen.

**SHRI RAJIV GANDHI** : I would request the Agriculture Minister to do as Prof. Dandavate said and then go through the Finance Minister.

**MR. SPEAKER** : He has steered the right course.

[*Translation*]

**Agricultural University For Rajasthan**

\*264. **SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no full-fledged Agricultural University in Rajasthan and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government propose to

set up an Agricultural University in Rajasthan also like other states; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

[*English*]

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH)** : (a) to (c) : A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Statement**

(a) There is at present no separate Agricultural University in Rajasthan. An Agricultural University viz. Rajasthan Agricultural University, Udaipur was established in the year 1962. It was however, converted by the State Government into a general university named the "Udaipur University" in 1963. In August 1983 the university was again converted into the Mohan Lal Sukhadia Agricultural University but after a few months the university was renamed as Mohan Lal Sukhadia University, in the year 1983 itself.

(b) Agricultural Universities are State Government institutions to be established under an Act passed by the State Legislature. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been constantly urging the State Government to establish a separate Agricultural University in the State. The Government of Rajasthan, however, have not done so till now.

(c) Specific action in this regard is to be taken by the State Government. All the other Sixteen major States have established separate Agricultural Universities.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA** : Mr. Speaker, Sir Twenty two Agriculture Universities have been established in 16 States, but there is none in Rajasthan. Sir, you and the Hon. Minister

have been elected from Rajasthan. The Minister has given a very good reply.

MR. SPEAKER : Have you read the reply or not ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I have read it. He says—

[*English*]

“Indian Council of Agricultural has been constantly urging the State Government”...

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : What has been your and our role ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I would like to know what are the dates on which you wrote to the Rajasthan Government and when did you write last ? What were their replies to the first and the last letters ?

[*English*]

SHRI BUTA SINGH : ICAR has been constantly pursuing with the state Government of Rajasthan the question of establishment of a separate Agricultural University in the state. From here, you will yourself kindly come to the conclusion that the boot is on this leg, and not on that leg. We have been pursuing with the State Government to have a separate Agricultural University.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : The name has not been changed, rather the concept has been changed.

[*English*]

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The Government of Rajasthan, through an ordinance, partially restored the agricultural character of the University through changes in the Act. With this amendment, the University had two wings, viz. Agricultural Wing and

Educational Wing, constituting College of Agriculture and related disciplines, and the College of Basic Sciences and the College of Law.

The Agricultural Wing of the University comprised two Agricultural colleges at Udaipur and Jobner, and a College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, College of Technology and Agricultural Engineering and the College of Home Science.

However, in October 1983, through another ordinance, they again changed the name of the University as Mohanlal Sukhadia University; and they dropped the name ‘Agriculture’ from the University. In 1984, also, they took a major decision of discontinuing the courses—this is very important—the credit and internal evaluation system, and reverted back to the traditional system of study and evaluation. Therefore, the very purpose, the philosophy behind the Agricultural University was taken away from the Mohanlal Sukhadia University. Therefore, it did not continue to be an Agricultural University. I need not spell out the basic principles governing the need for an Agricultural University. Then, the Government of India took up the matter....

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I have put a specific question....

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am coming to your question.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : What is the answer to it ? I do not want all this.

I have put a specific question : when did you write the first letter, and when did you write the last letter; and what is the answer ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am coming to the last letter. About the first letter, I have replied. The decision of the Government was conveyed to the Chief Minister of Rajasthan in a d. o.

letter from the Minister of Agriculture on the 28th March, 1984. With this decision, the grants to the universities were temporarily suspended; and they were asked to bring back the character of the University to that of an agricultural university, for which we had an assurance. We do not know whether that assurance has been fulfilled or not. But we continued the grants after the Chief Minister intervened to say that the grants should not be stopped—on the assurance that the University will be given back its agricultural status.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : A new agricultural university should be established.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : According to the decision of the Government, there should be a full-fledged university in each State. The above decision was taken in 1967. I have asked whether you have written to the Rajasthan Government in pursuance of that decision. I am asking when you wrote to them and what their reply thereto was.

[*English*]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : The Hon. Minister has given the right suggestion, and it should be taken.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The letter written in 1984 was our last letter, in reply to which an assurance was given by the Hon. Chief Minister.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : What is the reply from the Rajasthan Government ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : An assurance was given.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen. They have given an assurance. Rajasthan Government had said that they would establish the university, but it has not been established so far.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what are the criteria for establishing a full-fledged university ? To what extent are they not in a position ready to fulfill the criteria ? What is your condition which is not being fulfilled by the Rajasthan Government ?

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : The Government of Rajasthan have made a demand for the establishment of a separate university.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will agree that Rs. 10.18 crores have been allocated for the establishment of this university through I.C.A.R. Besides, there are several other research projects also. If after such a massive investment, the university is not given the character of an agricultural university, then it is for the State Government to ensure that the agricultural character of the university is restored. An amount of Rs. 18 crores has been spent on a new university. A number of works have already been completed. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I would like to know by what time a full-fledged university would be established in Rajasthan ? What is the Government's decision ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Hon. Minister is in favour of making it a full-fledged university.

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, our late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, our new Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and other persons have given a call to the scientists of the agricultural universities to develop high-yielding varieties of oilseeds and pulses. Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state the progress made so far in this regard ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question is whether a university will be set up or not.

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV : The Hon. Minister might be having information in this regard.



MR. SPEAKER : You please speak about the establishment of the university.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : We have established a university. It is for the Rajasthan Government to give it an agricultural character.

[English]

It is a full-fledged University and so much money has been spent.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Hon. Minister state when the university will be established ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has already said that they will make this very university an agricultural university. Its name should be agricultural university and it is already there.

[English]

#### Import of Newsprint by the Newspaper Industry

\*265. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether newspaper has desired to import newsprint directly ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the decision of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. There have been demands from a section of the press, especially big newspapers, for allowing newspapers to import newsprint directly from foreign suppliers.

(b) This section of the press is generally of the view that direct import of newsprint may enable them to secure

newsprint at better terms. The Government has not yet taken any decision in the matter.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : The Newsprint Fixation Advisory Committee of the Information & Broadcasting Department, which is a new Department; has fixed up for this quarter from January to March, Rs. 5,990 for the standard newsprint and Rs. 6,300 for glazed newsprint including the custom duty. It is also a fact that in the open market newsprints are going to be sold at a very lower rate than the note you have fixed up. (Interruptions) It is there in the market. You can deny it. What is the total quantum of newsprint that is going to be imported and who are the agencies who are importing this newsprint ?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : The estimates that was made for the year 1984-85 was that the requirement would be of the order of 3.85 lakh metric tonnes. Out of this, it is expected that indigenous production would be 2 laka metric tonnes. So, the import requirement would be 1.85 lakh metric tonnes. This entire quantity is imported through the STC. There is no other agency for canalization. As far as the early part of the Hon. member's question is concerned, the price is decided in consultation with the newsprint industry. Their two representatives are in the Pricing Committee. There are two representatives on the Pricing Committee. As far as I can know, there has never been any discrimination. There are two representatives of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, two representatives of STC and of the Newspaper industry on the committee ; that Committee decides the price.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : I wanted to know whether the Government is ready to supply newsprint to the small newspaper at a subsidised rate.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : It is already supplied to them at a sub-

dised rate and customs duty is not charged.

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO :** The newspapers are going through lot of harassment and are put to lot of trouble, due to this newsprint problem. Even the Press Council have said that they are put to lot of trouble, and it amounts to infringement of the freedom of the press. I can do no better than to quote from the report of the Press Council :

"The Council feels that by and large, newspapers are not being serviced by the STC properly. Newspapers have been facing some problems like delayed arrivals, non-refund of the money by the STC, newsprint not reaching the newspapers in time, exorbitant over-head charges collected by the STC etc. The Council is of the opinion that the experience of newspapers with the STC, which is a monopoly organisation for the import and distribution of newsprint, has not been too happy. Delays in the supply of newsprint have played havoc with circulation. To offset this handicap, the Council suggests that big newspapers should be allowed to ship 50 per cent of their annual entitlement directly from the suppliers contracted by STC."

This was in 1981. I would like to know what action has been taken by the Government on this recommendation of the Press Council.

Secondly, I would like to know what happened to the proposal of the Ministry themselves to have a Newspaper Finance Corporation. This was a proposal of the Ministry themselves to have a Newspaper Finance Corporation on the model of the Film Corporation. I would like the Hon. Minister to give some assurance or to do something.

**SHRI V. N. GADGIL :** As far as the first part of the question is

concerned, about the observations of the Press Council, they are there. Now I do not think that we can decide in a minute whether to canalise or decanalise. There are many aspects. If we decanalise it will greatly affect the small newspapers. They have no provision for stocking. But the most important thing is, we have certain agreements with certain countries, rupee agreements, their payment is in rupees. If we take to canalisation, foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 65 crores will be involved and therefore at present we have not yet decided. But I may submit here that shortly we are going to have a fresh look at the whole problem of newsprint in all its aspects, its total requirement, import allocation, present policy, everything.

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO :** What happened to the proposal about the Newspaper Finance Corporation ?

**SHRI V. N. GADGIL :** My submission is, it does not arise from this question.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil. Absent. Shri Janga Reddy. Absent. Shri Lakshman Mallick.

#### **Designs for Low Cost Houses**

\*268. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for evolving designs for low cost houses using local materials, specially for disaster prone areas of the country ;

(b) whether International Conference on 'Natural Hazards Mitigation Research and Practices' held recently had made some suggestions ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(c) The important recommendations made by the Conference are as follows :

- (i) Simple designs of houses making improved use of locally available materials like mud, brick, masonry, timber, bamboo etc. should be propagated for building safer and disaster-resistant houses through self-help.
- (ii) Existing houses should be studied for finding inexpensive measures for strengthening them against disasters.
- (iii) Information regarding occurrence of various types of natural disasters should be collected and documented to provide adequate data base for evolving policies and programmes of natural hazards mitigation.
- (iv) Research activity pertaining to disaster mitigation and dissemination of knowledge should be given due attention and this activity stepped up.
- (v) International Cooperation for building up a system of natural hazards mitigation should be promoted by international organisations and specialised U.N. agencies.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : About 6.8 million landless families are living in rural areas who have no housesites and 7.7 million families are such who have got house-sites but no resources to construct or to improve their existing houses. These people are the worst sufferers in disaster prone areas. May I know whether the Government have launched a low cost

housing scheme in some States ; if so, which are the States where this scheme has been launched, the number of such houses and the amount spent in different States in constructing low cost houses ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : Providing houses is the job of the State Governments and they are building such houses. So far as the question of constructing low cost houses is concerned, Corporations like HUDCO have taken up in a big way construction of houses for economically weaker sections of the people. In Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat, this scheme has done very well. There are other States largely in the eastern side of the country, which are lagging behind. Then there are other things regarding low cost housing scheme. When the Government or the HUDCO construct such houses, they have to pay back the money that is spent. But the Maharashtra Government has proposed that they would give the money from their own allocations and that they will not charge from the persons whose houses have been constructed. But when the houses were constructed in the rural areas of Kerala through the Multipurpose Cooperative Society or any other such scheme, then they had given back nearly 62 to 70 per cent of the amount. So it is a question of intensity of this work and it is done only by the State Governments. The Central Government is there only to assist them.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : There are some important recommendations made by the Conference. Does the Government propose to implement those recommendations ; if so, the steps taken to implement them in the Seventh Plan period ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : Finalisation of the Seventh Plan has not yet been over. So far as the question of recommendations of the Conference is concerned, these are being adopted. There are many research institutes like the Cement Research Institute

National Building organisation in the country. They are looking into it as to how could best houses with low expenditure be constructed for those who have nothing to cover their head. Not only this, even in those areas which are cyclone-prone or earthquake-prone, different types of research works are going on for construction of such houses which may not be destroyed. So, all these things are being looked into.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it a fact that HUDCO had given an assurance to Panchayat Samitis in Rajasthan that funds would be made available for the construction of houses for the poor, particularly for the people living in villages? A project was also chalked out for it and the poor people had demolished their *Kacha* houses in the hope of constructing *pucca* houses. But no funds have so far been made available to the Panchayat Samitis, under this scheme. Keeping in view the assurance given to the Panchayat Samitis will the Hon. Minister make arrangements to provide funds to them?

**SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR :** You have asked about Rajasthan. As I have already stated, these schemes are under the charge of the State Governments. They are free to allocate whatever funds they like. Certain States, like Tamilnadu and Kerala worked more effectively and the amount spent there has been paid back also. So, it is for the Rajasthan Government to do it.

**SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV :** Panchayat Samitis were given an assurance.

**SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR :** It is for the Rajasthan Government to construct houses as per its requirements.

**SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV :** The scheme has come to you, but you have not given funds so far. As per your

assurance, the poor people have demolished their *kucha* houses with a view to construct *pucca* houses.

**SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR :** I have no information that HUDCO has refused. If you want, I can tell you after obtaining the information.

[*English*]

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** The Minister's reply seems to be more costly than the low cost houses. Because of the late Prime Minister Indira Ji's liking for providing houses to the rural poor, the Government of India had included this subject in the 20-Point Programme. Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government has come to know that housing is becoming a more and more acute problem for the rural poor. Under the Integrated Housing Scheme which was sponsored by the Central Government, only Rs. 1,500 were given to the rural poor for having a house of his own. But this amount has not been spent well in building these houses because Rs. 1,500 is a paltry sum for building a house. So, I would like to know whether the Government has gone into this question and whether this Scheme is being monitored and also whether in the Seventh Plan more priority will be given to the construction of houses for the rural poor, and if so, what is the target that the Government has fixed.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR :** So far as the Seventh Plan is concerned, it is true that the housing problem in India is becoming more acute. The population is increasing. If each State Government in the country act with firm determination, this difficulty can be removed to some extent through Central assistance.

You have said that great difficulties are being experienced in the rural areas. I give an example since the inception of HUDCO, 3441 schemes have been sanctioned in the country upto 28.2.1985. I do not have

details with me at present about the places where these have been sanctioned. 136665 dwelling units have been built and 174687 plots have been developed and allotted to the economically weaker sections, out of whom 40 per cent are weaker sections. As regards the question which State has done more for the poor, it can be known only after obtaining information from the States about the work done by them in their respective areas. But it is a lengthy process. About HUDCO, I have told you already that it had built so many units and developed so many plots in a certain period.

[*English*].

**Steps to Increase Paddy Yield Per Hectare**

\*270. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether yield per hectare of paddy in our country was 2195 kg. in 1983 as compared to world average of 3108 kg; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to improve the yield per hectare of paddy in our country ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The per hectare yield of paddy in India during 1983 was 2185 kg. as compared to world average yield of 3114 kg. per hectare.

(b) The steps being taken to improve the yield per hectare of paddy in the country include : increased coverage of area under high-yielding varieties, adoption of improved package of practices, diversification of varieties, efficient use of water, increased use of fertilisers, need based plant protection measures and development of technology suitable for problematic areas. Besides,

a Central Sector Scheme of Pilot Projects in 51 selected blocks of six Eastern States of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal has been taken up during 1984-85 as a forerunner of the Special Rice Production Programme to increase the production and productivity of rice in these States during the 7th Five Year Plan.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : The answer given by the Hon Minister is nothing but an attempt to generalise my question. I want to know categorically what are the steps taken by the Ministry of Agriculture in improving the productivity per hectare of rice. The country's yield per hectare of paddy is almost a thousand k.g. less than the world average, which is not a small difference. So, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Ministry is aware of the problem at least. Whether they have identified this programme to increase the productivity of rice per hectare. I do not want these answers telling these are high-yielding projects and seeds. All these things are very common now.

Secondly, the Hon. Minister has identified some of the States to launch a special drive as a fore-runner of the special rice production programme. I would like to know whether this is to produce special varieties of rice or to increase its productivity.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : In my main reply to the question I have mentioned that the Government has already launched in the selected blocks special drive for increasing the productivity and quality of paddy in our country. But, I may also mention that in various States there is great disparity in the productivity level of paddy and the productivity level is low in the five or six States—States of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh which are some of the major paddy—growing States. In the non-traditional paddy growing States like

Punjab and Haryana, the productivity has risen. The problem in these States, which I mentioned, is not the same problem as in the intensively—paddy growing States. Here the problem is basically of water management. We have to evolve a strategy in which we can put to best use the water resources available in these areas and also introduce certain varieties in the high-yielding seeds, which can stand the density of water available in the Eastern Sector. The ICAR has drawn up a very good scheme for increasing productivity of paddy in these selected States through the pilot projects, which have been launched in selected number of fifteen blocks.

**SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** The Minister is very conveniently avoiding my question. I am asking a very particular question whether the Plan envisages a special rice production programme i.e. special variety or to increase its productivity. This is the question which he has not answered. I need your protection.

**SHRI BUTA SINGH :** There is no question of avoiding the question. The high-yielding varieties programme of paddy is supported with the implementation of Central sector scheme. This is what I am trying to emphasise.

We have also a scheme for the propagation of new technology which includes new community nursery programme of paddy, minikit demonstrations and training of extension personnel. These are the community nursery schemes. I am going to quantify also.

**MR. SPEAKER :** For this question, there is a simple answer. The answer is, there cannot be more production without a better quality and without better techniques.

**SHRI BUTA SINGH :** That is what I am emphasising.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Both are necessary for productivity.

**SHRI BUTA SINGH :** That is what I am trying to highlight. What the Government of India through the ICAR and Extension Services is trying to attempt is this. A subsidy of Rs. 1500 per hectare of nursery is given to all the participating farmers to partly meet the cost of inputs. The seedlings raised are shared with other farmers at a nominal cost. The main object of the programme is to advance the sowing time so as to increase the productivity and vacate the fields in time for taking up of rabi crops. The area under community nurseries has been extended from 13,951 hectares in 1979-80 to 23,250 hectares in 1984-85.

Under the minikit programme, small quantities of seeds of newly released and pre-released varieties are supplied free of cost for demonstration at the farmers' fields so as to facilitate varietal diversification after ascertaining the reaction of the farmers to the newly identified varieties. The number of paddy minikits distributed during 1984-85 is 12.5 lakhs as against 0.5 lakhs distributed in 1980-81. These are the massive attempts that the Government of India, through the ICAR, is trying to attempt to increase the productivity and the quality of paddy in the areas which are traditionally meant for growing paddy in the Eastern sector of our country.

**SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** I hope that the Minister will agree with me that the purchase price fixed by the Agricultural Price Commission (APC) is also one of the disincentives for the farmers resulting in low productivity in the country. The scientific approach towards the fixation of this price is not at all so far attempted in our country.

**MR. SPEAKER :** We have already discussed it on a full-fledged basis

under Rule 193. Don't take up that now. There was a full-fledged discussion on the remunerative price. We did it completely. You put another question, if you like.

**SHRI SOMNATH RATH :** I want to know from the Hon. Minister, what is the amount allotted under the pilot project for intensive rice cultivation to each block and for how many years, the fund has been earmarked for this scheme ?

Has the money allotted for the Panchayat Samitis been spent in all the States and is the Government going to include some other Panchayat Samitis also under this scheme ?

**SHRI BUTA SINGH :** Under the Central sector scheme, all pilot projects under 51 selected Blocks of the 6 Eastern States mentioned earlier have been taken up during 1984-85 to remove the short-term constraints like seed, fertilizers, credit, agricultural implements, land development etc. A sum of Rs. 5 crores was sanctioned as grant to these States for various developmental measures.

If you want the item-wise break-up...

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is all right.

**PROF. N. G. RANGA :** Mr. Speaker, I have one short supplementary.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Rangaji, there is a much more important Question which is coming up.

**PROF. N. G. RANGA :** What about aids for the traditional rice producing States like Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh ?

**SHRI BUTA SINGH :** Sir, when I said, "these six States", it does not mean that the other States are excluded. What I was trying to highlight is, a special drive has been launched. Andhra,

Punjab, Haryana and Maharashtra will continue to receive those aids which they have been receiving so far.

#### Oilseeds Yield Per Hectare in India

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\*271. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :**  
**SHRI AMARSINGH**  
**RATHAWA :**

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

(a) the number of scientists working on oilseeds and annual funds utilized for the purpose during the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) whether average per hectare yield of oilseeds in India is lower as compared to other countries of the world ;

(c) whether large scale imports of vegetable oils at high prices are imperative ; and

(d) the quantity of vegetable oil and oilseeds produced in the country from 1982 to 1984 ?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :** (a) 508 scientists are working on different oilseeds projects and the expenditure incurred on these projects during the Sixth Plan is as under :—

Year	Amount
	(Rs. in Lakhs)
1980-81	109.88
1981-82	130.04
1982-83	143.89
1983-84	141.07
1984-85	105.56
(upto February, 1985)	

(b) As per Food and Agriculture Organisation Production Year Book 1983, the average per hectare yield of different oilseeds produced in India is lower than the world average production per hectare, although in respect of selected oilseeds it compares favourably with some countries.

(c) There is a gap between the total demand of edible oils and the indigenous production and this gap is bridged by imported edible oils as a short term measure.

(d) The quantity of cultivated oilseeds and its oil equivalent is as under :—

Year	Oilseeds	Oil equivalent
		(lakh tonnes)
1982-83	100.0	25.2
1983-84	128.1	32.0
1984-85	130.0	33.0

SHRI INDRAJIL GUPTA : The Hon. Minister has stated that the gap exists between demand and production output is necessitating imports of oilseeds and oil. He said that this was a temporary measure. I would like to know from him what is the total value of imports of vegetable oil during the year which has just concluded, i.e. 1984-85; whether it is a fact or not that the total amount which is perhaps Rs. 1500 crores in value is the second most expensive item of import oil after petroleum imports and, if that is so, whether he can tell us that in spite of spending so much of money in foreign exchange—if we total up all those six years' figures which he gave, it will come to nearly Rs 800 crores or Rs. 1000 crores and over 500 scientists are working full time on the job—why it is that neither the productivity per acre nor even the total output is increasing substantially.

I have figures here as per the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1982-83. In the last 30 years since the Republic was born,

from 1950-51 to 1980-81 while the area under oilseeds went up marginally from 166.40 lakh hectares to 176.02 lakh hectares, the production went down from 96.30 lakh tonnes to 93.72 lakh tonnes in 1980-81. That means, the yield per hectare went down from 579 in 1950-51 to 532 in 1980-81. In 30 years, this is where we have reached.

So, I would like to know from him whether it is not a fact that this temporary measure of importing oilseeds and oil and spending so much of foreign exchange on these imports will continue so long as we are unable to increase production and productivity per hectare. This is a tremendous drain on our foreign exchange resources. He must give an adequate explanation for the sorry state of affairs.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The Hon. Member should be aware of the extreme drought condition which the country is facing...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Every year ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : There has been a persistent drought for the last 3 to 4 years. If the Hon. Member looks at the representations received from various State Governments on the drought conditions in the States, he will be fully convinced—when we go down in the fields also—that drought is persisting during the last more than 3 to 4 years. In 1982-83, it was the worst drought in the country. Even then, with that kind of a drought, the country has been able to sustain itself—the impact of drought could have finished the agricultural production in the country—and that speaks well in respect of volumes of research and hard work that is being done by our Indian scientists in this field. Of course, the farmers are the people who have implemented the research programmes.

The Hon. Member was quoting the figures of production. For his benefit, I would like to mention that in the



most drought affected year, the production was 87.4 lakh tonnes in the country which has now touched 130 lakh tonnes. This is no mean achievement. It is an achievement we should be proud of. But I agree with the Hon. Member that the demand and supply gap has to be bridged and this gap would be bridged temporarily by importing the edible oil to save our country from the deficiency of edible oil.

As regards imports, the Hon. Member was pleased to mention the amount involved. May I bring to his notice that in 1983-84, from Rs. 1,319 crores which was incurred on import of edible oil, it has been Rs. 410 crores during 1984-85 upto January. This again speaks that we are trying to increase the indigenous production of oil seeds. Much is desired to be done in this regard because most of the oil seed crop are in dry land farming. Wherever there is irrigation, the oil seeds disappear. The better crops take their place. Wherever there is irrigation, the farmers switch over to either paddy or wheat. Therefore, oil seeds and pulses suffer from this handicap and we have to popularise.....

MR. SPEAKER : You are all right. We have to consider that one.

(*Interruption*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I want to tell you one thing more. You are also sitting here and the Minister of Civil Supplies is also here. One or two days before, when I came —

[*English*]

—A good crop of oilseeds is coming into the market. But it benefited this crop because there were no diseases to the oil seeds plants.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: There is price fall for the farmers.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : One Hon. Member says it is falling and the other says it is rising.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am producing the crop. Oil is being produced by...

[*Translation*]

MK. SPEAKER : Rao Shaib, the crop is coming. Make arrangements for its procurement. The support price may also kept in view.

[*English*]

That is what people were telling me. I just want to bring it to the notice of Rao Birendra Singh. You make preparations before.....

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : We are trying to see that the prices do not fall much.

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Vegetable oil manufacturers lobby is all powerful. They prefer imports to be made by the Government rather than increasing the productivity—

[*Translation*]

It is a very important question. We should be allowed to have a Half-hour Discussion on it

MR. SPEAKER : All right, we shall do it.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : New effort has been made now. The Prime Minister is going there.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Revised Guidelines for Licensing  
Sugar Industry

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

(a) whether any representation has been received by Government on the revised guidelines for licensing sugar industry ;

(b) if so, the organisations that have put in their suggestions ;

(c) whether Government have considered them and if so, their reaction in this regard ; and

(d) when Government propose to finalise the guidelines ?

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

(b) Formally the representations have been received from the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd. and the Indian Sugar Mills Association on the revised guidelines for licensing in the sugar industry.

(c) and (d) The revised licensing guidelines which are in force till 30.9.1985 have been primarily conceived to ensure balanced inter regionals growth. Selectively, these guidelines also envisage on merits, setting up agro-industrial complex in units undertaking expansion beyond 3500 TCD. Since the revised guidelines have already been notified through Press Release dated 24th September, 1984, the question of finalising guidelines at this juncture does not arise.

[Translation]

Provision of Housing Facilities to  
Jhuggi Dwellers in Metropolitan  
Cities

\*267. DR. A K. PATEL :  
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

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

(a) the State-wise number of jhuggi dwellers in the country and the number, out of them, living in metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras;

(b) the outlines of the scheme for providing housing facilities to them and the time by which it is likely to be completed;

(c) the targets fixed in respect of each metropolitan city for the year 1985-86 in this regard; and

(d) the extent of increase/decrease registered in the number of jhuggi dwellers in each metropolitan city during the last three years, year-wise as also during the current year ?

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

(a) No comprehensive survey to enumerate the number of jhuggi dwellers in the States has been carried out at all India level. The States and Union Territories have, however, identified a certain number of 'slum dwellers'. A Statement indicating the details of slum population as identified by the various States and UTs is laid on the Table of the House. The slum population of metropolitan cities is of Delhi, Bomba,- Calcutta (Area under Calcutta Metroty politan Development Authority) and Madras, as supplied by the State Governments, are 18.00 lakhs, 28.31 lakhs, 30.28 lakhs and 13.77 lakhs, respectively.

(b) The present policy of the Government is to provide housing facilities on a priority basis to the homeless persons. In regard to the jhuggi dwellers or slum population, object is to take up environmental improvement of slums by extending facilities like water supply, storm water drains, paving of streets, street lighting and provision of community baths and latrines under the State Sector Scheme for Environmental of Urban Slums Jhuggi dwellers are also eligible for housing facilities under the Scheme for Housing for Economically Weaker Sections of the population. Under this scheme, loan assistance is provided to the beneficiaries upto Rs. 3,000/- per unit

repayable over a period of 20 to 25 years at concessional rates of interest. Under this scheme 8.02 lakhs housing units have been constructed during the Sixth Plan period upto 28.2.1985. Housing and Urban Development Corporation also assists the State Governments, Housing agencies and development authorities for taking up schemes for housing for Economically Weaker Sections. Under this scheme construction of 8.38 lakhs housing units has been completed upto 28.2.1985. It is proposed to continue these schemes during the 7th Five Year Plan. The

extension of coverage to the entire population of Economically Weaker Sections or Slum dwellers will depend upon the availability of resources.

(c) As these schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Govts., the information is being collected from them.

(d) No comprehensive survey to enumerate the number of jhuggi dwellers in the States has been carried out on an all-India basis.

#### Statement

*The number of identified slum population as communicated by the States/UTs.*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Identified slum Population
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2857955
2.	Assam	123589
3.	Bihar	3269928
4.	Gujarat	1531644
5.	Haryana	274214
6.	Himachal Pradesh	76188
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	627000
8.	Karnataka	574452
9.	Kerala	410062
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1074936
11.	Maharashtra	8314890 (1971 Census)
12.	Manipur	16500
13.	Meghalaya	66000
14.	Nagaland	—
15.	Orissa	282025
16.	Punjab	1166751

1	2	3
17.	Rajasthan	1025155
18.	Sikkim	2425
19.	Tamil Nadu	2676000
20.	Tripura	18415
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2580000
22.	West Bengal	7028000 (CMDA)
<i>Union Territories :</i>		
1.	Delhi	1800000
2.	Goa, Daman and Diu	24217
3.	Lakshadweep	—
4.	Mizoram	N.A.
5.	Pondicherry	94164
Total :		2,79,04,410

[English]

**Foodgrains Production**

\*269. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total food production this year;

(b) whether the use of inputs had increased substantially during the year;

(c) whether the Sixth Plan production targets would be achieved; and

(d) various steps being taken by Government to achieve higher crop yield ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Final estimates of production for kharif and rabi

crops have not yet been received from all the States. Rabi estimates have in fact not even become due. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the total foodgrains production during 1984-85 at present.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) On the basis of preliminary reports received from the States, it is currently assessed that the foodgrains production during 1984-85 may be marginally short of the Sixth Plan target of 153.6 million tonnes.

(d) Apart from the increased use of critical inputs viz. irrigation, fertilisers, HYV seeds, plant protection measures etc. the steps taken to raise the crop yields in the country include scientific soil and water management, free distribution of minikits, organisation of State level training programmes, adoption of a remunerative price policy, transfer of technology etc.

**Proposal to set up Drought Prone Area Development Authority**

\*272. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether agricultural scientists of the Indian Institute of Socio-Economic Studies emphasised the need for establishment of Drought Prone Area Development Authority to meet the drought situation;

(b) if so, whether the suggestions have been considered by Government;

(c) if so, to what extent these suggestions have been implemented;

(d) whether all the State Governments have favoured such an authority; and

(e) the other steps being considered by Government to meet the drought situation in various States in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No such proposal has been received.

(b) to (d) : Do not arise.

(e) The Drought Prone Areas Programme is being implemented since the Fourth Five Year Plan as a long term measure to mitigate the adverse effects of droughts by schemes to improve the productivity of land, water and livestock resources and to restore the ecological balance. Schemes under this programme include soil and water conservation, dry-farming; afforestation and pasture development, horticulture, livestock development etc. The programme is planned and implemented with the help of various technical departments in identified drought prone areas as a centrally sponsored scheme by the District Rural Development Agencies set up at the

instance of this Ministry. The programme has an area based approach and selected mini-watersheds are taken up for integrated planning on a multi-disciplinary basis. This programme is proposed to be continued in the Seventh Plan also.

**Verification of Membership of Trade Unions**

\*273. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have arrived at a consensus on the new procedures to be adopted for verification of membership of the Trade Unions; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b) : While announcing the verification figures as on 31.12.80, it was decided to consider in consultation with the Central Trade Union Organisations whether the present verification procedure needs any refinement. In this connection, the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) requested the Central Trade Union Organisations to send their suggestions and held a meeting with their representatives on 11.2.85. The representatives decided to have informal meetings amongst themselves so as to evolve consensus. Two rounds of discussions have already been held by them on 13.3.85.

**T.V. Film on Indira Gandhi**

\*274. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :  
SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :

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

(a) whether Government have extended permission to Judith de Paul

of Silver Chaliace Productions to produce a four hour television film on Indira Gandhi; if so, details thereof;

(b) whether the script of the film has been approved by Government; if so, details thereof; and

(c) the source from which financial support for the venture is proposed to be arranged?

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

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

**Upgradation of AIR Bangalore into Shortwave Station**

\*275. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to consider upgrading the existing Bangalore A.I.R. into Shortwave Station for the benefit of the people of Karnataka; and?

(b) if so, the time by which it will be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) : There is no approved proposal at present, to upgrade the power of the existing AIR transmitter at Bangalore.

**Support Price for Paddy**

\*276. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether in spite of declaring support price by the Central Government, the agriculturists are not getting

the declared price between Rs. 137 and Rs.145 for their paddy, resulting in great discontentment among them; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) : No, Sir. It is ensured that the agriculturists get the declared support price for their paddy, through the purchase centres opened by Food Corporation of India and the State agencies, wherever necessary, for this purpose. In certain cases, where reports of such sales below support prices were received, it was found that the grain was below the specifications fixed by the Government of India.

**Board for National Capital Region**

\*277. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether high powered board for National Capital Region has since been constituted by Government;

(b) if so, the composition and the terms of reference of the board; and

(c) the time by which the board will submit its recommendations to Government?

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

(b) and (c) : A copy of the Notification No. K. 14011/25/84-NCR dated March 27, 1985 indicating the composition of the NCR Planning Board is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-754/85].

The NCR Planning Board is a statutory authority vested with powers and functions under the National

Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985. The functions of the Board inter alia include preparation of a Plan for National Capital Region and to coordinate the enforcement and implementation of the plan by the participating States and the Union Territory of Delhi. The Board will also arrange for and oversee the financing of selected development programmes in the region through Central and State Plan Funds. The functions of the Board are of continuous nature. Under the scheme of the Act, the Board is not required to submit any final report or recommendations to the Government.

[*Translation*]

Radio Station at Almora

\*278. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees appointed so far in the Radio Station being set up at Almora in Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) the time by which production of programmes and regular broadcast thereof from the studio of this Radio Station will start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) None is in position yet.

(b) According to the present indication, this is likely by September, 1985.

[*English*]

New Rice Strain Developed by CRRI,  
Cuttack

\*279. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister

of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Rice Research Institute at Cuttack has developed a new rice strain that matures within 70 days ;

(b) if so, whether this strain would be released during the coming kharif season ; and

(c) whether similar research claims made earlier have been justified by actual yields in the fields ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, has developed a new rice strain called 'Sattari' which matures in 70-75 days.

(b) The strain was released by Government of Orissa in 1980 and by the Central Variety Release Committee in 1983.

(c) Yes, Sir. This variety when direct seeded in Uplands with timely weeding and application of 40-50 Kg. Nitrogen per hectare in two equal splits at 15 and 30 days after seeding, gave about two tonnes per hectare of paddy in farmers' fields. The variety gained wide acceptance in Rainfed Uplands, particularly in Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Tamil Nadu.

The following are other promising upland varieties maturing in 90-95 days. These have been developed and released for different States as indicated against each.

Name (s) of Variety	State for which recommended
Poorva, Pritibha	Madhya Pradesh
Tuljapur-1	Maharashtra
Culture 1, Rudra, Pallavi, Keshari and Subhadra	Orissa
Prasad, Narendra-1	Uttar Pradesh
MDU-1	Tamil Nadu

**Amount Sanctioned for Rural Water Supply in West Bengal**

\*280. PROF. MONORANJAN HALDER : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount sanctioned by Central Government with regard to the rural water supply for West Bengal for the years 1983-1984 ; and

(b) the total amount which was not utilised and refunded by the State Government during the aforesaid period ?

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

(a) Central grants totalling Rupees 59.72 crores under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Incentive Scheme were released to the Government of West Bengal during the period 1980-81 to 1984-85.

(b) The amount not utilised out of the Central grants released yearwise is as follows :—

1980-81	—	Rs. 2.22 crores
1981-82	—	Rs. 0.53 crores
1982-83	—	Nil
1983-84	—	Rs. 8.72 crores

The un-utilised amount in a particular year is allowed to be carried forward and is used in subsequent year. This amount therefore does not need to be refunded.

**Number of Plantation Workers in the Country**

\*281. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of plantation workers in the country ;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce legislation for the welfare of the plantation workers ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The average employment in plantations submitting returns in different States during 1983 is 8,26,003 (provisional).

(b) and (c) : There is already Plantation Labour Act, 1951, which deals with the welfare and safety of the plantation workers. The Act was amended in 1981 with a view to improve medical, social and welfare benefits to the plantation labour. There is no further legislative proposal with the Government in this regard.



**Allotment of Plots in Karolbagh,  
New Delhi**

**1579. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :**  
Will the Minister of **WORKS AND HOUSING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had decided long back to allot vacant plots in Gali No. 31-34, Regharpura, Karolbagh, New Delhi to 8 Scheduled Caste families ;

(b) whether his Ministry has referred these applications to Ministry of Finance for final decision ;

(c) whether a final decision has been taken in the matter ; and

(d) if not the reasons thereof ?

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

(a) to (d): Representations were received from 8 Scheduled Caste families to the effect that they were removed during the period 1977-79 from Gali No. 31-34 Regharpura, Karol Bagh, New Delhi and that they should be allotted alternative plots preferably in Gali No. 31-34 Regharpura, Karol Bagh. Itself where vacant plot is available. It has been reported by the DDA that the plot in the zonal plan is earmarked for a Neighbourhood Park/Tot-lot and hence is not available for allotment. The question of allotment of alternative plots to these persons and terms and conditions thereof are being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance/DDA.

**Supply of Poor Quality of Wheat to Orissa by Food Corporation of India**

**1580. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :** Will the Minister of **FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints have been received from Orissa regarding

supply of poor quality of wheat by F.C.I. for Public Distribution System ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Govt. in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :** (a) and (b) : No complaint was received from Orissa regarding supply of poor quality of wheat for public distribution system upto the date of receipt of notice of the question. However, on 29.3.1985, a complaint was made by the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies of Orissa in the conference of Food and Civil Supplies Ministers regarding the sub-standard quality of wheat detected by him. This is being looked into.

**New Farm Tools for Farmers**

**1581. SHRI G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :** Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Agricultural Universities and other Centrally aided institutions including ICAR have had special projects and plans for new and improved farm tools ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) the expenditure incurred on development and design of new farm tools during Sixth Plan period and specific achievements made in this direction ; and

(d) whether these new farm tools have been accepted and adopted by farmers and if so, details thereof ?

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

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has sponsored

an All India Coordinated Research Programme on the subject with 16 cooperating centres located in Agricultural Universities and ICAR/other Institutes. There are three types of activities under this project, viz., research and development, prototype production and feasibility testing. The cooperating centres engaged in each of these activities are indicated in the enclosed statement.

Besides this, research work for development of agricultural implements for specific needs, is also being conducted by the Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal, other ICAR Institutes and Projects, as well as Agricultural Universities.

(c) The project mentioned in para 1 of the reply to part (b) above was sanctioned at a total 6th Plan cost of Rs. 118.34 lakhs for non-ICAR Institute based centres. A number of implements have been developed/taken

up for prototype production and extensive feasibility trials. Some of these have also been taken up for commercial production by various manufacturers. These include seed-cum-fertilizer drills cum planters, dibblers, fertilizer broadcasters, manual rice transplanter, manual weeding tools, vertical conveyor reaper, improved sickless, groundnut decorticator, multiple threshers etc.

(d) Popularization work relating to agricultural implements, as such is done by the State Departments of Agriculture. However, the prototypes of implements developed are distributed to various organizations/farmers, as per their demands, for demonstration/popularization/training purposes. More than 5000 such prototypes have already been distributed. The impact of the implements developed can however be gauged from the fact that more than 50 manufacturers have taken up the developed implements for commercial production.

Statement

Cooperating Centre	Activities		
	Research and Development	Prototype Production	Feasibility Testing
1	2	3	4
1. Central Institute of Agril. Engineering, Bhopal.	*	*	*
2. Punjab Agril. University, Ludhiana.	*	*	*
3. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore.	*	*	*
4. Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad.	*	*	*
5. ICAR Research Complex for N.E.H. Region, Shillong.	*	*	*
6. Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Pune.	*	*	*

1	2	3	4
7. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow.	—	*	*
8. Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi.	—	*	*
9. Haryana Agril. University, Hissar.	—	—	*
10. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur (West Bengal).	—	—	*
11. Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar.	—	—	*
12. Gujarat Agril. University, Junagadh.	—	—	*
13. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur.	—	—	*
14. Kerala Agril. University, Vellanikara.	—	—	*
15. Sukhadia University, Udaipur.	—	—	*
16. Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi.	—	—	*

— Coordinating Centre is located at Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal.

\* Indicates that the centre is engaged in this activity.

#### Setting up Centres for Advanced Studies in Agriculture

1582. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research has decided to set up more centres for advanced studies under its Agricultural Education and Research for Accelerated Agricultural Development Project;

(b) if so, the number of new centres likely to be set up and the places where these are likely to be set up ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up one such centre in Orissa; and

(d) if so, the site selected for its location and the time to be taken to set up these centres ?

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

(b) Eleven new centres are likely to be set up. The places where these are likely to be set up have not yet been finalized.

(c) and (d) : The exact locations and date of start have not yet been finalized.

**Setting up of Cooperative Sugar Mills and Cooperative Spinning Mills in Orissa**

1583. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have sought the financial assistance from the National Co-operative Development Corporation to set-up co-operative sugar Mills and co-operative spinning mills in the State;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned by National Co-operative Development Corporation to Orissa therefor; and

(a) the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) : The National Co-operative Development Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 12.45 crores to the State Government during the VI Plan, for the following :—

- (a) Rs. 1.8 crores for two new cooperative sugar mills;
- (b) Rs. 10.65 crores for co-operatives spinning mills— 3 new mills, expansion of one mill and additional assistance to one mill on account of revision of project costs.

**Statement**

*Statement indicating the proposals received from the State Government of Gujarat for grant of central assistance for the development of agricultural products markets during the year 1984-85, till 20th March, 1985, and action taken thereon.*

**Development of Agricultural Products Markets**

1584. SHRI C.D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the amount of assistance earmarked for the development of agricultural products markets under the Agricultural Marketing Programme during current financial year, State-wise;

(b) the names of the agricultural products markets for the development of which Gujarat Government have sought Central assistance and the decision taken thereon; and

(c) the number of demands on which no decision has been taken so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDU LAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The proposed outlay for 1985-86 for grant of central assistance for the development of selected regulated markets, primary rural markets and wholesale markets in backward areas is Rs. 603 lakh. The practice so far has been not to earmark funds state-wise, but to consider cases received from States/Union Territories on merit.

(b) and (c) : A statement is enclosed.

Sl. No. Name of the Agricultural produce markets

Action taken

1

2

1. Himatnagar

Proposal approved and first instalment of central assistance of Rs. 1.50 lakh released.

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1	2
2. Vijapur	Proposal approved and the first instalment of central assistance of Rs. 2 00 lakh released.
3. Patna	Proposal approved subject to the condition that it is confirmed by the State Government that arrangements for the required additional funds have been finalised. First instalment of central assistance would be released on receipt of requisite confirmation from the State Government.
4. Dohad	Proposal approved and the first instalment of central assistance of Rs. 2.25 lakh released.
5. Bhiloda	Proposal approved and the first instalment of central assistance of Rs. 2.50 lakh released.
6. Varga	Proposal approved and the first instalment of central assistance of Rs. 1.00 lakh released.
7. Ghoghamba	Proposal approved and the first instalment of central assistance of Rs. 1.00 lakh released.
8. Palej	Proposal approved and the first instalment of central assistance of Rs. 1.00 lakh released.
9. Piplod	Proposal approved and the first instalment of central assistance of Rs. 1.00 lakh released.
10. Amalsad	Proposal approved and the first instalment of central assistance of Rs. 1.00 lakh released.
11. Dhari, Rajula Vyara, Anaval, Zankhvav, Nota Vaghchhipa, Hansot, Harsol, Dhandhuka, Pati, Karchelia, Mangrol, Rampura, Vardhri and Gozariya.	Proposal are under consideration.
12. Nizar, Mandal, Chaklashi, Deesa and Netrange.	Discrepancies noted in the proposals have been communicated to the State Government for rectification.

