

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Fourteenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. LI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

[English]

It is against all democratic norms.

[Translation]

Thursday, July 27, 1989/Sravana 5, 1911
(Saka)

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: One has to speak according to the norms. It is not so that if Shri Fotedar wants us to hold our tongue, we shall oblige him.

The Lok Sabha met at three minutes past
Eleven of the Clock

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a person sitting between Shri Bhajan Lal and Shri Fotedar cannot maintain a stony silence; he has to laugh...

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. SPEAKER: Really?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What is the matter?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: But here it is Rajesh Pilot.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: He seems to be unusually happy.

MR. SPEAKER: Is that so?

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: If one sits next to Shri Fotedar and grins constantly, he says that he is very happy.

[English]

**Widening of Cuttack-Bhubaneswar
Section of National Highway No. 5**

MR. SPEAKER: I hope no Ruling is required in this matter?

*141. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT
be pleased to state:

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Shri Bhajan Lal needs a ruling so that he remains quiet.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I cannot stop anyone from speaking in democracy.

(a) the target date set for the completion of the widening work of Cuttack-Bhubaneswar section of National Highway No. 5;

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: We come to the House to speak and not to remain silent.

(b) whether the widening work has not made much progress;

MR. SPEAKER: I have also said the same that I cannot prevent people from speaking in democracy.

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to increase the allocation during 1989-90 for early completion of the project; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). Of the 24.60 Km. length, work in 2.8 Kms. has since been sanctioned and completed but for a small stretch of service lane, which is targetted for completion by December, 1989. It is too early to give an indication about the widening of the remaining stretch.

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Sir, when we have so much faith on the young Minister for Surface Transport, we are really disappointed to get such a reply. If you see part (a) of the Question, that is, the target date set for the completion of the widening work of 'Cuttack-Bhubaneswar section', he has stated that work in 2.8 Kms. stretch has since been sanctioned and completed. He has also replied that it is too early to give an indication about the widening of the remaining stretch.

For part (b) of the Question also, we are not told anything. But, in a way, I feel that he has admitted that the progress has not been much.

Sir, however, the World Bank Mission visited the site on 18.3.1989, What is their opinion? Did the Mission want the project to be extended further, that is, from 24 km to 27 thus including the second Mahanadi bridge. Further when the final project will be ready to be presented to the World Bank Mission and when the approval will be obtained? I would also like to know whether this project will be included in the next Plan and completed in that Plan period itself?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, it is a fact that the work has been slow. I do accept that. The problem is that it is a congested area.

There are water pipelines, telephone lines, electrical lines, etc. and it has taken long time to get those cleared.

Another factor which I personally know is that maybe the hon. Chief Minister of that State is zealous of the popularity of the local member from that place as he is not cooperating to that extent which is expected from the State Government. I have no other comments to make except to say that the World Bank Mission visited the site and agreed it to be included in the next Plan and also whatever delay is there we will cover it up in the next Plan and this will be completed at the earliest.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you must come to our rescue. We know that whatever amount is sanctioned the engineers there are prompt enough to complete the work. Further much of the land belongs to the Government and very little belongs to the private people so the acquisition of land should not create much difficulty. We are very much concerned about the congestion of the national highway. It is very much accident prone highway. So I want to know the detailed estimate of the land acquisition and the removal of service utility lines and whether they have been sanctioned and, if not, when they will be sanctioned.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: The estimates for the land acquisition have come from the State Government. It is with the Ministry. We will react to the proposal very soon. It is a congested area that is why we have thought of 4 lines highway. The traffic is very high on this sector and before coming to the House I assured the hon. Member that whatever slow progress on behalf of the State Government or our Department has been there we will make it up in the coming Plan.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You were saying that some person was not cooperating. Who is that person.

[English]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I have told the hon. Chief Minister whenever he has come to Delhi that it is an important sector and we want cooperation from the State Government. Maybe the hon. Chief Minister is jealous of the popularity of the local member of Parliament.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You can request him through her.

[English]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: My duty is to inform her.

Amount Allocated Under Jute Production Programme

*142. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to Bihar and other Jute producing States under jute production programme during 1987-88 and 1988-89 in absolute terms as well as percentage of the total allocation each year;

(b) the amount actually drawn and spent by the State Government of Bihar each year in absolute terms as well as percentage of the total amounts drawn and spent by jute producing States; and

(c) the broad scope of the schemes on which the expenditure has been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) The allocation to Bihar and other

Jute Producing States during 1987-88 was Rs. 82.57 lakh and Rs. 503.67 lakh respectively and Rs. 112.05 lakh and Rs. 762.42 lakh during 1988-89. Bihar was allocated 14% and 13% of the total allocation during 1987-88 and 1988-89 respectively.

(b) Bihar was paid Rs. 82.57 lakh