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**Employment and Regulation of Contract Labour in Public Sector Undertakings**

1585. SHRI MOHAMMAD MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3974 on 21 August, 1984 regarding employment and regularization of contract labour in Public Sector Undertakings and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has been received from the concerned Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in furnishing the information by the Public Sector Undertakings; and

(c) further steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c) : The information collected from Public Sector Undertakings is being scrutinised. Complete information will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

**World Bank Loan for Farm Extension**

1586. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news-item captioned "World Bank loan for farm extension" appearing in Indian Express dated 6 March, 1985 ;

(b) if so, out of total outlay of Rs. 24.8 crores for Karnataka of the Second Phase of Agricultural Extension Project, how much has been allotted to "Bidar" district ;

(c) what are the shortcomings of 'Training and Visit' system of farm extensions ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to remove these shortcomings ?

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

(b) The negotiated outlay for the Karnataka State is Rs. 20.061 crores (base cost). This has been worked out on the basis of requirements for staff, civil work, vehicle-equipment training etc. for the State as a whole.

(c) In the first phase of implementation, T and V system has experienced a few shortcomings like filling up of vacancies, in-adequate training facilities and research support, and slow-progress in civil works.

(d) States have already taken adequate steps to overcome these problems. More specifically, steps have been initiated to strengthen and streamline training infrastructure, provide training aids and equipments to extension functionaries, strengthen the Extension wings of the Agricultural Universities so as to ensure better research extension linkage. A component for special sub projects has been included in the project in order to bridge gaps in the system.

**Replacement of Old Jaffris in Government Quarters of Laxmibai Nagar**

1587. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Laxmibai Nagar CPWD Enquiry Office is not functioning properly in regard to attending to the complaints of replacement of jaffris and and doors of Government quarters in type II and IV ;

(b) whether Government propose to replace the old jaffris in these quarters which are eaten away by ants ; and

(c) the number of jaffris and doors replaced in this colony during the period January, 1983 to January, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b) : Wooden jaffris and doors in type II and IV Government quarters which are damaged by white ants are being replaced in a phased manner. Laxmibai Nagar CPWD Enquiry Office is attending to this work as per programme.

(c) 193 jaffris and 115 doors have been replaced in this colony during the period January, 1983 to January, 1985.

**Ad-Hoc Allotment of Accommodation to the Dependent of Retired/Deceased Government Servants**

1588. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether ad-hoc allotment of accommodation to dependents of retired/deceased Government employees is made in the next below category ;

(b) whether in certain cases higher type of accommodation i.e. in type 'C'

and type 'D' has been regularised in cases ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) Ad-hoc allotment of accommodation to dependents of retired/deceased Government employees is made one type below his/her entitlement ; provided that in no case, except otherwise specified, allotment shall be made of a higher type of accommodation in occupation of the retired/deceased officer. But if the eligible officer is entitled to type B or any higher type of accommodation, he/she may be allotted accommodation in type-B on ad-hoc basis, even if retired/deceased government servant was occupying type-A accommodation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Statements are attached.

**Statement**

*Statement of cases where higher type of accommodation in type 'C' has been Regularised on account of retirement/death*

S. No.	Name of the dependent	Office	Particulars of accommodation regularised
1	2	3	4
	<i>S/Shri</i>		
1.	S S. Patiyal Jr. Engineering	C.P.W.D.	H-511, Sarojini Nagar.
2.	Pulak Ray, Engg. Assistant	A.I.R.	E-87, Sarojini Nagar.
3.	K. Vageesh, Programme Executive	A.I.R.	BD-906, Sarojini Nagar.
4.	Smt. Bimla Malhotra, Investigator	C.P.W.D.	1328, L.R. Complex.
5.	Smt. T. G. Kanakam, S.G. Auditor	Dte. of Audit	1071/S-III, R.K. Puram.

1	2	3	4
6.	Miss Neena, L.D.C.	Deptt. of Rural Development	C-83, Sarojini Nagar.
7.	D. P. Sarin, L.D.C.	M/o Labour	C-120, Sarojini Nagar.
8.	Smt. Indra Mathur, L.D.C.	D.G.S. & D.	I-86, Sarojini Nagar.
9.	Rakesh Bist, L.D.C.	M/o Health & F.W.	Y-238, Sarojini Nagar.
10.	Smt. C. K. Vaid, Asstt.	Registrar General of India	S-IX/790, R.K. Puram,
11.	R. K. Bhatia, Producer Gd. II	Doordarshan Kendra	B-4/24, Lodi Colony.
12.	R. P. S. Verma, Asstt. News Director	News Service Dn. A.I.R.	B-10/166, Lodi Colony.
13.	R. K. Sinha, Research Asstt.	Research & Reference M/o Information & Broadcasting	B-18/398, Lodi Colony.
14.	R. S. Thakur, Play Asstt.	Town & Country Planning Orgn.	B-13/486, Lodi Colony.
15.	Smt. Susil Mehta, Teacher	Govt. Girls Hr. S. School, Jangpura	B-8/540, Lodi Colony.
16.	G. L. Dudani, Asstt.	M/o Works and Housing	B-8/554, Lodi Colony.
17.	Gautam Chatterjee, S.O.	M/o Energy, D/o Coal	B-5/635, Lodi Colony.
18.	Smt. Maya Gandhi, Tech. Asstt. (Lit.)	C.W. & P.C. (W.W.)	B-14/809, Lodi Colony,
19.	Mrs. Sushila Saxena, P.G.T.	Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School Nicholson Road	B-14/826, Lodi Colony.



1	2	3	4
20.	Dr. Asha Tiwari, Physician (Ayur.)	Ayurvedic C.G.H.S. Disp. Kidwai Nagar	B-14/852, Lodi Colony.
21.	Mrs. Vimla Bhalla, Resh. Investigator	Dtc. of Ecom. & Statistics	B-17/851, Lodi Colony.
22.	S. K. Katyal, L.D.C.	M/o Informa- tion & Broad- casting	B-17/914, Lodi Colony.
23.	A. K. Sood, Asstt, Dir.	Central Electricity Authority	B-22/1042, Lodi Colony.
24.	Smt. Savitri Devi Ahuja, Steno	M/o Defence, R. & D. Orgn.	B-19/1006, Lodi Colony.
25.	Parma Nand, Asstt.	D/o Social Welfare	B-11/1076, Lodi Colony.
26.	Dr. R. K. Gupta	C.G.H.S.	B-22/1097, Lodi Colony.
27.	Smt. Nirmal Bhasin, P.E.T.	Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School	B-22/1100, Lodi Colony.
28.	R. K. Raina	External Services Dn. A.I.R.	914, B K.S. Marg.
29.	J. K. Saini, L.D.C.	Cabinet Secretary	B-13/99, Dev Nagar.
30.	A. K. Bhardwaj, J.E.	Deptt. of Flood, Central Wing	B-13/13, Dev Nagar.
31.	Mithlesh Kumar, S.O.	Deptt. of Expenditure M/o Finance	E-25, Karol Bagh.
32.	Smt. Manju Saxena, T.G.T.	Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School No. 1 Jama Masjid	D-740, Mandir Marg.
33.	Subhash Chander, Sr. Investigator	M/o Educa- tion, M/o Education	D-763, Mandir Marg.

1	2	3	4
34.	Ravinder Kumar Matbur, Sub-Regional Emplo. Officer	D.G.E.&T. M/o Labour	C-78, Minto Road.
35.	Alluddin Khan, Staff Officer /	External Services Dn. A.I.R.	C-271, Minto Road.
36.	Dr. Anil Sarma, Scientist-C	Defence Services Centre M/o Defence	18 (M.S.) Timarpur.
37.	Vinad Kumar, Supdt. E/M Gd.	M/o Defence	10-X, Chitra Gupta Road.
38.	Sint. Raj Bawa, T.G.T.	Delhi Admn.	C-127, Minto Road.

*Statement of cases where higher type of accommodation in type 'C' has been regularised on account of retirement/death*

S. No.	Name of the Dependent	Office	Particulars of accommodation regularised
<i>S/Shri</i>			
1.	Sushil Kumar, Section Officer	M/o Labour	S-XII, 189, R.K. Puram.
2.	Mrs. Sharda Mathur,	Planning Commission	C-226, Nanakpur.
3.	Miss Vijay Lakshimi Sharma, Dy. Director	Dte. of Inspection, Customs & Central Excise	509/S-IX, R.K. Puram.

**Expenditure on Centres for Agricultural Sciences**

1589. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of centres for Agricultural Sciences set up and expenditure incurred on these centres so far during the last three years, particularly in the State of Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to provide necessary facilities to these centres for their upkeep and maintenance ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Four Krishi Vigyan Kendras have been established in Tamil Nadu. The expenditure on these Kendras for the last three years are as follows :

Rs. in lakhs

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1. Navalur Kuttapattu, Tiruchirapalli	1.98	2.54	2.45
2. Vivekanandapuram, Coimbatore	3.08	2.62	3.30
3. Coonoor, Nilgiris	—	0.63	7.11
4. Kattupakkam, Chingleput	Sanctioned only recently.		

(b) The scheme on Krishi Vigyan Kendras is financed by I.C.A.R. on 100% basis. Necessary funds both for recurring and non-recurring items are provided for their upkeep and maintenance.

milk powder and butter oil supplied to dairies by Government ; and

(b) the basis of fixation of these prices ?

#### Price of Skimmed Milk and Butter Oil

1591. SHRI BANWARI LAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the price charged for skimmed

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Government is not supplying skimmed milk powder and butter oil to the dairies. These commodities are being supplied by the Indian Dairy Corporation to the dairies and the Corporation has fixed the following price effective from 1.3.85 :

(Rs. per M.T.)

	Skimmed Milk Powder	Butter Oil	Butter
<b>I. For Metro Cities</b>			
(i) As per entitlement quota	18,000	24,000	19,700
(ii) In excess of entitlement quota	20,000	24,000	19,700
<b>II. For other Cities and Towns</b>			
As per entitlement quota	20,000	24,000	19,700

(b) The prices of commodities are fixed in a manner as to reduce dependence of the dairy plants on commodities and also that the prices do not act as a disincentive to indigenous milk production.

**Feature Films Screened on Doordarshan**

1592. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of feature films screened on Doordarshan in the country, language-wise, and State wise during the last three years; and

(b) the number of films out of them screened more than once ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) A Statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—755/85].

(b) 35 feature films were telecast more than once between 1982-1983 by various Doordarshan Kendras.

**Glut of Seeds Marketed by N.S.C.**

1593. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Seeds Corporation is facing the problem of glut of High-Yielding Variety of seeds ;

(b) if so, the reasons for this glut in spite of low seed-replacement ratio ;

(c) whether the main reason for the unwillingness of the farmer to buy seeds from the National Seeds Corporation is the erosion of his faith in the quality of seeds marketed by various Government agencies ; and

(d) steps Government contemplate to remedy the situation arising out of the seed glut and to restore the credibility of the National Seeds Corporation among the farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) There is no glut of High Yielding Varieties of seeds With National Seeds Corporation. However, the left over certified wheat seed is to the extent of 30,000 quintals. over and above the quantity to be maintained as buffer-stock.

(b) The reasons for excess quantity of wheat seeds are as follows :

(i) Due to drought/inadequate rainfall during Kharif, 1984 a portion of wheat area in Maharashtra, Rajasthan and some other States has been diverted to other crops which require less moisture.

(ii) The dislocation in road transportation during first 15 days of November, 1984 which is the crucial period for movement of wheat seeds also affected the delivery in right time and consequently short-fall in consumption.

(iii) Some of the State Governments and State agencies did not lift the committed quantities of wheat seeds.

(c) No, Sir. The seeds produced by National Seeds Corporation, State Farms Coeporation of India and State Seeds Corporations are not only popular amongst the farmers in the country but also in demand outside.

(d) The disposal of left over stock is under consideration and the extension machinery in the States is being strengthened, alongwith stepping up of marketing activities of National Seeds Corporation.

[*Translation*]

**Adequate Drinking Water Facilities  
in Raj Nagar, Sadh Nagar and  
Palam Colonies, New Delhi**

1594. SHRI BHARAT SINGH :  
Will the Minister of WORKS AND  
HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether population of Raj  
Nagar, Sadh Nagar and Palam Colony,  
New Delhi is about one and a half  
lakh ;

(b) whether adequate drinking  
water facility is not available in these  
colonies ;

(c) whether residents of these  
colonies often suffer from various  
diseases by drinking hand pump  
water ;

(d) whether Central Government  
propose to provide drinking water  
facility in rural areas by the year  
2000 ; and

(e) if so, the time by which  
drinking water will be supplied to  
residents of Palam Colony by the Water  
Supply Department ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Shortage of drinking  
water has been reported.

(c) No case has been reported  
for any communicable disease from  
these areas.

(d) and (e) : The objective of the  
International Water Supply and Sani-  
tation Decade (1980-1991) is to cover  
100 per cent of the rural population  
by adequate and safe drinking water  
facilities by March, 1991. The achieve-  
ment of this objective is, however,  
dependent on availability of requisite  
resources. Development work in these  
colonies will be taken up after develop-

ment charges are deposited by the  
beneficiaries.

[*English*]

**Grants to States during Sixth Plan  
for Water Supply**

1595. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN :  
Will the Minister of WORKS AND  
HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have  
provided less Grants-in-Aid/Additional  
Grants, during the Sixth Plan period  
1980-1985, to the State Governments/  
Union Territories under the Incentive  
Scheme for water supply ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) to what extent Government of  
West Bengal had succeeded in availing  
the benefit of this scheme during the  
period mentioned above ; and

(d) the basis of the Grants/Additio-  
nal Grants under the Incentive Scheme  
sanctioned to State Governments/Union  
Territories ?

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

(a) In addition to grants given to  
States/Union Territories for covering  
problem villages during the period  
1980-85 under the Accelerated Rural  
Water Supply Programme, the Central  
Government provided grants under the  
Incentive Scheme based on performance  
in achieving the targets, during 1983-  
84 and 1984-85.

(b) The grants released under the  
Incentive Scheme are given in the  
Statement attached.

(c) In addition to Rs. 5372.98  
lakhs released to the Govt. of West  
Bengal under the Accelerated Rural  
Water Supply Programme during the  
period 1980-85, an amount of Rs. 600  
lakhs has been made available under  
the Incentive Scheme during 1983-84  
to 1984-85.

(d) Grants under the Incentive Scheme were released based on the performance of the Various States in the implementation of the normal

programme of coverage of problem villages, on the basis of the recommendations of an Inter-departmental Committee.

## Statement

*Grants released under the Incentive Scheme \* during 1983-85*

(Figures in Lakhs)

State/U.T.	1983-84	1984-85	Total
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Andhra Pradesh	400.00	300.00	700.00
2. Assam	420.00	100.00	520.00
3. Bihar	277.00	140.00	417.00
4. Gujarat	350.00	300.00	650.00
5. Haryana	450.00	235.00	685.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	200.00	200.00	400.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	—	100.00	100.00
8. Karnataka	72.00	255.00	327.00
9. Kerala	400.00	300.00	700.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	600.00	300.00	900.00
11. Maharashtra	93.00	250.00	343.00
12. Manipur	135.00	150.00	285.00
13. Meghalaya	—	—	—
14. Nagaland	115.00	115.00	230.00
15. Orissa	450.00	400.00	850.00
16. Punjab	150.00	200.00	350.00
17. Rajasthan	750.00	400.00	1150.00
18. Sikkim	125.00	100.00	225.00
19. Tamilnadu	500.00	348.00	848.00
20. Tripura	70.00	150.00	220.00
21. Uttar Pradesh	750.00	300.00	1050.00

1	2	3	4
22. West Bengal	300.00	300.00	600.00
23. A & N Island	—	—	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
25. Chandigarh	—	—	—
26. Delhi	—	—	—
27. D. & N. Haveli	—	—	—
28. Goa D. & Diu	4.00	—	4.00
29. Lakshadweep	—	—	—
30. Mizoram	—	57.00	57.00
31. Pondicherry	—	—	—
Total :	6611.00	5000.00	11611.00

\*Introduced in 1983-84.

**Housing Projects Undertaken by HUDCO in Maharashtra**

1596. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of housing projects being undertaken by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation in Maharashtra and the cost of these projects ; and

(b) the details of the projects

being financed by HUDCO in Maharashtra ?

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

(a) HUDCO has so far sanctioned 406 projects/schemes to various housing agencies in the State of Maharashtra with a project cost of Rs. 275.79 crores.

(b) The details of the projects are given in the Statement enclosed.

## Statement

## Details of Schemes Sanctioned in the State of Maharashtra as on 28-2-1985

No. of Schemes	Proj. cost	Loan Ant. sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Dwellings								Plots				
			EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	OTS	Total	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	OTS	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Housing Board	140	8570.19	5486.26	40328	20609	6923	1731	137	69728	1796	1990	300	0	0	4086
Development Authority	4	214.96	161.18	548	989	0	0	0	1537	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imp. Trust	7	408.79	306.26	80	2132	192	0	0	2404	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mun. Corporation etc.	16	1533.45	693.22	1045	4210	306	0	0	5561	1249	0	0	0	0	1249
Public Sector	222	16380.78	10670.50	18566	28255	15732	6501	0	69054	285	0	0	0	0	285



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Primary</b>																
Cooperative Society	6	199.67	138.11	0	0	644	10	0	654	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University	1	50.61	33.05	0	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Government Agency	10	220.30	108.80	0	0	18826	18826	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL :</b>	406	27578.75	17867.38	60567	56195	23797	8322	18963	187844	3330	1990	300	0	0	0	5620

**Reviewing The Scope of Rural Development Works Under NREP and RLEGP**

1597. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to review the scope of rural development works under NREP and RLEGP programmes for Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) : No proposal is under consideration to change the existing scope of rural development works under the National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. The basic objectives of these programmes are to expand rural employment through the creation of durable assets. This is proposed to be continued.

**National Seminar on Metropolitan Transport**

1598. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :  
SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH :

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the speech made by the Planning Minister while inaugurating a National Seminar on Metropolitan Transportation in Delhi on March 1, 1985 wherein he has stressed the need for priority to the public transport system, particularly an efficient bus service to meet the needs of the vast majority of the commuters ; and

(b) whether Government are actually encouraging personalised mode of transport by liberalising the manufacture of cars even with the foreign collaboration ?

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

(b) The Government has liberalised manufacture of mass transportation vehicles such as buses as also personalised transport vehicles like motorised 2-wheelers and passenger cars. The proposals for foreign collaboration for the manufacture of cars are to be considered on merits.

**Ban on Population Centres Near Hazardous Industries**

1599. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to ban the growth of population centres where hazardous industries are located ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) Under the existing Government Policy, location of hazardous industries in areas of concentration of population is not permitted.

(b) Almost all the development plans/Master Plans in the country indicate categories of industrial uses which are hazardous or obnoxious and are therefore to be located either on the periphery or away from the development area of the City. These plans also indicate the existing units, which are so classified, and are required to shift within the prescribed time-frame. Pollution Control Boards have also been set up in most of the States and clearance from such Board is necessary before any new industry can

be established. Such Boards would also specify safeguards to be taken in this regard.

**Reappointment of OSD-cum-Printing Consultant**

1600. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has recommended the case of an officer who was holding the post of Director of Printing for granting him extension beyond the age of superannuation i.e. 31st January, 1985 ;

(b) if so, whether the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms has rejected the case on the plea that no extension or reappointment to be made after the age of superannuation ;

(c) whether after rejection of the case of the said officer, the concerned authorities in his Ministry reappointed him as OSD-cum-Printing Consultant and all financial and administrative powers of Director of Printing were provided to him without the approval of Appointment Committee of Cabinet (DPAR) ; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir. The Ministry's proposal regarding extension to the officer who was holding the post of Director of Printing was not agreed to by the authorities concerned.

(c) The officer was appointed in accordance with the existing instructions of the Government on the subject. The functions of the Director of Printing are, however, being discharged by one of the Joint Secretaries in the Ministry.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c).

**Loss of Man-Hours in Various Industries in Northern Region of the Country**

1601. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) loss of man-hours in the chemicals, food products, engineering, textile, ceramics and glass wares industries of northern region of the country during 1984 85 because of acute shortage of power inadequate supply of coal, supply of sub-standard Coal, shortage of furnace oil and short supply of raw materials like copper and aluminium etc. ;

(b) production loss in the above industries because of above factors during the same period ;

(c) persons or agencies responsible for such shortage in the region ; and

(d) action taken against such persons or agencies for such failures ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (d) : Region-wise information on loss of man-days and production due specifically to shortage of power and raw-materials is not maintained.

**Lock-outs and Retrenchment of Workers in Northern Region**

1602. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether large scale lock-outs and retrenchment have taken place in northern region of the country as a result of acute power shortage, inadequate supply of coal, supply of sub-standard coal, shortage of furnace oil and some of the raw materials of common use in that part of the country ;

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

(c) measures taken to give relief to retrenchment workers ;

(d) number of workers affected ;

(e) persons or agencies responsible for such shortage in the northern region ; and

(f) the details of actions taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (f) : Region-wise information on lock-outs and retrenchment due specifically to shortage of power and raw-materials is not maintained.

[*Translation*]

Recommendations of Madhya Pradesh Government Re : Support Price of Agricultural Commodities

1603. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government had submitted its recommendations to Central Government in regard to the support price of wheat, paddy, soyabean, gram and other agricultural produces for 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(b) whether Central Government had considered those recommendations ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for fixing lower support price of those crops ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Government of Madhya Pradesh had submitted its recommendation on sup-

port price of wheat, paddy, soyabean, gram and other agricultural produces for 1982-83 and 1983-84 to the Agricultural Prices Commission, now renamed as the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices. The State Government had also communicated its views in the support prices recommended by the Commission in respect of most of the crops.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The support prices were fixed keeping in view a number of factors. These include not only the cost of production of the commodity, but also factors like trends in prices, demand and supply situation, effect on industrial cost structure, effect on general price level and on cost of living as well as the views of various State Govts.

[*English*]

Setting up of Low Power TV Transmitters

1604 SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the low power T.V. transmitters proposed to be set up in the country by the end of this year; statewide and the dates when these are likely to be commissioned ; and

(b) the percentage of population covered in each State by the low power T.V. transmitters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) In addition to 172 TV transmitters already functioning, following 7 low power TV transmitters are expected to be commissioned during 1985 ;

State	Centre	Expected month of Commissioning
Bihar	Darbhanga	June, 85
	Bettiab	June, 85
Jammu & Kashmir	Poonch	June, 85
Madhya Pradesh	Korba	June, 85
	Singrauli	June, 85
Manipur	Ukhrul	July, 85
Tamil Nadu	Neyveli	June, 85

(b) A statement of present T.V. coverage in each State and Union Territory by low as well as high power transmitters in the respective State/Union Territory is attached.

**Statement**

*Existing by Coverage of Doordarshan Transmitters*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Percentage of Population covered
1	2	3
1.	Assam	49.9
2.	Andhra Pradesh	39.9
3.	Bihar	40.1
4.	Gujarat	47.6
5.	Haryana	84.4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	38.6
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	62.7
8.	Karnataka	46.7
9.	Kerala	24.7
10.	Madhya Pradesh	35.1

1	2	3
11.	Maharashtra	47.9
12.	Manipur	19.3
13.	Meghalaya	32.0
14.	Nagaland	13.0
15.	Orissa	49.7
16.	Punjab	75.8
17.	Rajasthan	35.2
18.	Sikkim	32.7
19.	Tamil Nadu	69.7
20.	Tripura	16.17
21.	Uttar Pradesh	79.2
22.	West Bengal	89.6
<i>Union Territories :</i>		
1.	Andaman Nicobar Island	36.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.0
3.	Chandigarh	100.0
4.	Delhi	100.0
5.	Goa, Daman and Diu	67.0
6.	Mizoram	23.0
7.	Pondicherry	100.0

**Film on Shrimati Indra Gandhi**

1605. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI :  
Will the Minister of INFORMATION  
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to  
state :

(a) whether some foreign film pro-  
ducers have expressed their desire to  
make film on late Prime Minister  
Smt. Indira Gandhi;

(b) if so the name of such film pro-  
ducer ;

(c) whether any producers from  
India are also interested to make film  
on Smt. Indira Gandhi; and

(d) if so, the names of such film  
producers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) : The following three foreign film producers have expressed their desire to the Government of India for making a film on the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi :

1. Shri Veda Nayak, Inter-Cultural Films International Inc., Los Angeles (U.S.A.) ;
2. M/s. Centrnauchfilm Studio and Sovifilm, Moscow ; and
3. Ms. Judith de Paul, Silver Chalice Productions, U.K.

(c) and (d) : One Indian film maker, Shri R.K. Shanmugam of REENGARA Creation, Madras has written to the Government of India expressing his interest in making a film on the late Prime Minister.

**Development of Coconut Crop**

1606. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

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

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the development of cash crops;

(b) whether coconut is an important cash crop in coastal States; and

(c) the details of coconut development programmes launched in Orissa and other coastal States during Sixth Plan ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The following centrally sponsored scheme and projects of the Coconut Development Board were implemented in Orissa and other coastal States during the Sixth Plan.

(₹ s. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan Central Govt. outlay for all States	Sixth Plan Central Govt. outlay for Orissa
1	2	3
<b>(A) Centrally Sponsored Scheme</b>		
(1) Package Programme on Coconut Development	186.69	12.09
<b>(B) Coconut Development Board's Project</b>		
(1) Project for providing financial assistance to coconut growers for removal of root-wilt affected coconut palms in Kerala State	54.75	—
(2) Project for establishment of hybrid seed gardens in Tamil Nadu and 12 pilot hybrid testing centres in the regional nurseries	12.37	—
(3) Project for production of quality coconut seedlings	159.00	9.69
(4) Project for expansion of area under coconut	125.97	4.55

1	2	3
(5) Project for coconut plantation on canal embankment in Orissa	70.24	70.24
(6) Project for promotion of Primary processing and marketing activities	24.20	3.00
(7) Project for establishment of coconut technological development centres	10.10	—
(8) Setting up of Demonstration-cum-Seed Production Farm for Coconut at Mandya in Karnataka	18.225	—
(9) Project for providing assistance for irrigation facilities to coconut growers	29.604	3.00
(10) Removal of root-wilt in Tamil Nadu	14.40	—

#### Commissioning of TV Station at Ratnagiri

1607. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the T.V. Station at Ratnagiri will be commissioned ;

(b) whether it will be full-fledged station or only relaying unit ; and

(c) the cost likely to be involved for this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) There is no approved scheme at present to set up a TV Centre at Ratnagiri.

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

#### Public Distribution System

1608. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the physical objectives for the Public Distribution System in the Sixth Five Year Plan in respect of coverage of families per Fair Price Shop;

(b) number of items to be distributed viz., staple food items, kerosene, sugar etc. ;

(c) what has been the short-fall in achieving the targets of the Public Distribution System in the Sixth Five Year Plan and reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps Government are taking to achieve the full projected targets of Public Distribution System to make up the shortfall and accelerating the progress ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) In the Sixth Five Year Plan it was mentioned that the total number of fair price shops including private outlets in the country was proposed to be increased from 2.50 lakhs to 3.50 lakhs by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Accordingly, the Central Government has been requesting States/Union Territories to establish more and more fair price shops so as to achieve the norm of one fair price shop for every 2000



persons. In the case of difficult, hilly and sparsely populated areas this norm can be relaxed and a fair price shop for less than 2000 persons can also be considered.

(b) There are seven items included in the Public Distribution System for procurement and supply of which the Central Government has assumed responsibility. They include wheat, rice, sugar, imported edible oils, kerosene, soft coke and controlled cloth. The States/Union Territories are free to add any items in the Public Distribution System of their State/Union Territory by making their own arrangements for the procurement and supply of such additional items.

(c) and (d): The number of fair price shops has increased from 2,39,204 in 1979 to 3,11,374 in October, 1984. The Central Government monitors the progress of expansion of fair price shops through correspondence, meetings and visits of officers to various States. Besides these steps, the working of the Public Distribution System is also reviewed by an Advisory Council presided over by Union Minister for Food and Civil Supplies and including Ministers for Food and Civil Supplies of States/Union Territories as Members of this Council. In these meetings, Difficulties and problems of each State/Union Territory in regard to the Public Distribution System are discussed and decisions are made to solve them.

#### **Publishing of Employment News in Oriya Language**

1609. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the regional languages in which the employment news is presently published;

(b) whether there is any proposal to publish the same in Oriya language; and

(c) if so, when will it materialise and from which place it will be published?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) "Employment News" is presently published in Hindi and Urdu with title "Rozgar Samachar" and in English. It is not published in any other regional language.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Exemption for State Industries in West Bengal from the Purview of ESIC Act**

1610. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives from West Bengal Industry, Trade Unions and the State Government unanimously resolved at the Regional ESI Board meeting held in Calcutta on 4 March, 1985 to seek an exemption for State industries from the purview of the new amendment of the ESIC act; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) It has been reported that the matter had figured at the meeting of the Regional Board of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for West Bengal held on 4th March, 1985. The minutes of the meeting are, however, still awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

**[Translation]****Meetings of Hindi Advisory Committee**

1611. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of meetings of Hindi Advisory Committee of his Ministry held during the year 1984 ;

(b) the resolutions passed in these meetings ; and

(c) the details in regard to the implementations ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) No meeting of the Hindi Advisory Committee of this Ministry could be held in 1984 as the term of the earlier Hindi Salahakar Samiti expired in June, 1984 and the process of constitution of new Committee is being finalised.

(b) and (c) : Questions do not arise in view of (a) above.

**[English]****Construction of Television Studio at Bhubneswar**

1612. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Orissa Government have already allotted a plot of land to Doordarshan in Bhubneswar for construction of a Television Studio ; and

(b) the time by which the construction of this studio will start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Actual possession of the plot of land identified for the purpose is yet to be handed over to Doordarshan by the State Government.

(b) Construction of the TV Studio at Bhubneswar would depend upon approval to the scheme which forms a part of VII Plan proposals of Doordarshan. VII Plan is yet to be approved.

**Ban on Use of Harmful Pesticides**

1613. SHRI N. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether several pesticides have been banned due to their harmful action on human and farm animals and if so, full details thereof ;

(b) whether WHO have recommended ban on use of many such pesticides ;

(c) whether DDT is one such harmful chemical which is in extensive use in the country and if so, corrective action proposed ; and

(d) whether any field surveys have been conducted on use and danger of pesticides in agriculture in the country and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Registration Committee constituted under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 has not approved 18 insecticides, phased out use of two insecticides and not permitted the import of two insecticides.

(b) WHO (World Health Organisation) is not recommending ban on use of pesticides.

(c) The use of DDT in agriculture is very limited as this insecticide is mostly recommended for use in fibre crops. However, due to some reports about the safety aspects of use of DDT, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has constituted a Committee to review the use of all the pesti-

cides including DDT as well as those insecticides which have been restricted/banned in developed countries and are being used in our country.

(d) The Committee as stated in part (a) of the Question require elaborate data on safety parameters. The data requirements inter alia encompass the field health monitoring survey data to ensure safety to the users/farmers. This is also in consonance with the recommendations made by the Scientific Advisory Committee on pesticides of the International Association of Occupational Health in its 5th International Workshop.

**Setting up of Regional Offices of CFCB and NFDC at Hyderabad**

1614. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations for setting up a Regional Office of the Central Film Censor Board at Hyderabad ;

(b) whether Government have also received representation to set up the office of the National Film Development Corporation at Hyderabad ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has already been decided to open a Regional Office of the Central Board of Film Certification at Hyderabad. It is expected to become operational shortly. In the case of the National Film Development Corporation also, it is proposed to open an office at Hyderabad, but due to finan-

cial constraints, it has not been possible to do so.

**Provision of Potable Water in Rural Areas of Dadra and Nagar Haveli**

1615. SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the drinking water bore wells provided in rural areas are out of order in Dadra and Nagar Haveli ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide potable water to the rural population ; and

(c) the alternative arrangements made to provide portable water in the event of failure of borewells ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) No such report has been received by this Ministry from the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration.

(b) and (c) : Does not arise. According to the survey of problem villages conducted in 1980, no problem villages have been reported by the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration.

**Drought in Phulabani District of Orissa**

1616. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Phulabani District in Orissa is presently reeling under severe drought :

(b) if so, the measures taken to provide adequate relief in the affected areas ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) According to the memorandum received from the Government of Orissa 13 districts including Phulabani were affected by drought during post monsoon period 1984.

(b) and (c): According to the information received from the State Government the following relief measures in the district of Phulabani have been initiated:

- (i) Facility for supply of water from Lift Irrigation Point and through diesel pumps was extended to the cultivators at subsidised rates to raise rabi crops;
- (ii) Rupees One lakh fifty thousand was sanctioned for construction of cross bunds to provide life saving irrigation as well as labour intensive works to affected people;
- (iii) Rupees nine lakhs was specifically allotted for undertaking labour intensive works in affected areas;
- (iv) To mitigate scarcity of drinking water fifty tube wells are being installed in unidentified villages of the district; and
- (v) Prior to this, during 1984 Rupees six lakhs was also sanctioned to the district for installation of thirty tube wells.

The Central Government have released a sum of Rs. 500.00 lakhs as "On Account Payment" to the Government of Orissa for meeting the urgent expenditure pending the issue of final sanction. Moreover, the State Government have got Margin Money of Rs. 871 lakhs for meeting emergent expenditure on relief.

#### Tissue Culture Techniques for Plant Propagation

1617. DR. K. G. ADIYODI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the crops in which tissue culture technique has been successfully introduced for propagation;

(b) whether this has been attempted to coconut also;

(c) if so, with what results;

(d) the encouragement being given to Indian scientists who did the work on account in this regard; and

(e) the time by which the farmers can expect coconut seedlings produced through tissue culture?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The National Seminar on Plant Tissue Culture held in March, 1983 identified the following crops where technology has been developed to the level of exploitation:

Fruits: Citrus, banana, pineapple and pomegranate.

Spices: Cardamom, ginger and turmeric.

Ornamentals: Orchids, carnation, gladiolus; bougainvillea, chrysanthemum and ferns.

Forest trees: Teak and *Eucalyptus*.

Commercial crops: Sugarcane.

Medicinal plants: Glycyrrhiza, jojoba and *Dioscorea deltoidea*.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) At the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute of the Indian Council

of Agricultural Research, clonal plantlets were obtained directly from tender leaf segments taken from two year old seedlings. This was the first instance of direct differentiation of embryoids and plantlets from coconut leaf segments. The plantlet has been transferred to a sand-vermiculite medium where its progress is under observation.

(d) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has instituted nine awards for encouragement to scientists and for recognition of outstanding research in the field of agriculture and allied sciences. The concerned coconut scientists can be considered for these awards.

(e) The application of this technique for production of tissue cultured material on a large scale is expected to take another 8-5 years.

#### Effect of Video Piracy on Film Industry

1618. SHRI M. RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the problem faced by the film industry because of large scale of Video piracy ;

(b) if so, whether Government have assessed the adverse impact of this on the revenue from film industry ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

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

(b) No such assessment has been made by the Government.

(c) The need for curbing video piracy is universally acknowledged and the Government of India have already taken a number of legislative and executive measures to fight the menace of video piracy.

#### Expenditure on Research and Development of Certain Crops

1619. SHRI I. RAMA RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent for research and development during 1982-83 in respect of cashewnut, pepper, ginger, coconut, cardamom and turmeric which earned foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 134 crores, 29 crores, 5.9 crores, 134 crores, 16 crores and 4.2 crores respectively during the year ; and

(b) whether there is any linkage between foreign exchange earning and Government's expenditure on research and development efforts on these crops ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The amount spent for Research and Development during 1982-83 is given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Crop	Research	Development	Total Amount
1	2	3	4
(i) Cashewnut	5.22	104.93	110.15
(ii) Pepper	21.31	5.76	27.07
(iii) Ginger			
(iv) Turmeric			

1	2	3	4
(v) Cardamom	5.77	102.00	107.77
(vi) Coconut	118.98	29.51	148.49
(vii) All India Coordinated Project on Spices and Cashew	9.85	—	9.85
(viii) All India Coordinated Project on Coconut and Arecanut	11.37	—	11.37
(ix) Cess fund ad-hoc research scheme on the above crops	2.16	—	2.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>174.66</b>	<b>242.20</b>	<b>416.86</b>

(b) No, Sir.

**Constitution of A.P.C. by Andhra Pradesh Government**

1620. SHRI N. V. RATNAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the Central Government for permission to constitute its own Agricultural Prices Commission ;

(b) if so, where the matter stands at present ; and

(c) the reasons for delay in granting permission ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c) : Information is being collected.

**Opening of a T.V. Centre at Hindupur in Andhra Pradesh**

1621. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have proposal to open a T.V. Centre at Hindupur in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the time by which the above proposal will be implemented ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Hindupur is at the fringe of the service area of the TV Transmitter at Bangalore. Improvement in the TV service to areas, not fully covered so far will depend on the availability of resources for TV expansion during future plan periods.

**House Building Activities in the Country**

1622. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the steps proposed to accelerate house building activities in the country ;

(b) the number of houses proposed to be built in the Seventh Plan period ;

(c) how far this will solve the housing problem in the country ; and

(d) the time by which the target to provide a house to each family is likely to be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) to (d) : Various suggestions made with regard to boosting of housing activities in the country are linked with the formulation of 7th Five Year Plan, which is yet to be finalised.

#### Supply of Rice to Maharashtra

1623. SHRI D B PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quota of rice asked for during the years 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 by Government of Maharashtra for distribution through Fair Price Shops ;

(b) whether Central Government did not make allotments of rice as per the requirements of Government of Maharashtra ;

(c) whether due to insufficient supply of rice to Maharashtra the rice supplied through Fair Price Shops in that State was less than a kilogram per head per month ; and

(d) the reasons for not supplying rice to Maharashtra as per requirement ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) : The demand and allotment of rice from the Central Pool in respect of Maharashtra has been as under :

(In '000 tonnes)

Year	Demand	Allotment
1981-82	900.0	900.0
1982-83	750.0	385.0
1983-84	900.0	300.0

(c) The State Government has reported that due to insufficient allotment, they are distributing less than 1 kg. of rice per adult per month in most of the Districts in the State.

(d) Allocations of rice to the various State Governments, including Maharashtra, are made on a month to month basis, taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. These allocations are only supplemental to open market availability.

#### Unremunerative Prices of Mustard and Castor Seeds

1624. SHRI B. K. GADHVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present market price of mustard and castor seeds is much below the price ruling during last year ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure remunerative price for farmers ;

(c) whether Government propose to augment the export of castor seeds or castor-oil ; and

(d) the constraints in augmenting export of castor-oil and steps being taken to remove these constraints ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The prices of mustard and castor seeds during the last few months of the current season have been found to be lower than those prevailing in the corresponding period of last year.

(b) For the fair average quality of rapeseed and mustard the Government of India fixed the support price at Rs. 385 per quintal for 1984-85 crop (to be marketed during 1985-86). This

price is higher by Rs. 25 than that fixed for the previous year. The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) has been designated as the agency for support purchase operations. State Governments have also been requested to direct the cooperatives to be in the market to ensure that prices of rapeseed and mustard do not fall below the minimum support levels. The price situation is under constant review and NAFED and other agencies have been alerted for instant intervention.

For castor seed which is mainly a non-edible oilseed, at present no support prices are fixed by the Government. The prices of castor seed have declined from high levels reached last year, but these are still above those obtaining in 1983. However, the Government have been encouraging export of castor oil so that farmers get remunerative price for castor seed.

(c) and (d) : Export of castor seed is not allowed. However, substantial quantities of castor oil are being exported. The constraints in the export of castor oil arise from a number of factors including fluctuations in production, price competitiveness and international demand-supply situation.

For formulating a long term strategy for export of castor oil, a Working Group has been constituted in the Ministry of Commerce. Among other things, the Group will consider the question of institutional arrangement for achieving stable and remunerative prices for growers as well as ensuring volume and value stabilisation in export trade.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of T.V. Centre at Saharsa District

1625. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of television centres functioning at present in the country specially in Bihar ;

(b) whether his Ministry propose to set up a television centre at Saharsa district (Bihar) which is also head-quarter of Kosi Commissionery ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Out of the 172 TV centres in the country, 9 are located in Bihar State. Two more centres in Bihar are under implementation.

(b) and (c) : Parts of Saharsa district are expected to receive TV signals when the high power TV transmitter under installation at Kurseong is commissioned on full power of 10 KW during the current year. Further expansion of TV service in various parts of the country will depend on the availability of resources for this purpose during the future Plan periods.

[*English*]

Chicks Sold by Central Poultry Breeding Farms

1626. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) number of commercial layer and broiler chicks sold per annum by Central Poultry Breeding Farms, year-wise, from 1982 to 1985 ;

(b) composition of Management Committee which periodically reviews working of Central Poultry farms ; and

(c) whether despite dependence on foreign sources for commercial chick supply Government propose to continue ICAR's Coordinated Project after 15 years of its operation ?



THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The num-

ber of layer and broiler chicks sold at Central Poultry Breeding Farms from 1981-82 to 1984-85 is as under :

	(No. in lakhs)			
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (upto Feb., 1985)
No. of layer chicks sold.	2.83	2.54	2.64	3.25
No. of broiler chicks sold.	1.35	2.02	3.32	1.99

(b) The composition of the Management Committee is as under :

- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Additional Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation                   | Chairman          |
| 2. Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.         | Member            |
| 3. Joint Secretary and Financial Adviser, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. | Member            |
| 4. Directors of Central Poultry Breeding Farms and Central Duck Breeding Farm.       | Member            |
| 5. Director, Central Training Institute for Poultry Production and Management.       | Member            |
| 6. Superintendents, Random Sample Test Units   | Member            |
| 7. Joint Commissioner (Poultry), Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.          | Member-Secretary. |

(c) ICAR in All India [Co-ordinated Research Project on Poultry Breeding intends to evolve high yielding strains of layers and broilers and aims at testing the pure-bred and cross-bred performance of a number of purelines/strains, take up estimation of genetic and phenotypic parameters of traits of economic importance and components of genetic variability and test relative efficiency of different breeding programmes. The project has been working for developing high yielding strain crosses for eggs and broilers. The scope of the project will now cover other aspects of poultry improvement viz, determining nutritive requirements of high yielding layers and broiler chicken and poultry housing.

Central Assistance to States for Drought

1627. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maharashtra Government have asked for Rs. 145 crores for drought relief work in 17,637 villages of 21 districts ;

(b) if so, how much Central aid has been provided to Maharashtra ;

(c) the total number of States that have been affected by drought during

1984 and how much Central assistance was provided to each State ; and

(d) the extent of financial assistance demanded by each State to meet the drought situation ?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BULA SINGH) :** (a) In October, 1984, the State Government of Maharashtra reported that 16581 villages in 22 districts were affected by scarcity conditions and had requested for Central assistance of Rs. 183.11 crores. For sustaining relief operations

till June, 1985 a further sum of Rs. 62.51 crores has been sought in March, 1985.

(b) A ceiling of Central assistance of Rs. 30.63 crores has been sanctioned. The subsequent request is under process.

(c) and (d) : Eight States were affected and reported drought conditions during the post-monsoon period of 1984. A statement showing the details of Central assistance sought by these States and sanctioned is given in the attached statement.

**Statement**

*The Central Assistance sought by the States affected by Drought and Sanctioned by Government of India During 1984-85 (Post Monsoon Period)*

Sl. No.	State	Central assistance sought by the State Government	Sanctioned by the Government of India
1.	Andhra Pradesh	416.58 (Includes demand made in Suppl. Memorandum)	54.42
2.	Himachal Pradesh		} Under process
	1984-85	47.83	
	1985-86	28.99	
3.	Karnataka	209.50	32.73
	Suppl.	54.50	Under process
4.	Maharashtra	183.11	30.63
	Suppl.	62.51	Under process
5.	Madhya Pradesh		
	1984-85	51.20	11.38
	1985-86	61.72	3.76
6.	Orissa	115.73	Under process
7.	Rajasthan		
	1984-85	45.47	5.43
	1985-86	114.42	Under process
8.	Uttar Pradesh	181.45	8.10

**Export of Wheat to Soviet Union**

1628. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government exported two million tonnes of wheat to the Soviet Union in 1984 ;

(b) if so, whether this was due to the fact that against a target of 142 million tonnes procurement, 151 million tonnes has been achieved ;

(c) if so, the final position of wheat procurement and whether Government are considering to export more wheat to Soviet Union and other countries ;

(d) if so, how much ; and

(e) what is the position in 1985 till date ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) : During the rabi marketing season 1984-85, the quantity of wheat procured was about 9.3 million tonnes as on 23.3.1985.

It has been decided to supply one lakh tonnes of wheat as aid to some of the drought affected African countries.

In the current Indo-Soviet Trade Protocol (Jan.-Dec., 1985), a provision has been made for export of five lakh tonnes of wheat to USSR.

(e) As on 15.3.1985, a quantity of 22021 tonnes of wheat had been shipped

to the African countries against our commitment for supply of 1 lakh tonnes.

**Release of Free Sale Sugar**

1629. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the factory-wise quantities of additional free sale sugar released to incentive units out of 1982-83 and 1983-84 season's production indicating the total percentage of free sale sugar released to each such factory during these years ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BIRENDER SINGH) : Two statements showing the factory-wise quantities of additional free sale sugar released to incentive units out of 1982-83 and 1983-84 seasons production and total percentage of free sale sugar released to each sugar factory, both expansion projects and newly established sugar factories, out of the production of 1982-83 and 1983-84 seasons are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-756/85].

**Production of each Grade of Sugar**

1630. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the percentage of production of each grade of sugar in various regions/States during 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH) : A Statement giving the required information, is attached.

**Statement****Percentage of grade-wise production of during sugar year 1983-84**

State/U.T.	Percentage of gradewise production of sugar during sugar year 1983-84					
	A-30 B-30 C-30	D-30	E-30	A-29 B-29 C-29	D-29	E-29
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh	62.7	27.1	3.3	3.6	1.9	0.3
Bihar	55.6	30.9	6.4	3.2	1.6	0.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	—	58.0	15.9	—	16.6	1.4
Assam	—	23.4	45.7	0.6	30.1	—
Haryana	86.9	11.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Punjab	53.6	32.7	12.8	—	—	0.05
Rajasthan	17.6	41.9	24.7	2.1	9.2	3.8
Madhya Pradesh	29.9	57.6	10.4	0.1	0.5	0.1
Orissa	2.6	69.3	20.2	—	2.9	3.4
Maharashtra	28.0	65.6	6.1	—	—	—
Gujarat	26.9	60.6	11.7	0.3	0.1	0.01
Karnataka	6.8	68.3	20.0	0.05	3.6	0.8
Kerala	—	60.2	39.8	—	—	—
Andhra Pradesh	3.2	69.4	23.0	0.1	2.0	1.7
Tamil Nadu	—	25.3	72.9	—	0.02	1.4
Pondicherry	—	7.0	90.6	—	—	1.9
Nagaland	15.2	44.6	40.2	—	—	—
Goa	2.4	86.9	9.9	—	—	—

Note :—Excludes ungraded BISS sugar.

#### Consumption of Sugar

1631. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the State-wise consumption of sugar during 1982-83 and 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : A Statement showing the State-wise consumption of sugar during the sugar years 1982-83 and 1983-84, is attached.

#### Statement

*State-wise consumption of sugar during 1982-83 and 1983-84 Sugar Year (October-September)*

State	(Figures in '000 tonnes)	
	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	379	453
2. Assam/Arunachal Pradesh	139	157

	1	2	3
3. Bihar		386	425
4. Gujarat		492	598
5. Maharashtra		975	1188
6. Kerala/Lakshdweep		288	332
7. Madhya Pradesh		405	428
8. Tamil Nadu		424	501
9. Karnataka		315	381
10. Orissa		141	144
11. Punjab		379	454
12. Haryana		182	225
13. Chandigarh		18	21
14. Rajasthan		308	389
15. Uttar Pradesh		852	1008
16. West Bengal		480	531
17. Jammu & Kashmir		36	38
18. Delhi		134	152
19. Himachal Pradesh		34	37
20. Manipur		3	6
21. Tripura		9	11
22. Pondicherry/Karaikal/Maha/Yanam		6	7
23. Sikkim/Bhutan		3	3
24. Goa/Daman/Diu		17	20
25. Nagaland, Andaman & Mizoram		8	9
26. Meghalaya		2	4
		-----	-----
	ALL INDIA	6415*	7522*
		-----	-----

\*Excludes releases for A.P.D., gate sale, CRPF etc.

**Breeding Programme for Cows**

1632. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government have made any assessment regarding the progress made so far in the breeding programme of exotic variety of cows that can adapt to the hilly regions to give more milk ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Yes, Sir. Among the exotic breeds such as Holstein Friesian, Jersey, Brown Swiss, Red Dane, Ayrshire and Guernsey introduced from time to time in different regions of the country, Jersey breed has been found to be more suitable for increasing milk production in the hilly regions of the country.

**Central Legislation for the Welfare of Workers in Unorganised Sector**

1633. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made some significant dent in its efforts to help workers in the informal and unorganised sectors like farming, footwear and bidi industry, to organise and obtain justice ;

(b) whether Government are in a position to introduce a Central legislation for agricultural workers and for regulating the working conditions in the leather and footwear industry; and

(c) if so, the directions or suggestions issued to States in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c) : It has been decided to promote co-operatives of beedi workers. A scheme has been drawn up and sent to State Governments for follow up action.

Beedi co-operatives have been formed in Kerala, Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Vigorous measures are being taken to implement the provisions of the Minimum Wages in respect of agricultural workers. States have been requested to enact suitable legislation for regulating the working conditions and for welfare of the agricultural workers. A Centrally sponsored Plan Scheme is being implemented in 11 States to organise the Rural Workers which include agricultural workers.

A Tripartite Study Group has been constituted by the Ministry of Labour to make an indepth study into the working and living conditions of the leather and footwear workers. The Study Group is expected to suggest administrative and legislative measure for the welfare of workers.

**Landless Rural Population**

1634. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of Landless rural people is on the increase throughout the country ;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made to know the causes ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or proposed to be taken to help the landless rural population, particularly in Adivasi areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) : The figures of the landless poor is not available but the figures of agricultural labourers are available. At the time of census, agricultural labourers as percentage of workers are collected. These are given below :

Year of Census	Agricultural labourers as a percentage of workers
1951	14.17
1961	16.71
1971	26.31
1981	24.94

It is, however, relevant to mention that the figures of different census are not strictly comparable due to definitional changes. No specific study has been made by this Ministry in respect of variations in the number of Agricultural labourers ascertained during different censuses.

(c) Some of the important measures taken to help landless rural population are given below :

(i) Under the National guidelines issued in 1972, all States have been urged to give priority to landless agricultural workers, particularly those belonging Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes while distributing surplus land obtained by imposition of ceiling. Under the revised ceiling laws, out of an area of 30.04 lakh acres of surplus land taken possession of, 21.64 lakh acres have been distributed among 16.28 lakh beneficiaries who were all landless. Out of this 9 lakh beneficiaries belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to whom 11.22 lakh acres have been distributed.

(ii) Under the National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme employment opportunities are provided for rural labour including landless. In the Sixth Plan 1905 million mandays have been generated so far under these programmes. Out of these the percentage mandays for Scheduled Tribes generally comes to about 45.

(iii) In the Integrated Rural Development Programme assistance is given

to persons below the poverty line to enable them to go above the poverty level. During the Sixth Plan against the target of 15 million families 15.6 millions have been assisted upto February, 1985 (provisional). Out of these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries are 5.98 million which constitute 38% of the assisted beneficiaries.

#### Increase in the Support Price of Cotton

1635. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the present support price of cotton ;

(b) whether the cotton growing States have recommended to increase the support price of cotton ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action Government taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :  
(a) The support prices of different varieties of cotton fixed by the Government for 1984-85 are given in the attached statement.

(b) The Agriculture Prices Commission (now designated as Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices) had recommended minimum support prices for two basic varieties of cotton—one in the medium/superior medium group (F 414/H-777) and the other in the long and superior long group (H-4). The report of the Commission was circulated to the State Governments for their views/comments. While most of the State Governments either did not offer any comments or accepted the Commission's recommendations, the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana and Gujarat asked for higher prices.

(c) The recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission, views/comments of the State Governments and those of the concerned economic ministries at the Centre were processed by the Government. The final

decision was taken to fix the support prices of cotton for its different varieties keeping in view the A.P.C. recommendations and views/comments of Central economic ministries/State Governments and other relevant factors.

#### Statement

*Minimum support prices for Cotton (Kapas) of fair average quality as fixed by the Government for the cotton season 1984-85*

Variety	Spot support prices for kapas of F.A.Q. (Rs./quintal)
1	2
<i>Short Staple :</i>	
1. Bengal Deshi/G-27	327
2. LD/133	337
3. Wagad/Kalagi	353
<i>Medium Staple :</i>	
4. J-34/Bikaneri Narma	395
5. CJ-73	395
6. M.P. Virnar/197-3	415
7. V-797	425
<i>Superior Medium Staple :</i>	
8. Suyodhar	395
9. Jayadhar	405
10. Gaorani 22/46	405
11. F-414/H-777/Agatti	410
12. G-Cot-12	425
13. Laxmi-B	430
14. Khandesh Virnar/Y-1/Jyoti	436
15. A.K. 235 & 277/AKH-4	452



1	2
16. Khandwa-2	452
17. A-51/9	455
18. L-147	467
19. G. Cot. 11	495
20. Digvijay 'A' (Gujarat)	503
21. L.R.A. 5166	505
22. Digvijay 'B' (Maharashtra & Rajasthan)	477
23. S.R.T.-1 (A) Gujarat	503
24. S.R.T. 1 (B) Moharashtra	477
<i>Long Staple :</i>	
25. 1007/DHY	500
26. MCU-7	500
27. 170—C02 (B)	500
28. Deviraj	505
29. JKHY-1	535
<i>Suerior Long Staple :</i>	
30. H-4	535
31. Shankar-6	550
32. Shankar-4 (B) Saurashtra	550
33. Shankar-4 (A) South Gujarat	555
34. MCU-5/MCU-9/MCU-5 V.T. (South India)	555
35. Varalaxmi (Maharashtra)	492
36. Varalaxmi (M.P-)	487
37. Varalaxmi (Gujarat)	555
38. Varalaxmi (South India)	577
39. DCH-32	600
40. Suvin	900

**Revision of Rent Control Act**

1636. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since completed the examination of the report submitted by the Economic Administration Reforms Commission on the revision of the Rent Control Act,

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the report ;

(c) whether Government have circulated the report to various States and Union Territories for amending the rent control legislation ; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration of Government, in the context of amendment of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958.

(c) and (d) : The report of the Commission has been circulated to all the States/Union Territories for eliciting their views. It is for the State Governments to decide upon amendment of their rent control laws as this is a State subject.

**Withdrawal of Mechanised Fishing Trawlers**

1637. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mechanised trawlers operating in Indian Ocean ;

(b) whether there is demand from the fishermen to withdraw the mechanised fishing trawlers, particularly from coastal areas of Kerala for the benefit of the fishing industry ;

(c) whether other foreign countries such as Philippines and Indonesia have banned the mechanised trawlers in their region ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government of India in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Under the small mechanised sector, there are about 20,000 boats in the Indian waters. In addition 166 deep sea fishing vessels (20 M and above in length) in the commercial Sector (75 under Indian flag and 91 chartered vessels) have been licensed to operate in Indian Oceanic waters. Besides, there are 21 vessels of over 20M length with the Government for exploratory, training and experimental fishing purposes.

(b) As per information received from the Government of Kerala, there is no demand from the fishermen to withdraw the mechanised means of fishing for the benefit of the fishing industry. But the fishermen are clamouring for a complete ban of trawling during June, July and August and also for the ban on night trawling.

(c) and (d) : Various foreign countries are reported to have adopted different measures for management of their fishery resources in relation to their respective resource endowment, ecological conditions and exploitation strategy. These aspects are specific to each country.

**Area Uncovered by the T.V. Centres in Gujarat**

1638. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing T.V. Transmission Centres in Gujarat are able to cover the whole State ;

(b) if so, the names of areas still uncovered by the existing Transmission Centres ; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide T.V. coverage to these areas ?

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

(b) and (c) : Except the districts of Sabarkantha, Panchmahals, Banas-kantha and Dangs, all the districts of Gujarat are at present covered, either fully or partially, by TV service. With the augmentation of the present power output of the TV transmitters at Ahmedabad and Dwaraka to 10 KW during the current year, TV service would become available to parts of Sabarkantha, Panchmahals and Banas-kantha districts.

#### **Allocation of Funds for NREP and RLEGP**

**1639. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total allocation of funds for the National Rural Employment Programme for the Year 1985-86 ;

(b) the total allocation for the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme for the year 1985-86 ;

(c) whether there is a move to merge RLEGP with NREP ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) :** (a) A total allocation of Rs. 230 crores as Central share has been proposed under National Rural Employment Programme in the budget for 1985-86. Matching contribution will be made by the State Governments also.

(b) For Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, an allocation of Rs. 400 crores has been proposed in the budget for 1985-86. There is no matching contribution by the State Governments under this scheme.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

#### **Marketing Net Work for Agricultural Products during 1985-86**

**1640. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of agricultural products marketed by National Co-operative Development Corporation during 1983-84 and 1984-85 ;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to increase marketing net for agricultural products through NCDC during 1985-86 ; and

(c) if so, the targets fixed for marketing of various agricultural products for 1985-86 and steps taken to achieve the targets ?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :** (a) to (c) : In terms of the National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) Act, the objective of NCDC is "Planning and promoting programmes for production, processing, marketing, storage, export and import of agricultural produce, foodstuffs and certain other commodities on cooperative principles". It helps cooperative with promotional and financial assistance. It does not undertake any marketing operations.

For undertaking marketing of agricultural produce, there is an infrastructure of farmers cooperative comprising the primary agricultural cooperative socie-

ties (94,000), primary cooperative societies (3632), district/central cooperative marketing societies (171), State level cooperative marketing federations (29) and the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED). This structure will be strengthened to expand marketing activities.

In 1983-84, the value of agricultural produce marketed by cooperatives is estimated at Rs. 2500 crores and in respect of the year 1984-85, it is likely to be of the order of Rs. 2600 crores. A programme for the marketing of various agricultural commodities of the value of Rs. 2900 crores is envisaged for the year 1985-86. The measures to be taken for this purpose include strengthening of the capital base of the cooperatives, improving their operational efficiency through training of personnel, involvement of cooperatives in a large measures in price support/market intervention operations and provision of better credit facilities to cooperatives for their marketing operations.

#### Low Yield on Account of High Acidity of Soil

1641. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has made any assessment of the total hectares of land in different States having low productivity due to high acidity of soil ;

(b) if so, the State-wise details ;

(c) the specific steps taken during Sixth Plan to save the land from high acidity ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) : Acidic soils are reported to be found

in the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal, Sikkim, North-Eastern Region etc. No systematic survey of area affected by acidity in various States has been conducted by this Ministry.

(c) and (d) : A centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Pilot Project for Amendment of Vkali/Acidic Soils in Compact Areas" was in operation during the Fifth Five Year Plan in the States of Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Sikkim and West Bengal from 1966-77 to 1978-79 and Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 140.49 lakh was provided to ameliorate an area of about 1.14 lakh hectares suffering from acidity.

This scheme was, however, transferred to State Sector with effect from 1979-80 as per the decision of the National Development Council

#### Importing Education to the Students on Television

1642. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme to impart education through television to the students of higher classes and also to the candidates of the competitive examinations ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c) : Higher education programmes made available by the University Grants Commission are telecast by Doordarshan over the entire TV network on all college working days for one hour in the early afternoon and repeated for the same duration later in the afternoon. There is no scheme for

telecast of educational programme meant exclusively for candidates appearing at competitive examinations.

**Training and Technology Centres for Rural Development Programmes in West Bengal**

1643. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any programme for developing training and technology centres in West Bengal to provide training facilities in an organised manner for rural development programme in the State ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the target and the outlay for this programme in West Bengal during 1985-86 ; and

(d) the details regarding its implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (d) : Setting up of District Training and Technology Centres for Rural Development programme is a new scheme proposed for implementation during 7th Five Year Plan. Since the Seventh Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised details are not available.

**Affairs of the Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society**

1644. SHRI MOHAMMAD MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the affairs of the Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society Ltd., are managed by a managing committee, if so, the

details and the date on which the managing committee was elected ;

(b) what are the main heads of income and expenditure of the society since the present Managing Committee took over ;

(c) whether the accounts of the society are being regularly audited in the prescribed manner and approved by the General body of the society ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and when were the accounts of the said audited last ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) Managing Committee of Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society Ltd. was elected on 17.8.1975. The case of the society is sub-judice in the Delhi High Court and the affairs of the society are managed by the managing committee under the directions of Delhi High Court under Civil Writ No. 659/77.

(b) Information is available in regard to the balance sheet of the society for the year ending 30.6.1983. The main head of income is the interest received on fixed deposits with the banks. The main heads of expenditure are—Salaries, Legal Expenses and Expenditure on Miscellaneous and Contingent Items, depreciation on capital assets, etc.

(c) and (d) : The accounts of this society have been regularly audit upto the cooperative year, 1983-84. According to the available information, the Audit Report from 1967 to 1975 and the accounts position as on 30.4.1978 were approved by the General Body of the society.

**Possession on Land by DDA to School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society**

1645. SHRI MOHAMMAD MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) when the Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society Ltd., was registered and the possession of land given to it by D.D.A. ;

(b) the area of the land allotted to the society and the number of plots covered out ; and

(c) the number of members of the society including those other than teachers (to be shown separately) ?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :** (a) and (b) : Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society Ltd. was registered on 27.3.61. This Society was allotted 440 bighas and 5 biswas of land and possession of this land was handed over on 11.11.1967. 1031 plots have been carved out in the allotted land.

(c) According to the information received by the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi from the Society, there are 675 teachers and 293 non-teachers as its members at present.

**Coverage of the Activities of the Opposition Political Parties in the Press, AIR and TV**

1646. **SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the activities of the opposition political parties in the country have not been given adequate coverage in the Press, All India Radio and T V. and as a result, there is not much awareness among the common readers, listeners about the opposition parties activities ; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

**Non-availability of Imported Edible Oil to Mills**

1647. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether vanaspati mills will not get any imported edible oils to commercial rates ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether this will have effect on the sale price of vanaspati in the country ; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :** (a) The vanaspati units are being allocated imported edible oils to the extent of 60% of their requirements.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) : The prices of vanaspati in the country, however, remained unchanged. An increase was affected from 19th March, 1985 due to upward revision in the excise duty from 5 to 10%.

[*Translation*]

**Imparting Education in Electronics and Computronics**

1648. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Industrial Training Institutions where training is being imparted in electronics and computronics ;

(b) whether State Government have been advised to make arrangements for

imparting education in electronics and computronics in the Industrial Training Institutes set up therein ; and

(c) the time by which these courses will be started in the Industrial Training Institutes where these have not been introduced/started ?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) :** (a) Details of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), where training courses in Electronics and Computronics are being conducted, are indicated in the attached statement.

(b) and (c) : The training curricula in various trades under the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS), and other related norms/standards, are laid down by the Central Government, in the Ministry of Labour, on the recommendations of the National Council for Vocational Training, which is an apex Advisory Body having tripartite structure. As and when a new trade is covered under the Craftsmen Training Scheme, general instructions are issued by the Central Government to all State Governments/Union Territory Adminis-

trations to consider organising training in the Industrial Training Institutes as per local requirements. The day-to-day administration of Industrial Training Institutes rests with the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The decision to start training in a particular trade in an Industrial Training Institute is taken by the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration, in accordance with the needs of a particular area in which the Industrial Training Institute is located. The arrangements for imparting training are made by the respective State Government/Union territory Administration, as per the prescribed norms under the scheme. As will be apparent from the statement annexed, courses in electronics have already been started in a number of Industrial Training Institutes in most of the States. The decision to start more courses in electronics and new courses in computronics rest with the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administration, depending upon the local needs and availability of finances.

**Statement**

*Details of Industrial Training Institutes having courses in Electronics and Computronics*

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of ITIs having Mechanic (Radio & TV)	having Mechanic (General Electronics)	traders of Date preparations Assistant/ Console Operator-cum-Programmer Assistant
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	6	—
2.	Assam	1	—	—
3.	Bihar	4	1	—
4.	Gujarat	13	5	2
5.	Haryana	17	4	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5	1	—

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	—	—
8.	Karnataka	5	3	—
9.	Kerala	31	25	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15	3	—
11.	Maharashtra	20	6	—
12.	Manipur	1	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	—
14.	Nagaland	1	—	—
15.	Orissa	4	—	—
16.	Punjab	28	6	—
17.	Rajasthan	6	1	—
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	10	6	—
20.	Tripura	—	—	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	36	21	—
22.	West Bengal	4	1	—
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
24.	Chandigarh	1	1	—
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
26.	Delhi	5	6	—
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2	2	—
28.	Mizoram	—	—	—
29.	Pondicherry	1	—	—
		231	98	2

NOTE : There are no Industrial Training Institutes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and in Lakshadweep.



[English]

**Welfare Fund for Emigrant Workers**

1649. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who left the country to work in the foreign countries during the last three years giving year-wise break-up ; and

(b) steps taken to introduce compulsory insurance and creation of a welfare fund for these emigrant workers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The number of emigrants permitted to leave the country to work in the foreign countries during the last three years is as follows :

1982	—	2,39,545
1983	—	2,24,995
1984	—	2,05,922

(b) The modalities of the introduction of the compulsory insurance scheme and creation of welfare fund for emigrant workers are being worked out in consultation with the concerned agencies.

**Printing Work Allotted to Private Printers**

1650. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the last 1½ years, worth more than crore of rupees printing works were allotted to private printers ;

(b) if so, whether Government presses, men and machineries have not been doing any work since long, thereby causing huge and incalculable loss to Government ;

(b) the reasons why the said works could not be executed in Government presses having latest printing machineries ; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAPOOR) : (a) No, Sir. The total value of work entrusted to private printers during the last 1½ years was about Rs. 48.5 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Following are the main reasons :

(1) the jobs had to be done in a short time ;

(2) the government presses being busy in other urgent and important printing tasks ; and

(3) jobs of a specialised nature such as printing of reports in Gurmukhi, printing of reports in Gurmukhi, printing of Ag-mark labels etc. for which facilities were not really available in the government printing presses.

(c) In view of reply to (c), question does not arise.

**Local Purchase of Printing Paper from Private Firms**

1651. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the last 1½ years, local purchase of printing paper costing more than five crores of rupees has been made by the Directorate of Printing from private firms ;

(b) if so, details of these firms and total amount involved ;

(c) whether during the last two decades, this is the first time when a major quantity of printing paper has been purchased from private firms while previously it used to be procured from Government Stationary Depot, Calcutta ;

(d) whether Managers were compelled to approve the sub-standard quality paper ;

(e) whether thousands of printing paper rims of sub-standard quality are lying in various godowns of Government presses without any use ; and

(f) if so, whether it is not a tremendous loss to Government and what action Government have taken/proposes to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The total purchases made were worth Rs 6.6 crores.

(b) The details of firms from whom the purchases were made and the total amount of the purchases from each firm are shown in the statement attached.

(c) Yes, Sir. While the usual procedure is that the rate contracts are finalised by the Directorate General of

Supplies and Disposals and the Govt. of India Stationary Office at Calcutta issues supply orders to the approved firms, yet, during 1983-84, rate contracts were not finalised by the DGS & D. This resulted in acute shortage of paper in all the Govt. printing presses. To meet the immediate requirement, local purchase was permitted by the DGS&D.

The procedure for purchase of paper for the Dte. of printing was fixed in concurrence with the Deptt of Supply (DGS&D) and Ministry of Finance. The purchases were made through a purchase Committee with which a representative of the Finance Division was also associated. Similar purchases were affected in other Govt. Departments such as P & T, Railways, Defence etc. also

(d) For checking the quality of paper a detailed procedure was prescribed. The procedure provided for testing of supplies at approved Test Houses and replacement if the quality of paper was not found acceptable. The question of compelling the Managers to approve the sub-standard quality of paper does not arise.

(e) No, Sir. The paper procured has been consumed.

(f) Does not arise.

#### Statement

##### List of Firms

S. No.	Name of the Suppliers and addresses	Name of manufacturer whose product approved for supply	Amount of Purchase
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. Sree Rayalaseema Paper Mills Pvt. Ltd., Adoni. (Andhra Pradesh)	Own Product	52,35,422.95
2.	M/s. Delta Paper Mills, Bhimavaram, Andhra Pradesh.	—do—	41,59,775.78

1	2	3	4
3.	M/s. Upper India Couper Paper Mills, Lucknow.	—do—	34,70,912.30
4.	M/s. Perfectpac Ltd., Faridabad	—do—	92,42,339.54
5.	M/s. Ansal Papers Ltd., Bulandshar (Dist.) Uttar Pradesh.	—do—	63,72,197.90
6.	M/s. Vinod Paper Mills, Malarkotla (Dist.) Punjab.	—do—	17,36,529.00
7.	M/s. J. B Paper Mills, Mahendergarh, Haryana.	—do—	26,80,939.29
8.	M/s. Paper & Allied Corporation, New Delhi.	Krishna Paper Mills Rai Bareilly, U.P.	10,60,371.85
9.	M/s. Rajdhani Paper House, Delhi.	Pratap/Sangal/Papyrus/Mysore/Sree Gopal Paper Mills.	84,75,200.90
10.	M/s. K. C. Enterprises, Delhi.	Pratap/Sangal/Titagarh/Papyrus.	43,67,425.02
11.	M/s. Prem Paper Mart, Delhi	Mysore Paper Mills.	3,68,712.44
12.	M/s. Birdhi Chand Naunag Ram Jain, Delhi.	Titagarh Paper Mills	4,50,888.96
13.	M/s. A. K. Chowdhury & Co., Calcutta	India Paper Pulp Co./Papyrus Paper Mills	36,64,417.53
14.	M/s. Rajender Traders, Delhi.	J. B. Paper Mills	12,63,255.86
15.	M/s. Changia Commercial Corporation, Calcutta	Papyrus Paper Mills	45,33,716.40
16.	M/s. Ram Nath & Sons, Delhi.	Shreehans Paper Mills	9,06,725.44
17.	M/s. Eastend Paper Industries, Calcutta.	Own Product	75,21,285.59
Total :			6,55,10,116.75

**Fisheries University during Seventh Plan**

1652. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a university for fisheries during the Seventh Plan period ;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from Government of Kerala in this regard ;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has taken a decision to develop a deemed to be University around the existing fisheries institutes of the Council by suitably strengthening the Institutes through additional staff, necessary infrastructural facilities including fish farms and formulation of post-graduate and doctoral programmes especially in basic and fundamental subjects. For advanced courses and research in specialised fields, the facilities and expertise available at all the Institutes would be utilised.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In view of the information furnished under (a) above, the question does not arise.

**States Covered by INSAT Educational Programme**

1653. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the State where INSAT is being used for the educational programme at present ;

(b) how many States will be covered during the first year of the Seventh Plan ; and

(c) the time by which all the States are likely to be benefited by INSAT for educational purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c) : Educational TV programmes for children in the age group of 5-11 years are being relayed via INSAT by all the transmitters in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, in the respective languages, on all school working days. Educational TV programmes in Hindi are also relayed via INSAT by the transmitters in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Programmes on higher education made available by the University Grants Commission are relayed via INSAT by all the TV transmitters in the country on all college working days. There is no approved scheme at present for expansion of INSAT based educational TV service during the VIII Plan.

**Setting up of Unified Transport Authority**

1654. SHRIMATI MADDAURI SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up unified transport authority to tackle the problem of urban transportation ; and

(b) if so, the scheme proposed to be formulated by Government and other details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b) : The National Transport Policy Committee recommended the setting up of a unified transport authority as part of the regional development authority in the

metropolitan cities. No detailed scheme in this regard has yet been worked out.

[*Translation*]

**Agricultural Universities in the Country**

1655. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of Agricultural Universities in the country, the locations thereof and the amount or other assistance given to them by Central Government every year and the criteria adopted therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : There are twenty-two agricultural universities in the country. Their names and locations are given in the Statement attached, Twenty-one of these agricultural universities (excluding the Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology Srinagar) as well as agricultural complex of the Mohan Lal Sukhadia University, Udaipur, have been received development assistance from ICAR during the VI Plan under the following schemes :

- (i) Establishment and development of agricultural universities ;
- (ii) National Agricultural Research Project.

The total budget allocation for these scheme during the VI Plan period is

Rs. 89.88 crores. The Plan outlay for the scheme "Establishment and Development of Agricultural Universities" is Rs. 50.88 crores. Allocation of funds to individual universities are made on a five year plan basis on 24 approved items subject to a maximum of Rs. 3.00, Rs. 2.50, Rs. 2.00 and Rs. 1.50 crores, demanding on the number of agricultural universities in the State (1, 2, 3 or 4 respectively).

The Plan outlay for the National Agricultural Research Project is Rs. 39.00 crores. Allocations of funds to individual universities is made to cover the total expenditure for a five year period for three types of sub-subjects :

1. Administrative sub-project for strengthening the Directorate of Research ;
2. Basic research sub-project for the main campus of the university ; and
3. Research sub-projects for the establishment of Zonal research stations.

The grant is subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5.00 crores per agril. university for five years in single agricultural university State. In states having more than one agricultural university, the allocation of funds is based on the research needs as identified by the Research Review Team.

**Statement**

*The Names and Locations of Agricultural Universities*

S. No.	Name of the Universities	Location
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University.	Rajendranagar (Hyderabad)
2.	Assam Agricultural University.	Jorhat

1	2	3
3.	Rajendra Agricultural University.	Pusa (Samastipur)
4.	Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya.	Palampur
5.	Haryana Agricultural University.	Hissar
6.	University of Agricultural Sciences.	Hebbel (Bangalore)
7.	Punjab Agricultural University.	Ludhiana
8.	Jawaharlal Nebru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya.	Jabalpur
9.	Gujarat Agricultural University.	Dantiwada
10.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology.	Srinagar
11.	Gobind Ballabh Pant University of Agricultural and Technology.	Pantnagar (Nainital)
12.	Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology.	Kanpur
13.	Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology	Kumarganj (Faizabad)
14.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya	Haringhatta (Nadi)
15.	Kerala Agricultural University	Mannuthy
16.	Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth	Dapoli (Ratnagiri)
17.	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth	Rahuri (Ahmednagar)
18.	Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth	Akola
19.	Marathwada Agricultural University	Parbhani
20.	Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology	Bhubaneswar
21.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University	Coimbatore
22.	Birsa Agricultural University	Ranchi

[English]

**Safety Steps for Workers**

1656. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to ensure workers' safety after the Bhopal accident ;

(b) whether there is any standing committee in his Ministry to watch the safety of workers ; and

(c) if so, findings of this committee regarding the working conditions in the States and action taken by the committee in cases of failure ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c) : After the Bhopal accident, Government is fully conscious of the problems of hazards from dangerous and toxic processes. Instructions have, therefore, been issued to the State Governments to constitute task forces/expert groups to make a rapid survey of all such units to take immediate measures for ensuring that all safety, control and preventive measures are adopted. Government is also contemplating changes in the Factories Act, 1948, and the rules, to make them more stringent to ensure safety. The areas which Government have identified for technical assistance from ILO among other things, include major hazards control system in dangerous manufacturing processes, including Chemical Industry. This problem will be examined by the Experts of the ILO Mission, when they take up the task in April, 1985.

**Rift between the Authorities of IFF and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**

1657. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was rift between the authorities of International Film Festival (10th) and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Officers and also between the Director and Joint Director concerning the Festival ;

(b) if so, the details of the same and how did the rifts effect the said Festival ;

(c) how many invitees were there from abroad and how much amount was spent for their visit ;

(d) whether some friends of a high Information and Broadcasting Officer were invited from abroad ;

(e) if so, what action has been taken in this case which brought disrespect and avoidable expenditure to the country ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The number of invitees from abroad who attended the festival was 106, including 7 jury members and their companions/escorts. An amount of Rs. 24,16,109.10 was spent on their visit.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

**Women Workers Facing Health Hazards and Risk to Life**

1658. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than 31 million women workers in the country find themselves faced with many a health hazard and risk to life ;

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

(c) the steps Government propose to take for the welfare of the women workers in the country ?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH)** (a) to (c) : While it is not, possible to give exact numbers of women workers faced with health hazards, it is true that a large number of them do face such problems. Apart from the general provisions regarding safety and health of workers in work environment, special provisions for protecting women workers are contained in the labour laws. Action as per law is taken whenever any violation under the labour laws is brought to the notice of the appropriate Government.

*[Translation]*

**Unauthorised Occupation of Public Land in Metropolitan Cities**

1659. DR. A. K. PATEL :  
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

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

(a) the number of cases of unauthorised occupation of public land in metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, separately ;

(b) Government's policy in this regard and the year-wise number of cases of unauthorised occupation in each of these metropolitan cities during the last three years and during this year so far, inspite of this policy and whether Govt. are aware that some persons instigate others to occupy these lands ; and

(c) whether there has been an abnormal increase in the cases of these unauthorised occupations from mid November, 1984 to first week of March, this year ; if not, the extent of this increase in each of these cities and the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR)** : (a) No information has been compiled on all-India level regarding unauthorised occupation of public land in metropolitan cities including, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

(b) Removal of unauthorised occupation of public lands is a State subject and the States/Union Territories have policies and enactments to deal with such situations. There can be instances where some persons have instigated others to occupy public lands, these will be dealt with under the respective State laws.

(c) We have no material to establish whether there was any abnormal increase in the number of unauthorised occupation of public lands from mid November, 1984 to first week of March this year.

**Allotment of Government Accommodation to Employees**

1660. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :  
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of Centre Government employees who have been allotted Government quarters in Delhi so far;

(b) the measures being taken by Government to provide accommodation to more employees ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR)** : (a) As on 1.1.85, 44.64% of the Central Government employees who have registered the in demand for general pool accommodation have been allotted Government quarters in Delhi.

(b) and (c) : Government proposes to undertake a substantial programme



of construction and augmentation of residential accommodation in the 7th Five-Year Plan Details have, however, not been finalised.

**Workers Rendered Jobless due to Sickness of Large and Small Industrial Units**

1661. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of workers who have lost their livelihood on account of 40 large industrial units and 8111 small industrial units becoming sick as on 30 June, 1983 ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to rescue these workers from hunger and starvation ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b) : According to information received from the Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development) information relating to the number of workers rendered jobless due to industrial sickness is not maintained. Ministry of Industry is being asked to maintain information

**Social Security Measures for Workers**

1662. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the details of proposals that have been formulated to improve social security measures for workers ; and

(b) the progress made in implementing them ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b) : The particulars of proposals formulated

in the recent past and the progress of implementing them are as follows :—

(i) Supplementary increase ranging between Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 per month has been sanctioned to all the family pensioners governed by the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 with effect from 1.4.85; and

(ii) It has been decided to finance the construction of houses for the members of the Employees' Provident Scheme out of their Provident Fund. Initially 1000 units would be built through various building agencies in Delhi and its neighbourhood for which the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation will advance necessary funds.

**Subsidy Under IRDP during Seventh Plan**

1663. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether subsidy per family under the Integrated Rural Development Programme is likely to be increased substantially during the Seventh Plan ; if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether this decision was taken after the two-days conference of Ministers incharge of the rural development of the States ;

(c) if so, whether it was also decided in the meeting that the emphasis in the Seventh Plan should be on more effective implementation rather than expansion ; and

(d) if so, the other decisions taken to improve this programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (d): The VIIth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised. The two-day conference of State Minister in-charge of Rural Development held on 4-5th September, 1984, in New Delhi, reviewed the progress and performance of Rural Development Programmes, including the Integrated Rural Development Programme. The broad recommendations regarding rural development programmes made by the conference were :

(i) the process of implementation required a strong infrastructure, people's participation and training both of officials and non-officials were also important for the successful implementation of the programmes. Need to strengthen the Panchayati Raj and Administrative structure was also emphasised ;

(ii) selection of beneficiaries was to be done in a careful and cautious manner so that the real benefit accrues to the identified families who are than sustained in a manner to be able to ultimately cross the poverty line. Repayment of loans was also important as grant of loan itself ;

(iii) In addition to employment generation which was the prime objective of rural development programmes, efforts should be made to ensure that the works were durable ; and

(iv) close monitoring and regular field visits by officials to blocks will

bring more realistic results not on paper but in reality.

The recommendations of the conference have been forwarded to the State Governments/Union Territories, who are implementing these programmes, for appropriate action.

#### **Cases of Land Ceiling Pending in Courts**

1664. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of land ceiling pending in various courts in the country ; and

(b) the steps so far taken to expedite these cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) The area under litigation under the Land Ceiling Laws in the entire country is about 16.05 lakh acres as per reports from the States. Details State-wise are given in statement attached.

(b) This Ministry has from time to time drawn the attention of the State Governments to take expeditious steps to ensure the early disposal of the pending cases in courts.

#### **Statement**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	5,04,329
2.	Assam	76,000
3.	Bihar	90,000
4.	Gujarat	94,465
5.	Haryana	28,000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	24,836

7.	Jammu and Kashmir	—
8.	Karnataka	1,76,000
9.	Kerala	28,157
10.	Madhya Pradesh	90,856
11.	Maharashtra	91,462
12.	Manipur	165
13.	Meghalaya	—
14.	Nagaland	—
15.	Orissa	24,380
16.	Punjab	54,711
17.	Rajasthan	68,455
18.	Sikkim	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	21,106
20.	Tripura	68
21.	Uttar Pradesh	47,876
22.	West Bengal	1,81,426

*Union Territories :*

23.	A & N	
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	
25.	Chandigarh	
26.	D. & N. Haveli	2,179
27.	Delhi	153
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	
29.	Lakshadweep	
30.	Mizoram	
31.	Pondicherry	1,248

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**16,05,872**

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**Land Prices in Urban and Rural Areas**

**1665. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether at present land prices in urban areas are more than in rural areas ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) and (b) : It is not denied that land prices in urban areas are more than those in rural areas. However, no comparable data in this regard is available either on all India basis or at the state level.

**Number of Registered Unemployed.**

**1666. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of job seekers registered in employment exchanges in 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to reduce this number in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The number of job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) who were on the live register of Employment Exchanges as at the end of each year is furnished below :

As at the end of	Number (in lakhs)
1980	162.0
1981	178.4
1982	197.5
1983	219.5
1984	235.5

(b) During the Seventh Five Year Plan, employment is to be treated as a direct focal point of policy. The Plan will have a National Employment Programme which will cover target groups, including the educated unemployed. The generation of gainful employment through integration of sectoral production plans with employment plans and enlargement of on-going employment programmes would also be emphasised. In addition, schemes will continue for promoting self-employment in economically viable activities backed up by the requisite training, credit, marketing and organisational linkages.

**Proposal to reduce import of Edible oil**

**1667. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANIY :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of increased production of oilseeds in the country, there is any proposal to reduce the import of edible oil and if so, details thereof ;

(b) whether Government propose to advise the vanaspati manufacturing industries to depend on indigenous production instead of imported edible oil ; and

(c) the total quantity of edible oil imported during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 and amount of foreign exchange spent on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES SHRI (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The quantum of import is decided by the Government from time to time taking into consideration factors such as demand for and production of indigenous oils in the country.

(b) The allocation of imported edible oils to the vanaspati industry has been reduced to the level of sixty percent of its requirement. The industry has to purchase the rest of the oil from indigenous sources.

(c) The quantity of edible oil imported and foreign exchange spent thereon during financial year 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 is as follows :—

Financial Year	Quantity imported (in lakh tonnes)	Value (Rs. in crores)
1982-83	9.80	418.00
1983-84	14.09	846.00
1984-85	14.70	1219.00

(April, 1984 to February, 1985)  
(Provisional)

**Comprehensive Horticulture Plan by Karnataka**

1668. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a comprehensive horticulture plan was submitted to the Centre by Karnataka Government ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) whether Government propose to sanction the same early ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) : A project on Integrated Development of Horticulture in Karnataka has been received on 13th February, 1985.

(c) The project is under examination of the Government of India.

**Skilled and Unskilled Persons Registered With Employment Exchanges**

1669. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed persons, skilled and unskilled registered with the Employment Exchanges as on 1 January, 1984 and 1 January, 1985 ;

(b) the number of persons, out of them, provided with employment during the period indicating percentage thereof ; and

(c) whether any special measures have been taken to provide employment to more persons during 1985-86 and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The number of skilled/semi-skilled and unskilled job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) who were on the live register of Employment Exchanges as on 31.12.83 and 31.12.84 is indicated below :

As on	Skilled/Semi-skilled	Number (in lakhs)
		Unskilled
31.12.83	10.40	45.18
31.12.84	10.84	43.96

(Provisional)

The decline in 1984 in the number of unskilled persons on the live register is due to non-receipt of information from forty employment Exchanges.

(b) Available information relating

to the number of vacancies filled by the Employment Exchanges during 1984 and their percentage to the number on the live register as on 31.12.83 are as under :

(in lakhs)

	Vacancies filled during 1984 (Provisional)	Percentage to number on live register on 31.12.83 (Provisional)
Skilled/Semiskilled	0.28	2.7
Unskilled	1.63	3.6

(c) During the Seventh Five Year Plan, employment is to be treated as a direct focal point of policy. The Plan will have a National Employment Programme which will cover specific target groups, including the educated unemployed. The generation of gainful employment through integration of sectoral production plans with employment plans and enlargement of on-going employment programmes would also be emphasised. In addition, schemes will continue for promoting self-employment in economically viable activities backed up by the requisite training, credit, marketing and organisational linkages. These measures enumerated above will benefit more persons during 1985-86 also.

**Implementation of I.L.O. Recommendations to Improve the Working Conditions of Labour Force**

1670. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 341 on 24th July, 1984 regarding implementation of the resolutions and recommendations approved by the ILO to improve the working conditions of World Labour Force and state :

(a) whether Government have since examined and decided to imple-

ment the resolution and recommendations, approved by the International Labour Organisation ; and

(b) if not, at what stage the matter stands ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b) : All Resolutions and Recommendations adopted by the ILO in the Conference are in the nature of guidelines to member countries except in the case of International Labour Standards which entail certain obligations under the ILO Constitution. The International Labour Conference held in June, 1984 adopted only one International Labour Standard, viz. Employment Policy Recommendation No. 169. The Government has circulated the text of this Recommendation to the interests concerned with a view to eliciting views/opinions for further action under Article 19 of the ILO Constitution.

**Tripartite Conference about Strikes**

1671. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is planning to hold a tripartite conference to obtain a moratorium on strikes and lockouts ;

(b) if so, the particulars regarding the invitees to this conference ; and

(c) whether it will also consider decisions arrived at the National Labour Conference in 1983 ?

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

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

**SC/ST Employees in Food Corporation of India**

1672. PROF. M. R. HALDER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the offices of Food Corporation of India are not maintaining the reserved quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services ; and

(b) the total number of employees at present in each office of Food Corporation of India and the number of SC/ST employees among them ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) All the offices of Food Corporation of India are maintaining communal rosters in respect of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time. The recruitments/promotions are made in accordance with the relevant rules.

(b) The total number of employees in the Headquarters of Food Corporation of India and other offices zone-wise and the number of SC/ST employees among them as on 1st January, 1985 is given in the statement attached.

**Statement**

(As on 1.1.1985)

Office	Total No. of Employees	No. of Scheduled Castes	No. of Scheduled Tribes
Headquarters	1,793	261	59
East Zone	17,770	1,754	807
South Zone	15,718	3,916	331
North Zone	26,625	6,783	399
West Zone	10,864	1,650	536

**Exploitation of Children in Hotels and Other Industries**

1673. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a large number of children are being employed and exploited in hotels and other industries in different parts of the country.

(b) whether any study has been undertaken to identify the number of such children and the conditions of their employment ;

(c) whether Government propose to put a ban on the employment of children through legislation ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b) :

Government is aware that children are employed in hotels and other industries in different parts of the country. A rapid survey was conducted in 1979 by Labour Bureau, Simla on child labour in Indian industries including hotels, restaurants and eating houses.

(c) and (d) : While it may not be possible in the near future to eliminate child labour completely in the socio-economic conditions prevailing in the country, it has been Government's consistent endeavour to ensure that children compelled to work by circumstances should not be exploited and should be able to work in better conditions of health and hygiene. Government has formulated projects connected with the welfare of working children for execution through various agencies in the field. Besides, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee on Child Labour, a Central Advisory Board on child labour has been set up to advise the Government on the problems of child labour. The State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations have been requested to also set up State and District level boards on child labour.

A Committee consisting of State Labour Ministers has been set up, as per decision in last Labour Ministers' Conference, to examine the question of minimum age of a child for entry into employment and the need for comprehensive legislation on child labour.

#### New Disease Affecting Coconut Trees in Kerala

1674. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new disease affecting the coconut trees is spreading in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the remedial action being contemplated to immediately arrest the spread of the disease ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) A new disease affecting coconut plants has been noticed in Kerala.

(b) The remedial action will depend upon results of studies/investigations as regards source etc. of disease.

#### [Translation]

#### Increase in Prices of Essential Commodities

1678. SHRI C. D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise details of increase in prices of essential commodities namely rice, wheat coarse grains, dals, sugar, tea, edible oils, soap, coarse cloth and kerosene oil etc. during the period 1982 to 1984 ;

(b) the action taken by Government to reduce the prices of essential commodities ; and

(c) whether Government would formulate a national policy to make available essential commodities at cheap rates ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The information is given in a statement attached.

(b) and (c) : Both the Central and the State Governments are making efforts to make essential commodities available to the people at reasonable prices. The main thrust of Government policy has been to increase the production of essential commodities particularly the ones which are in short supply. The Public Distribution System is being expanded and improved. The supplies of some essential commodities are supplemented by imports. The export of essential commodities is regulated. State Governments are enforcing the provisions of the Essential



Commodities Act and similar legisla-  
tions to curb the activities of hoarders

and blackmarketeers and other anti-  
social elements.

**Statement**

*Wholesale Price Indices of Selected Commodities*

(Base 1970-71 = 100)

Commodity	Annual Average		
	1982	1983	1984
1	2	3	4
Rice	247.5	290.1	275.6
Wheat	203.4	223.1	211.7
Jowar	223.7	236.1	243.6
Bajra	221.6	233.2	213.8
Gram	314.6	298.8	453.9
Arhar	304.7	373.1	359.7
Moong	305.3	320.6	405.3
Masoor	326.8	316.3	410.4
Urad	263.2	320.3	383.6
Potatoes	146.7	203.6	181.5
Onions	335.9	405.4	339.3
Vanaspati	254.5	255.5	268.3
Groundnut oil	275.4	309.8	329.9
Mustard oil	245.8	280.3	292.6
Coconut oil	214.4	305.3	486.3
Gingelly oil	265.5	288.8	312.9
Milk	225.9	243.0	266.0
Fish	429.8	451.6	433.8
Meat	358.0	376.5	409.2
Sugar	235.9	227.2	241.2
Gur	281.1	316.2	379.5
Kerosene	321.4	345.1	345.0

1	2	3	4
Coke	431.2	463.5	572.9
Atta	208.7	230.9	222.8
Chillies	189.6	120.6	238.9
Tea	264.5	407.0	494.2
Matches	129.0	129.0	129.0
Salt	228.2	212.0	233.1
Soap	236.3	255.9	310.4
Cotton Cloth (Mills)	241.1	250.9	254.9
Handloom & Powerloom cloth	212.7	226.6	240.0

**Production and Consumption of Sugar**

1679. SHRI C. D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) Year-wise figures of production and consumption of sugar in the country during the year 1980 to 1984 ; and

(b) whether any scheme has been formulated to export the surplus sugar to foreign countries and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The figures of sugar production and consumption during the sugar years 1980-81 to 1983-84 are given below :—

Sugar Year	Production	Consumption
1980-81	51.48	49.89
1981-82	84.38	57.11
1982-83	82.32	64.79
1983-84	59.16	75.70

(b) It has so far been decided to export about 34,000 tonnes of sugar including the preferential E.E.C. and U.S. quotas of about 28,000 tonnes during the calendar year 1985.

**Rural Road Development Scheme by Gujarat**

1630. SHRI C. D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Gujarat Government have submitted a rural road development scheme for development of the villages in Gujarat to the Central Government for their approval ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the kilometrage of village needs proposed to be constructed under the said scheme and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon ;

(c) the amount sanctioned by Government of India for this scheme

and the amount actually spent so far out of the sanctioned amount ; and

(d) the time by which the remaining amount is likely to be released by the Government of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CARNDRAKAR) : (a) to (d) : The Government of Gujarat has submitted four projects for construction of rural link roads under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) of which three have been sanctioned so far. The sanctioned projects envisage construction of 1329 kilometres of all weather roads with an estimated cost of Rs. 1225 70 lakhs. The fourth project envisages construction of 796 kilometres of road with an estimated cost of Rs. 802 32 lakhs and is under the consideration of Government of India. Under RLEGP funds are not released for individual projects but the entire allocation for the State Government is released in two instalments to cover expenditure on all sanctioned projects. The funds released for Gujarat for the Years 1983-84 and 1984-85 under RLEGP was Rs. 1625.00 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs. 1074.19 lakhs has been reported by the State government.

**Recommendation of APC for Subsidised Wheat Seeds to Farmers in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar**

1681. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether, considering the high cost of high yielding varieties of wheat as the main hurdle in the way of adoption of developed methods of farming by most of the farmers in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, the Agricultural Prices Commission has recommended a grant upto Rs. 150 on wheat seeds in its report for the rabi season of 1984-85 ;

(b) whether Government have considered this recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. their report no price policy for Rabi Crops for 1984-85, the Agriculture Prices Commission have recommended a subsidy of Rs. 150 per quintal on distribution of wheat seeds in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Details of the proposal are being worked out.

**Allocation to Madhya Pradesh for Construction of Low Cost Houses**

1682. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount provided to the Madhya Pradesh Government by the Centre during the Sixth Five Year Plan for the construction of low cost houses in the backward and tribal area ;

(b) the areas for which this money had been released for the construction of low cost houses ;

(c) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have constructed these houses as per the target ; and

(d) if not, the number of houses yet to be constructed ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) to (d) : Housing is a State subject. The Central assistance is given in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without being tied to any particular scheme or head of develop-

ment. The State Government are free to formulate and implement various social housing schemes as per their needs and plan priorities.

#### Low Cost Houses Built in Tribal Areas

1683. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many of the low cost houses built in various tribal areas of the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan have been allotted so far ;

(b) whether the allottees are residing in all these houses ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) to (c) : Housing is a State subject and the building and allotment of houses for a particular section of society or in a particular area is decided by the State Govts./ U.P.

[*English*]

#### Loans to States to Launch Social Housing Scheme

1684 SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has been sanctioning loans to different States to launch Social Housing Scheme ;

(b) if so, the amount of loans sanctioned to different States during the last three years for the above purpose ;

(c) whether Government of Orissa have requested to enhance the sanctioned amount to that State ; and

(d) if so, the amount proposed to be sanctioned to Orissa for implementing Social Housing Scheme in 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) to (d) : Housing is a State subject. Central assistance to the States and U.Ts. is given in the shape of block loans and block grants, on the basis of overall availability of funds, without being tied to any particular scheme or head of development.

(d) The allocations for the year 1985-86 are yet to be finalised.

#### Self-Employment Scheme

1685. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any self-employment scheme has been introduced by his Ministry ;

(b) whether training facility is being given under that scheme ;

(c) if so, the names of the States where such scheme has been implemented ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for the success of the above scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The Ministry of Labour has been implementing a Central Plan Scheme to strengthen Employment Exchanges/USICBs to promote self-employment with effect from September, 1983.

(b) No training facility is provided under this Scheme. However, the Employment Exchanges motivate and refer those interested in self-employment and requiring training to various existing institutions.

(c) The scheme is under implementation in 23 States/Union Territories, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Goa, Daman & Diu, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Maharashtra, Meghalaya,

Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Pondicherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(d) Necessary guidelines have been issued by the Ministry to all States/ Union Territories Governments and continuous monitoring is being done to ensure success of the scheme.

#### Loss of Gram while Storing in FCI

1686. PROF. RAMKRISHAN MORE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether 12 to 15 per cent gram is lost while storing in silos of Food Corporation of India ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) steps being taken to check the losses ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Gram is not stored in silos of Food Corporation of India. As such question of loss does not arise.

(b) and (c) : Does not arise.

#### Allocation of Rice to Kerala

1687. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Government regarding quality and quantity of allocation of rice from the Central Pool to rice deficit States, like Kerala, under the Public Distribution System ;

(b) whether Government have taken into account the increase in demand due to rise in population and fluctuating production in determining the monthly allocation of rice to rice deficit States ; if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government propose to allow State Civil Supplies Corporations of deficit States to purchase rice in the open market from rice surplus State to alleviate the insufficient per capita availability of rice ; if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether Government have received complaints regarding poor quality of rice supplied to Kerala through F.C.I. ; and

(d) if so, the corrective action taken so far ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) : The allocations rice from the Central Pool to various States including Kerala, are made on a month to month basis, taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. These allocations are only supplemental in nature. Foodgrains to be supplied should conform to fair average quality within the PFA limits.

(c) The State Governments and other agencies are not allowed to make inter State open market purchases of rice without the specific permission of the Central Government, as any large-scale purchases by them may affect market availability and prices in the surplus and also procurement for the Central Pool.

(d) The Government of Kerala, through letters dated 19th March and 21st March, 1985, addressed to the Union Food Minister have requested for allotment of better quality of rice from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, in place of Punjab superfine boiled rice which requires longer cooking time.

(e) Kerala is being supplied rice from various sources including Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, depending

upon the availability of stocks and operational constraints. F.C.I. has also advised their concerned units to despatch better quality of rice.

**New-Item 'Much Pesticides Inside US'**

1688. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Much Pesticide Inside US" appearing in the 'Statesman', New Delhi edition, dated 13 March, 1985 ;

(b) if so, whether the various aspects of harmful effects of pesticides and their residues on human and animals have been studied ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the steps proposed to be taken on a long-term basis for phasing out the use of pesticides till a minimal level is reached ?

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

(b) Different organisations like National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH), Ahmedabad, Industrial Toxicological Research Centre (ITRC), Lucknow have conducted certain studies on various aspects of harmful effects of pesticides and their residues on humans and animals.

(c) These studies by different aforesaid organisations show that the residues of organo-chlorine compounds especially DDT are present in human beings and animals. However, the studies indicate that the residue in adipose tissue of human beings is decreasing day-by-day. However, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation) have consti-

tuted a Committee to review those pesticides which are banned or phased out in developed countries including organo-chlorine compounds and are being used in country for recommending its continued use or phasing out.

**External Broadcast in Indian Languages**

1689. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the Indian languages in which external broadcasts are now being made by All India Radio ;

(b) the criteria for starting such broadcasts ;

(c) whether Government are aware that in view of the large Keralite population abroad, particularly in the Middle East and South East Asia, there is a strong case for starting an external broadcast in Malayalam ; and

(d) whether Government will consider such as external broadcast in Malayalam by installation of a short wave transmitter in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The languages are Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Konkani, Punjabi, Sindhi, Tamil and Urdu.

(b) Over-seas broadcasts are meant for the target audience in foreign countries. In the matter of Indian languages broadcast, people of Indian origin settled abroad are treated as the prime target audience.

(c) and (d) : In the special composite service for the Indian workers and professionals in Gulf countries/West Asia commenced by All India Radio from May, 1984, Malayalam music

items are also broadcast. Consideration of the question about the commencement of regular external service broadcasts in Malayalam will have to await the finalisation of the Seventh Five Year Plan. In any case, for commencement of such a service as and when decided upon, it is not essential that a short-wave transmitter should be located only in Kerala.

[*Translation*]

**Meetings of the Hindi Advisory Committee**

1690. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of meetings held by the Hindi Advisory Committee of his Ministry during 1984 ;

(b) the resolutions adopted in these meetings ; and

(c) the details in respect of the implementation of these resolutions ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Two meetings of the Hindi Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies were held during 1984.

(b) and (c) : The Committee did not adopt any resolution as such in these meetings. However, the Committee reviewed the progress made in the use of Hindi in official work of the Ministry and its lower formations and laid stress on the implementation of the annual programme drawn up by the Department of Official Language.

[*English*]

**Expenditure and Achievements of Social Housing Scheme during Sixth Five Year Plan**

1691. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the actual expenditure and achievements in physical terms as compared to the Plan outlay and physical targets in the Central Sector and States' Sector for Social Housing Scheme during the Sixth Five Year plan period 1980-85 ; and

(b) the performance in West Bengal as compared to the performance in other States of India during the period mentioned above ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) Housing is a State subject. Central assistance is given to the States and U Ts in the shape of block loans and block grants without being tied to any particular scheme or head of development.

(b) There is only one social housing scheme in Central sector viz. Subsidised Housing Scheme for plantation Workers. The performance of West Bengal relating to the Scheme upto 31.12.84 is 83.9% as against overall performance of 107.7%, which is attributable to the reason that the construction of houses taken up earlier was also completed during the sixth plan period.

As regards the schemes in the State Sector, the performance (in terms of percentage) of the State vis-a-vis the overall achievement in respect of schemes covered by the 20-Point Programme upto 28.2.85 for which the progress is monitored by the Govt. of India has been as follows :—

	Overall performance (%)	Performance of West Bengal (%)
EWS Housing House-site-cum-Construction	49.51	3.34
<i>Assistance Scheme</i>		
(i) Allotment of house-sites	78.07	62.92
(ii) Construction assistance	50.49	64.57

Setting up of News Unit for Air at Sambalpar in Orissa

1692. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government had assured Government of Orissa to set up a separate News Unit for A.I.R. at Sambalpur in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the action taken in regard thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Location of T.V. Centres in Backward Areas

1693. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether priority has been given for the location of Television Centres in the backward areas during the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the number of backward districts in Orissa which have been covered with such Television Centres during the above Plan period; and

(c) steps taken to provide Television facility in Phulbani District of Orissa.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) and (b): During VI Plan period, TV service has been extended to several backward districts in the country. At present, TV service is available in parts of nine backward districts of Orissa. Backwardness of the area is one of the criteria for setting up TV Centres.

(c) Extention of TV service to uncovered parts of the country, including Phulbani district of Orissa would depend on the availability of resources for this purpose during the future Plan periods.

Increase in Production of Oilseeds in Sixth Plan

1694. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken by Government to increase the production of oil-seeds during the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the State-wise achievements made in the production of oil-seeds during the above plan period; and

(c) the details thereof?



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

(b) and (c) : The State-wise achievements of oilseeds production during Sixth Plan period are given in the attached statement.

**Statement**

*The State-wise achievement of oilseeds production during Sixth Plan Period*

(in thousand tonnes)

State	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Andhra Pradesh	928	1547	1256	1815
Assam	112	112	135	153
Bihar	110	112	114	121
Gujarat	1862	2518	1785	2473
Haryana	189	151	117	864
Himachal Pradesh	6	6	6	7
Jammu & Kashmir	64	69	51	54
Karnataka	620	863	784	1028
Kerala	16	12	12	12
Madhya Pradesh	861	833	876	1155
Maharashtra	1005	1227	1060	1453
Orissa	485	597	590	687
Punjab	187	169	133	115
Rajasthan	385	652	626	952
Tamil Nadu	719	1297	914	1157
Uttar Pradesh	1652	1713	1336	1244
West Bengal	149	176	170	194
Others	92	26	30	30
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>9372</b>	<b>12080</b>	<b>9995</b>	<b>12814</b>

**T.V. Transmission for Rural  
Population in Kerala**

1695. SHRI M. RAMACANDRAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the rural population of Calicut, Cannanore, Coynad and Kasaragod Districts in Kerala are not covered by T.V. transmission ; and

(b) whether Government will consider the question of installing a 10 K.W. Television Transmitter in Cannanore or Coynad to cover wide range of rural population ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) The parts of Cannanore and Calicut districts, at present, receiving TV signals, have a rural population of about 11 lakhs.

(b) With the completion of VI Plan schemes by May, 1985, about 77 per cent of population of Kerala is expected to receive TV service. Further extension of TV service to various uncovered parts of the country will however depend on the availability of resources for this purpose during future plan period.

**Coverage of Banaskantha District  
by T.V. Network**

1696. SHRI B. K. GADHAVI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the entire Banaskantha District would be covered by T.V. network ;

(b) how much area is covered at present and the contemplated extension of coverage during the next year ;

(c) whether Government propose to cover Banaskantha under television

net work on a priority basis on the lines of other bordering districts ;

(d) if so, the details ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (e) : A part of Banaskantha district is expected to receive by service when the high power transmitter at Ahmedabad is commissioned on full power of 10 KW. Further expansion of TV service in various parts of the country would depend on the availability of resources for this purpose during the future Plan period.

**Price of Imported Wheat**

1697. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of wheat imported from abroad in 1983-84

(b) the price paid per quintal and the cost of transport thereof ;

(c) whether the price of wheat fixed by A.P.C. for 1983-84 was much less than the price of imported wheat ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) A quantity of 21.30 lakh tonnes of wheat was contracted for import from abroad in 1983-84.

(b) The average estimated FOB price of this wheat was Rs. 158.59 per quintal and transportation cost Rs. 30.14 per quintal.

(c) During 1983-84 Rabi marketing season, the support price of wheat was Rs. 151 per quintal.

(d) The support prices are prices paid to the farmer for his produce and do not include f.o.b. overheads. Our internal support prices cannot be linked with international f.o.b. prices of wheat.

**Short Supply of Funds to Maharashtra Government**

1698. SHRI D. B. PATEL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(b) whether the demand of the Government of Maharashtra for funds for housing schemes have not been fully met for the year 1982-83, and 1983-84 ;

(b) whether because of short supply of funds from Central Government the conditions in slums in Greater Bombay as well as in big cities in Maharashtra are deteriorating very fast ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) The demand of the Government of Maharashtra for funds for Housing and Urban Development during 1982-83 and 1983-84 has been substantially met.

(b) and (c) : Slum improvement is a state subject and outlays for schemes under it are provided in the Annual Plan provisions of States/UTs and schemes are formulated and implemented by the States/UTs themselves.

**Exploitation of Bonded Labour and Teenagers in the Country**

1699. SHRI NARSINGH RAO SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken by Government to curb 'inhuman bondage' i.e. bonded labour, exploitation of teenagers in public jobs/industrial complexes during last two years ; and

(b) the number of States where this exploitation still exists and what methods are proposed for its complete eradication ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b) : Government have not received any report regarding existence of bonded labour system in public jobs/Industrial complexes. The incidence of bonded labour system has been reported from 12 States. As per the latest reports received from the State Governments, the total number of bonded labourers identified and freed as on 28.2.1985 was 1,77,062 out of which 1,34,802 have been rehabilitated.

Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, the responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers rests with the State Governments and they have been requested to conduct periodic surveys to identify bonded labourers and take necessary steps for their quick release and rehabilitation.

With a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme was launched by the Ministry of Labour in 1978-79 under which the State Governments are provided Central financial assistance for rehabilitation of bonded labourers.

**Production of Food Grains**

1700. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of food-grains in the country during the year 1983-84 and how far it has reached the target fixed by Government ;

(b) the estimated domestic consumption of foodgrains in the country during the year 1985 ;

(c) whether Government propose to export the surplus foodgrains ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) During the year 1983-84 the total production of foodgrains in the country has been estimated at 151.54 million tonnes against a target of 142.0 million tonnes.

(b) As the demand for foodgrains in the country depends on various factors such as population growth, extent of urbanisation, levels of income, prices of substitutable foodgrains, etc., precise estimates of total consumption of foodgrains in the country are not available.

(c) and (d) : It has been decided to supply one lakh tonnes of wheat as aid to some of the drought affected African countries.

In the current Indo-Soviet Trade Protocol (Jan.-Dec. 1985), a provision has been made for export of five lakh tonnes of wheat to USSR.

The Government keeps the option to export wheat from the country, if necessary and feasible.

[*Translation*]

Telecast Broadcast of Marathi Language Programmes

1701. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where Marathi language programmes are telecast and broadcast ;

(b) the percentage of these programmes to the weekly programmes ;

(c) whether Government have received any representation to increase the time of Marathi programme in order to give encouragement to that language ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The Principal language of the programmes broadcast by All India Radio Stations in Maharashtra is Marathi. Programmes in Marathi are also broadcast by Stations in the adjacent States viz. Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka and the Union Territory of Goa. Other Stations in the net work also broadcast music items in Marathi occasionally in their devotional and regional music chunk.

So far as Doordarshan is concerned, Marathi is the principal language for the programmes telecast from Bombay and Nagpur Kendras. Delhi Kendra also telecasts occasionally items like plays, folk music, devotional songs and feature films in Marathi. Other programme producing Kendras of Doordarshan also telecast occasionally few items in Marathi, in the programme chunk devoted to other regions. It may also be mentioned that some programmes in Marathi, including film sequences and feature films are also telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi in the national programme, which is relayed by all transmitters.

(b) Data relating to the percentage of the duration of the programmes broadcast in Marathi vis-a-vis other languages from the different Stations and Doordarshan Kendras in the network is not maintained.

(c) Yes, Sir. Representations have been received suggesting that the

Marathi programmes should be introduced in Doordarshan Kendra. Hyderabad and that the time for such programmes should also be increased from AIR Stations like Hyderabad, Indore, Gwalior, etc.

(d) As explained in reply to part (a), the principal language of All India Radio Stations/Doordarshan Kendras will be the regional language of the service areas concerned. The over-all broadcasting time which has necessarily to accommodate several items of regional and national interest and importance is limited and the telecast time is even more so. Having regard to these and having to the requirement of the listeners in the service areas concerned, it is not feasible presently to accept such requests.

#### Supply of Edible Oils to Maharashtra

1702. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state ;

(a) the quantity of edible oils, including imported palm oil, supplied to Maharashtra State for distribution among the weaker sections of the society, especially to those living in far flung tribal and Adivasi areas

(b) the total annual financial assistance given for the supply of edible oils to them and steps taken to ensure the supply ; and

(c) the agency through which these oils are supplied ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) During Oil Year 1984-85 (November, 1984 to October, 1985) Maharashtra has been allocated total quantity of 52,000 MTs. (42,000 MTs. of Palmolein and 10,000 MTs. of RBD Palm oil) of imported edible

oils till March, 1985, for distribution to consumers under Public Distribution system. The State Governments have been advised to ensure proper and equitable distribution of imported edible oils to consumers through fair price shops and to strengthen this scheme in far-flung places in rural areas and in areas inhabited by weaker sections of the society.

(b) No financial assistance has been provided to Maharashtra for supply of imported edible oils to them.

(c) The imported edible oils to States/Union Territories for Public Distribution System is supplied through State Trading Corporation. The State Government distribute the oil to consumers through fair price shops.

[English]

Central Government Land in Greater Bombay

1703. SHRI YASHWANT RAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many hectares of land belongs to the Central Government in Greater Bombay ;

(b) how many hectares of land have been built upon, lying vacant, and encroached upon by slum dwellers ; and

(c) whether Government propose to evict the slum dwellers from such vacant land and rehabilitate them else, where ?

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

**Promotion of Rural Housing Project  
by HUDCO**

1704. SHRI YASHWANT RAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) have decided to promote and finance Rural Housing projects ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The details of the Rural Housing Schemes financed by HUDCO upto 28-2-1985 are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Question does not arise.

**Statement**

*Details of Rural Housing Schemes Sanctioned by HUDCO (as on 28-2-1985)*

State	No. of Schemes	Project Cost (Rs. in Crores)	Loan Sanctioned	Sanctioned
Andhra Pradesh	76	64.51	31.14	144967
Bihar	18	12.00	6.00	30000
Gujarat	115	78.43	35.14	189831
Haryana	2	1.26	0.63	3161
Karnataka	86	94.86	34.46	284201
Kerala	51	64.42	31.78	137600
M. P.	42	8.08	4.04	20469
Maharashtra	48	8.46	4.22	31328
Orissa	7	7.33	5.50	20000
Punjab	12	10.51	5.25	25241
Rajasthan	49	23.75	14.83	49490
Tamil Nadu	34	31.14	15.83	62941
<b>Total :</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>404.75</b>	<b>188.82</b>	<b>979229</b>

**Additional Allocation of Fund to Madhya Pradesh Under N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P.**

1705. **SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh have asked for an additional allocation of funds for centrally sponsored schemes of National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme during current financial year ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) details of actual allotment of funds during 1984-85 under these two schemes ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR)** : (a) and (b) : Government of Madhya Pradesh asked for an additional allocation of Rs. 1.84 crores under NREP during the year 1984-85 and the same was given to them. The state Government did not ask for any additional allocations under RLEGP.

(c) The total funds given to Government of Madhya Pradesh during 1984-85 under NREP amount to Rs. 18.60 crores and under RLEGP to Rs. 30.73 crores.

**Payment of Remunerative Price for Sugar cane**

1706. **SHRI C. D. GAMIT** : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL

**SUPPLIES** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the farmers have not been receiving full payment for their sugarcane for the last three years ;

(b) if so, the price of sugarcane paid per metric tonne in each State during the last three years ; and

(c) the concrete steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to provide remunerative price of sugarcane to the farmers alongwith other details in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH)** : (a) The Central Government have not received any complaints during the last three years to the effect that sugar factories are paying less than the statutory minimum price of sugarcane fixed under the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966.

(b) The Statewise ranges of statutory minimum price of sugarcane and the actual prices being paid by sugar factories since 1982-83 season are given in the statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-757/85]

(c) Return to the grower is one of the important factors taken into consideration while fixing the statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories. However, in actual practice the growers are receiving much higher prices under the advice of the State Governments. They are also entitled to receive additional prices, wherever due; as a result of the operation of the Bhargava Sharing Formula enshrined in the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966.

12.00 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Review on the working of and Annual Reports of Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur for 1979-80. Himachal Pradesh Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., Simla for 1983-84. Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad for 1980-81 etc.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1979-80, along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—620/85.]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Himachal Pradesh Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Simla, for the year 1983-84.

(ii) Annual Report of the Himachal Pradesh Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Simla, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and

the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—621/85].

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—622/85].

(d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—623/85].

(e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.



- (2) Five Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned (a) to (e) of item (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—624/85]

**SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN** (Tirunelveli): The old Tuticorin Port Trust workers were thrown out of employment when the new Port Trust came into existence. The Government have promised to give employment to the old workers. But that has not been done. The workers are on hunger strike from 14th March. Some hundreds of workers have been arrested and jailed. The situation is tense. Government should interfere in the matter and resolve the dispute.

**MR. SPEAKER** : Have you given any notice ?

**SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN**: We will give it.

**MR. SPEAKER** : We will consider accordingly.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE** (Rajapur) : Strike notice has been given.

**SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO** (Vijayawada) : I have given notice of a Call Attention regarding Construction of a five star hotel near the Sahar airport.

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER** : When Call Attention notice are given they are considered by me. You are welcome to come and tell me.

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER** : You can come to me and tell me. We shall see.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY** (Nalgonda) : Rabi crop has been harvest-

ed in Andhra Pradesh and coming to the market. The FCI has not opened the purchasing centres in the coastal Andhra districts. The Farmers are suffering very much and they are forced to sell their produce at less procurement price to the private rice millers. We gave a Call Attention Notice and asked the Government to immediately open the purchasing centres to purchase paddy from the farmers.

**MR. SPEAKER** : You come to me. There are hundreds of Call Attention Notices.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO** : It is a very serious matter. It is a serious problem in Andhra Pradesh.

**MR. SPEAKER** : Everything of importance will be discussed according to the priority

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE** : Please tell them to raise it by giving an Adjournment Motion.

**MR. SPEAKER** : No question of adjournment motion.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** (Basirhat) : I have to draw your attention to the fact that in spite of the observations you have been good enough to make several times from the Chair, important announcements by the Government are being made outside the House when the House is in Session. They have increased the price of levy sugar by 40 paise per kilogramme. Neither Parliament has been informed nor the Food Ministers of the State Governments have been informed. It is a very important matter. They are not bothering about Parliament at all. The announcement should have been made here. The households throughout the country will be affected.

[*Translation*]

What is your opinion about it ? Should the announcement have been made here or not...(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Please give it in writing. We shall see. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramula) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will agree with me.

MR. SPEAKER : About what ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Never before was the need for peace and harmony in this country greater than today.

MR. SPEAKER : What a nice feeling !

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : There are many people who are trying to extinguish the fire of hatred, but there are some people ..

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : There is the problem of drinking water in our area...(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : You please sit down, I shall listen to you also.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : There are some people who want to add fuel to fire. There are\*\* who are spreading the fire of hatred at different places. They are speaking against minorities. They repeated it on the 31st March at Simla.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot mention the name of anyone...(*Interruptions*).

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : They do not want to abide by the Constitution of India. Facilities may be withdrawn... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : You can contradict it. You can raise your voice outside... (*Interruptions*).

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Has anybody been given the licence to spread the fire of hatred...(*Interruptions*),

MR. SPEAKER : The person who speaks ill of others acts in a wrong manner...(*Interruptions*).

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Should the Government take action against such people or not ?

MR. SPEAKER : You should see the limit...(*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY (Katwa) : Sir, I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion...

MR. SPEAKER : I did not allow it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : There is a platform outside. You can contradict him outside. You raise it outside. Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER :—You say it in your Speech Does not matter.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Recently, the Prime Minister had invited the opposition parties to discuss the Punjab problem, but the National Conference was not invited. Punjab is our life-line... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : An invitation might be extended to you also...

(*Interruptions*)\*\*

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : The people of Jammu and Kashmir... (*Interruptions*)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down... (*Interruptions*)\*\*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever Mr. Kabuli has said does not form part of the record.

(*Interruptions*)\*\*

\*\*Not recorded

\*\*Not recorded

**MR. SPEAKER:** Nothing will form part of the record. Mr. Kabuli, I will name you if you go on persisting like this.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please sit down Mr. Kabuli, Other people also should get a chance. You have said what you wanted to say...

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** I cannot force the Minister to say anything.

**SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI:\*\***

**SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam):** Repeatedly I have been raising the matter of construction of a five star hotel...

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is under my consideration. We have to take them one by one. Other members also raised it. We cannot take up all of them at the same time.

*[Translation]*

Why do you not speak by turns, please speak one by one...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to a question asked earlier, wherein I had said that there were irregularities and malpractices in the assistance being provided to the poor farmers by the nationalised banks...*(Interruptions)*.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Did you give any notice or any calling attention notice?

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS:** I had asked for half-an-hour discussion...*(Interruptions)*.

*[English]*

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is irrelevant.

*[Translation]*

You know half-an-hour discussion is not held like that. *(Interruptions)*.

**SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar):** Many areas of Madhya Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan are affected by drought leading to scarcity of drinking water.

*[English]*

**MR. SPEAKER:** We have already admitted a call attention regarding drought and other things. Please sit down now.

*[Translation]*

About drought it has already been done.

*[English]*

**SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil):** I have given a call attention about the US decision to supply sophisticated missiles to Pakistan.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You can come to me. I cannot discuss them here. I get so many call attention motions. If I start it here, it will never end.

**SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri):** Recently the Neelachal Express met with an accident near Tatanagar. I raised the matter here and asked for a statement from the Ministry. The Deputy Speaker promised to consider it...

**MR. SPEAKER:** You can write to me. Are you going to make a statement on it?

**SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska):** We have given a calling attention notice on that issue, Sir.

**MR. SPEAKER:** We will see to it. It will come turn by turn. With your co-operation we have evolved a formula that till the financial business is completed, only two call attention motions will be allowed in a week. Accordingly whatever gets the priority we will allow.

**SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :** Why not a statement be made? The House should be intimated.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) :** We are concerned about this serious accident. Reports appeared that hundreds of lives are lost.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I will ask for the facts.

**SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri) :** It is a very serious matter, Sir. It has appeared in the Press that more than a lakh of people are affected by Cholera and diarrhoea in Bangalore due to taking vegetables grown in sewage farms.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You can come to me. I can not say anything offhand.

[*Translat on*]

Please give me in writing.

[*English*]

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) :** The epidemic meningococcal meningitis which was previously raging in Delhi is now spreading throughout the country. The 1 lakh doses of vaccine imported is quite inadequate. All the MPs should be vaccinated first ..

**MR. SPEAKER :** Have you given a notice?

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :** Yes, Sir.

**MR. SPEAKER :** We will consider that. I have not rejected it.

[*Translation*]

You may inform Smt. Kidwai, she may be of some help.

[*English*]

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) :** Sir, Sir, I was standing all the time..

**MR. SPEAKER :** You are a gentle lady. Please sit down.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** You have disallowed an adjournment motion on the increase of sugar price. Can

you kindly direct the Minister to keep it in abeyance till it is discussed in Parliament.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** The final cricket match between India and Australia was there neither on the radio or on the TV. What kind of attitude is this about our people?

**MR. SPEAKER :** We will ask them. I will rather pull them up.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—Contd.

[*English*]

Notifications under Finance Act, 1979, and Central Excise Rules, 1944.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) I beg to lay on the Table —

(1) A copy of Notification No. GSR 3 ] (L) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to delegates coming to attend the Conference of Non-Aligned and other developing countries on the 'Role of Women in Development' to be held in New Delhi from 8th April to 11th April, 1985 from the payment of foreign travel tax under section 41 of the Finance Act, 1979. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—625/85*]

(2) A copy each of Notification Nos. G S R 298 (E) to 303 (E) Hindi and English versions) Published in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding Central Excise Duty changes and exemptions announced by the Finance Minister in Lok Sabha on the 25th March, 1985, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—626/85*]

**Detailed Demands for Grants of the  
Ministry of Home Affairs for 1985-86**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA).  
I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the  
Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and  
English versions) of the Ministry of Home  
Affairs, for 1985-86. [*Placed in Library.*  
*See No. LT—627/85*]

12.15 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

[*English*]

**Reported fraudulent deals by certain  
nationalised banks in sanctioning huge  
amount of loans to a London-based firm  
owned by an Indian businessman**

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL  
(Chandni Chowk) : I call the attention of  
the Minister of Finance to the following  
matter of urgent public importance and  
request that he may make a statement  
thereon :—

The reported fraudulent  
deals by certain nationalised banks  
in sanctioning huge amount of  
loans to a London-based firm  
owned by an Indian businessman  
and the action taken by the  
Government in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
JANARDHANA POJARY) : Mr,  
Speaker Sir, Reference in the Motion  
presumably is to the credit facilities allow-  
ed by certain nationalised banks to a  
London based firm, 'ESAL Commodities  
Ltd.' The facts of the case are as follows,

2. The Reserve Bank of India has  
reported that the business Group of ESALs  
had received substantial financial assistance  
from 3 Indian banks viz. Punjab National  
Bank, Central Bank of India and Union  
Bank of India as well as from 4 foreign

banks in London for their business. The  
main company in this Group viz. ESAL  
Commodities Ltd. was engaged in commo-  
dity trading, exporting mostly to Nigeria  
and Sudan. A large portion of the advan-  
ces granted by the banks is outstanding for  
long periods. According to assessment  
made and furnished to the R.B.I. by the  
3 banks, a sizeable portion of the advances  
to the Group is covered by bill receivable  
claims, securities and guarantees. In  
November 1984, the company viz. ESAL  
Commodities Ltd., has been put into com-  
pulsory liquidation by a Court in London.  
The Managing Director of ESAL Commo-  
dities Ltd., Shri Rajinder Sethia, has been  
declared bankrupt in January, 1985. In  
the circumstances, the banks would be  
required to enforce the securities available  
to them for realisation of dues and file  
their claims, wherever necessary, with the  
liquidator.

3. There have been irregularities in  
lending to the ESAL Group companies.  
Some officials of the London branches of  
the 3 Indian banks had granted advances  
far in excess of the sanctioned limits and  
without obtaining the approval of their  
Head Offices. Collusion among the officers  
and the Company, with a view to defraud  
the banks, is also suspected.

4. Government has taken a most  
serious view of the matter. Banks are tak-  
ing steps to recover their dues. They have  
also initiated action against officers involve  
d in irregularities and malpractices.  
Central Bank of India has filed a criminal  
complaint with Scotland Yard against two  
of its former officers in London. Changes  
have been made in the managements of the  
three banks at the senior levels and in  
their London branches. Necessary dis-  
ciplinary action is being taken according  
to rules. C.B.I. arrested Shri Rajinder  
Sethia at Delhi on 1.3.1985. Shri Amarjit  
Singh, formerly General Manager of  
Punjab National Bank in London, has also  
been arrested by C.B.I. C.B.I. is currently  
investigating the whole case.

5. RBI has advised the banks to  
strengthen their monitoring and control

systems for better supervision of operations of their overseas branches. Persons posted abroad have been instructed not to exceed their delegated powers under any circumstances without obtaining prior sanction of the Chairman of the Bank or a Committee set up by the Chairman for this purpose. It has been made clear that any failure to comply with these instructions would be dealt with severely and firmly.

6. Let me assure this House that Government is fully seized of the matter and that severest possible action would be taken against the persons found guilty.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now the hon. Minister gave a statement and said :

[*English*]

“There have been irregularities in lending to the ESAL Group Companies.”

[*Translation*]

But the fact is that for the second time the country is about to suffer an economic setback. The first setback was suffered between 1977 and 1980 when the Janata Government decided to auction gold and now for the second time we are going to suffer a setback when a big fraud has been exposed in the history of the Indian banks.

The small mill-owners and traders have to run from pillar to post to get loans from banks, their documents are scrutinised and after going through the history of the family, a loan of Rs. 10000 to Rs. 20000 is sanctioned to them. Keeping all these things in view, the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had taken a positive step.

12.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

She nationalised the banks and efforts were made to provide loans to the economically backward people on easy terms.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is important to note the working of the company to which a loan of Rs. 250 crores was granted. It was a trading company which was launched in 1977, and which used to send goods from Nigeria to other places. It used to send goods from the Middle-East to Nigeria. Their method of working was altogether different. The documents of the goods sent by them from Nigeria to the Middle-East were presented to a London Bank, where no one ever cared to verify them or to ascertain whether the Bill of Lading or the Shipping of Cargo documents were in order or not. The bank lent crores of rupees on that basis to the company. Besides, no one verified whether the documents specified in the Nigerian Government Notification were complete or not. The *modus operandi* of the company was to dump cheap goods from one place to another and to borrow crores of rupees from the banks.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Company had been given a loan of Rs. 250 crores during the last three year and I would like to know whether a nationalised bank could advance that much amount to a single company. were there no rules and regulations in this regard. Was any permission granted under the rules to advance money to that company by the bank's Managing Director, Chairman in India or the R.B.I. Can any one squander Indian money like that in a foreign country? Did the rules permit them to grant this much of loan? The Company took big officers on a trip in Boeing 707 and got the loan sanctioned.

When in 1983, the Arab Allied Bank of Middle East filed a suit against the Company for fraud, they presented wrong documents in the Bank. At that time, why did our banks not verify whether the Company to which they were lending so much of money was genuine or not or whether the Company had a good standing or creditworthiness? Was so much amount advanced to the Company with a view to using it as a source of pleasure? Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a warning system in the banking set-up whereby the

bank can verify whether the money that has been advanced is not being misused, but in this case no attention was paid to it.

The Bank hypothecated the shares of the Company at face value and no effort was made to check their market value, which resulted in a loss. It is as if a man buys a house and hypothecates it to the seller and gets the house transferred in his name. The way the Company was advanced so much funds and the documents were not checked and it was not verified whether the Bill of Lading was in order or not, is a blot in the banking history. The question is whether a nationalised bank could advance Rs. 250 crores to a single company and, if so, under which rule, whereas, in India, the permission of the Reserve Bank of India has to be sought before sanctioning any loan over Rs. 4 crores.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Bank of England has issued instructions to the effect that a bank can grant loan to a company to the extent of a certain percentage of its capital.

Were Tandon Committee's recommendations regarding grant of loans to the industry followed? Similarly, two more committees were constituted in 1979 which made some recommendations. Do those instructions apply to Overseas advances or not and were those instructions followed in granting this loan? There is another big flaw, that is, the same person is the Managing Director and also the Chairman, which may be the cause of recurrence of such irregularities. Once earlier also there was embezzlement to the tune of Rs. 18 crores in a London bank but none cared and no efforts were made to remove the procedural defects. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether those recommendations were kept in view or not.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-

DHANA POOJARY) : Sir, the hon. Member has given us very good points. Not only that. He has referred to irregularities and malpractices also that have occurred in the Banks. That is why I have detailed everything in the main reply to the House given by me a short while ago. Sir, as you know, the C.B.I. enquiry has been ordered in the light of the facts made available to us. The C.B.I. is seized of the matter and all these irregularities and malpractices have been identified and the C.B.I. also will go into all these aspects. The R.B.I. is also looking into this matter.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : The Reserve Bank of India also has got to be looked into.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I fully agree with the hon. Member. We are not at all happy with this and the Government of India has taken a very serious note of this matter and action should be taken against all these people who are responsible for this state of affairs.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : What happened to the recommendations of the Tandon Committee and the Chore Committee?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: We have taken note of those recommendations and we have done all these things. In spite of that, this had happened. Nobody is happy with this and we must take serious action. That is why so many people have been arrested, some people have been changed. Everything will be looked into by the C.B.I.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : On the one hand you levy tax on items like *Pan Masala* to realise Rs. 7 crores and on the other hand you give permission to grant an advance of Rs. 250 crores to any person.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN (South Delhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after hearing the statement of the hon. Minister it seems as

if nothing has happened. It is written in that statement :

[English]

Most of the portion of the advances is covered by Bills receivable, claims, securities and guarantees.

[Translation]

I would like to point out that such a big fraud and bungling has never taken place to date in any corner of the world. No fraud can be bigger than this that a person with a capital of only £ 1,000 should be fool all the banks of the world and be able to secure a loan of Rs. 400 crores by cheating four banks operating there and three banks in India. What fraud could be bigger than this that a person having a capital of £1000 could manage to secure a loan of Rs. 400 crores ? I think it would cause a good deal of loss to our country. The hon. Minister has said that most of the loan is secured. I will give you data to bring home my point that most of the loan is irretrievable. Besides this, the creditworthiness of our banking industry, which enjoyed credibility in the world, has been undermined. We have heard the name of Natwar Lal who was a great cheat and swindler, but Sethia Sahib has surpassed him. We are happy that our Government of Rajiv Gandhi have made it known that no effort would be made to project any perpetrator of a fraud or a swindler. Government have proved it by sending him to jail. (Interruptions). I am coming to that very question. A sum of about Rs. 130 crores was granted as loan by the Punjab National Bank. Shri Om Prakash Gupta was the Chairman of the Bank at the time when the first loan was given in 1980. When the first loan of Rs. 5 crores was granted, he blacklisted this company with the stipulation that no other Bills would be discounted till the outstanding amount had been repaid. But I would like to say that in spite of the fact that the Company had been blacklisted, loans continued to be granted. The result was that the loan by the Punjab National Bank increased from Rs. 5 crores to Rs.

130 crores. Thereafter, several inquiries were held. The first inquiry was conducted in 1982. Shri I.B. Bansal was A.G.M. at that time. He went to London for conducting an inquiry. Thereafter, the General Manager, Shri K.C. Mehra went to Nigeria. Then, the late Shri A.N. Mukherjee, who was the then D.G.M., went to London. Again the Executive Director, Shri S.C. Nakhra, visited London. And Shri U.K. Sharma, was the last to go there in 1984. In this way, crores of rupees were spent on making trips to London and backs but the reports were suppressed. Who ever tried to examine the report was transferred. When a junior officer, Shri U.K. Sharma, tried to examine it, he was transferred to Srinagar from Delhi.

Similar was the case of the Central Bank of India. The first loan was of the order of £2.1 million. At that time, the auditors raised the objection that out of the loan granted only a loan of £1 million had legally enforceable security and the rest was fraud. But in spite of the objections and cautions by the auditors, a loan of £34.5 million was again granted to Sethia in 1982. After that Shri\*\*, Who was an officer in London, had granted a loan of £10 million three months before his retirement. An inquiry was conducted. The Reserve Bank of India had deputed Shri D.S.R. Shimbuji for conducting an inquiry who worked hard to expose this fraud. The result was that he was transferred to Hyderabad and such irregularities continued.

The hon. Minister just now said that the loans were secured. But I would like to stress that they are not at all secured. According to my information the Llyods Bank had insured the transaction of Rs. 90 crores and out of these Rs. 90 crores, our banks had been paid Rs. 30 crores, But the interesting part of it is that the Llyods Bank had demanded Rs. 10 crores back out of Rs. 30 crores. They had demanded back Rs. 10 crores out of Rs. 30 crores paid to the Indian banks because the transaction against which it was given was a Nigerian transaction and the party of that

\*\*Not recorded.



country had conveyed to the Llyods Bank that there had been no such deal and this was a fraud. So, they demanded back Rs. 10 crores. Now, this sum of Rs. 90 crores which is insured is not retrievable. The sum of Rs. 10 crores out of Rs. 30 crores, which we got, has been disputed. Only Rs. 20 crores are safe and the rest Rs. 60 crores are not retrievable. I would like to make a submission to the hon. Minister that there were some clauses in the insurance of Rs. 90 crores. Since the Company was under liquidation, there was a clause that there would be no fraud in any transaction. The second clause was that there would be no financial default by anyone. But, in this case, there has been default as well as fraud and the company went into liquidation. The hon. Minister says that our money is quite safe. But I would like to inform the House that out of the Rs. 90 crores we got Rs. 30 crores and out of this amount Rs. 10 crores is disputed because the Company of Nigeria intimated that they had not got the consignment. The insurance Company might refuse to pay the rest of Rs. 60 crores as there has been violation of its clause.

Besides, a party of Hongkong, to which an advance of Rs. 15 crores was made, has intimated that no deal had been made with them. The Government of Nigeria has also intimated that there was no deal at all in regard to the bills for Rs. 35 crores which were discounted and as such they are not prepared to make any payment. A party from Hongkong as well as a party from Nigeria have refused to pay Rs. 15 crores and Rs. 35 crores, respectively. I would like to bring it to the notice of the House that we are going to lose Rs. 50 crores in this way. I want to bring to your notice another big fraud. The Punjab National Bank had advanced Rs. 20 crores to Mr. Sethia for purchasing Jokai Tea Shares. As per the rules and regulations, the shares of the company, to which money had been advanced for purchasing shares, should either be mortgaged or registered in the name of the bank. According to my information, the shares were neither registered nor mortgaged in the name of the Bank. The interesting part of it is that

money was taken from the Banks to buy shares and thereafter the shares were pledged to another branch of the same bank in London and Rs. 20 crores were taken against it. I do not think there can be a bigger fraud than this. In this way, we are going to lose these Rs. 40 crores.

It is said that Sethia Sahib owns movable property. He owns a Boeing Plane worth Rs. 3 crores, on hotel in U.S.A. and a house in London. I say this with authority that their value shown on papers has been exaggerated. So, I would like to say that we are going to lose Rs. 100 crores. Out of this amount Rs. 15 crores belong to Hongkong, Rs. 35 crores to the Nigerian Government, Rs. 10 crores to the Llyods bank, which they have demanded back, Rs. 20 crores which the Bank had advanced to purchase shares and again Rs. 20 crores which were taken as advance against the shares. In this way, we shall lose Rs. 100 crores. We are not getting that. I would like to reveal that Mr. Sethia has deposited Rs. 50 crores in *benami* accounts. I am prepared to give their names. Rs. 20 crores have been deposited in the *benami* account of Shri Poojara who is an employee of Mr. Sethia. I say this with responsibility that Mr. Sethia has deposited Rs. 50 crores in *benami* accounts. Beside this, the name of the other two persons who have been arrested are Shri Amarjit Singh and Shri Baluja. Mr. Sethia has given them Rs. 15 crores each from his bank. I have the numbers of the *benami* accounts. I am prepared to give them to you. Rs. 15 crores were given to Amarjeet Singh and Rs. 15 crores to Shri Baluja. All these persons were involved in this fraud.

The hon. Minister has said that a sizeable portion of the advances to the Company is covered by bill receivable claims, securities and guarantees. I want to know how much portion of the advance is recoverable and how much money was swindled? I have already given you the details of the Rs. 100 crores, *i.e.*, Rs. 15 crores belongs to Hong Kong, Rs. 35 crores to Nigeria, Rs. 20 crores to the

shares of Jokai Tea Shares, Rs. 20 crores taken in London against the shares and Rs. 20 crores which the Llyods Bank is demanding back. Is it not a fact that the Llyods Bank has violated a clause of the insurance policy? The Company was under liquidation and the auditor had pointed out that financial default had taken place. Is it not a fact that the then Chairman of the Punjab National Bank, Shri O.P. Gupta, had black-listed this Company? Besides a loan, of Rs. 5 crores, they were given several other loans, so much so that to date a sum of Rs 150 crores has been advanced to them. Is it not a fact that when the Central Bank of India give a loan £2.8 million in 1980, the auditors warned them that it was a fraud and in spite of this they continued to advance loans? The question is whether the hon. Minister will give an assurance that an inquiry will be held separately in the case where Mr. Sethia has given Rs. 15 crores each to Amarjit Singh and Baluja.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is not correct. You are making some allegations against certain persons and naming them. You have mentioned the name of the Chairman of a Bank. The papers would have published it. You are making some allegations that certain funds were given...

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : It has come in the newspapers and all the magazines. I am demanding an enquiry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The newspaper can do it. It is entirely different. But for making this allegation against a certain person, You have not got the permission from the speaker mentioning names during the discussion, when the persons are not here, is not correct. They may be there in the papers. That is a different thing. You cannot make allegations in this manner.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : I am prepared to give them in writing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have not got the permission. Regarding the allegations made, the name will not go on record.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : He can take permission with retrospective effect.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. Even if it is given, there is no document substantiating them.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : Sir, if you do not want to bring in the names of these officials on record, I do not have any objection.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : About the names coming in the speech, there is no problem. I have no objection. But regarding making allegations against a person when the person is not here...that is using his name and making allegations, is not acceptable.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : As far as names are concerned, in their place individuals' may be mentioned. I do not have any objection to that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE ; If he says 'persons with a high morality', and describes it that way, that will do.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The hon. Members has put a number of questions. In fact, as stated earlier, nobody is happy with these things.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : *rose*

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I am coming to your questions.

The hon. Member has asked a question regarding the insurance claim. Here also, we should be very careful. There are conditions and terms also for the insurance cover. Whatever we say here, should not go against us. For the information of the

hon. Member, I may say that already lawyers, and officials of insurance companies have come here. They also want to make out a case that the amount is not at all payable. On the contrary, whatever amount has been paid in these transactions should be paid back. The primary concern of the Bank is to get back the money, whenever these irregularities are committed.

We are now concerned about the funds that have been advanced to these companies. At the same time, we should not allow these people, who are responsible for these acts to go scot-free. We must at the same time get the amount that has been given. We have stated in our main reply that there were irregularities, and that they had exceeded their limits also. The Reserve Bank has been going into it, and it is going into all these aspects. The CBI is also conducting investigations. What I ask you here is : Are you going to convert this august House into an investigating agency ? After all, our interest is to punish the people who are responsible. Tomorrow, whatever we have said here should not be used against us in the court. That is why I am requesting the hon. Member...I know the concern of the hon. Members. You are also agitated; the entire House is agitated, and the entire country is agitated over this matter. That is why I am making a humble submission, a humble appeal to the House not to go deep into this, because investigations are in progress. They are going into the details of this.

As I said earlier, Government will not spare anybody. Action will be taken. I can assure you, at the cost of repetition, that we will not spare anyone. Under these circumstances, with folded hands I request the hon. Members not to go into the details. Details will be looked into by the concerned investigating agency. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Sit down. Let him finish.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Maken, please sit down. Let him finish.

(*Interruptions*)

I can allow only those Members who have given the calling Attention Motion, not others. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)\*\*

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : I do not understand this. The Minister is reluctant to reply to my questions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What clarification do you want, Mr. Maken ?

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : He is not replying to all these questions categorically.

Then why has this calling attention been allowed by the Speaker to discuss this matter in Parliament ? There and then it should have been said that this is a matter of national interest and if you discuss it in Parliament, it will adversely affect the country's interest. This is a matter of great concern. He has already accepted my one question that Lloyd Company's people have come here in Delhi and they are asking the government, the banks to pay back the money. Let him reply as to how much money they are asking to pay back; how many transactions have been insured ? These are all categorical questions. It has already been made public; it has come in all the newspapers; it has come in all the magazines and in daily newspapers. I do not know why is he trying to keep it secret.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot force the Minister to reply when he has already stated that if you go deep into it

will affect the investigation. I cannot force him, under the circumstances, to give the details which will affect the investigation.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : He has not mentioned anything about Nigerian Government.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The people of the entire country are interested in punishing these people; the country is also interested in getting back that money. We have got some amount from the insurance company. Whatever statement I make here saying that all our officials are responsible for this and a fraud is committed, they will use that in the company saying that 'Already the Minister has made a statement to this effect you give us the entire amount. Why are you not giving us the money when the Minister has already made a statement in the Parliament? This is my difficulty. Everything I have stated before you. Every aspect will be looked into. I know you are also concerned with it. But my point is today whatever I state here, tomorrow it should not go against us. That is why I am requesting you; that is why I state in the beginning, we share your concern and your interest is that we must get back that amount and the interest of the country should not be jeopardized. Not only that, the image of the entire banking system is involved abroad and we are functioning abroad also. That is why I request you.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : There is another question also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Harish Rawat—not present. Prof Madhu Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I have completed all formalities. I have given you a notice under the rule.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have seen it. O.K. Regarding allegations against a person who is not available in the House, those you cannot make.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We do not like any anonymous martyrs. Their names must be known. Therefore, I have to mention them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Here, if the concerned person is not present, then you should not make any allegation. That is the problem. Otherwise, I have no objection.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We will cross the bridge when we come to it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA ; He can mention the names without any allegations.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : For generally stating the names, I have got no objections.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** The fraudulent case of indiscriminate loans that have been given by the nationalised banks does not involve only bank officers, it involves bank officials, it involves VIPs, it involves ex-Cabinet Ministers, it involves a number of others, and it involves foreign agencies. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to take cognizance of the questions which are raised by me and try to give us the reply to the questions best of his knowledge and ability. I will quote one thing to start with to give the dimension of this problem. Rajendra Sethia and his Company are indulging in so many illegal transactions. Ours is a country of record breakers. In Cricket we have broken the record; in sports, we have broken the record. You will be surprised and amazed to know some facts if you go through the Guinness Book of Records, you will find that of those who have been mentioned in different parts of the world, as bankrupt, number one so far was William Stern from America. He was declared as bankrupt and what was the loan obligation that he did not fulfil? It was 143 million Pounds. And now, the new record in India is by Rajendra Sethia whose record is 170 million Pounds, in rupees £ 170 million multiplied by 15. So that is the new record that has been set up!

Firstly, let us be clear about the dimensions of the problem. A problem of this kind should be viewed both from the security angle as well as the angle of India's economy, and the losses that will be incurred. And, therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to reply to my various questions. I do not want him to repeat whatever information he has already given regarding the number of banks involved, etc.

In August last year,—I say it with the fullest responsibility—certain fraudulent matters connected with these problems were referred to the Reserve Bank Governor by the Banking Division of Finance Ministry; and if the hon. Minister says that it was not so, I will be prepared to lay on the Table of this

House a document concerning the same. I am prepared to do it, I wrote to you, Mr. Deputy Speaker. Whatever allegations I will make on the floor of this House, I take full responsibility for the authenticity of those allegations and I am making those allegations not for personal vilification but forgetting them confirmed, where the irregularity is concerned, indiscriminate payment to contractors, indiscriminate rates given to them, all those detailed accounts are available. The *Illustrated Weekly of India* of the 23rd March 1985 has published the entire accounts of Shri Sethia's company. I do not want to repeat them. Just for reference I have mentioned. He can go through it, and the figures. Is it a fact that a number of senior officials of these banks went scot-free because a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs had exchanged hands somewhere in the Finance Ministry—I am not giving any names—but is it a fact that Rs. 25 lakhs had exchanged hands in the Finance Ministry and as a result of it certain officials of the banks were able to go scot-free?? Why were huge loans of Rs. 100 crores given to Esal Commodities, under the Chairmanship of Rajendra Sethia? Did you tell them that these are the accepted norms and conventions for issuing loans? If there is a communication, are you prepared to lay it on the Table of the House? In the past such huge loans were demanded, clients were told that these were the norms and conventions? Are you prepared, again, to lay on the table of this House the guidelines giving these normal norms and conventions to be followed when such huge amounts are to be given as loans?

Now, a very interesting aspect has come. The Court of London ordered the liquidation of the firm Esal Commodities of Sethia and to arrest the Manager of Punjab National Bank in London for his involvement in fraudulent dealings of Sethia's firm. And the moment they delivered—I would like to know from the hon. Minister, he can consult the Home Minister who is sitting of his left—when Shri Sethia was declared as bankrupt, immediately after that decision—is it a fact—that Mr.

Sethia was absconding from London and he went somewhere in Spain? And, when he was in Spain whether he was already in touch with some officials and some Ministers here and he contacted them and managed to come to India for getting certain information? I would like them to tell us, whether he was absconding—was in Spain—actually when the London Court gave the judgment against him. How is it that he was able to come to India? Have you investigated or are you prepared to investigate who in the Ministry of Finance were concerned with his arrival from Spain to Delhi and what were the details? Whether one former Cabinet Minister—Again I am not mentioning any name, because when I say one former Cabinet Minister, I can also be one of them and therefore, and one prominent member of the staff of the former Prime Minister, Shri Indira Gandhi's Secretariat, had links with Rajender Sethia; if they had any links, we would like to know whether you had investigated as to at whose instance Sethia who had absconded to Spain came to India? Why were Shri Baluja, Chairman of the Punjab National Bank and Shri Sonalkar, Chairman of the Central Bank, not arrested? No doubt, they were removed from their posts. But why were they not arrested! Now comes the interesting story. When they arrested this gentleman—excuse me for calling him a gentleman—a gentleman—seven passports were found in his possession. Is it a fact that some of the passports were obtained with the help of officials in this Government and some of them were obtained in collusion with some others? You will be surprised to know the fact and I would like a confirmation from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that when Shri Rajendra Sethia was arrested, at that particular point of time he had a confirmed air-ticket to go abroad. He had seven passports and an air-ticket which was along with the passport, was supposed to be in the name of one Shri Duggar. His photograph was appearing there. The name was Shri Duggar. Probably he looked like that gentleman. And

he was trying to go in the name of Shri Duggar. He was going abroad. At the time of his arrest seven passports were found. And the passport carrying the picture of so-called Duggar was found out. It was in his bag and he supposed to move away with that suitcase carrying that fake passport and a fake identity. Is that a fact? Who were the people responsible for his escape, I would like to know that?

(Interruptions)

I said that many VIPs and ex-Cabinet Ministers were involved. I have given you notice that I will be referring to certain documents that have already appeared and certain articles that have already appeared. Particularly I have given notice under rule 353 saying that I will be making a reference to some important columns 'Behind the Scene' in *The Hindustan Times* on different dates. Here I have with me *The Hindustan Times* of today. I will read out the interesting piece.

"The capture of Rajendra Sethia has upset many an applecart. No wonder everybody was interested in his escape. Now there is talk of once important people wanting to put distance between themselves and New Delhi. There is no knowing how much Sethia will give out. One fact emerges: Sethia was a generous London host. He could underwrite the dance tours of VIP daughters and wives, pay for their shopping sprees and take their husbands to the Playboy club where girls abound. The cult of the club requires informal dressing, rather on the minus side..."

13.00 hrs.

It is like a Finance Minister who reveals a lot and conceals very little, exactly opposite of that....(Interruptions).

SHRI G.G. SWELL: Did they take them to the nude club also?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That I do not know.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

"Some top executives of nationalised Indian banks are said to have frequented the club when on 'business' tours abroad. The Sethia affair may throw up snapshots taken in the club which are literally revealing."

This is what has been said in that article I have quoted.

**AN HON'BLE MEMBER :** Who is the Cabinet Minister ?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** I do not want to say that.

Has the Finance Minister read this particular column 'Behind the Scenes by Promilla Kalhan, in *Hindustan Times* of 1st April, 1985 ?... (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY :** Sir, I have one point to clarify. I am not defending anybody but whatever is written in the paper, can that go on record ? It is not his statement, he has read a portion of what has appeared in the newspaper.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** If at all there is an allegation, that won't form part of the record.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Firstly, there is no allegation. It is about an ex-Minister, about a VIP, about an executive, but there is nobody's name.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Without allegation, it will go on record.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** That is right, Sir. It will go within quotations I won't be the architect of that quotation, somebody else is the architect. I have quoted a name also. So, I am thankful to you, Sir.

Now, look at Sethia. Whenever he indulges in corruption, it is not an individual act of corruption, it is always the house of corruption. Just as there is not one monopolist, there is a monopoly house, similarly, in these matters also, when corruption and malpractices

are indulged in, they do not do it singly, there is a collective responsibility. Just as we have the collective responsibility of the Cabinet to the President, they feel that as far as malpractices are concerned, to the bank and to the government, they must have a collective responsibility and, therefore, only one Sethia is not involved. There are two brothers also. Again I have given a notice under 353 on this. Therefore, without any embarrassment to my conscience and to yours, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I will quote all the three names. One is Nirmal Sethia, another is Ranjeet Sethia and the third one is the original, that is, Rajinder Sethia. So, this is the group of three persons who indulged in malpractices and manipulations. While the centre of them was Rajinder Sethia, the two brothers of him were sent to different parts of the world. One went to Kathmandu to find out whether any assistance could be got from there. Another, who happens to be Ranjit Sethia is supposed to have gone to Karachi. Even the Karachi papers have mentioned that he was trying to find out whether some British lawyers who were working there, will be made available as the Defence Counsels for Mr. Sethia. I would like to know whether that is a fact.

There is one more aspect which takes us to the foreign agencies. Did Nirmal Sethia have any hand in getting the Soviet Third Secretary Mr. Gueja out of India ? Has Sethia links with foreign agencies ? Now somebody may say because he has been kidnapped, properly I have joined hands with the Communists and am trying to make a common cause against the Western powers and, therefore, I am making the allegation. But this is what has appeared and has appeared extensively. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, did Mr. Sethia have any hand in getting the Soviet Third Secretary Mr. Gueja out of India and, therefore, does he have links with some foreign agency. What was the property of one brother going to Kathmandu exactly at the same time when all these affairs were going on ? Has the Minister gone through the letter by one

of the Directors to the then Chairman of the Punjab National Bank, Mr. Baluja, on 15th of February, 1985 regarding irregular financial transactions? That has been published in the ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY of March 23, 1985. So that letter can be checked. Lot of details are given in that letter. That letter, if you are able to get, you can lay on the Table of the House. Anyway, even if you do not lay it on the Table of the House, it has reached the readership. That detailed letter of the Director of the Bank addressed to the the Chairman of the Bank lists down what has been happening in the Bank, how there was collusion among the officers, how there was collusion of so many agencies. All those aspects have been mentioned therein. I would like the Minister to carefully go through that and find out what exactly is going to happen in that regard.

Sir, security aspect and the economic aspect both are very important. Since I have said that it is reliably gathered that some of the ex-Cabinet Ministers enjoyed the hospitality of this gentleman and he hosted them, he gave them a number of pieces of information in the past, and since they are involved their names have also been mentioned, but I cannot mention them because of the rules of procedure here. Since a number of VIPs have been mentioned, those who went to sign various deeds, their names have been mentioned, various officials' names have been mentioned and some of the foreign agencies and places have been mentioned, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will go through all these aspects and will be able to tell us what exactly is the correct position.

Sir, I completely reject Ministers argument that if we discuss this matter on the floor of this House in that case what happens in the Judiciary is likely to be affected. We cannot discuss the conduct of the Judges in this House. Nor can the Judges discuss the conduct of the Speaker of this House. This is upto the Speake and now your decision will be final. You will be extremely happy, to recall that you are protected

by the Constitution. And even when you reject my good point of view, I cannot go to the Court of Law- and I do not have a desire to go because even Constitutionally you are protected. Similarly, this House is protected just as the Courts and the Judges are also protected. These are independent entities and you should never worry. And here, I will quote the precedent, when we discussed the problem of various trusts that were set up using the name of the former Prime Minister, Mr. Indira Gandhi, points of order were raised in this House, but I was happy that the Speaker in the Chair- who is also the Speaker of the present Lok Sabha gave the ruling after going through all the past conventions and all the past traditions, I cannot debar Dandavate from raising these issues so long as he does not cast aspersions on certain persons about which he can not authenticate and give evidence." So, everything was allowed to go on record.

In one respect I am agreeable with it. What happens with it here also helps the investigation, helps the court. In the case of the famous Trust affair, which we discussed in this House, when the matter went to the Court of Law, what happened in this House, was quoted with compliment by the Judges. They took cognizance of what happened and quite a good number of things said here were elaborated in the court by the lawyers. They were thankful for the proceedings of this House. Therefore, if Mr. Clean wants to cleanse politics in this country, he should welcome discussion on all dirtyness in our political life and in the economic affairs in our country. And if these discussions take place in proper directions in this House, may be those who are conducting other inquires and probably investigations, and even judges, who will sit on the judgment on all these affairs, themselves will find the proceedings of the House useful. I consider the Legislature and the Judiciary to be the complements of each other. I do not want confrontation between the two, but I want them to act as complementary bodies. I will be extremely happy if what we have said



[Mr. Madhu Dandavate]

on the floor of the House is useful to the judiciary. So, I am not apologetic about it, I am not guilty about it; I am proud of it.

I hope all the questions put by me will be replied to by the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY); Sir, a number of questions have been put. You know, Sir, the rules and the Hon. Member also knows rules as to how many question one Member can ask in Calling Attention, and how many questions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Excuse me please. If you go through the proceedings of the last twenty to twenty five years, you will find that there is something like rule that remains on paper and something that comes out by interpretation and by its usage. Therefore, we are allowed to raise as many questions as possible.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : We have been also in this honourable House for the last five and a half years.

*(Interruptions)*

That is the problem now. Giving loans to the weaker section has made some people talk and for your information I have been also....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sethia is a weaker section?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I have also been talking and the hon. Member from our side has made one point that when you are giving loans to the weaker section you are very particular about all the rules and other things and we observe all the procedures. I have also been telling the bank people, the bank officers, the bank management that 'when you people have been giving, nobody was talking'. Today I am very happy that all the Members are talking about the management, about which I have been talking for the last three

years. Even I have faced this problem earlier. When you are talking about weaker sections, all the people have been talking that 'Poojary was talking about weaker sections and other things'. And even in a public meeting I have been stating, and the management has been saying, that so far as the loans to the big people, big industrialists are concerned, the rules have been observed. I have been telling that. Now, I am not going to defend anybody. What I am just doing is placing these points before you. The hon. Member is a senior Member and he was a Cabinet Member in the previous government also, that means, during the Janata period. He knows the procedures and other things. *(Interruptions)*. He is a respected Member of this House. My point is only this. He has dragged in so many names and based on them...

SHRI G. G. SWELL : No names were given by him.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : He has mentioned some names.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Except Sethia, he has not brought in any names.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have given descriptions and I have given two names of the officials who were connected with that person who was arrested and there I did not make any allegation, for your information.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : We are concerned with Esal Ltd. The names referred to by the hon. Members are of their brothers. They are not the Directors, they have nothing to do with this. That is one point. The other names have also been dragged in. What I have been doing is this. We have not covered anybody. On the contrary, that is why in order to book all the culprits we have entrusted this entire case to CBI, that is the premier agency in the country manned by men of integrity and high calibre. We have entrusted this one to them and to make political advantage of it, if at all our interest is to cover

anybody we would not have ordered for the CBI inquiry, we would not have lodged the complaints. So many people have been arrested and we have taken action against them. There is the management at the top level also to see that nothing is covered up. This is the intention of the present Government.

My hon. friend, Mr. Dandavate has stated that "There is a Mr. Clean and if he wants clean administration" yes, we want clean administration. With that purpose in mind we have ordered all this inquiry and also we are not going to spare any one if there is any abetment if there is any connivance. And clear instruction has been given to the CBI also that they must conduct the investigation without favour and without any fear and the entire thing should be brought and culprits should be brought to book.

He has stated about instruction given to some bank. He has also stated that a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been passed in between. I reject that charge and I say that it is for him to prove, and here I say, about insinuation like this and making a wild charge today, I am surprised. I can understand it coming from somebody else mouth and I don't understand that today it is coming from the mouth of an hon. Member like Prof. Madhu Dandavateji. Today he is making these allegations. I am bringing to your notice about the instruction that has been given and I will look into that as to whether such an instruction has been issued to the Reserve Bank of India. About the implication of so many things, about going their and dancing to their tune nude dance and all these things, I am not concerned. And I believe, there is no abetment in this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have no objection if they dance on their own. But they should not dance under the obligation of this business magnate who tries to utilise his pressure in order to get funds. I am not raising the moral issue. They can dance and I am not at all a conservative mind who considers

dancing as something wrong. You can dance. But don't dance to the tune of the businessman.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJHRY : Now, the hon. Member has directed his allegation against me that I can dance for the hon. Members.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am not referring to you. You don't dance any where. I know it very well. How can I say it ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Wherever there are new points brought in here in the discussion to help the investigation-- all the officers are also here—I have told them to note down all the points. Definitely, we will take action if there is any involvement and even if there is any part played by anybody to help in order to get that money.

For your information, I can say that the first transaction loan that had been given, that had taken place is in the year 1978 Who was there at that time?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : How much was the loan ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : During whose regime that was done and who had helped there also at that time ? We are not saying these things. But only one thing which I would like to say is, impartial enquiry should be there. I never said that this call-attention should not be discussed. I never said that. What I said was, if at all there was something, if I was going to say something, the accused might have been going to take advantage of it, when they were building up their defence the other day. What I said was, "Let us not go into the details of the case". I have never said that it should not be discussed. That was not at all my point. I only made the point that we should help the investigation and also to see that these people are convicted in the court of law. That was our intention.

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

It was not with a bad intention I have said. After all, the hon. Member has taken all the pains to come before the House with all these facts. It is going to help in the investigation also. We are taking note of them definitely. We don't think that it has not helped also. So, this is what I have said.

In brief, I would say that all the aspects will be considered.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :**  
Excuse me, Sir. I have put some of the pointed questions which are not even in the form of allegations and have nothing to do with the enquiry. He has not replied. He has replied only to the financial aspects. He comes on behalf of the entire Government. Two chairmen of the banks who have a *bona fide* allegation against them that they are involved in these transactions, have been dismissed from their posts. Why is it that when they were holding the key position, they were not even arrested? I have put a pointed question. If you remember, I said, "On the left of Your side, the Home Minister is sitting. Please consult him". Don't ask him to consult you also for the same reply.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :**  
I don't know whether I have not made it very clear. What I have said is, if there is any abetment by anybody, whether it is a chairman of the bank or anybody including Poojary-- I am just telling-- they would not be spared. Even the bank chairmen were not spared. They have already been changed from their position. We have given instructions to all the three banks that they must cooperate fully with the investigation agency, namely, the CBI for this purpose, which is looking into the matter.

The entire thing is covered in that answer.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat):**  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is not merely a question of arresting some guilty people. Of course, they have to be

arrested and punished also. Nor is it merely a question of trying to recover as much as possible out of this money which has been lost. But what is at stake now is the very reputation and the credit of this nationalised banking system. That is why, we are worried because the confidence of the public is shaken. And the Minister has tried to make a virtue out of their latest decision to conduct a CBI enquiry and so on, by saying that this proves that we are very serious about the whole matter and so on. But I should like to remind him and ask him to corroborate whether it is a fact or not that it was only after this man Rajendra Sethia was declared bankrupt by a London court that this whole matter came out in the open when it appeared in the press about all this background of what this man had been doing. The Scotland yard was very much interested and not the CBI only. The CBI has appeared at a much later stage. The Scotland yard was looking for Rajendra Sethia much earlier and it was only after his doings were found out in England to some extent that Scotland yard wanted to arrest him. They could not find him, they were making inquiries everywhere including in India and the United Kingdom press and other foreign press took up the matter. It was only after that the whole thing has come out, burst out in the open. It is not as though to the credit of the Government of India that they took the first initiative in this matter and instituted any action or proceedings. If this affair in Britain had come out in the open I doubt very much whether even today this Government would have done anything in this matter. He should tell us how this whole matter was first brought to light, was it to the credit of the Government of India or some other sources and agencies.

The other thing which has to be found out—I cannot prove anything naturally because I am not in a position to do it, it passes the comprehension of anybody with commonsense how the Chairmen of such important banks could continue for 2, 3, 4, 5, years

giving illegitimate favours and loans which are clearly not sanctioned under the existing rules to this man unless they have some sort of feeling that they would be protected. Why should they take such a big risk? I am not going into what is supposed to be the deals that have taken place, they have been mentioned sufficiently. How could people in position in banks like the Punjab National Bank, The Central Bank of India and so on go on along this kind of a thing over a long period of time unless somewhere there was some assurance that they would be protected? And I am interested in finding out who was that protector. These are small things whether they gave favours to some VIPs when they were in London, entertained them or there was wining or dining or taking them to clubs this is all chicken feed. A suspicion has arisen in the public mind that these large sums of money, this unauthorised money was made available to this man in the hope of getting some favours in return and I cannot believe for a minute that people in high places, people in the Finance Ministry, people in the Reserve Bank of India which is supposed to be the supreme apex body of the entire banking system, the bank of banks as it is called, which receives annual reports on the details of the operations of the foreign branches of these nationalised banks, we are expected to believe, knew nothing about all this which was going on. It is too much to swallow. I would like him to tell us whether he knows all this or not. Long ago, I won't go farther back than 1983, in the meetings of the Boards of Directors of all these banks, the Punjab National Bank and the Central Bank of India, there were Directors on the Board of Directors who raised this matter at that time formally in the meetings—you can get it from the record—and gave a warning there that things are being done here by these banks which are completely illegitimate and unauthorised and which are playing drucks and drakes with the money of these banks. Was it raised or not? I cannot mention the names of those Directors. I do not want to

mention the names. I have got them with me. He can consult the records, the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors and find that out.

In one case, it was one of the employees union representatives who are taken as Directors on the Board who raised this matter. He had pointed out that in the end of 1981 and the beginning of 1982 large sums of money amounting to about 1 lakh U. S. dollars were reported to have been remitted to Kuwait from the Account of this Company for payment to Mr Gulshan Baluja, who was reported to be the brother of the former Chairman. This was raised in the Directors Board meeting in 1983. It was pointed out that Mr. Gulshan Baluja who was the brother of the Chairman maintained an external Account at the London branch. I have got Draft Nos, with me. If you are interested and if you think that it will help in your investigation, I can give you this material later. The Drafts were issued to the debit of this Account. The Account of Mr. Gulshan Baluja was debited in favour of one Mr. Vijay Kumar. This was done twice. There were big sums involved. Who was Mr. Vijay Kumar? He was the former Manager of the London office.

I would also like to know whether it is a fact or not that one Chief Manager of the Punjab National Bank in London himself resigned from the Bank and joined a Shipping Company which is owned by the Sethias? This may be only one example. Many of these high-ups, the officers of these Banks, were being provided with certain favours and facilities for themselves or their relatives, getting jobs which may be only sinecure jobs under the Sethias.

Then, one Executive Director of the Central Bank of India at that time. I am talking about 1983—raised the matter in the Board of Directors meeting making an allegation about all these things and giving a warning that if they go on like that, there will be a big disaster. At the time of this meeting, the Chairman, Mr. Sonalkar was perhaps

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

absent, for some reason, he was on leave on that day. But the warning given by the Executive Director was not heeded. When Mr. Sonalkar came back to resume duty, that Executive Director, Mr. Prem Jit Singh, was removed from his post. He had to go. But Mr. Sonalkar who was the Chairman—now, of course, he has been removed by Government at that time, although he had reached the age of superannuation, was again given an extension.

My point in saying all this is that it is not though no warnings had been given earlier; it is not that some people had not raised these matters officially in the meetings of the Board of Directors. What was the Government doing? What was the Reserve Bank doing? The Reserve Bank is supposed to keep an eye on all these things. That is why I am saying that there is a clear circumstantial evidence of collusion and this collusion has to be found out, whether this collusion was limited to certain officers only of these Banks or whether this collusion extended upwards, to the higher echelons, including the Finance Ministry and the Reserve Bank of India. Without this, the inquiry will be illusory.

Today's paper reports that a CBI team has proceeded to London to conduct the inquiry. I do not know what kind of a liaison they are going to have, if any, with the Scotland Yard authorities who are also investigating. But if the terms of their investigation are going to be limited to the activities of these Chairmen and these officers of the Banks, then I am afraid we will never get at the root of this matter.

I am sorry to say that I am convinced that there was some *quid pro quo* in this. Otherwise, the people of the banking world of the eminence of Chairmen of such important Banks cannot have the courage to run such risks for years together unless is some other power behind the scene who has at least assured them that they will be shielded and they will be protected. If

I say, I know the Minister will get very angry. I say that this was one of the many similar types of deals which go on so that some money can be collected. You have only now decided that once again companies can legally give donations to political parties from their accounts. At that time the ban was there. Was this not one of the ways of collecting money, from all this vast amount of black money of the Sethia's, to fund the election expenses of the ruling party in the coming elections in 1985? This is clear. This is what was going on. Unfortunately, the whole thing burst out in England in a London Court. This man was declared to be bankrupt, insolvent, and even about this part of the loans which now are being claimed to be secured, I do not know what amount of security there is, because he has been declared a bankrupt, insolvent, in the courts. The bank authorities are now trying to cover up these things. They have made an estimate, I am told, which they have submitted to the Government. He has also mentioned in his statement that a substantial portion of these loans are supposed to be secured. What kind of security, I would like to know. They have said that out of the Punjab National Bank's loan of \$130 million, \$100 million is secured. Against what out of the Central Bank's \$49.5 million, we are told that \$25 million are secured. Out of the United Bank of India's \$22.7 millions, we are told that \$17 millions are secured. I refuse to accept this because he is a bankrupt, insolvent fellow. What kind of security is there for these loans, I do not know. You must tell us. Has he accepted these estimates? Which are connected by these banks? Even if we accept this, it still leaves \$60 million or Rs. 72 crores completely unsecured. What is going to happen to this money? Will these banks be allowed to carry them on their books not to write them off just now and then gradually, slowly, step by step, out of the profits of these banks, these will be declared ultimately to be bad debts, doubtful debts and then be written off altogether? What is the bank procedure you are going to follow? I do not know. I want to

know because we have often asked questions in this House about the so called debts which are running into big figures and we are not told how the banks deal with these matters. How do they decide in their books which they are going to carry for several years. Are they going to write off all of it as bad and doubtful debts? In any case, I do not know whether these vast amounts of money which were given by these banks, were cleared under the Credit Authorisation Scheme. The hon. Minister will tell us. The CSA is supposed to regulate lending in large amounts to big customers. Was that Scheme consulted? Were the rules under that Scheme complied with when this money was given? If not, what is the Reserve Bank doing? Why is it supposed to be a custodian of the finances of our nationalised banks if it turns a blind eye to all these things. Some people in the Reserve Bank should also be made culpable. This is peoples money. It cannot be swindled and made a racket like this by one or two big unscrupulous speculators.

As far as the question of secured loans goes, it was not discounting of the bills paid. Discounting of bills used to be done by presenting even higher bills. The first one which was referred to here was about the Nigerian deal which was found later on to be non-existent because the Nigerian Government denied it. They said "We never received these goods." That was relatively a small amount, some lakhs, 8 1/2 lakhs. In that, money could not be recovered. What did the Sethia's do? They shortly afterwards presented these banks with another bill of a much bigger amount running into crores of rupees. That was granted. That loan was given. Out of that earlier Rs. 8.2 lakhs was deducted and said to be recovered. This is the way that we are operating.

I am just framing these questions again at the end. Will you please tell us how this matter came to light first and why the Government of India is trying to take credit for this? Rather, they would have kept quiet on the whole

matter if it had not burst out abroad.

One thing more; I forgot to mention this I find that the services of one Mr. S S Master, Executive Director of the Bank of Baroda, were also terminated along with those of Mr. Baluja and Mr. Sonalkar. So far as I can make out, the Bank of Baroda, at least its branches abroad, had nothing to do with the Sethia affair. He must have been mixed up some other racket. Will the Minister please tell us, instead of lumping everybody together, since they have got rid of Mr. Master also, what particular other fraud was he connected with which they came to discover later on—because he had nothing to do with the Sethia affair—and why he has been removed? You must have got some evidence of some other malpractice. Kindly take the House into confidence ..

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Mr. Gupta, what you are mentioning now, is it in connection with the Calling-Attention matter? You have mentioned about the Executive Director of the Bank of Baroda. You are bringing in other matters. Please restrict yourself to the matter arising out of this Calling Attention.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** These Chairmen have been removed, and along with them, one Executive Director of another Bank has also been removed....

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** I am asking whether it is connected with the Calling-Attention matter.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Are you not curious to know ?

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Let it be a separate thing. You can give notice and then we may discuss....

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Questions are born out of curiosity. Otherwise, why should we ask questions here ?

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** You ask questions regarding this matter.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** It is an inter-connected affair.

**MR DEPUTY SPEAKER :** If it is connected, you can put; but not otherwise.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** In any case, you need not protect him...

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** I am not protecting him only. I am protecting all.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Finally, I will say that Government must do something more than just making a statement here to dispel the very deep and justified public perturbation which has been aroused about the very functioning, credit and reputation of our nationalised banking system. The confidence has been shaken. They must do something which conforms to the importance and the need of the time. I will say, unless some evidence to the contrary is produced, that such Chairmen could never have behaved like this without the direct or indirect protection of people in the higher-ups, and that brings in many other questions, including what is the culpability of the Finance Ministry and the Reserve Bank people and whether or not this gentleman was being encouraged to take vast sums of money out of the banks like this in return for some *quid pro quo*. And the suspicion arises that the *quid pro quo* could only have been to get under-the-table donations for the ruling Party to fight the elections which were coming in 1985.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** The hon. Member, when he spoke about the image of the country and also about the creditworthiness of the banks, was correct : I fully agree with him. Here we have got more than 46,173 branches throughout the country; also, the banking system is having as deposits more than Rs. 70,000 crores. I fully

agree with the hon. Member when he says that the faith of the people should not be shaken.

With this background, I would bring to the notice of the hon. House what had happened when this complaint was filed by the Indian Bank. In 1983, the Reserve Bank had set up one investigating officer to submit one report on this matter. He submitted three reports between July, 1983 and October, 1983, bringing out the irregularities. Normally, as I stated earlier, the thinking of the bankers is, the primary concern which they are having is, they want to protect their funds first and afterwards, they say, 'We are not going to let out this culprit. First let us take the funds.' So what these people started doing was that they started thinking of giving life to this concern. They said, 'Here is a concern wherein we are losing huge amounts and we should not allow it to die. First let us give life to them. Then let us examine various aspects after bringing the unit back to life and then get back the amount.' They started first doing that. Now what happened ? Then one rescue deal was also considered not only by our Indian banks but also by the four foreign banks involved in it. All these things were considered. In the meantime, in November liquidation proceeding started in a London court and these people also in between did not get sufficient security for the rescue deal. So they said that no package deal will be given. What had happened in November ? Immediately the Central Bank of India filed a complaint with the Scotland Yard. The procedure of lodging the first information is also quite different there according to their law and in March they recorded the statement. In the meantime, as the hon. Member has stated, Mr Rajinder Sethia started moving from there and he came to India. We got the message from CBI, Interpol asking our CBI to apprehend Mr Sethia and also to extradite him to England. Mr. Sethia was found in Delhi and immediately our people, the Police Department lodged the FIR and arrested him and produced him before

the court here and on our complaint lodged with the Scotland Yard from November upto December, not much has been done. So our Police people, the CBI, to their credit we have to say it, immediately moved into action and arrested him and not only as he had stated and some other hon. Members also stated, fake passports and all these things were found. They booked a case against Mr. Sethia also under various provisions. Now in that case almost they have completed their investigation and they are waiting for the sanction and there also prosecution will be instituted.

Now a question is asked : why a complaint was lodged in England and with the Scotland Yard ? The offence took place in London. All the officers were there. The documents were there. The Indian banks thought that it would be expedient to investigate and justice could be secured immediately and all these people could be brought to book. With that idea the complaint has been lodged there. Nobody can say that it is not to our credit. Why should we belittle ourselves ? We have been moving very fast the Indian government and the Indian people and India's image also is involved as the hon. Member has stated and we moved very fast and immediately that man was arrested. There was no time because he was about to leave the country. If our CBI had not acted on time or had wasted time definitely this man would have left because he had already purchased the ticket for several countries. Is it not a matter where we could be proud of our CBI agency ? They acted and arrested him immediately. Our courts after seeing the Case Diary rejected his bail application. They had given him to police custody. Now, he is in judicial custody. They have asked for his extradition and we are waiting for the disposal of our case. Nobody can say that we have suppressed or covered anybody or we have not taken action. We are taking action but I have been only requesting not with any other motive to have some patience. What-

ever, you have stated is going to help the investigation. The Home Department officers are there to take note of your points fully.

Sir, as I stated earlier clean administration does not come by talk only. We are going to have it by action. If we are going to cover anybody definitely there will be opportunity for you. You can highlight it but let us not make it a political issue because, as you know, today the image of our banking system is involved and that is why we should be careful. We have to do business also. You have given me so many points to be looked into and definitely I have taken note of them. I don't say our hon. Members are irresponsible. That is why I said in the very beginning that they are fully concerned with that and national interest is involved. We should not project our image in this way. We are having a good banking system and we should see to it that our banking system is not shaken. That is the only request I am making.

13.48 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

- (i) Need to provide drinking water in villages of Vidisha Parliamentary Constituency and to declare Vidisha, Raison and Sehore districts as drought-affected districts.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha) : Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, there is an acute problem of drinking water in hundreds of villages of Vidisha, Gyaraspur, Nateran, Sanchl, Begumganj, Udaipura and Budhni Development Blocks of Vidisha Parliamentary Constituency.

13.49 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in Chair*]



[Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma]

The water level of the wells has gone down there due to scanty rains during the previous year, water level of the rivers is also going down sharply. The Central Government as well as the Madhya Pradesh Government is, therefore, requested to take steps on war footing to explore new resources of drinking water for all the problem villages of Vidisha, Raisen and Sehore districts and to instal hand-pumps in the hilly areas with the help of deep-boring machines. The above-mentioned three districts should be declared as drought-affected areas.

In Gulabganj, Pathari, Gyaraspur, Udaipur, Begumganj, Gairatganj, Salamatpur, Devari, Chhipaner, Kasbatal, etc. the sanctioned water supply schemes should be properly implemented so as to provide drinking water facility to the villages urgently.

[English]

- (ii) **Need to Construct of houses for workers employed by Public sector undertakings and collieries in and around Ramagundam**

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY (Peddapalli): In and around Ramagundam public sector undertakings there is a Super Thermal Power Station at Ramagundam. The Fertilizer Corporation of India, a Cement Factory and Coal Mines are situated in Gedavarikhani which is not very far from Ramagundam. Manda Marri, Ramakrishnapuram and Bellampalli, all of which are a part of Singareni, Collieries, are located very nearby. About 50,000 persons are working in these undertakings.

Since this entire belt happens to be a very backward area. These 50,000 and odd workers have no proper accommodation. It is a grave problem which they are facing now. So far, no steps have been taken by any undertaking to provide quarters for their staff.

Hence, I request the Government of India to take up construction of houses on a massive scale, so that it can serve the needs of the workers of all the establishments situated in the area.

[Translation]

- (iii) **Reported abolition of Freight equalisation scheme with respect to Iron and Steel and need to withdraw the order or compensate the state of Kerala**

\*SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): There are press reports that the Central Government has decided to abolish the freight equalisation scheme with respect to iron and steel. This decision will adversely affect a State like Kerala. It is estimated that when the freight equalisation scheme is withdrawn, the steel that is brought to Kerala with cost between Rs 700 and Rs. 800 more than the present price. This will very badly hit the industries in Kerala.

The Government of Kerala has expressed its concern over it to the Central Government. I would request the Government that either the Government should drop the decision to abolish the scheme or compensate the loss to the State in some other way.

- (iv) **Need to review the support price of opium to help opium-growers**

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT. (Chitorgarh): Under Rule 377, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the problem of opium-growers of the country. Opium is exported and used in life-saving drugs but the condition of the opium-growers is quite deplorable. The maximum number of these growers are in Kota and Chitorgarh districts of Rajasthan and Ratlam and Mandasaur districts of Madhya Pradesh. These farmers cultivate this delicate crop of opium with great difficulty. A little

change in the climate damages their crops. The farmers have to engage their entire family members in the arduous task of collecting their produce drop by drop, but they do not get adequate price for their crop. The support price is very low. The farmers do not get even the cost of production and remuneration for the hard work they put in. Recently, Government have increased the support price of all the crops, where as the support price of opium, on an average comes to Rs. 200 per kg. The hon. Finance Minister is requested to reconsider its support price. By increasing the export of opium, we can earn more foreign exchange and we can put it to better use by setting up new factories for life-saving drugs. The farmer puts in a lot of hard work to grow this crop and if he does not get fair price for his produce, it is possible that in the near future he may stop growing this delicate crop.

- (v) Need to start helicopter service to Badrinath and Kedar Nath.

SHRI JAI PARKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk) : India has been considered to be great in many ways in comparison with other countries for centuries together. There are places of religious importance for Hindus and others which the people are keen to visit. It has been stated in all the Hindu scriptures that out of the four ways of attaining 'Mokshs' (salvation) 'Bhakti' (devotion) is the most popular and the easiest. From times immemorial, pilgrimages to Badrinath, Kedarnath and Amarnath Dhams holy places have been considered to be one of the best forms of 'Bhakti', but there are many difficulties in this regard.

The main problem is to reach these holy places. Even in this jet age, these places are still inaccessible for the common man. Because of the steep hills, it does not seem possible to develop rail and road traffic. Although in the case of Badrinath and Kedarnath, it is possible to cover a major portion of the journey by road, yet there are many difficulties in travel by road. Thus

devotees either just dream of going there or return half way. The Pilgrimage to Amarnath is all the more difficult.

I request the Government of India that keeping in view the religious feelings of the Hindus, steps should be taken to make these pilgrimages easier for which every Hindu remains keen. The immediate step that can be taken in this direction is to connect these three holy places by helicopter service.

I, therefore, request the Aviation Minister to consider the above suggestion at the earliest.

[English]

- (vi) Need to open more branches of banks in Midnapure (west Bengal)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : The role of banks in the rural life has increased due to the fact that various programmes like I.R.D.P. self-employment Schemes etc. are to be operated through banks. Rural branches of the banks can also help in mobilizing the surplus in agricultural field. Therefore, it is very necessary that new branches of nationalised banks are opened in rural areas.

From this point of view, it is regrettable that though from November 1983, licences for 145 new branches in Midnapore district, West Bengal were obtained by various nationalised banks from the Reserve Bank of India, upto 15th February 1985, only 65 branches were opened. United Bank of India (UBI) is the lead bank of this district. It is learnt that the UBI has already surrendered 25 licenses. Incidentally Midnapore is the second largest district of West Bengal.

I draw the attention of the Minister of Finance towards this situation and urge him to intervene so that all the licences are utilised quickly and new branches opened.

[*Translation*]

(vii) Need to grant permission for manufacturing staple yarn in the spinning mills of Uttar Pradesh.

**SHRI RAM PYARE SUMAN** (Akbarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, under Rule 377, I raise the following matter of urgent public importance and demand that the Government of India should make proper arrangements for the production of the staple yarn in the State spinning mills in Uttar Pradesh.

In my Lok Sabha constituency Akbarpur, in 1974, the then Prime Minister, Late. Smt. Indira Gandhi while laying the foundationstone of the State Spinning Mill had stated that keeping in view the heavy demand of the weavers for staple yarn, this mill was being set up and with the staple yarn produced by this mill, the problem of the weavers of this area would be solved. But it is a matter of regret that after producing the staple yarn for some time, its production was stopped and other types of yarn are being manufactured.

Sir, the aforesaid mills had been set up for solving the problems of the weavers but in the absence of the production of staple yarn, their problems remain unsolved and there is great resentment among the weavers on this account. They have been forced to buy staple yarn at high rates resulting in their miserable condition. Around 50 thousand workers, who are very poor, are on the verge of starvation due to this.

Therefore, keeping in view the seriousness of the problem and the needs of the weavers, I request the Government of India that the State Spinning Mills working in Uttar Pradesh, specially the State Spinning Mill in Akbarpur in Faizabad district, may be directed to produce staple yarn urgently so that the problem of the weavers could be solved.

[*English*]

(viii) Need for early Enactment of Comprehensive Bill to declare all those persons as SC/ST who satisfy the required conditions

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA** (Robertganj): It is of great concern that "Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Amendment) Bill" has not been enacted though it was introduced in both Houses of Parliament in 1967 after the recommendation of the Commission. Many a time, honourable members of Parliament inside and outside Parliament have suggested inclusion of some tribes and castes which have been left out in getting recognition. The Home Minister, time and again, has assured that he would bring forward a Bill for inclusion of these scheduled castes and scheduled tribes but nothing has been done so far. It is understood that some States have not as yet sent their recommendations in this regard. The comprehensive Bill is therefore getting delayed. Now it has become imperative that those communities which are socially, economically backward and satisfy the norms which have been fixed for declaring them as scheduled castes or tribes should be immediately recognised as such so that at least in the Seventh Five Year Plan they may get the benefits of the development schemes, which are to be taken up for them.

I would urge upon the Home Minister to bring forward a comprehensive Bill in this very session of Parliament.

13.59 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS  
(GENERAL), 1985-86**

*Ministry of Home Affairs*

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants--Demands

Nos 46 to 56 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs for which 8 hours have been allotted.

Hon. members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those

cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

14.00 hrs.

*Demands for Grants, 1985-86 in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs  
submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 25th March, 1985		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS</b>					
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
46.	Ministry of Home Affairs	1,25,85,000	..	6,29,28,000	..
47.	Cabinet	1,23,54,000	..	6,17,71,000	..
48.	Police . . . . .	97,45,71,000	6,40,32,000	4,87,28,60,000	32,01,63,000
49.	Other Administrative and Other Services	46,65,97,000	6,99,91,000	2,33,29,85,000	34,99,59,000
50.	Rehabilitation . . .	25,30,56,000	1,29,33,000	1,26,52,84,000	6,46,66,000
51.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs . . .	65,66,39,000	36,59,76,000	3,05,09,95,000	1,50,28,78,000
52.	Delhi . . . . .	67,67,51,000	45,82,19,000	3,38,37,58,000	2,29,10,99,000
53.	Chandigarh . . . . .	11,19,44,000	6,24,58,000	55,97,24,000	17,64,59,000
54.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10,63,06,000	6,18,60,000	53,15,34,000	30,93,02,000
55.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,37,62,000	98,33,000	6,88,13,000	4,91,65,000
36.	Lakshadweep	3,14,81,000	55,52,000	15,74,05,000	2,77,59,000

**SHRI D.N. REDDY (Cuddapah):**  
 The civilization of any country is measured by the law and order situation prevailing in the region. The administration should be such that it protects the weak against exploitation and gives equal opportunities to all sections in all walks of life. The great Sardar Patel, the first Home Minister of Independent India gave us a well-knit, disciplined, honest and hard working administration. The then Government's policies on national integration, secularism, communal harmony and satisfactory law and order situation made our country one of the most progressive regions in the whole world. In later years, the standards of administration in Home Affairs have hopelessly deteriorated, culminating in chaos, communal disharmony, election violence, mob fury and frenzied agitations leading to police firing and deaths, causing colossal damage to property, public and private. The police force as such has to induce confidence in the common man. As it is, they are drifting away from the public and are considered indifferent to public safety. Corruption is rampant and in many cases, the police are in league with the criminals. Only recently, in Bombay, two highly placed police officers, it is reported, met one Varadarajan, a noted gang leader and the conversation was taped by a reporter, who refused to identify himself for fear of his life. I can name the two officers, but I do not want to do it. They have since been suspended.

The capital city, itself, is a standing example of the inefficiency of the Police Department. Bank raids in broad day light, thefts, molestation of women, and criminal assaults on innocent people have become alarmingly frequent. How can we have confidence in the protectors of law, when they allowed a Prime Minister of a country and a great international leader to be assassinated by one of her own guards in her own residence? The Home Ministry and Intelligence Wing should hang their heads in shame for their inability to protect the life of our esteemed late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The aftermath of the

assassination resulting in the organised slaughter of one particular community, resulting in senseless slaughter of women, children and innocent citizens of that community in the capital city of Delhi is an indelible scar on the Home Ministry and its administration. And later on, no less a person than Shri Wali, Lt. Governor of Delhi said that there was pressures on the police not to act. I am sure, Sir, that you would have seen in the papers that no less a person than Shri Wali remarked that there was pressure on the police not to act. The Home Ministry will please their take note of this.

Extremist activities are on the increase in recent years. They are taking law in their own hands, which is resulting in many killings of innocent persons, politicians not to their liking, eminent men of letters and so on. The administration has failed miserably in checking this menace as is prevalent in Punjab, Assam and other parts of the country.

The problem of Punjab is the greatest challenge the country has faced since Independence. It is not only limited to Punjab, but it has implications all over the country. There is need to find a political solution, but the Prime Minister is trying to find an economic one. Some leaders in the ruling party unfortunately have made it more complicated by coming forth with proposals for the merger of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana; and this has added to the confusion and complications of the whole problem.

I am happy that the Prime Minister has taken the Opposition parties into confidence in solving these problems, at least now. It is unfortunate that the Punjab problem is being discussed in the absence of its representatives in the House. So, elections should held immediately, and people's representatives should be invited for discussions to find a solution as early as possible. Otherwise, it may endanger the concept of national integration; and the Sikh may

[Shri D.N. Reddy (~~Chidambaram~~)]

wonder whether he can live in India at all.

The agitation in Assam has been continuing since 1979. Representatives of AASU were invited for talks many times, but the Government could not find a solution. One of the main contentions of the agitators has been that the electoral rolls of 1979 were defective. The elections held in 1983 against the wishes of local people were an affront on the people's representatives, and it made matters worse. It was a fraud on the people's aspirations. Government should immediately settle the question of the validity of electoral rolls, and conduct elections in Assam. As it is, I may say that ours is a truncated Parliament, without the representatives of the two important States, viz. Punjab and Assam. We are discussing their problems in their absence. So, I repeat, since I want to stress it again, that this is a truncated Parliament, where the two States are not represented.

Coming to the Sri Lanka problem, it has been discussed quite often, but a solution is still missing. In the meantime, many of our countrymen are either massacred or driven out of the country. While mounted attacks on the innocent Tamils are on the increase, the callous indifference of the Government is causing grave anxiety in the whole country.

The Centre-State relations have to be improved. The Centre has gradually usurped the powers of all the States, even in small matters of welfare programmes benefiting the poor and the down-trodden. In matters concerning finance, price fixation of agricultural produce, procurement and allotment of foodgrains and other essential commodities, the States are not given a free hand. The States should have more powers regarding the above matters, and the Centre should loosen its stranglehold on the States.

It is unfair on the part of the Prime Minister or the Ministers visiting the States to make political speeches criticizing the States even on well-meant welfare schemes. Some Union Ministers visiting the States do not have the elementary courtesy of informing the Members of Parliament about their programmes, or inviting them to their public functions.

The institution of Governors is misused, to dethrone constitutionally-formed Governments — as happened recently in Andhra Pradesh and Kashmir. The powers of Governors should be clearly defined, and the issue settled only on the floor of the House.

You know what happened in Andhra very recently. The Governor was recalled, and the dismissed Government was reinstalled, thus agreeing that it was a grave error on the part of the Governor. This should not be repeated under any circumstances. The very post of Governor, in our opinion, is absolutely unnecessary, and is ornamental. Often, it is used by the Centre either to dethrone the Governments or misuse him in some other way.

Election violence has been frighteningly on the increase resulting in many deaths and malpractices like booth capturing, kidnapping of candidates etc. The police force was either inadequate or ineffective. Home guards should not be posted for election duty as they have absolutely no interest to protect the public. Electoral reforms should be introduced as early as possible to curb the malpractices. Otherwise, democracy itself may be in danger.

Now that elections are over and calm atmosphere is prevailing, I plead that there should be an atmosphere of co-operation and cordiality and not of confrontation in every walk of life concerning public.

Lastly, Sir, a word about recruitment to high posts. The U.P.S.C. is the highest recruitment board at the

Centre level and the P.S.C. in the States. I have had the privilege of serving the P.S.C. in my home State first as a member and later Chairman-in-charge for four years. Great care should be taken for the appointment of a person to this august body. They must be experts. People in different fields of activities with integrity and character of high order should be chosen and preference be given in the field of education, agriculture, rural welfare, army etc. Age limit for retirement is fixed as per the Constitution. But there should be an age limit for recruitment also because it requires a very matured and experienced mind to judge a candidate's personality and merit. As it is, in some States, even persons below 50, even 45 are recruited as members of this august body. There should be a rule in the Constitution that persons below a certain age level should not be appointed as there is a rule for the age limit when a person should retire; and having appointed persons of high integrity and character in these bodies, the government should have full confidence in them! and any decision taken by them should be accepted by the government unconditionally. As it is, many things that have been going on in various governments even at the Centre, whenever it does not suit them, they say, we do not agree with the P.S.C. or U.P.S.C; and then a report is laid before the Assembly or Parliament some two years later, as was done just a few days back, that we lose all interest in it. They give reasons why the government has not accepted the decision much later. So, the question does not arise at all whether the Parliament or the Assembly can judge it. So, the Constitution itself must have a condition that once they are recruited, the decision given by the Commission must be binding on the government. There may have been many cases where under disciplinary proceedings the Commission has taken a decision and given bad remarks against certain officials, the government cleverly ignored them and gave promotion. There have been many cases like that; and it does not aid to good administra-

tion in the States or in the country.

Coming to ad hoc appointments, they go on for years together and then the Commission is approached that the appointment should be approved. It is very bad in principle and they should not be allowed to continue them beyond a certain level.

Recruitment to the Police and Army should be done with great care. A Commission may be appointed and police reforms be implemented. Their service conditions are not at all encouraging, housing accommodation is poor, salary inadequate, service conditions are unsatisfactory. While expecting efficient service from them, these things should be looked into to improve their service conditions.

Espionage activity is alarmingly on the increase and very high officials are connected in these nefarious activities. Only recently the Prime Minister informed the House that certain highly placed officials are under cloud and suspended. Even Diplomats are not safe in the city of Delhi. Only recently the Embassy official of a friendly country was murdered and the culprits are yet to be caught. I would like to suggest that ex-Army officers should not be allowed to ask appointments in foreign countries. It has become a growing danger. Many of the espionage activities had taken place only because important highly placed Army officers secured jobs outside the country. In fact, an undertaking should be taken that they would not be given any position in any foreign country.

We must strive hard to take the country forward to the standards visualised by the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi and the architect of Modern India, Jawaharlal Nehru. And I would like the country to become one of the biggest, socialist and democratic countries in the world.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY  
(Hindupur): I beg to move:



[Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy]  
(~~Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy~~)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to resolve the Punjab tangle without further delay.] (2)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need for early restoration of popular Government in Punjab.] (3)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for imaginative handling of the anti-reservation agitations.] (4)

"That the Demand under Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to formulate a common code to check inhuman and illegal treatment of arrested persons.] (5)

"That the Demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to create confidence in the public about police.] (6)

"That the Demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to impress upon States to bring efficiency in police force for tackling law and order problemr.] (7)

"That the Demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to modernise police and crime investigation in Union territories.] (10)

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated Anglo-Indian) : I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head

Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to re-examine the reservation policy on an All-India basis.] (39)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The cut motions are before the House. Now, Shri Brahma Dutt.

[Translation]

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT (Tehri Garhawal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me time to speak. The welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the protection of their rights is one of the main functions of the Ministry of Home Affairs and it is a matter of happiness that so far as the financial allocation made for the purpose from 1980 to date is concerned, it has been satisfactory and commendable. It is clear from the fact that out of a sum of Rs. 5967 crores allocated in 1979-80 for the State Plans, Rs. 250 crores were allocated for the Special Component Plan for Harijans. That came to 4 percent only. In 1984-85, out of an allocation of Rs. 18342 crores, Rs. 1001 crores were earmarked for the Special Component Plan. But the matter of the greatest happiness, for which the previous Government deserves kudos, is that the Special Central Assistance which was Rs. 5 crores in 1979-80 was increased to Rs. 140 crores in 1984-85.

In the States, corporations have been set up for the Scheduled Castes, and assistance to these corporations is given from here. The assistance for this purpose has been considerably increased between 1980 and 1985 for which we want to congratulate the Government. In 1978-79, this assistance was to the tune of Rs. 50 lakhs, which has now been increased to Rs. 15 crores. It is a matter of happiness. But I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to three things. In all the programmes meant for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes, 50 per cent of the

amount is given as grant. The loans are granted to them through banks or some other institutions and attempts are made to make them stand on their feet, but a lot of bungling taken place in such matters. In Uttar Pradesh, I noticed this thing at one place. In a village near Lucknow, ten persons were sanctioned a sum of Rs. 12000 each. Out of this amount Rs. 6000 constituted the loan component and the remaining Rs. 6000 constituted the grant. The loan from the bank was sanctioned just to draw the grant from the State Government, but that was not given. The grant component was, however, drawn but that man did not get anything. Some amount out of that was pocketed by the employees and some by the bank employees. Anyhow, the matter was enquired into and action was taken but this aspect requires Government's attention. I would suggest that the nature of this grant should be changed. It would be better if instead of giving the grant in cash, the rate of interest is reduced and the period of the repayment of loan is extended.

The second point is that there was a plan to construct houses for the people belonging to these castes. So far as land is concerned, that is the responsibility of the State Governments. But in Uttar Pradesh, we had a different experience. We had been providing Rs. 2000 for the construction of a house in the plains and Rs. 3000 in the hill area to the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, but we observed that the houses were not being constructed. The reason was that with the amount no house could be constructed. And the State Government was spending Rs. 60 to 70 lakhs annually on this account. Therefore, the present Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari, and we sat together and prepared a new scheme that this amount should be increased to Rs. one crore, the loans should be taken through banks and the houses after construction is handed over to the Scheduled Caste people. 10,000 houses are being constructed this year under this scheme. Of

course, the State Government would be spending a lot, but the houses would be constructed for them. I would request the hon. Minister to conduct a study in this connection also.

Now, I would like to say something about the Scheduled Castes. The people belonging to the Scheduled Castes are the Adivasis of India and the important thing is that the impact of the development on them should be such that they may join the main-stream. But they should not be uprooted from their land. I have seen in Mirzapur that when the Rihand dam was constructed there, the people living there were uprooted and when the second project was undertaken, they were again uprooted from there and they are being uprooted for the third time also. Forests are very important for them. Preservation of the forests and the wild life is important, but at the same time, it is also important that the people who are living almost like cattle should also be protected. Special schemes should be prepared for them and they should be associated with social forestry.

The constituency of Tehri-Garhwal, which I represent, starts from the Tibet border and ends at Dehradun. *Bhotias* live on the Tibet border and we know that they used to come down the hills to purchase salt, etc., and to sell wool and borax. That traditional trade of theirs has now come to an end but the problem has arisen as to what should they do now. Farming cannot be done there. In winter, they have to come down to the plains. In the plains, the forest people do not allow them to use their land for grazing their sheep. The Central Government should pay special attention towards them. I congratulate the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh on the fact that he has allocated Rs. 9 crores for this purpose but unless some integrated scheme is prepared for them, their problem will not be solved. Arrangements would have to be made to provide them with sheep of good breed and for the marketing of their wool.

Besides, I want to say something

[Shri Brahma Dutt (~~Former Member~~)]

about *Gujars* also, who even today rear thousands of cows and specially buffaloes on the Jammu and Kashmir—Uttar Pradesh border. In winter, they come down to the plains and in summer they go back to the hills. They are being exploited. They do not get any place where to stay. They are driven away from every place. The Central Government and the State Government had jointly prepared a scheme for their resettlement but, surprisingly, that scheme was unimaginative. They were given land for growing fodder but were not allowed to sow wheat on it. We told the forest officials that wheat provides food for human beings and fodder for the cattle. What is the difficulty in allowing them to sow wheat? Such problems must be solved.

I would like to draw your attention towards one thing in particular. A large number of people have been engaged in forests under the *Tongia* System. When forests are fully developed, they are displaced from there. No alternative arrangements are made by the Government for their rehabilitation. We have got thousands of acres of farms in the Tarai region. It becomes difficult to impose any restriction on them. Hence, alternative arrangements should be made to rehabilitate them so that they may not have to face any difficulty.

Tharu and Boxa people in our area lead a life similar to what was led by the Negroes in America at one time. The rights of these people must be protected.

Now I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs towards an interesting thing. In my constituency, there are three districts—Uttarkashi, Tehri and Dehradun. Dehradun has two development blocks—Kalsi and Chakrata. Both these blocks have been declared as tribal areas. The most important feature of this area is that the polyandry system is prevalent there. Previously the slavery

system was also in vogue there. The people belonging to Kolti tribes are treated as cattle by their employers. This practice has been abolished to a great extent during the last 30 years, but the polyandry system is still prevalent there. That is why it has been declared as a tribal area. It has benefited the local people considerably, but certain facilities, like loans from banks, agricultural implements and equipment etc., which used to be provided to these people, have been grabbed by the influential people of the area and have never reached the people for whom they were intended. This practice must be stopped.

Across the Yamuna River, there are four development blocks of Mōri, Jaunpur, Purola and Thityud in Uttarkashi and Tehri Districts. The people belonging to the tribe which inhabit Kalsi and Chakrata live in these four blocks also. The Polyandry system is prevalent here also. They have been demanding for many years that this area should also be declared as a tribal area. The U.P. Government had made a request to the Central Government in this regard, but it was turned down in 1977. In 1984, again a request was made. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs towards the manner in which the Home Ministry deals with the case. I had written a letter on 11th February. Thereafter the people of that area sent me a memorandum which I forwarded to you. After that, I wrote a letter to the hon. Prime Minister on the 19th February requesting therein that the entire area may be declared as a tribal area, because in these four development blocks of Uttarkashi and Tehri, the same traditions are prevalent as are in Kalsi and Chakrata blocks of Dehradun. The economic and social conditions of both the areas are similar. It has become a big political issue there that the people living across the River Yamuna are getting all sorts of facilities whereas those living on this side of the River are deprived of them. They had placed their problems before the then

Prime Minister also and she had given them a patient hearing. I have received letters both from the hon. Minister and from the Home Minister. The hon. Prime Minister has replied that it is being examined. I offer my thanks to him. But it is a matter of surprise that the replies to two similar letters addressed to the Ministry of Home Affairs are different. One says that it is not possible because the percentage of the tribal people is quite small. It has been mentioned in the letter that in Uttar Kashi, out of a population of 190948, 1817 people belong to scheduled tribes and, in Tehri, out of a population of 497710, 68 people belong to scheduled tribes and therefore, it is not proper to declare it as tribal area. I became a little disappointed. That was what was said in the letter of 12th March. But the letter of 21st March brought fresh hope. It was said in it that other States were being consulted in this regard and the comments of some of the State Governments were still awaited. I am grateful for all this. It has become a controversial issue that people living on this side of the River get some facilities whereas the people living on the other side do not get, although the polyandry system is prevalent in both the areas. There should not be any discrimination in this matter. Social structure is the same in both the areas. We are also committed in this respect. The U.P. Government has also pleaded in their favour. I request you to do the needful. Today, an hon. Member has also drawn your attention towards this matter.

[English]

**PROF. N.G. RANA :** What is the discrimination that is being shown? We do not know that.

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT :** The discrimination is that on both the banks of the Yamuna, similar type of tribes—Joursani and Rawalta—live. Both are polyandric. Economically and in social structure they are the same, but on the right bank of the Yamuna they have been declared as Scheduled Tribes while

on the left Bank they have not been to declared. That is the discrimination.

[Translation]

Sir, these are the issues. There are certain programmes for these people and we are spending huge amount of funds on them, as a result of which there have been quantitative changes after 1980, but there is need to bring about qualitative changes also.

The Member who spoke before me, made a reference to the law and order situation, violence during elections, and the Punjab Problems also. All these three problems are social problems which should be solved by rising above party politics. We shall have to sit together to find out a solution to all the problems, whether it is the law and order problem or the problem of violence during elections or the Punjab problem. It is not a question of any political party. We should strive for a national consensus therefore. I would even say that there should be a code of conduct for political parties because although we all talk of peace and of solving the problem yet we make the problem more complicated by our conduct and deeds. Hence, a code of conduct for political parties is a must.

In the end, I would like to say a few words in regard to Centre-State relations. In this respect, a lot has been said here and outside also. We fix certain national objectives and all our schemes are prepared to achieve those objectives. Nobody has the right to utilize the funds for any purposes other than those for which they are allocated. Everybody has to strive for achieving the national objectives. The national are fixed by all of us collectively. It is, therefore, necessary that no State should utilize the funds for any purposes other than those for which they are allocated. They should not have the right to divert them. There should be consensus in this respect.

With these words, I congratulate the Government for all the welfare activities

[Shri Brahma Dutt]

and the steps taken by them.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants presented here in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I would like to congratulate the Home Minister for improving the law and order situation considerably.

I would like to submit that in the Sixth Five Year Plan, our Government had resolved to lift five hundred families above the poverty line in each block every year. But this House is not aware of whether any progress has been made in this regard. It is not known whether Government or the Home Ministry has received any report in regard to poverty. (Interruptions) I understand that the Ministry of Home Affairs is mainly responsible for monitoring the problems of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The Sixth Five Year Plan is nearing completion and we are about to launch upon the Seventh to Five Year Plan. Hence, I would like to know from the Home Minister how far we have been successful in achieving the target fixed for lifting the people above the poverty line in each block. Only false claims are being made that so many people have been lifted above the poverty line. But actually no significant progress has been made in this regard. Last year, Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha had asked a question of the Minister of Planning had stated in his reply that fifteen million people had been lifted above the poverty line but he could not give the State-wise break-up. I would like to have this information as it is an important question and you were the Planning Minister when this Plan was drafted.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to submit that today the Opposition is creating an atmosphere against the reservation policy in the country. It is very shameful on their part. Shri Lal Krishan Advani had said in Rajya Sabha or at a public meeting

that there should be national consensus on reservation policy. Shri Chandra Shekhar, President of the Janata Party, had also demanded a national consensus on reservation. It is a very shameful thing. Bapuji, Dr. Ambedkar, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Rajendra Babu and our late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, had laid down the principle that reservation policy had been enshrined in the Constitution and it could not be made a subject for discussion or consensus. Today efforts are being made to create an atmosphere which may lead to disorder. They also want to mobilise public opinion. Outwardly, they say that they are well-wishers of the Harijans, the Adivasis and the poor. In India, no political party or leader can be the well-wisher of the Harijans and the Adivasis except only the Nehru family and the Congress Party. Nobody else can be their well-wisher. We want to thank our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who had announced in this House that the reservation policy was enshrined into the Constitution and it could not be made an issue for discussion or national consensus. It is the clearcut policy of our Government. The hon. Home Minister is responsible for implementing the reservation policy and he should monitor the reservation in all the departments and public undertakings so as to ensure implementation of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the weaker sections. Our Constitution has guaranteed 25 per cent of posts in all categories for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. But when you write to the Department, you would come to know that the reservation policy is being violated every where, whether by officers or through other methods. Not only this, you have allowed the officers to use an expression that suitable candidates are not available. What can be the definition of "suitable candidate"? Do the Harijans and the tribals not possess suitability for the post of even a peon after 37 years' of independence? This is simply putting forward excuses. You can see that the reservation quota is not being filled up in Medical and Engineering services and

in I.A.S. and I.P.S. The Harijans and the tribals have, of course, been found suitable for the reserved quota in class III and class IV posts. To say that suitable candidates are not available and hence the posts be deserved is a question which has to be considered by the Government of India. That is why I want to ask how it is Harijans have not been made suitable for the posts of poens and clerks even after 37 years of independence? Even though the Potential has developed among them. Why do your officers say so? You should take a decision to provide a column in the confidential Reports of officers to indicate whether appointment as per the reserved quota have been made by them or not. If appointments have not been made according to the quota, an entry should be made in their confidential Reports to that effect. It is a national issue. It should be taken in that spirit only. We always talk of establishing a socialistic pattern of society. 99 per cent of the Harijans in the country are poor. Has the educational system been developed only for one per cent of the people. If you cannot improve their condition, you can not be successful in achieving the target of building a new India. During the Seventh Lok Sabha, I had moved a Private Member's Resolution on 28th August 1982 in which I had urged the Government to provide for job guarantee under the right to reservation. The graduates and post-graduates in villages are today working as labourers. When an educated Harijan youth goes to work as a labourer along with his father, the other Harijan students think that if is no use getting education or pursuing studies when an educated youth has to work as agricultural labourer along with his father. This feeling is, therefore, causing erosion of education among the Harijans. All the unemployed. Harijan youths having qualifications from seventh class to M.A. should be given jobs within a period of two years. You had said that land would be given to the tillers and land would be allotted to the poor. It was also said that ownership papers regarding the land would be given to them. I think this law has been inforce

for the last ten years and some land was distributed according to that law. But there are certain reactionary forces in the villages who again took possession of that land or have not allowed the Harijans to take possession of the land. A letter should be written to the State Governments for making physical verification about the actual possession of the land distributed among the Scheduled Castes the Scheduled Tribes and the poor. Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very important question and I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister, through you, that he should get this matter physically verified through State Governments and the Central Government should themselves monitor this work.

Our Government are implementing the 20-Point Programme for the up lift of the poor and, as a result, an era of awakening has drawned throughout the country and the Harijans throughout the country are coming forward to their rights. In my view, all this has been possible due to the leadership provided by Shri Rajiv Ji. You have implemented the Minimum Wages Act, initiated the programme for distribution of land and started other programmes and that is the reason why people are coming forward to secure their rights. But the situation in the rural areas has not improved to the extent it has improved in other areas. The Harijans even today have to suffer all roits of humiliation at the hands of the landlords in the villages. They are sandwiched between the landlord and the police and have become victims of the feudal system. If they make a demand for minimum wages or for land, they have to face the atrocities of the landlords and the police. The Police kill them by Calling them extremists. I would like to give an example to you in this connection.

In my State of Bihar, twelve Harijans were shot dead at Kaithi in district Aurangabad. 32 houses of their were burnt to ashes. Later on, when the Police forced open the door, a naxalite fired a shot killing a constable on the spot. The other constables were fright-

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ned and the retreated. They collected armed landlords from nearby villages. Extra police re-inforcement with sophisticated weapons was called and the police supplied rifles and guns as also ammunition to the landlords. The landlords, collected and shouted the slogan of "Bajrang Bali Ki Jai". The landlords brought kerosene and the Police took out-petrol from their jeeps and their houses were set on fire. In this way not only many persons were roasted alive, but their property was also looted, otherwise also, they do not have much property, but it is a serious matter that these persons are suffering so much of atrocities in the villages. Such incidents are happening in every village. In my view those of incidents are taking place because of the feeling of awakening among them under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Ji and they are coming forward to demand their rights. They are neither Naxalites nor extremists, they are rather coming forward to demand their rights. They are facing of the bullets of the landlord and the police and are being crushed under the feudal system. I would request that there should be a judicial enquiry into all such cases. The committee on the welfare of scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of this House should reamine the factual position in this regard. The actual position has not been brought to the notice of Government and as a result, the people living in the villages are facing difficulties.

I would also like to submit that wherever Government pay due attention, these people get jobs according to the reserved quota, but the reservation policy has not been implemented in the Public undertakings. In the Private Sector, new individuals are being set up by industrial houses like the Tatas, Birlas and other big houses, but in those industries the policy of the Government regarding the reservation of jobs for the Harijans and the Adivasis is not being implemented. I would request Government to take steps to ensure that the policy of reservation is implemented

in the industries set up in the private sector also.

I would also like to submit that in the newspapers sometimes it is said on behalf of Delhi University that the reservation quota has been reduced a little and sometimes it is reported about Ahmedabad University that the number of nominated boys in the Medical Colleges and the Engineering Colleges has been curtailed. I would like to request that we should adopt and implement a uniform policy in this regard. I think it is a poison which, if not checked, would infact the entire society. When the society becomes weak, the integrity and the unity of the country cannot be preserved. I would like to submit that it is a very delicate issue which should be settled very amicably. The Opposition parties are trying to intensify the agitation and the fear of anti-reservation is being put in the minds of the people so that people may oppose it. We would also like to tell them that outside the House they also support the Harijans and the Adivasis, but inside the House, whether he is Shri L.K. Advani, Prof. Madhu Dandavate or Shri Chandra Shekhar, they are different persons and they support the cause of the landlords. They also say that they would form a Socialist Party and would implemented socialistic measures, I would like to say that it is hypocrisy.

In India it is only Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the Congress Party which can remove poverty, preserve the integrity of the country and establish an egalitarian society. The, opposition parties are shedding crocodile tears, but we want to bring about socialism in the real sense. There is a difference between the Congress Party and other parties. Telugu Desam is a regional party and nobody knows what its future would be. Political parties are formed in the name of religion and language overnight. I am not against regionalism, but I am apprehensive whether naxalism may not grow in the name of regionalism. Such a fear is growing. I would like to submit that political parties in the

States are formed on the basis of religion, caste and language. There should be a ban on such parties. These parties call themselves secular, but I would urge that such parties should be banned, even if it be Telugu Desam Party. I would not mind it. The people of India have given you a great chance, but they would not give you chances time and again.

I would like to submit that implementation of socialistic measures in the responsibility of the State Governments and they should take such measures, but you should monitor their programmes.

With these words, I whole-heartedly support the Demands of the Home Ministry.

**\*SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN** (Tripura East): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I will like to place my views and the views of my party on the law and order situation, put forth by the Ministry of Home Affairs, while speaking on the demands of that Ministry.

The extremists activities in the country are on the increase. Although in the report of the Ministry an effort has been made to project that the extremists activities are on the decline. Some figures of murders, attacks, arson etc. have been given to support that claim. The Government has claimed that the activities of extremists are declining. But in reality what do we find? The picture is just the reverse. There are many incidents of the violent activities of the extremists all over the country which have not come to the notice of the Government. We think that the rise of the extremists and the extremist activities are mainly due to the failure of the policies and actions of the Congress Government over the past 37 years. Our country is a multi-lingual country. People speaking different languages live side by side. All the languages do not have equal opportunities for development. Out of the multi-farious languages spoken in the country,

only 14 languages have been included in the 8th schedule of the Constitution, and some effort is being made to develop them. All effort is centred on Hindi. We agree that more funds need to be allocated for the development of Hindi since it is Indians national language. But proportionate funds must be allocated and steps should be taken for the development of the other languages also included in the 8th schedule. This unfortunately is not being done. As a result of this a disparity is developing and dissatisfaction is generating in the minds of the people speaking other languages. Side by side we also find that economic disparity and social disparity is also prevailing amongst different communities and people living in different areas and different States in the country.

Take for example, the people living in the North-Eastern region of the country. The Centre has taken over the responsibility for the development of this region and the North-Eastern Council has been formed for that purpose. That is very good. There are seven States under the North-Eastern Council which are mostly centrally administered areas. Three State have State assemblies. For the main developmental schemes of this region under the 6th Plan, an allocation of Rs. 340 00 crores has been made, and you estimate that an expenditure of Rs. 391.43 crores may be finally incurred. But if you make a comparative study of the amount allocated for other States of the country on the basis of population and area, you will find that the amount allocated for the North-Eastern region is proportionately much less of course we admit that this region is industrially backward, there are practically no industries and the infra-structure needed for other developmental works and the establishment of industries is also not there. That may be one reason for this low allocation. But we have other prospects which need to be exploited and developed. For example there is possibility of finding gas and petrolcum here. But the

\*The speech was originally delivered in Bengal.



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people of this region do not have the capacity either to explore and extract that or to utilise that. This responsibility has to be borne by the Centre. But the Centre is not coming forward to help in the necessary and desired manner. Therefore economic disparity and social disparity remains among the people living in different regions of the country. We believe that this economic disparity is at the root of the various types of extremist activities which are raising head in different States of the country, as a protest against this disparity. You say many things and promise to do many things. But has the benefits filtered down to those people for whom it is meant? You have promised to do many things for Punjab. Punjab is a full fledged State. But even today if you ask where is their capital, they have to say that it is not in their State, but at Chandigarh. Now, Chandigarh is a union territory administered by the Centre. Haryana has also to say that their capital is at Chandigarh. This is one of the reasons of discontent in Punjab. Some people taking advantage of this situation and with the help of some foreign powers are trying to foment trouble in Punjab. As a result of this trouble and disturbances, the unity and integrity of the whole country is at stake. Holding the country together is becoming difficult. Our late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi had during her life time, assured this House on several occasions that separate capitals for Punjab and Haryana will be provided. You assure that you will do it. But you are not doing it. You have not done it yet and there is no knowing when you will do it either. I do not believe that you will be able to do it ever within the time you remain in power. There are the reasons that are giving strength to the extremist movement.

Sir, the extremist movement first started in our country in Nagaland. The people there do not want to live with India, they do not consider themselves

as Indians. Why is it so? This is because you are not taking up the necessary developmental works there. They cannot believe that as Indians they too have a right to live and develop and progress. They are not getting any opportunities for development. They feel discriminated against, and there is unrest all over. Now to suppress them, you have sent the 'Assam Rifles' and other central police forces and para-military forces. Emergency and military rule has been imposed there. But in spite of all that the situation continues to remain far from normal and violent incidents are taking place every day. In Mizoram, in Manipur, the same problem is raising its head and it has appeared in my State also, Sir, Bangladesh is just adjoining the borders of my State. Those who are indulging in extremist activities in my State today are getting shelter and training in Bangladesh. From there they are crossing the border into my State and attacking the people.

A joint study team under the Chairmanship of Mr. Tomar has submitted a report recommending that two battalions of Assam Rifles should be sent to Tripura to encounter the Tripura National Volunteers' extremists activities. The recommendations has not been implemented. I think Assam Rifles will be suitable force to encounter these extremists forces, as they have adequate experience to work in the hilly terrain. Sir, Tripura is such a State where the Tribals were in a majority at one time. After the partition of our country, a large number of people came over and settled in Tripura. As a result of this mass influx, the Tribals were reduced to a minority. This generated a mistrust and apprehension among the Tribals that if the Congress Government continued to remain in power, the very existence of the Tribals will be threatened. Therefore the people of that area has organised many agitations under the leadership of the leftist parties, demanding autonomy rights for the tribal people. When the Janata Government came to power at the Centre, concessions were

given by forming the district councils there under the 7th schedule of the Constitution. We are glad that during the life time of Smt. Gandhi, the Congress Government had agreed to amend the Constitution, and to extend the benefits of the sixth schedule to Tripura. That legislation has been enacted and from today, the 1st of April, 1985, the same is going to take effect there. We are glad that a right has been conceded to the people of Tripura. This will help them to become united and to move towards progress in the association of the left parties and the CPM. The Bengalis the hill tribes will all work together for their development.

But the tribals living in other parts of the country, in other tribal areas, are not getting these benefits as they are unable to raise a united struggle and hence they are denied these benefits. The condition of the tribals in other States of the country is very pitiable. For instance, what is the condition of the tribals in the union territory of the Andamans? There is no assembly even today. Practically no Government is functioning there. Whatever semblance of Government is there, it is only a Government of the bureaucrats. They are all in all, for good as well as bad. If that type of Government is good enough, then we do not need a Government here also. Let us all go away from this Parliament also and close it down. But we feel that a proper Government is necessary. If the people of Andamans demand a popular Government will you be able to give it? When will you give it to them? After how many years.

You do not know as yet, what is the number of people living there. No census has been undertaken. Even now people roam about naked in those parts. There are several islands where you do not even know who are living, whether they are men or monkeys. In your report you have stated that the 'Sentenelis' tribes have been contacted and you have got some response. They

are also human beings. You could arrange for somebody to go to the moon. But you failed to do anything for these citizens of our country. Due to these causes, the law and order situation is being affected in the country. There is strife between one man and another. There are problems in Assam, there are problems in Mizoram, there are problems in Nagaland; everywhere. We want solution of these problems. We feel that the solution of these problems are not possible without political solutions: Your method is that if there some agitation somewhere you concede some demands, in another place you concede concessions and at some other place you send the military or other forces to suppress the agitators etc This is your method. In reply to agitation in Punjab you have established military rule there. You have passed orders that foreigners will not be permitted to that State. This how you want to combat the problems. As there is a need to send the military or other forces, side by side it is also necessary to educate people of that area and to explain things to them. The people of Punjab should be convinced and made to realise that this sort of destructive activities is not proper it will not solve any problems. If the people of all the States indulge this sort of activities then one day Bihar will be separated, U.P. will be separated, Tripura will be separated, Jammu Kashmir will be separated etc India will not be united and it will no longer be one country. The Government should take firm steps no doubt. But you are taking action only through the military and other forces and you are taking administrative steps. This will not do. There is a political organisation in Punjab. You got votes from there and did form a Government. Although the whole thing is suspended at present. Those members, MLAs etc. are allowed to do what they could have done as elected representatives of the people. You have to solve these problems through the political parties and their workers. The political organisations should be allowed to function normally. If our party was affected then we would have

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faced the challenge and contested our rights. You are working with an eye on the elections and power. You are not taking necessary steps. This way you will get nowhere near the solution of the problem. The people will have to be educated and taken in confidence.

You have formed the north-eastern council and a Committee of Ministers have been set up there. In that Committee of Ministers and Chief Ministers of the seven States concerned sit together and discuss the problems. They also make certain recommendations. Accordingly the Chief Ministers of Assam and Tripura had recommended that these States under the North Eastern Council should be allowed to explore and exploit the oil and gas that is lying underground in that region. I hope this opportunity will be given to that region.

Sir, we have the opportunity now to discuss the of rehabilitation also along with the demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs. There many Indians who were living abroad but have now come back to settle in India. Their rehabilitation is also cropping up as a problem. There are many such people who links with our ethnic groups and our language. Many such people who were living abroad in Bangladesh, Srilanka, Pakistan, and many other countries of the world are now compelled to come back to India. This is giving rise to rehabilitation problem for them. This problem is also not being tackled on right lines. You have said that you have arranged for the rehabilitation of so many people in West Bengal and in the Dandakarnya project. But the displaced persons have not been rehabilitated only in West Bengal, in some parts of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, or Bihar only. They are spread over at many other places in many other States. They are in Tripura, they are in Manipur, they are in Assam etc. But have you made financial allocations to all such States to look after

the rehabilitation problem properly and effectively. Had you done that this problem could have assumed present acute form. I will urge upon you to make adequate financial allocation to all these States to solve the rehabilitation problem. There are a large number of refugees in Calcutta. For their rehabilitation, for granting conferment rights to them, the West Bengal Government had taken certain decisions and sent them to the Central Government for approval. The West Bengal Chief Minister Comrade Jyoti Bosa has written to the Centre, he has written D.O. letters. In the report of the Ministry it has been stated that powers have been given to the State Government to implement these. But it is not only the Question of giving powers to the State Government, for rehabilitation.

A large number of conditions have been imposed alongwith one being that 99 years lease will be given, this cannot be altered. Like this thousands of other conditions have been prescribed by the Centre. The State Government has approached you again and again to waive those conditions. But you are withdrawing them. Just by saying 'give it', it cannot be given'. It has to be given free. It can be given only in the way suggested by the West Bengal Government. You were in power in West Bengal before 1977 except one or two years. Could you solve this Problem? You are perhaps thinking that because there is the left Front Government in West Bengal, this problem is not being solved. It is not so. You will not be able to solve it either. I am sure of it. You have set up the Sarkaria Commission in respect of Centre-State relations and you have given its effectiveness from July 1983. This is good we want the States to have more powers in many fields. The State should have more financial powers, more administrative powers etc. But I feel that the report has been delayed too much. The time has been extended by one year, even after that whether it will be completed

is doubtful. I have with me a copy of the questionair forwarded by the Sarkaria Commission. There are many good recommendations contained in it. But the final report must be expedited and the recommendations implemented quickly. So that the various State Governments will feel that they are really in power and are running a Government. Perhaps your thinking is that when there is Congress Government at the Centre and also a Congress Government in the States, the State Governments should be able to function with whatever they get from begging from the Centre.

But we feel that the Centre's rights are separate and the States' rights are separate. The States cannot function without the Centre and the Centre cannot function without the States. They are mutually dependent and complimentary to each other. The States have to be given administrative and economic freedom. Sir, many bills, resolutions etc. passed by the State legislatures are pending with the Centre for the President's approval. The Centre should clear them at the earliest. Some 250 such proposals were sent to the Centre upto December 1984. Only two of them have got the clearance from the Centre, as stated in the Ministry's report. The rest also should be cleared at the earliest. Either you clear them or you reject them. Take some positive decision. Do not leave them hanging or pending uncertainty.

I wanted to say something about the Adivasis and the Scheduled Tribes. But there is one other Speaker from our party, he will speak about the problems of the adivasis.

In the end I will say that great atrocities are being committed on the scheduled tribes and tribals to which I belong. Therefore wherever there are this class of people we will unite them and try to overthrow this Government. The problems of the downtrodden and neglected poor peoole can never be

solved so long as the present Government is in power at the Centre. We want to unite all the poor people so that they can overthrow the present Government and form a Government of the poor people. Then only the various problems of the poor will be solved. Through you I give a call to all the poor people of the country to unite and come forward for this purpose. With that Sir, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Mr. Chairman, I wholeheartedly support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. This Ministry deals with law and order problems in the country; and while doing so, it has to keep a very big force for handling the problems. The para military section is the most important section and is necessary to strengthen the same at this critical juncture to safeguard the security and integrity of our country, more so when some forces are raising their ugly heads inside and outside the country to destroy our integrity and security.

We know the conditions in our neighbouring States like Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burma and China. I need not emphasise that India got independence with some other countries at a particular point of time and while democracy is not there, democracy is here and here alone. Why is it so because here the Congress Government has been there for a long time and because Congress Party and Government could deliver the goods to the people. In the recent Lok Sabha elections, massive mandate had been given by the people of India to Congress (I) Party through the ballot box having immense faith in the leadership of our Prime Minister Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and they continue to have the same faith.

The Home Affairs Ministry is deeply concerned about the welfare of SC&ST. In that connection, there are schemes and sub-plans. In spite of this, some States raise slogans saying that the Government

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of India is giving a step-motherly treatment to them. That is a political slogan for political ends. The plan amount is given to different States for their development. If they divert that amount towards non-plan and do not spend it for improving the socio-economic conditions of the SC&ST and poor people, then there is no use raising the slogan that the Centre is showing a step-motherly treatment towards the States. If the States do not spend that amount for the persons for whom it is meant, then it is not the fault of the Centre and those states are to be blamed.

The economic conditions of the minorities are also improving and the communal harmony is maintained in the country. India is vast country and with growth of population is but natural. There will be some incidents here and there, it does not mean that there is no law and order in the country. Even in a small village where a single community lives, there also some trouble sometimes comes up. When compared to the previous Janata Party rule, certainly there is communal harmony now.

About rehabilitation, we are facing a great problem. India is facing since long the problem of rehabilitating displaced persons, refugees and migrants. Now also we are facing the problem of rehabilitation because of the affairs in Sri Lanka. The Home Department is meeting the problems squarely. Similarly, if we take the labour situation, violent incidents owing to labour problems are on the decline. During the pre-poll period the incidence of crime had also declined and of course, there were some cases of booth capturing during the election, but that was not of that magnitude to be highlighted as has been done by some persons.

One thing I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister through you, Sir. In the British days, officers to the Indian Police Service were recruited from our country also. But they were

given proper training to suit their administration. Now, after getting a Master's Degree and selected by the UPSC one can become IPS officer, only after eleven and a half month's training. Then, barring a few months training in some police Station, he is put in charge of a district. And, our experience is that he has no practical training worth the name before he becomes an Additional Superintendent of police or Superintendent of police. So, necessarily, it is suggested that he must work as a Sub-Inspector of police in some Thana for a minimum period of one year. He must know how investigation of cases are done, how a case diary is written, etc. He must be subjected to cross-examination in a court of law so that when he becomes a higher official he can supervise the work of sub-Inspector better.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Is not the training being given now ?

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : That is not sufficient. It is only for a few months. So, permit me to repeat that a minimum or one year's training should be given as a Sub-Inspector in a police. Also, the attitude of the Police towards the public must be changed. In the British regime he was trained to assist to rule, as an agent of a foreign Government. Now they have to serve the people more so of the weaker section. If Adivasis, or Harijans or poor people go to a police Station to lodge any First Information Report they ought to be helped, and a copy of the FIR has to be given to them also as envisaged in Cr. P.C. It is rarely done now. Offences of small magnitude magnified. You know Sir that an offence under Section 379, I.P.C. for theft can be manipulated into dacoity under Section 395 I.P.C. till he gets bail and an innocent person may be kept in Jail and an accused can be acquitted only in a Sessions court. That is why I once again stress about proper training to be given to sub-inspectors and more so to IPS officers who are at the helm of affairs and who become Inspector-General of Police one day administrator justice. Otherwise, the common man is bound to suffer. Similarly, the persons

who conduct prosecutions in courts like Public prosecutor, Additional public prosecutor, Assistant public prosecutor, are to be chosen from the bar from the efficient advocates having long practice and the incentive should be given to them. If an Asstt. Public Prosecutor Additional Public Prosecutor discharges his duties fairly, why not appoint him as D. S. P. to give job satisfaction.

Police administration, is to necessarily coordinate with civil administration. The Police take action when order is given by the Magistrate as required. At some places least interference of not resorting to firing or lathicharge can as well solve the problem. So, it is on the attitude and judgement of the police and Magistrate how best law and order can be maintained depends. At times for the mistake of a Sub-Inspector or a Constable things go wrong and unnecessarily the Government is blamed. To avoid that, a scientific approach is necessary. There is an indication in the Report that some measures are being taken to make the investigation scientific. But the measures should be taken in all the States right earnestly. Instances are not rare when the investigation goes on for months and months together. Case diary is not written. Because of these technical defects, even a culprit is acquitted in Court. Unless the Police Officer is conscious of these facts, merely registering a case spending time and energy on investigation will be of no use. So the promotion of a Sub Inspector as a Circle Inspector or D. S. P. should depend upon how he is performing his duty by investigation supervision and getting the cases proved in the court.

This Department deals with rehabilitation and has been well. Here I will only states one instance pertaining to Orissa. There is Potteru Irrigation Project which was approved in 1975. In 1979-80 a sum of Rs. 14.81 crores were earmarked for that project. Now, that amount has gone upto Rs. 58.41 crores. And it will not be complete in this year also. It will spill over to next year when prices will

go up and it will continue to remain incomplete for years. My point is that when a project scheme is prepared and the scheme is going to be implemented, it should be done with in a particular period. The resources must be found. Otherwise, starting many projects and allocating small amounts will not solve the problem and we will at a loss know when they will be completed.

About jail administration, steps are taken to improve the jail administration by providing better food for the prisoners, better clothing and hygienic conditions etc. Here I want to submit that the punishment should be reformative and not deterrent. While the juvenil offenders and women are in prison, special attention should be given. The prisoners should be taught, how best can they earn their livelihood after they are discharged from imprisonment. It cannot be said once a criminal is always a criminal. For one reason or the other one might have committed a crime, but if proper education be given to him inside the Jail and he is trained in such a manner after his release from the Jail, he can lead a noble life.

I want to submit basent the pensions to the freedom fighters. From the Report it is seen that about 1, 11, 000 and odd applications for pension are still pending disposal for long time though government attitude is very very sympathetic. This requires immediate attention.

Another point to which I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Home Minister is about the 7.5 per cent Scheduled Tribes population in the country, Priority should be given to improve their socio-economic conditions.

Lastly, Sir, as I have said, I am not going to say much about Punjab and Assam because the problems have been widely discussed and we are hoping for the better. But one thing I would like to say is that though the seeds of trouble

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were sown during the Janata regime. It is a national problem. So, let us not blame anybody. It is the duty of every political party to see that the security and integrity of India are maintained, the extremists are rooted out and India marches forward.

[Translation]

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA** (Robertsganj): Mr. Chairman, sir, I rise to support the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. This is a fact that our country has faced a variety of complex problems during the last three to four years and the way our Home Ministry tried to grapple with them and the wisdom shown by our Prime Minister was unparalleled. This is why our country has continued its march forward on the road to progress in spite of many unforeseen crises.

As you, Sir, were saying, the problems of Punjab and Assam have been debated a number of times in this House, so, I do not want to go into the details thereof but I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister some basic issues. Normally, law and order is the responsibility of the State Governments and only in the case of Union Territories it is the responsibility of the Home Ministry. Besides, there are some Central Forces in our country, such as, the Border Security Force, the Indo-Tibetan Border Police or the Forces engaged in security work in Industrial Undertakings, etc. Except these Forces, the Central Government have no other means to take any direct action at any places. When the Members of the Opposition accuse the Union Home Ministry in the House on petty things, issues concerning the States are raised here, then it appears or we assume that the enforcement of the law and order throughout the country is the responsibility of the Home Ministry, whereas, in fact, it is not so. At the same time, when it comes to the allocation of funds to the State or giving

more powers to them, accusations are made that the Central Government do not provide or do not intend to provide funds. On the other hand, when it comes to the question of the law and order, which is the direct.

15.34 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*] responsibility of the States, my friends in the Opposition talk in a different tone. Sir, the phrase 'Unity in University' fits well on our country. Therefore, so far as the question of joint responsibility is concerned, I think, it should totally be the domain of the Central Government. When communal or other riots take place on different occasions, the State Governments certainly look to the Central Government. In the event of breakdown of law and order anywhere, the people also accuse the Central Government. When law and order breaks down at any place, the Central Government have to come forward to tackle it. Why should this subject then not rest with the Central Government? For this purpose, the Sarkaria Commission has been set up which will submit its recommendations with regard to Centre-State relations. I would like to say that this question should be referred to that commission. If we are to preserve the unity and integrity of the country, this power must vest with the Central Government.

We have seen it on numerous occasions, that when the situation took a turn for the worse, whether it be communal riots or some other riots, the Central Government had to intervene. The fact with which the Home Ministry have taken charge under complex circumstances, has been such that there has been a gradual decline in crime, and industrial unrest has also gradually declined. There has been a decline even in the student movements witnessed during the recent years. Although all this is the concern of the State Governments, yet the Central Government do keep a constant watch on such things. The State Governments which abide by

the directives of the Central Government certainly find improvement.

When we talk about law and order, it concerns the police. Today, the system of primary given to the police forces needs changes. Today, even after 37 years of independence, a large section of policemen have mentally not attuned themselves to the fact that the country has become independent. Therefore, a radical change in their training should be brought about. The training should be imparted by the centre.

So far as the question of recruitment is concerned, it is high time that an organisation comprising people belonging to all castes and religions is formed, without any discrimination. The Central Government were also of the view that in the event of communal riots taking place in any part of the country, the police force etc. deputed the centre to restore peace should have representation from all sections.

The main task of the police force is to maintain law and order, detect thefts and to evolve a suitable course of investigation to check crimes in future.

In Delhi Administration, the people are of the view that crimes cannot take place if the police so desire. This is true. If the police in the country is determined to check crimes, then crimes cannot take place.

The moment one alights from a train at the Delhi Railway Station, one is confronted with the deterioration that has come about in the Police Services. A policeman is on duty at the taxi stand, but I seldom had the opportunity to get a taxi as per his turn. What is his duty? The Aandard of the police in the capital of the country is exposed to the common man, the moment he gets down at the railway station. Who will improve it?

I returned to the capital just today. You will be surprised to know that it

took 20 minutes for a policeman to get me a taxi. One taxi driver said that his tyre was punctured, another said that it was not his turn. Thus they form a clique. At the out set, I would like to tell the Home Ministry that if they could set right the police arrangement at both the Railway Stations of Delhi, I would concede that the situation is improving.

The bank decoities being committed in Delhi should also be checked. We do not have any answer as to why crimes are taking place in the capital. The Central Government command all powers and only when they improve the situation here, can we tell the State Governments that if they do not improve law and order situation in their states it is their fault.

So far as the question of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned, I would like to say that you have allocated only 6 per cent of the funds in the Sixth Five Year Plan for them. You can reduce to prove extent allocation to the central sector. You have allocated 39% to the states, but there should be orders to the effect that the allocations made for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes should exclusively be spent on them and these allocations should not be slashed.

Sir, the programmes chalked out by you for the upliftment of the weaker sections are all welcome steps, but so far as implementation at the state is concerned, so far as programmes for lifting them above the poverty line are concerned, the Home Ministry should set up an Evaluation Committee which should see whether the funds allocated for these programmes are being actually spent on them or not. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the assistance provided under the special component plan, such as allotment of a shop to a Harijan, was shown in government records as a Harijam having been lifted above the poverty line, irrespective of the fact that the shop was closed and the assistance did not actually



[Shri Ram Piyare Panika]

reach him? Therefore, I want that you should set up an Evaluation Committee to see that the funds meant for such programmes are not diverted elsewhere. If you go to the country side, you will find that no work has been done as per the targets, your intention is good, but the states have made such a means of it that the funds are not being put to proper use. Therefore, I demand that instead of the Planning Ministry, the Home Ministry should set up a separate cell of their own for monitoring the programmes of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Sir, the late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi had brought an amendment Bill for Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in 1968, but it is a matter of sorrow that it could not be passed till today due to of various reasons.

We have raised this issue many times here and some members raised it even outside the House also and the hon. Home Minister gave us assurances time and again that they would bring it forward in the next session. I, therefore, demand that a Comprehensive Bill may be introduced in this session so bring about uniformity in the lists of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes that exist in different states, so that at least in the Seventh Five Year Plan we may be able to develop them.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. There are other hon. Members also interested in level taking part in the debate. So we must accommodate other hon. Members.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Mr.

Deputy speaker Sir, you are giving me very little time. The regional imbalance in the matter of development should be removed. You will have to look into it. I had gone to Chhatisgarh and Shri Chandrakar who is sitting here would bear me out that there are still some caste in that area which have been declared as Scheduled tribes in one district but not even as backward in another district. Similarly, there are the Panika caste and the Mullah caste which are known by different names and at some places they are treated as Scheduled Castes while in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Bengal they are not. Likewise, there is Bihar caste which is a tribe but in Uttar Pradesh it is not treated as a tribe. Therefore, it is necessary to bring about uniformity in this matter. The matter would not be solved till you bring about uniformity as it would result in inequality among the Harijains. We have various Sub-Castes in different communities. I would request you to pay attention to the suggestions made by the commission and members of parliament and give an assurance in this regard in the House during the current session.

With these words, I conclude.

\*SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL (Phulabani): Mr. Chiraman, Sir I rise to support the demands for grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs. While speaking on the demands I would like to deal with some national issues. It is a matter of great regret that the elections for Assemblies and Lok Sabha could not take place in Assam and Punjab on schedule. The House is aware of the reasons which led to the postponement of elections in those States. I am glad that our hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been making all possible efforts for the solution of Punjab and Assam problems. He has initiated right steps at the appropriate time and because of his sincere efforts normalcy can be brought back in those States. I request the hon. Members of the Opposition to extend their kind cooperation to Prime Minister's

\*The Speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

efforts for an early solution of Assam and Punjab problems. If everything goes well I hope that there will be peaceful atmosphere prevailing in those perturbed States. I request the Government of India to find ways and means to hold elections in those two States as early as possible.

Coming to the Mizo problem, it is really very good that the Mizo Leader Shri Lal Denga has come forward for a peaceful settlement of the problem. According to the press reports Shri Laldenga has called upon our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Home Minister Shri Chavan in this connection. Our Government is equally interested in the solution of Mizoram problem. I trust that after the solution of the Mizoram problem peace will prevail all over the north eastern region.

Sir, recently there had been violence and demonstration in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh on reservation issue. It is the duty of the Government to protect the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The backward classes should also be provided due protection. The reservation issue should be mutually settled. I request the Home Minister to see that weaker sections are in on way effected.

I would like to discuss some issues related to the problems of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I would like to refer to various welfare programmes under implementation in Orissa for the development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The total population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Orissa was 3,865,543 and 5,915,067 respectively according to 1981 census. I take this opportunity to pay my tribute to our late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. She had dedicated her life to the welfare of the countrymen. She had undertaken several measures for the upliftment of Adiavsis and harijans. We are really grateful to her. The Centrallyponsored tribal sub plan programme is meant for the welfare of scheduled tribes and special component programme has been

launched for the welfare of scheduled castes.

The Government of India has been sanctioning crores of rupees to different States for implementing the tribal sub-plan programme and special component plan programme. Smt. Indira Gandhi was paying special attention for implementing such programmes. It is a matter of great satisfaction that many people belonging to SC & ST have received better education. They are not illiterate as they were earlier. Quite a good number of people belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes have been provided employment. Many of them have joined civil services. But it does not mean that all the people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have become self dependent. The Government of India has been formulating plans and programmes for the welfare of these people. Various programmes are under implementation in different States for that purpose. But still they are backward. What are the reasons therefore? I must say that the lack of proper education is the main factor responsible for their backwardness.

It is a matter of great concern that there have been large scale drop outs among tribal students in the tribal areas. Why those students are not able to complete their education? We have to find out the reasons. I request the hon. Home Minister to take necessary steps to put an end to this problem of a large number of drop outs.

In this connection I would like to draw the attention of hon. Home Minister to various problems of the SC & ST students. Firstly, the stipend presently been given to those students is very meagre. I request the Home Minister to enhance the pre-matric stipend. The State Governments are now bearing the entire expenditure for paying stipends. In some cases the share between the State and Centre is 50 : 50. This should be borne by the Centre entirely.

[Shri Radhakanta Digal]

Secondly, there is only a small number of residential schools opened in our country. The number of hostels for scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes students is also very small. Therefore it is necessary to open more residential schools in tribal areas. Orissa should be sanctioned special assistance for the construction of more hostels and residential schools. I am glad that Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been laying greater stress on opening more residential schools. I suggest that at least one residential school should be opened in each and every gram panchayat. There should be upward revision of the ceiling limit fixed for the construction of hostels for the SC & ST boys and girls in hilly areas and also in tribal areas.

The mid-day meal scheme should be introduced in each and every school set up in the tribal areas. This will encourage the SC & ST students to continue their education. All these suggestions, if implemented will reduce dropouts in schools particularly at primary level.

Sir, there are many inaccessible areas in the country. Better communication facilities should be provided in those areas. The people living in those far flung areas are quite ignorant of the welfare measures under implementation in those areas. They are far from modern civilisation. Therefore I suggest to the Home Minister to spread education in those areas. The National Adult Literacy programme should be implemented in those areas. The intention of the Govt is to eradicate illiteracy from all over the country. Therefore all persons living in the far flung areas should be made literate by the end of the 7th plan. Sufficient funds should be earmarked for the eradication of illiteracy.

Sir, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not make a mention of the various Rural Development Programmes under implementation in the tribal areas. Those programmes are Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural

Employment Programme and Economic Rehabilitation of rural poor schemes. The main objective of these programmes is to raise the economic status of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. I am thankful to the Central Government for having made sufficient provision in the Budget for implementing those programmes. But it is really a pity that the entire amount earmarked and allocated to the State Governments for implementing such programmes is not utilised properly. Sir, the employees involved in implementing these programmes are sometimes misappropriating money in connivance with the total political party workers or the members of the local voluntary organisation. In many places even 20% of the total allocation is not reaching the beneficiaries. Sometimes the officials executing such programmes produce the fake lists of beneficiaries. If we go through the statistics and files submitted by such people, it will not be improper to say that the real benefits do not percolate to the deserving persons. The Adivasis and harijans will not be benefited if such type of people remain incharge of implementing such programmes. In this context, I would suggest to the Government to set up a parliamentary committee which should verify as to how far the benefit is given to the deserving persons. Severe punishment should be given to employees indulging in corruption or misappropriation of funds earmarked for the upliftment of the tribals. If steps are taken this way the tribal and harijan upliftment programme will be implemented perfectly. I hope that the hon. Home Minister takes note of all these points and also takes appropriate action to plug the loopholes in implementing the tribal and harijan welfare programmes.

Lastly Sir, I thank you very much for having given me the opportunity to make my maiden speech. I support these demands wholeheartedly and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI K.R. NATARAJAN (Dindigul) :

Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and the Home Minister for the successful handling of the situation in Punjab, Assam and recently in Gujarat.

I would like to speak about police in general and other departments concerned with Home Affairs.

The Police officials have not been given proper training in scientific investigation. The intelligence branch is not efficient. That is why we lost our great Madam Prime Minister Indiraji. The missing of Russian diplomat was not quickly traced. The assailants of one other diplomatic official of Russia have not yet been apprehended, even though the murder took place in broad day light on a bazar road. Naturally, witnesses should have been available to speak about the murder. Fortunately, one of the two assailants of the Madam Prime Minister is alive to give clues and to narrate the story of conspiracy to murder Indiraji. If that fellow is not alive, our investigating staff would not have identified the assailants and the conspirators. The Police force would have been grouping in the dark. I do not condemn the police force. I mean that our police force lacks sufficient training in scientific investigation, experience in detecting crimes and sincerity in discharge of duties.

The Civil Service was introduced by the Britishers long back. The same mode or method of investigation continues. It is generally said that the civil servants, namely IPS, IAS and other servants have inherited the legacy from the Britishers that they are the officers representing the Government to rule over the people. They often forget that they are public servants, in other words, the servants of the people. The poor and downtrodden scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and backward classes people are not able to get sufficient information regarding any plan or help provided by the Government. Pandit Nehru wanted to introduce socialism and to promote the welfare of the poor

and downtrodden people and to provide adequate means of livelihood, the ownership and control of material resources of the nation in an equitable way and to minimise the inequalities in income and endeavour to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities and to regulate the operation of economic system in such a way that it does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment and to secure the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of employment, old age, sickness and disablement and also to secure for agricultural and industrial worker a living wage and decent standard of life and to promote the educational and economic interests of the weak section of the people and particularly the interests of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and Backward classes. But Nehruji himself could not achieve this goal. His worthy successor Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri followed in the foot-steps of Shri Nehruji. But he could not do anything in the short period of 1 1/2 years. He got involved in the Pakistan war. The dynamic Madam Prime Minister wanted to spread socialism and to enable the poor and downtrodden people to enjoy the fruits of independence. All these great Prime Ministers were able to nationalise the industries and banks and developed socialism through public sector undertakings. In general, these undertakings have not yielded any profit or income worth the name so as to provide a sizeable income or revenue to the funds of the Government. Only loss and inefficiency and non-production is the result of the undertakings. It has become a liability. An owner of small industry is able to run it profitably and pays tax to the exchequer but this is not the case with the public sector undertakings. Crores of rupees have been invested without dividends.

16.00 hours.

Our Divine Mother Indiraji declared before the Sixth Lok Sabha in 1978 in a different context :

[Shri K.R. Natarajan]

"I would like to submit with utmost sincerity that I would cheerfully sacrifice even my life if by so doing I could promote the cause of our country."

She was saying so repeatedly till she lost her life. She wanted to execute the Directive Principles of State Policy and provide a decent living to one and all of the poor and the downtrodden. Alas! she could not do it. This august body should seek solution for all ills of society. Socialism should be observed faithfully and sincerely.

The young and energetic Prime Minister is the hope of the poor and downtrodden people who are living below the poverty line that he will identify the system the group or class or service of people who block the way of introduction of socialism among the people and mend or eradicate the block, so that the cause of the common people is served.

Regarding appointments to high offices, I request the hon. Prime Minister to do something. Governors, Ambassadors, Ministers and other high officials may be appointed from the South. It is the general feeling of those in the South, especially Tamil Nadu, that due share of such appointments has not been given to them. After independence, the great Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, boldly chose non-Congressmen such as Shri Ambedkar as Law Minister, Shri R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar as Finance Minister, Shri M.C. Chagla as Education Minister. I request the hon. Prime Minister to choose and select as many great people as possible region-wise and Stat.-wise. And also, whenever possible, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Backward Class people may also be selected to such high offices in order to impress upon the poor and downtrodden people that their spirit and aspirations are also respected by the hon. Prime Minister.

It is a well-known fact that it is the poor and downtrodden people in general, and particularly the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Denotified and Backward classes people who have sincerely been exercising their franchise in favour of the Congress all these years.

I hope the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister will note these matters and take suitable action in this regard.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA**  
(Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Home Ministry is having a long list of subjects dealt with by them and all of them are very important. But I would like to deal with only a few points for the consideration of the hon. Home Minister.

The first thing is: the Home Ministry is the pivot of all the Ministries and the success in the functioning of the Home Ministry means the success of the entire country. I can say this based on our past experience: whatever we may say on paper, whatever target we may fix, the fact remains that there was a failure of our police force, there was a failure of the intelligence branch. That is why, such a heinous crime could be committed, the assassination of our beloved Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Therefore, we should not minimise or underestimate the forces that are working in this country, the forces who want to destabilise the political conditions in the Indian Sub-Continent. It started in Assam and the same thing spread to Punjab and then to many other parts of the country. We have seen the way the extremist elements, chauvinistic forces and the communal forces are trying to disintegrate this country. The main responsibility for this lies with the Home Ministry. Only proper care and action on their part can save the country and keep the country together. I do not know whether the new Home Minister has taken stock of the entire situation, whether he has taken some action in this

regard, But one thing is clear. In the past when the Home Ministry's Demands for Grants were discussed, we have seen, the entire officialdom from the Home Ministry used to be present here and listen to the discussions taking place in the House. But now we find that there is lack of seriousness on their part, seriousness is not there, and, therefore, the feeling comes whether this discussion in Parliament has got any relevance. They should take some lessons because the assassination of the Prime Minister is an eye-opener and it should be a lesson to us. To keep the country together and make the Home Ministry successful they should take care of all these matters.

The second point I want to mention is that very recently the Home Ministry has taken over the responsibility of rehabilitation. In the past rehabilitation itself was a separate Department. Only recently it has been attached with the Home Ministry. We have received the report of the Home Ministry and it is a stereotyped report and if you go through it, you will find the same figures, the same report and the same language. There is no change. There is a lot of lacunae and you can very well evaluate the functioning of the Home Ministry by going through the report and you will see how unconcerned they are about they are about the entire situation.

Rehabilitation, as I was saying, is no more attached to the Home Ministry. In this report they have said that 78,000 families are there for rehabilitation. Out of that, 68,000 families have been resettled. But what about the rest of the 10,000 families? That has not been mentioned anywhere. It is not mentioned whether they will be rehabilitated, whether they will be given some amount of benefit, etc. Nothing is mentioned here. I can see even more than a lakh of families today throughout the country who are in the streets and who have not received any kind of rehabilitation benefits. Very recently before the Jaisalmer House where the Rehabilitation Ministry office

is there, there were a few hundreds of East Bengal refugees. They were settled in Hastinapur in the Madan Mills. In that mill they were given the job of a labourer. They were not given any house sites or house building loans. Only a daily labourer job was given to them and the Government said 'We have completed the rehabilitation programme.' Thereafter this mill has been closed and these people are starving, the women, men and children are strangled and they were squatting before the Jaisalmer House. They have represented to the Home Ministry and I have also written in this connection to the Home Minister and the Ministry but I do not know what action has been taken in the matter. It is going to be a problem for so many people. They have not been given any houses. They have not been given any kind living facilities or houses or house-building loans. They should be given the rehabilitation facilities as have been given to others.

Then a member from the other side said that they want to give the lease documents, that the CPM Government of West Bengal wanted to give the lease documents but/the central government are coming in the way. The point is that there are 324 such colonies. The land has been acquired with the money of the Central Government and the Central Government acquired the land and that land has been given to the Government of West Bengal for issuing the lease documents. Now so far as the conditions are concerned, it is true that they should be give free hold documents and there should not be any such conditions to that because it is a part of the rehabilitation scheme. It is not anything else. It is a part of the rehabilitation scheme. That is why they should not be brought under any kind of the this condition. Further, the refugees who have been given these pattas in the rural areas, have been given free—hold pattas but only in the urban areas this kind of condition is put.

The third point I want to touch is about the Union Territory. The Union

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

Territories are directly administered by the Home Ministry. There is a discrimination in that also. Discrimination is there. There are Union Territories like Pondicherry, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh etc. Where they have got Assemblies. At the same time, there are Union Territories like Andaman and Nicobar Islands where the people are not having that kind of Assembly, in spite of their best efforts and representations given time and again. People have represented that these Union Territories should be brought on par with Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Pondicherry, but this was not considered.

Under Article 240 of the Constitution, the President of India is responsible for providing a good Government to the Union Territory. I will now enumerate what type of 'good Government' has been provided to us. The first thing is 'Law and Order'. I would like to mention one incident here. During the month of December, 1984, one young man was killed by a C.R.P. Jawan. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration registered a murder case against that C.R.P. Jawan. But what happened was that the Home Ministry was not permitting the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration to take that man into custody. What I understand recently is that the C.R.P. authorities have approached the Calcutta High Court for anticipatory bail of that Jawan. Sir, if I kill a man, then the law will be different. If C.R.P. Jawan kills a man then there will be another kind of law. This is discriminatory. Law should be equal for everyone. If a C.R.P. man is responsible for any crime, he should be given the necessary punishment.

Certain figures are given by the Home Ministry in their Report. We find that there is a long list of how many ships have been acquired, what are the repairing facilities available and so on. All these things are enumerated in their Report. But today the passengers are stranded at Calcutta and Madras. They

cannot go to their respective places. Now, the problem is this. The repairing facilities which are there are not adequate. Of course, is a dry dock which has been constructed; but there is no workshop. Everywhere only some piecemeal arrangements are provided and that lead lot of problems for us. This should be looked into.

Then in the North Eastern region, there is a Ministers Committee. Therefore there is better coordination for solving their problems. But in regard to Andaman and Nicobar Islands, what happens is this. Though the Grant is passed by the Home Ministry, the respective Ministries like Shipping, Transport, Communications, etc. say that they cannot do anything, and it is only the Home Ministry which can do anything with regard to Andaman and Nicobar Islands. So, I request that this matter should be considered by the Central Government. Like the North Eastern region where there is a Ministers' Committee, here also, they should also have a Committee to take stock of the situation and to coordinate things for taking necessary action, in regard to Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The Ministers' Committee should coordinate the whole thing, so that the development of the area could be speeded up. Government should do everything to see that the people do not feel that because they are far away they are being neglected. Their interests should be looked after by the Government in a proper manner.

The figures given in the Budget papers show that in regard to non-plan expenditure, there is a steep rise in those areas. But the plan expenditure has been reduced or it is only very marginally increased in these areas. This small provision is inadequate. It cannot cope up with the needs and the requirements of the people. So, I request the Union Government to see that adequate provision is made for Shipping, Education Transport, Communication and other sectors.

In conclusion, I would like to say that I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I request the hon. Home Minister kindly to consider the cases of such remote and isolated Union Territories and to help them to solve their problems. We are in the midst of the sea. We should be provided with all kinds of facilities, particularly communication facilities, shipping services, help in regard to agriculture and other activities, so that our people can also feel that they are being looked after properly by the Central Government. Finally, I request the Home Minister kindly to consider the appointment of the Ministers' Committee to look into all these things and to provide necessary coordination. With these words I conclude.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA** (Balasore): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support whole-heartedly the Demands for Grants placed by our hon. Home Minister for his Ministry. I also oppose all the cut motions moved in this House. Sir, I must congratulate our Home Minister and his Ministry because the communal situation during 1984 remained comparatively peaceful throughout the country. For your information, in 1983 there were 4175 incidents whereas in 1984, the number was 3939. In 1983 it was 16 per cent and it has been reduced to 14 per cent in year 1984. Similarly, student unrest also declined in comparison to 1983. In 1983 it was 7018 but in 1984 there were only 6603 incidents.

Sir, many things have been said in this House in the past as well as today regarding the Punjab situation. I must congratulate our Home Minister and our beloved Prime Minister Shri Rajive Gandhi, because they are sincerely trying to bring a peaceful solution to the Punjab problem. For this, they are taking the Opposition leaders also into confidence. Only day before yesterday, there was a meeting and discussions with Opposition leaders were held. I must request the Opposition leaders to extend their cooperation

and help in bringing a peaceful solution on the Punjab issue. But Sir, some provocative speeches and statements made by some of the Sikh leaders are actually spoiling the entire issue and the entire situation. I should request those leaders who are giving such provocative speeches not to deteriorate the situation by insisting that the Anandpur Sahib Resolution must be accepted before they could sit together for discussions. So, regarding Punjab we are all very much worried and our beloved Prime Minister is trying to bring a peaceful solution. All sections of people in our country should extend their cooperation in bringing about a peaceful solution to Punjab problem.

While coming to Punjab and Assam, you know that elections for Lok Sabha have not been held in these two States and these two states are not represented here in this august House. The Union Government are trying to finalise the electoral rolls of Assam. They will very soon be finalised and I hope that the Ministry will take all steps to have Parliamentary elections in Assam. Similarly, if we all cooperate, the situation in Punjab will also be normalised. Then elections for Lok Sabha in the Punjab State also will be held very soon. The Home Minister may kindly say whether we are going to have elections in the Punjab before the ensuing rains. The amount allotted for 1983-84 is Rs. 10.36 crores. It is well-coming step that the Union Government is taking steps to bring improvement in jails in the country. But the Seventh Finance Commission has recommended some steps which are not adequate to bring the jail administration upto the mark. The amount allotted for the improvement of jail expired on 31st March, 1984.

The Eighth Finance Commission in their report have made a recommendation for upgrading the standard of police as well as jail administration. They need to be accepted by the government. I would also request the hon. Minister to accept the Report of the Eighth Finance Commission especially with regard to the recommendations regarding



[Shri Chintamani Jena]

welfare of peons and women and young offenders in the jail. That should be accepted in toto.

Regarding Home Guards, according to the Home Ministry Report, their authorised strength is 5,16,568 throughout the country, but the total recruitment made was 4,37,502. But in that Report, the Home Ministry has mentioned that the State Governments had recruited about 1.7 lakh Home Guards during the last Lok Sabha elections. I do not know whether they were recruited only for conducting peaceful Lok Sabha elections or whether they were recruited permanently. In case they were not recruited regularly, then I would request the Home Minister to look into it and see that they are made permanent and regular. Regarding their training allowance and daily allowance, I must congratulate the Home Minister for raising their daily allowance from Rs.8 to Rs.15 and training allowance from Rs.7.50 to Rs.14. In these hard days, even this amount is not adequate. The amount need to be raised further. I request the Home Minister look into it.

Regarding barbed wire fencing on the Bangladesh border, I had raised this matter in this House under Rule 377. Today I have received a letter from our Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha, saying that they cannot say about the date line when they are going to have this. In this connection, I have been reading conflicting news for the last two or three days. In some newspaper it has been written that there is no certainty to have it. But in today's newspaper a news has appeared that the hon. Home Minister has already ordered for starting barbed wire fencing on the Bangladesh border. I would urge the Home Ministry that this should be started soon and with a time-bound programme it must be completed within one or two years. Such types of time-bound programmes are needed to have it started soon.

Regarding the welfare of north eastern region, my hon. friend in the opposite has raised so many issues. I will not go into them. I will only draw his attention to pages 21-22 of the Home Ministry Report. The Ministers for Economic Development of North Eastern Region in their 8th meeting reviewed it and they have also recommended certain development programmes. They should be accepted in toto. The disparities which are there in the North-Eastern region they are causing heart-burning to the people and they should be removed in accepting these developmental programmes.

Regarding the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I must congratulate the Home Ministry for undertaking many development programmes for their upliftment. But there should be a monitoring committee and it should be ensured that their benefits reach the really needy people.

In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to a scheme which the State Government of Orissa have sent for the construction of a hostel to check the drop-out of students from schools but the Union Government is not accepting that proposal, I would request the Central Government to accept the same. Also, some more residential schools need to be started in the tribal districts and tribal areas so that education to tribal masses can be expanded.

I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister to the fact that the Kesusia in community which is called Khadala in some parts of Orissa and Namsudra in West Bengal has not been included in the list of Scheduled Castes in Orissa. The Orissa Government have also recommended the case. I have also written so many letters to the then Home Minister on this issue, some time back. Similarly, the Kuduma caste in Orissa is also not included, whereas Kandara is included. It is the same case in some regions, in one districts of Orissa, where it is named

as Kandara has been enlisted, but not Kuduma as called in other parts. I would like to mention Bagla community which is living in Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts of Orissa. These also should be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes which are equal to Bhumiya which has been included in the list of Tribes.

Mr. Chairman, you had also in your speech raised correctly the difficulties faced by the freedom fighters in Orissa. Some freedom fighters, running into lakhs in number, are not getting the pensions. When we go to the Central Government they say that they had asked for some information from the State Government and the State Government say that they had already sent it to the Central Government. Like this for the last five or ten years so many cases are pending and more than 3,000 freedom fighters in Orissa alone are suffering, they were sent to jail in fake names but no records are available. Their case is not being accepted by the Central Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : One point more, I will raise, about Ardaman and Nicobar Islands. I want one ship should be sent there daily.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is already mentioned by the hon. Member representing that area. Kumari Mamta Banerjee.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Even after 37 years of independence there is no scientist no technocrat no engineer in the country without knowing English even through we have accepted Hindi as an official language. The Union Government should do something about this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. I have called another Member.

[Translation]

\*KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : At the very outset I want to thank you for allowing me to speak on important subject like demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs. We know that the Lok Sabha is the highest judicial forum of our democracy. The barrel of a gun cannot be a source of democracy. The source of democracy is the peoples court, the peoples voice and the peoples demands. We have come here to project and highlight the tales of happiness and sorrow of those masses who have elected us to this august House. I come from a very neglected area of Jadavpur from where I have been elected on a Congress ticket for the first time since independence. The poor people of my area has manifold problems and I wish to highlight some of these problems. Sir, in Bengal the refugee problem is a very big problem. I will narrate the woeful stories of all these unfortunate people who after independence came over to this country leaving their hearths and homes behind and saying good bye to all their hopes and aspirations. They came here to find a shelter for themselves and to be able to stand with their head high. Many political parties tried to use them for their own political purpose. But nobody treated them as their own to give them support and hope for the future. The Rehabilitation Department of the Government of India was abolished in 1974. But even today the refugee problem in Calcutta remains a very big problem. To solve this problem in Bengal rehabilitation department is very essential. This is not my demand alone but this is a demand of the entire people of West Bengal. A little while ago a friend from the CPI (M) was saying that the refugee problem is entirely the responsibility of the Central Government. The left front Government of West Bengal has no responsibility in this regard. The refugees in Bengal want free hold rights. We also support this demand but there should be one condi-

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tion and that is that nobody will be allowed to sell his land without the consent of the Government. The left front Government there is conspiring and their party members are saying that entire responsibility for the refugees rests with the Central Government and that the left front Government has no responsibility for this. This is a total falsehood. This canard is being spread just to malign the Central Government and to distort the image of our Prime Minister. I want to protest against this and to say that a lease deed was framed during the Congress rule in West Bengal. Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray had given copies of that lease deed to the people and in that it was clearly stated that the lease will be for 99 years in the first instance and after its expiry if the leasehold was desired, the Government will be bound to extend that lease. But the left front Government who are today blaming the Central Government for lease have also issued lease deed according to which the lease will be for 99 years but the lease will be extended beyond that period only if the Government feels like doing it. This is the difference between the two Governments viz., Congress Government and the present left front Government in West Bengal. The Government said that lease will be extended if the leaseholders so desired and the left front Government stipulates that lease will be extended only if the Government so desired. That means only those who are supporters of left front Government can get their lease extended. This step-motherly policy and this corrupt policy has created many problems for our refugee brothers and sisters in West Bengal. (Interruptions) Don't disturb CPI (M) people this is a common issue. This is a common interest. Therefore Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I demand that the rehabilitation department may again be revived to meet the hopes and aspirations of the people. They may be given freehold rights and they may be given economic rehabilitation on sound footing. The CPI (M) has played politics with their

fate, they have taken their votes and after that they have been forgotten and thrown away. This should not happen again. These poor people are crying today for justice and justice must be given to them. They have no voice to demand justice and I am raising my voice for them in this highest peoples court demanding justice for them.

Secondly Sir, I want to raise the problems of the freedom fighter we know Sir that during the freedom movement thousands of freedom fighters sacrificed everything even their lives for the sake of freedom of our country. Today thousands of appeals and applications from those freedom fighters are pending who are not getting any pension at all and those who are getting, are not getting the full amount. Some of them are getting their pension for a short while and after that it is being discontinued. The Central Government may hold an enquiry into all these and see that all those freedomfighters whose applications and letters are lying pending for a long time may be paid their due pension promptly. Many of them may be in the death bed and in very miserable conditions and may expire within a short time without getting any pension at all. Kindly look into this. The freedom fighters had great hopes that in this year's general budget there will be provision for increasing the amount of their pensions. We have the future before us. We can hope to achieve something further in the future. But what about all those people who fought to free our country from the British shackles and sacrificed everything for this cause should also be taken care of by the Government. We should feel happy and proud if we can bring a smile on their face and so they are happy in their difficult hour. For that why should not Government raise the amount of their Pension? I place this demand before the Government alongwith all the freedom fighters.

Sir, I demand that a new industrial township should be set up in West Bengal. This is because due to one

after another industry falling sick there, the West Bengal economy is in total shambles. The West Bengal Government is in ruins. The Ha'dia Petro Chemical Chemplex, Dumcuri Coal complex, the Panagarh Mint Company and many other such industrial establishments are languishing.

The opposition friends keep on blaming the Centre. But who will save the people of West Bengal. For saving them if we appeal to the West Bengal Government, no attention is paid. I will cite an example. I went to see the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation Shri R.K.Parasana, with a view to find solution for some local problems of the people. I had a official appointment. But when I raised the grievances of the people, he said, "Get out of my room. Don't come here to speak about the public. Don't talk about them here." If we take any grievnces before the West Bengal Government, nobody hear us or pays any attention. Therefore I have to project them in this highest peoples court. Therefore I will request the Central Government to implement the sahmes under them speedily and to save the people of West Bengal. I will tell my opposition friends that opposition must oppose but it should be constructive. Our primary aim should be to save the suffering people. Let us forget Congress or Communist. Let us all strive together to save the people from the Jaws of death. That should be our comman aim. After that you may oppose us, we will welcome you.

Coming to the Punjab problem, Sir, I will say that a little while ago one of our Communist friends from the Opposition was saying that the Central is responsible for the Punjab situation today. Sir, with great sorrow in my heart I like to point out that this Congress whose leader Smt. Indira Gandhi sacrificed her life for the sake of protecting the integrity and unity of our country. We know that we will not be able to hear her voice like before "Insan ke liye insaf chahie" i.e. every man should have justice.

But it is a fact that :

Generations to come it may be, will scarcely believe that such a one as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth.

This is a truth. There can be no grearer truth in our history. Smt. Indira Gandhi has sacrificed her life to save Punjab. Therefore I believe that we will win over the people not with ideas of secessionism or by blaming somebody or the other but with tolerance and feelings for others sentiments. We will win over the people through understanding and in the hour of that victory I want to say in the words Kavi Rabindra Nath Tagore :

"Danditer Saathe danda data  
 Kande jabe Saman aghate, Sarba  
 shreshtha se vichar"

For that 'vichar' or justice come let us forget all our party or political affiliations and work together. We will not allow Punjab to be separated. Punjab and all other States are equal sons of our great mother India. Unity in diversity is our origin. I am also making this appeal in this House that let us all strive to build a prosperous and strong happy Punjab.

We want to solve the Punjab problem through unity and brotherhood. In the end I would like to draw the attention of this House to a few other issues. One of the main reasons for my speaking in Bengali today is that I want to quote certain items form a Bengali newspapers to draw the attention of this House. I want justice in this Lok Sabha.

Sir, Gokhale had once said "What Bengal thinks today, India thinks tomorrow" But today the situation is such that we have to say, I am sorry to state, that "what other States think today Bengal thinks not today but day after tommorow under the ledership of Left Front Government" This is because the 'Golden Bengal of Rabindranath Tagore, the 'beautiful

[Kumari Mamta Banerjee]

Bengal' of Jibanananda Das has today turned into the dumb Bengal of killings and murders in the hands of the left front Government there. Therefore the voice of justice is today striking its head all over in Bengal but there is nobody to hear it and there is no redress. The protector has turned into the destroyer. The voice of justice is shedding tears silently. Sir, I want to highlight the atrocities being perpetrated in West Bengal. I am reading from an important Bengali daily dated 28th March. The heading of this news item says "Due to the atrocities of the party Pulin Jana had to die after abandoning his hearth and home, the CPM performed his 'peoples' last rites." His only crime was that he was a Congress worker. After his death his sons were not even allowed to perform his 'Shradh' or last rites. The CPM workers looted his House, he had to struggle with death for five years, no medicines even were available to him. He had to die without medical treatment. I am not lying, you see here in this paper full articles have been published. When this unfortunate person, being harassed day and night and after his land, house etc. was snatched away by CPM offered to sit with the CPM so as to come to some understanding, he was told by the CPM party office, look here Sir, a photostat copy of the letter written on the CPM party's letter pad has been published here; he was told by the CPM party office that 'Pulin Jana we can sit with you to discuss these affairs but there is one condition which is, you will have to provide the following items for our refreshment and amusement :

Chops— 60

Tea — 60

Sweets—250

Paan — 100

Fish — 500

lemons— 8

Meat, rice etc.

This shows that everything is being snatched away even from a dying person. He fell at the feet of the CPM party workers begging for adjustment and understanding but the party workers are demanding all sorts of luxurians eatables from him as a precondition, taking advantage of his helplessness. This is the condition in West Bengal under the left front regime.

I am now referring to a case in my own constituency, viz, Mandibajir. This news item was published in the 'Jugantar' paper' an important daily of West Bengal, on 29th March. One poor woman voted for me, voted for the Congress. Due to that crime of her, the day after the voting took place, eight CPM workers attacked and raped her. The police refused to even diarise the case, what to say of punishing the miscrepants. When I came to know of it, and took up the issue, the case was diarised on 23rd January. The incident took place on the 26th December, but the complaint was registered only on the 23rd January that too, after I got the information and took up the issue. This is the condition of law and order in West Bengal.

Sir, this is not my statement alone, Smt. Geeta Mukherjee of the CPI is present here—on 28th March last this following news item was published in the 'Ananda Bazar Patrika', the most important and most popular paper of West Bengal. The caption says "The dead boy of a housewife found in the pond." The deadbody of a young housewife of Bowbazar area was found in the pond of Nilratan Sircar hospital on Tuesday, 48 hours after she was reported missing. Her name was Sutapa Nag and she was aged 18 years. In spite of the case being already diarised with the police, a post-mortem was conducted on her without informing her parents. As soon as she was reported missing, Sutapa's parents had registered the case with the police. The police knew everything. In spite of that the post-mortem was conducted without inform-

ing her parents. The statement of the CPI against this incident and against the police administration has been highlighted here. This is the law and order situation.

Now Sir, I shall refer to another item mentioned in the editorial of the paper 'Aaj Kaal' dated 12th March. On the 11th March last, an employee of this paper was observing the first death anniversary of his only son, Rahul. After one year of fruitless effort to find out the cause of the death of Rahul or who were behind it, the unfortunate and hapless mother of the deceased appealed to the Chief Minister Shri Joyati Basu through the press. The paper says, "11th March is the first death anniversary of Rahul. Rahul's mother appealed to the Chief Minister, Jyoti Basu through the paper to join in the special prayer meeting to be held on this day. She has written 'on 11th March when I will hold special Prayers for the eternal peace of Rahul's soul, at that time hon. Chief Minister you can also join in my stream of tears. Apart from this pitiable appeal what else can a mother who has lost her son? She only wanted to know the cause of the unnatural death of her brilliant management trainee only son. She wanted to know the identity of those who killed her son in the heart of the capital. She wanted justice for the murder of her son. This is the condition in West Bengal. Some time back there was police firing centred on the regional college at Durgapur.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Sir, I am on a point of order. Can we discuss the law and order situation of each and every State here?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, are you allowing this?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Can we discuss the law and order situation of Bihar, Orissa, Maharashtra and other States? If it is so, you also allow us to discuss the law and order situation in all the States.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We are discussing the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Why are you allowing this?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is your point of order? I could not hear.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHAERJEE: My point of order is whether we are allowed to discuss the law and order situation, other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of all the States here. If it is so, we have no objection, let her discuss, we can also discuss the internal law and order situation of Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and all other States. But is it allowed? (Interruptions). We are fully prepared, we have no objection if you also allow us to discuss.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We want your Ruling, Sir.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : She is speaking about the law and order situation prevailing in her State.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : Of course, we need not give any importance to what she said, but we have to observe the decorum and dignity of

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhury]

the House. The hon. Home Minister as also the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is here. You should look into this. We don't mind her way of speaking sometimes we require entertainment. But the point is whether it is according to the rules or not. If we say something about Maharashtra during this debate, will that be permitted ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If it is purely an internal matter, we cannot allow.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Can we discuss here the law and order of a State ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : The law and order situation is always discussed in the House.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : You are in the panel of Chairmen. Don't you know the rules ? We go by certain rules.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Should we discuss the internal law and order situation of Maharashtra also ? We have no objection her speaking whatever she likes to speak. But there should be some uniform rules.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Not only West Bengal but all the States should be discussed. We want to listen to you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Under what rule finished raising the point of order ? I know, it is rule 376.

But a point of order or not ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If it is purely an internal matter of any State, it is better to avoid.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : I am on a point of clarification.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have only said that it must be avoided. That is what I have said.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : The law and order situation of the country is always discussed under the Home Ministry's Demands for Grants.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please sit down. All of you sit down. I have given my ruling. It is purely an internal matter of any State—law and order or anything—I request the Members to avoid making a reference.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : They are always trying to disturb me. How can I continue ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You follow the ruling which I have given. If it is purely an internal matter of any State, don't try to make a reference to it. Please conclude. You have already taken 15 minutes.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : The law and order situation always used to be discussed in this House. Kindly listen to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. If it is about the general law and order situation, you can discuss.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Have we not discussed here about Punjab or Assam ?

**SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :** The law and order situation of the entire country is always discussed.

(Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** I am not allowing. Please sit down. Please wind up

[Translation]

**\*KUMARY MAMATA BANERJEE :** Sir, I want to say that more assistance should be given to West Bengal, something more has got to be done for the people there. About the I.R.D.P. and NREP programmes in West Bengal. I want to say, I know whenever I speak the truth the CPM members will raise a hue and cry and oppose me, but I will again say that opposition must oppose but it should be constructive. I say that the rural people of West Bengal are not getting any benefit from the funds being provided by the Centre for the NREP and IRDP programmes.

There are many roads in West Bengal where the people cannot even walk. These poor people of rural Bengal are living in very neglected conditions. The State Government should be given more powers. The Chief Minister of West Bengal Jyoti Basu goes on repeating that the Centre is not giving any assistance and they are responsible for all the ills of Bengal. He blames the Centre for everything. He says that the Centre has adopted a step-motherly attitude towards Bengal. This way he is misleading the people. But we know that the Centre is giving bountiful assistance to Bengal for the betterment of the people there, for the development of the State. But those funds are being misused for political purposes and going in the party coffers of CPM. They are being used for party work and party offices of the CPM. The people of West Bengal do not consist of the CPM alone. Once the definition of democracy was, "Govern-

ment of the people, for the people and by the people. But Sir, in West Bengal the definition of democracy today is, "Government of the Marxists, by the Marxists and for the Marxists."

With that Sir, I thank you and conclude my speech.

**SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU (Ranchi) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I wholeheartedly support the demands presented by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

It is the duty of the Home Ministry to protect the life and property of the people belonging to the weaker sections, the people living in backward areas, the harijans, the Adivasis and other communities and to make them prosper. It is also its duty to curb the activities of the people indulging in violence and to maintain law and order.

I would like to place before you a few serious problems of district Ranchi in Chhota Nagpur, the area which I represent here, which is the most backward area in Bihar. Sir, you know that there cannot be two opinions about the fact that the Chhotta Nagpur area of Bihar is the heart of India. I would like to bring it to your notice that the Chhota Nagpur area is, in a way, unique in the entire world. It has the biggest coal reserves in Asia. Uranium, iron, copper, gold, mica and Bauxite reserves are also found there. There are so many reserves of minerals in the hills of Chhota Nagpur. Raw material for paper, like bomboos, etc., and fine clay china clay are also available there? Then why is it that the standard of living of the people is not rising there? I would like to give some figures to the Home Ministry. This is a serious problem. In Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Parganar the population of the Santhals is 1801304, the Uraon caste is 876211, the Munda caste is 753111, the Ho caste is 505172 and that of Kharia caste is



[Shri Shiv Prasad Sahu]

127002. Similarly, in Chhota Nagpur of Bihar there are about 30 sub-tribes. There are many tribes like 'Birhor', 'Asur' and 'Korba' who still live in the jungles and in the hills and eat monkey flesh.

71.00 hrs.

A grave situation has arisen in Chhota Nagpur about which I am a bit hesitant to speak here. Big dams have been built there and I would like to mention only two of them one is the Koyal Karo dam project and the other is Subarana Rekha dam project. In the Koyal Karo dam project, approximately 70 thousand acres of land would be submerged and in the Subarana Rekha project 92 villages and approximately 52 thousand acres of land would be submerged. The Government had announced that Rs 20,000 to Rs. 22,000 would be paid as compensation to the people affected by it but no decision has yet been taken about it. It has also not been decided how many people would be offered houses and alternative employment after their lands have been acquired.

All these problems are assuming serious proportions. The same is the case of Subarna Rekha dam project. When a demand is made for the opening of a bank branch or for the supply of electricity there, it is said that that would be of no use because ultimately the area would be submerged in the dam. Many dams were built in Orissa, but it was not made known where these people would be rehabilitated and give alternative lands. This issue of rehabilitation and providing alternate jobs and houses must be settled before the construction of the dam starts.

[English]

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Are they not being offered any alternative lands ?

[Translation]

SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU : They

are not getting any alternative lands. We have abundant coal deposits. A provision was made in the coalfields that only those people would be provided with jobs from whom three acres of lands had been acquired. I would like to point out that the people living in the forests do not own more than one and a half to two acres of land. When they ask for employment they are told that as their land was less than three acres they could not be provided with employment. The result is that outsiders are being taken and the people of Chhota Nagpur are not being given jobs. In spite of the land being rich in minerals, more than two lakh workers from Ranchi and Palamau districts have to work in brick kilns and they have to go in search of jobs to Pujib and Varanasi.

This must be the only example of its kind not only in India but in the entire world. Because of unemployment the people of that area go to other places and there they are exploited. They go every year by force of circumstances. At least 200 to 300 adivasi girls are found missing every year. Who takes them away no one knows about it. The Home Ministry should pay special attention to it. There standard of living should be taken care of. Under the I.R.D.P. Programme, Rs. 1000 or sometimes Rs. 800 are given to buy bulls but they are asked to sign a receipt for Rs. 1500. An enquiry committee should be appointed by the Home Ministry to see whether the money that is being spent in Chhota Nagpur is being utilised properly for the betterment of the harijans and the Adivasis. The Committee that goes to look into all these things, returns from the Ranchi city itself. They should visit the habitations of the Munda the Uraon castes who live in the forest and the hills to see whether the funds are actually being spent for their betterment or not.

Sir, I am saying all this because there is great resentment and unrest every where in the country. A very explosive situation is developing in our country disturbances are taking place and the politics of violence can be seen every-

where. What is happening in Chaibasa? They are talking in terms of secession. On the other hand in Chhota Nagpur also, this trend is gaining ground. There are forces behind all this, who are exploiting the poor adivasis and are conspiring to mislead them by inciting their feelings and sentiments. That is why I said that Chhota Nagpur was a ticking time-bomb and if no timely action was taken to defuse it, it would pose a grave threat to all of us.

As I said earlier, I would like to give a few suggestions to the Home Ministry. Survey for laying railway lines has been undertaken many times in the Ranchi district for example, from Ranchi to Lohdaga and from Lohdaga to Tori and from Ranchi to Koderma via Hazaribagh, as coal is found in that area. The other area has abundance of bauxite and forests. But every time, the work is not taken up on the plea that it would be uneconomic. The survey has been carried out more than four times. When two to three lakhs of people have been migrating to other parts of the country every year, the Government should enquire into it and make special provision to link this tribal area with new railway lines so that new industries could be set up there. As far as I know there is a move to set up an aluminium plant there by the Birla Group. There is also a proposal to set up a bauxite factory, and as per the blue-print, Rs. 700 crores are likely to be invested thereon. But, in the absence of a broad gauge line in Lohdaga, they are hesitant. It is, therefore, essential to provide a broad gauge railway line if the standard of living is to be raised and people made happy.

I would now like to bring to your notice another serious problem. Tension is being created in the Punjab, Tripura and in Assam. These forces had assassinated our revered Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Even now letters of threat are being received from them. If any one raises his voice against the Akali Dal or appeals to the extremists to stop the politics of murder and violence,

he immediately receives a threatening letter. After all, for how long will this go on in our country? Today, conspiracies are being hatched to murder our Prime Minister and the President. As we have already lost "Bharat Ma" Indira Gandhi, the Home Ministry should become vigilant least the enemy should hatch another conspiracy by taking advantage of our carelessness we shall have to be extra careful about the enemy.

Danger is looming large over our borders, as Pakistan and China have massed their troops on our borders. On the other hand a number of conspiracies are being hatched within the country and the politics of murder and violence is raising its ugly head. The Adivasis of Chhota Nagpur are being incited and similarly the people in Assam and Nagaland are also being incited and misled and disturbances are being created on our border areas. This indicates that some foreign powers are casting an evil eye on us and trying to disintegrate the unity of the country. We are faced with many grave problems. When Indiraji used to say that the country was facing danger, she was ridiculed but she sacrificed her life and proved it. I would like to ask the opposition members whether the country is facing any danger or not, whether troops have been massed on the borders of Kashmir or not and in which direction the guns and tanks are pointed on the borders of NEFA and Assam? Are they not pointed in the direction of our borders? Extremists are being imparted training in Kashmir and people are being incited in Punjab, Assam and Nagaland and there are disturbances in Tripura. All this pointedly indicates that some foreign powers do not want to see India progress, now that we are making under the leadership of Rajive now and under the leadership of Indiraji before. They do not like this. We are becoming self-sufficient in almost all the fields today and there is nothing in the world which we do not manufacture, though in 1947 not even a needle was manufactured in our country. I would not

[Shri Shiv Prasad Sahu]

take much time of the House and would like to point out that the land of Chhota Nagpur is rich in minerals. I would request the Home Ministry to lay a network of Railways in the area so that industries could be set up there, people could get employment and their standard of living could improve and they could become prosperous and their migration could be checked. Besides, the disturbances being incited there should also be checked. The foreign powers, which are gaining ground in the country and trying to spread disturbances, should be checked from doing all this, so that we could build a strong and united India, which Rajiv is dreaming.

\*SHRI A.C. DAS (Jajpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset I thank you very much for having given me the opportunity to take part in the discussion on demands for grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I support the demands for grants wholeheartedly. Sir, the subjects which come under the Ministry of Home Affairs are very vast. It is not possible to discuss everything within the limited time allotted to me. Therefore, I will just discuss some problems relating to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

It has been said in this House and outside that there has been decline in the atrocities in Adivasis and harijans. But it is actually not correct. The Adivasis and harijans are still exploited in many parts of the country. The Government of India have taken some steps to put an end to the exploitation and oppression of SC & ST, but those are very inadequate. The amount provided for the implementation of protection of civil rights is only Rs 360 lakhs. This amount should be enhanced. You are deploying police to protect the harijans and adivasis. But they are not able to help those communities. Sometimes they make the situation more tense. So we have to find ways and means as to how the oppression on these

people will come to an end. In this connection, I suggest to the Government to involve voluntary organisations. But it is seen that the funds earmarked for the activities of voluntary organisations are very insufficient. These organisations go to various places to create peaceful atmosphere and to stop exploitation of Adivasis and Harijans. If we look into the allocation made in the current financial year for various activities of the voluntary organisations we find that the allocation is very inadequate. I suggest to the government to enhance the allocation to the voluntary organisations in the next financial year. We should not depend more on police force to safeguard the interest of S.C. & S.T. but we should involve more and more voluntary organisations who can help the government to mitigate the suffering of these oppressed communities.

Sir, it is a matter of great regret that Harijans are engaged in the unclean occupation even 37 years after Independence. However, it is good that Government of India has identified 50 towns and cities for the introduction of modern sewage system and better sanitation programme. Under these schemes, the dry latrines will be converted into septic latrines. It is our duty to improve the condition of the people engaged in unclean occupation. The Government of India should take immediate steps to provide more educational facilities to the children of such people. The stipends of the children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation should be enhanced. Low cost houses should be provided to this class of people. It is seen that many of these people do not have houses. Therefore it is our first duty to provide them shelter. Highest priority should be attached to their economic rehabilitation. At present there are as many as 50 castes included as Harijans and about 23 tribes are listed as Adivasis. But the time has now come to give a new definition to the word Harijan.

In the past, the people who were

untouchable were called harijans. The washerman did not wash their clothes. The Brahmins did not perform the religious rites on their social ceremonies. The barbers did not cut their hair. Only such neglected people who were totally detached from the society were called Harijans in the olden days. I will tell about Adivasi's on some other occasion.

There are many people other than Harijans living in the country. Though they are not Harijans, but they are getting the benefits that are available for Harijans. On the other hand, there are people belonging to Harijans Community who are deprived of such benefits. Though they are depressed and neglected nobody bothers to help them. I suggest to the Government to give real benefits to the deserving persons only. All possible steps should be taken to provide good education to these people.

Sir, I had the opportunity to travel throughout India. I have seen the plight of Harijans from close quarters. The neglected people are still neglected whereas the people who are well off are still getting the benefits. Therefore we have to thinkover this matter. A group of people belonging to Harijans Community have received good education; they have got jobs and their status has improved. But they are still getting all the benefits because they belong to Harijan Community. On the other hand those who have remained backward are still not able to come up at par with other Harijans who have already raised their status. Sir, there are many affluent Harijans who do not want to identify themselves as Harijans. It is also a fact that there are many people who were originally not Harijans but have somehow managed to become Harijans. The motive of such people is only to enjoy the benefits that are given to the Harijans. We should singleout such people. Sir, recently some people who were not in the Harijans list in Orissa filed cases in Court and staked their claim to include them as Harijans. Finally they won the

case and their caste was enlisted in Harijan community. These people were not untouchable and they belong to upper caste and their financial position is sound. So we have to be very careful about these people.

Sir, I request the Home Minister to set up a Parliamentary Committee to go into these problems or else the parliamentary committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be requested to make a fresh tour all over India. They will study the situation and submit reports to the Government.

During the Sixth Plan period a sum of Rs. 60,213.18 crores was sanctioned under State plan Rs. 4,847.98 crores was sanctioned for implementing Special component plan and Rs. 605 crores of special Central assistance was also sanctioned for implementing welfare programme for Adivasis and Harijans. So the total amount sanctioned under the above programmes was Rs. 65,670.16 crores. We are spending so much money for implementing those programmes. But the real benefit is not reaching the deserving people. It is a matter of great regret that their condition has not been improved. The present trend everywhere is to submit statistics regarding the number of people benefited under various programmes. There is competition everywhere among the officials to show in the official files that there is tremendous increase in the number of beneficiaries. All of them want to achieve the target even surpass it. But that is not the way to improve the lot of Adivasis and the Harijans. We have to monitor the implementation of various programmes from time to time and see that statistics of real beneficiaries are submitted by the officials. I hope that Honourable Home Minister will take note of my suggestion and will do the needful. If you pay somebody Rs. 50 or somebody Rs. 100 and say that his condition has improved then it is not

[Shri A.C. Das]

proper. You have to find out that the money provided by you is properly utilised or not.

Now the schemes like Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme and Differential Rate of Interest are also under implementation in the rural areas. The Government is sanctioning Rs. 3000 or Rs. 5000 under such schemes. The Government machinery is silent after sanctioning the money. No body is making any review as to whether the amount sanctioned is properly utilised for the real beneficiaries or not. The middle men who are neither from SC & ST communities nor the beneficiaries are getting the real benefit. They are exploiting the Adivasi & Harijan beneficiaries.

The other day I was speaking on the system of subsidy granted by the Government under various development schemes. In my opinion, by paying subsidy we are paying the way for growing inflation. Again I would like to say that the only middlemen are benefited by such a system. I suggest to the Government to abolish subsidy system. Instead the interest free loan system should be introduced. The total loan sanctioned to the beneficiaries will be returned by them fully in due course. If at all the bank insists on interest it should be borne by the Government and not the beneficiary.

Sir, the Parliamentary Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had discussed the present system of the disbursement of loan to the beneficiary under IRDP, special Component plan and also under 20 Point Economic Programme. The Committee had recommended to the Government to introduce 'Family Cards'. The Family card or Family Diary is just like an Identity card where the names of the members of the family, their status, category they belong, the amount of loan disbursed to them, how far the loan is properly utilised, all these

should be written there. I hope the the Government will implement this recommendation.

Sir, I had the opportunity to work in Koraput in Orissa which is predominantly a tribal populated district. In 1983 the Parliamentary Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe had visited that district and seen the condition of the people. We come to know that only 34 S.C. & S.T. students from that district have passed B.A. so far. Sir, Koraput is one of the largest districts in India. About 70% of the total population are Adivasis and Harijans. There are 10,000 primary schools, many High Schools and colleges in that district. Despite all this if only 34 have graduated since Independence. You can well imagine the fate of the tribals and Harijans living in that district. Sir, I have to speak a word about primitive tribes. We have not yet implemented sufficient schemes for their development. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is of the opinion that more schemes should be implemented for their upliftment. Then only they can join the main stream. The fruit of the freedom should be equally shared between all. Equal opportunities should be given to all. I request the Government to implement the suggestions that I have made in this House. With these words I conclude my speech.

**SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI** (Srinagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say to the Home Minister that our country needs a peaceful atmosphere for making progress and increasing production. If we want to strengthen democracy and to make our country strong, then it is necessary to face those hostile countries, which have cast an evil eye on us, by having peace in the States. Among the broader States, the state of Jammu and Kashmir occupies an important place. In this connection, I would like to submit to the Home Minister that the conditions in Jammu and Kashmir cannot stabilise unless democracy is

restored there. The whole country is enjoying the fruits of independence since 1947 and living with freedom. So long as freedom of speech and expression is there in Jammu and Kashmir, and the right to elect representatives of ones choice is there that State would emerge stronger and the people of that State would have faith in the Constitution of India. So long as they have faith in the Constitution, they would remain a part of the mainstream. The State of Jammu and Kashmir is surrounded by foreign powers from three sides. On one side there is Pakistan, on the other side there is China and the border with Afghanistan is also not trouble-free. There Russia and the local freedom loving people are at war and its impact might be felt in Jammu and Kashmir. So, if there is peace in that State, it will give great encouragement to our armed forces. The greater the cordiality between the people of the State and the armed forces, the easier it would be for the armed forces to face the enemy, I think it is most unfortunate that the people of Jammu and Kashmir do not have democracy and they could not form a Government of their choice and in place of trust they may be looked upon with distrust and suspicion. This thing is not in the interest of the country and it poses a danger to the integrity of the country. The hon. Home Minister should give special attention to all these things. I would like to say that there can be peace in the State of Jammu and Kashmir only when the people are allowed to form a government of their choice. Elections were held there in 1983 but ever since the installation of the defectors' Government, the people are feeling discouraged and frustrated. Now, they have no faith in free elections. The Lok Sabha elections were held there. I congratulate the Election Commission for conducting fair and free elections to the Lok Sabha held there recently. The results of the Lok Sabha elections have revealed certain facts and it is on that basis that I am speaking here. With me, Dogra Sahib and Janak Raj Guptaji of Congress (I) have been elected. Begum Abdullah and Prof Saifuddin Soz from our party have been

elected, but in this House there is no representation of the Government which claims the right to administer the State. It will have to be conceded that the people of the State had rejected the Government of Ghulam Mohammad Shah in the last elections. This was the verdict of the people which should be honoured. Today, Rajiv Gandhi and Chavan Sahib are sitting on the treasury benches because the people have supported you and have given their verdict through the ballot box that the Congress will rule and the Opposition have no right to take its place.

I would like to submit that the law and order situation in the border area has deteriorated. The link between the Government and the people has been snapped and the people have lost faith in that Government. So, danger is looming large over that State. I think that of being a sensitive area whose security is as important as that of the entire country, it would be injustice to tolerate such a Government under such conditions. This is not conducive to our democracy and our Constitution. The Congress Party should look into it on whose support this defectors' Government is in the saddle, although the Congress has not joined the Government....

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu) :  
 On a point of order. Shri Kabuli has said that nobody is safe in Jammu and Kashmir.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :  
 Had those people not defected, who formed a new party by breaking away from the National Conference (Abdullah Group) ?

**SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA :** This case is *sub-judice* in the Supreme Court. I think the contention of the hon. Member is not correct because the Government was formed with the help of those persons who had left the party. I want to know whether when Sheikh Abdullah was in power, Kabuli Sahib would say at that they had not been fired upon.....?

[English]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Do not stretch too much on law and order. You can give a separate notice.

[Translation]

**SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I only want to know from Shri Kabuliji whether when he was in the Janata Party, in the Government of Sheikh Abdullah .....

(Interruptions)

[English]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Please sit down. If you go on speaking nothing will go on record. Except Mr. Kabuli, I will not allow anybody.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY (Katwa) :** We enjoy certain privileges....

(Interruptions)\*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

**SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :** I have my own opinion and you can

have your own opinion. I would like to cite an example. This is a small matter but it has a great significance. I am a Member of this House because the people of that area have elected me. The son of Shri Ghulam Mohammad Shah was contesting against me but he had to forfeit his security deposit. We succeeded because the people reposed faith in us. But I would like to caution you. It may have come to your notice or not but the Hon. Speaker knows very well about a murderous attempt on my life which was reported to the House telegraphically. Mr. Speaker was apprised of the horrible incident which occurred there on 31 March. I am thankful to the hon. Minister that he asked me to give details to him personally. I would like to inform you how difficult it has become for us to work in Kashmir. On the 3rd Mach, when I was going to my constituency to thank the people for electing me, a murderous attempt was made on me. The police was helpless. They told me that they were not in a position to help me because they were helpless. They further warned me that some *goondas* had blocked my way to prevent me from going to my destination. On the way some 17 persons attacked me with lathis and iron rods. If the local people had not come to my rescue at that time, I would have been killed. After this incident in spite of my naming the persons involved in the attack at the Police Station, not a single person out of them was arrested. They were all Government employees, contractors and persons with vested interests. Seventeen persons were involved in the incident but not even one of them was arrested. Some one dozen persons suffered head injuries in the incident. Some persons lost their lives. The persons who were injured accompanied me as witnesses to the police station to report the matter but they were arrested.....(Interruptions)

[English]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Please do

not go to other matters which are not connected.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :  
It is connected.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You may give a separate notice. Speak only on Demands for Grants. You are unnecessarily taking the time of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : I would like to tell through you that no reply has been received to the letter which the hon. Home Minister had written for conducting an inquiry I would like to say that if this Government initiate investigations into any matter pertaining to any political figure against whom there is a complaint which has a bearing on the defence of the country or on some crucial issue, then the State Government do not interfere in that. But our State Government have issued a White Paper against Dr. Farooq Abdullah and our National Conference. The Home Minister should take note of this. They have made certain allegations in it. It has been alleged therein that he and his party took part in anti-national activities. The State Government referred the whole matter to the Advocate-General and issued a White Paper which they should not have done.....

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : So many things are happening in Jammu and Kashmir. (Interruptions)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Either you be hanged or we shall be hanged.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : When I am standing, both the hon. Members

are speaking. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :  
They are not your slaves. Rest assured.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request both the hon. Members to please sit down. This matter you have already raised many times. I myself have listened to it during the Punjab discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a very important point through you. So far as Punjab is concerned, we are much worried about it and a solution to this problem must be found out expeditiously, because the life line of Jammu and Kashmir passes through the Punjab. All the trade, business transactions transportation of essential commodities take place through this life-line. Our tourism industry depends on it. Our fruits, forest products and other things which are produced here, are taken outside via the Punjab. That is why it is engaging our attention. It is unfortunate that we are misunderstood. Several persons have misused our right statements inside and outside the Parliament according to their convenience. I want to tell the hon. Home Minister that if a solution to the Punjab Problem is not found out without delay, we would be strangled economically. Our economy would be shattered.

[English]

We have been misunderstood. This is the most unfortunate thing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You go on telling the same thing.



(Interruptions)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :  
We will be strangulated.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You  
have raised this matter several times.  
You have raised this matter during  
the Punjab discussion also. Please  
sit down.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA  
(Salempur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,  
although the time is short and much of  
the time has been taken by this dis-  
cussion, yet I request that some  
concession may be shown to me in  
regard to the time.

Sir, I rise to support the Demands  
of the Ministry of Home Affairs  
presented before the House, but we  
have also to present our own demands  
before the hon. Minister. Due to  
shortage of time, I am not observing  
the formalities and rather I am putting  
forth my views in a forth right  
manner.

It is a coincidence that hon.  
Minister of State in the Ministry of  
Home Affairs belongs to a district which  
is adjacent to the district to which I  
belong. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are  
contiguous to each other. On one side  
flows the river Narayani and nearby  
flows the river Pasi. About 25 to  
30 kms of the area there is on the  
border with Nepal. It seems that that  
area is neither in U.P. nor in Bihar.  
Stories similar to those about the  
Chambal ravines are being heard in  
regard to this area also.

Recently, the grandson of our  
Governor was kidnapped. There is one  
Jungle Party in that area which has

become a terror for the administrations  
of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Earlier, I  
had written a letter to the Minister of  
State in the Ministry of Home Affairs  
in this connection. Fifteen days after  
I had written the letter, the grandson  
of the Governor was kidnapped. The  
members of the Jungle Party come  
there and kidnap the boys of affluent  
families and demand heavy ransom ranging  
between Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000  
for release of the kidnapped boys. They  
release the boys only after getting  
the ransom. For the release of the  
grandson of the Governor also,  
Rs. 1,00,000 was demanded, but  
because he was the Governor's grand-  
son, the entire police force was  
engaged on the task of getting the boy  
released. The boy was found after  
three days. The Jungle Party people  
had threatened the police force also that  
if even a single shot was fired, the boy  
would not be found alive and only his  
dead body would be there. After that,  
the Jungle Party people left the boy in  
his house during the night. No one  
was arrested thereafter. Earlier  
also, these people had kidnapped the  
boys and had released them after getting  
Rs. 1,00,000 or Rs. 50,000 as  
ransom. I am not stating all these  
things for the sake of making a speech.  
I am rather placing the facts before the  
hon. Minister to project the situations  
prevailing there, which is not good.  
No boy of a well-to-do family is able  
to move out because of the fear that  
the might be kidnapped by the Jungle  
Party people and his parents might  
have to pay ransom for his release.

I am putting forth before you the  
situation of the Uttar Pradesh and  
Bihar administration. The Minister of  
State in the Ministry of Home Affairs,  
who comes from Bihar, which is  
adjacent to U.P. is also sitting here.  
I would submit to her that a programme  
should be chalked out to make this area  
safe. Not only this, large scale  
smuggling of 'ganja', opium and other  
things is going on the Nepal border.

Big people are engaged in the smuggling. The Centre should post a special police force to check this smuggling and to maintain law and order there. At present it appears as if there is no administration there. The people living in the area are very unhappy. There should be a police force to look after the borders of both the States as well as the border with Nepal. This will check smuggling. It seems the big people, the officers and the police personnel are engaged in the smuggling of marijuana, opium and other things. It has become a heaven for smugglers. I would request that for the protection of the leaders of the country, there should be a police force which may instil confidence among the people of Bihar and U.P. living on the border, so that they may lead a trouble-free life.

Sir, there is one more point. A State which does not have an efficient intelligence network cannot function well. Ever since the Gupta period and the Chanakya period, and ruler with a good intelligence network has been able to rule successfully. I do not blame any one, the only times are to be blamed, and I think democracy is to be blamed for this state of affairs. None else is at fault. Our CID is not upto the mark. Why is it so? If any leader lodges a complaint against any police officer, he is transferred to CID. Naturally, the C.I.D. Department consists of second-rate personnel. It has now become a practice that whenever some crime is committed, that case is referred to the CID. Referring a case to the CID means blocking the progress of the case. What can be more surprising than the fact that such a big incident took place, I do not want to mention it in which all the secret documents of the country were being handed over to foreigners and it could be detected only after quite a long time. You may be able to throw some light on the quality of the intelligence personnel in foreign countries; may be they are very good, about which I have no knowledge, but the standard of the CID personnel at the

State and the national level is not upto the mark. I am not quoting from any book; I am saying this on the basis of my experience. If you look into this aspect, the crime rate can be reduced. If the intelligence Department is efficient, the crimes will stop. Just as you have formed cadres in different services, such as IPS, IAS, IES, you can form a cadre in the intelligence Department also and the cadre should be of such a calibre that it could detect crimes. If the cadre is good, it will have the capability to detect crimes. Police officers as also big officers will have a sense of fear in them and crime will be reduced.

Sir, it is unfortunate that an educated boy of a good family in service is asked to ultimate his income from illegal sources which means how much bribe he takes. I, therefore, suggest that the Vigilance Department should be perfect and above board. If the salary of an Inspector is Rs. 1000 the salary in the Vigilance Department should be Rs. 1500. He should get a salary which should enable him to maintain himself. If you consider this suggestion a good one, I think it will be beneficial. If the Vigilance Department could be made efficient the number of crimes will come down. Every one will have some fear of it. In our locality, there was one District Magistrate, Shri Rajkishore Singh. I do not know whether, he is still alive or not. Every one was afraid of him. Similar was the case of Shri Kidwai. He used to see vigilance work himself also. What I mean to say is that the work of the Vigilance Department should be made efficient.

Secondly, what is the reason for the increase in crimes? I think because the cases of murders, decoities, etc go on in the courts for 2 or 4 years, the witness become hostile. If a provision is made that a case of murder or decoity will be decided within 6 months, I think, the number of these crimes will come down to nil. Similarly, it should also be enquired as to who the persons are who are being given licences for guns

[Shri Ram Nagina Mishra]

ard revolvers: and where from the dacoits get revolvers, guns and machine guns. There is one of information in this regard. Earlier, the princes and rulers used to have gun and machine-gun; now a new community of contractors has come on the scene. There might not be a single contractor who is not having gun, rifle or a machinegun. Because fear of them, the officers are unable to do any thing. These contractors are in collusion with the dacoits and provide them with shelter. I asked an aged person, he replied simply that along with the birth of democracy compenion also took birth good leadership discourages corruption while bad leadership e. courages, it. The Member who spoke earlier talked of Bengal. I do not know what is wrong with them. If one cannot talk of one's own state, then what else can one speak? I want to know in which ideology or democracy your leader believes. If your biggest leader of the world can beat a shoe on the table of the UNO for attracting the attention of the people then what can be expected from his followers? Our leader Gandhiji had pleaded for bringing about a change in one's heart. Your leader works to do things with the help of the sword. According to me, we are all Indians. If you have any problem, solve it at home. Do not look to peking for ti. We should try to solve the problem of poverty according to Indian traditions. That is why I am saying that there should not have been much of reaction.... (Interruptions) The people who appear as witness in cases of murders and dacoities do not get protection. They are threatened and with intimidated by the dacoits. They are afraid of them. I want that the Government should provide protection to the witnesses. What is the attitude of the Police today? I do not say that all Police personnel are corrupt but there are persons who are responsible for dismissal of the cases. I would like to talk about a political sufferer. In spite of the completion of all the farnables, he is not getting

pension. This is happening in our State. Orders should be issued for immediate payment of pension to persons in whose case all the formalities have been completed with these words I support the demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs and thank You.

[English]

SHRI K. PRADHAN (Najrangpur) :  
I rise to support the demands for grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Home Ministry is the nodal Ministry to look after law and order. Though law and order is a State subject, the Home Ministry looks after this. Barring Punjab, the situation of law and order in the country is almost normal.

Regarding Punjab our Prime Minister has released many Akali leaders and he is meeting several opposition leaders to normalise the situation in Punjab. The other day the Home Minister made a statement to the effect that the Government would review the detention cases of many other Akali leaders and others who are not concerned with criminal cases. These steps show that our Government is eager to solve the Punjab problem and to see that it returns to normalcy.

The police department looks after the life and property of the people in the country. They are the custodians of law and order. Police Commissioner was appointed in 1962 and another during 1979. They have come out with very valuable suggestions to improve the performance of the police. They first said that the police duties and functions are controlled by the Cr.P.C. Evidence Act and the Police Act, which were enacted in 1861, These Acts have become outdated and require a thorough change. The Police Commission has given a proposal for the enactment of a new Police Act. To suite our country, which is the biggest democracy in the world. So, we should have this new

enactment is early as possible.

The amendment of the Cr P.C. in the year 1973 also has brought in several changes in the Code and in the procedure followed by the police department. During the last two or three years we visited some of the places in India to find out some of the acquittal cases under the PCR Act. SP and Collectors told us that they do not know anything about the acquittal of these cases. The position is that after the amendment of the Cr.P.C. in 1973, The Daily Under trial Reports which were submitted to the District Officers by the prosecuting staff attached to courts have been discontinued. In those reports they used to submit the number of witnesses attended, the number of under-trials produced before the court, the number of cases convicted and acquitted etc. In a criminal case when witnesses come to the Court, specially the poor people who do not have food to eat and who depend on daily wages, whether they were examined or not they used to be paid. That was reported to the District Police Officer for necessary action. And if they were not paid, they were asked to be paid. Now this practice has been given up. The

police people, who are responsible for prosecution of these cases have given up this old procedure of follow-up action for the acquittal cases and do not bother whether the witnesses come to the court regularly or not.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Pradhani, would you like to continue your speech or conclude now ?

SHRI K. PRADHANI : I will continue tomorrow.

17.59 hrs.

#### BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOURTH REPORT

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. Bhagat) : Sir, I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18-00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Tuesday, April 2, 1985/Chaitra 12, 1907 (Saka).*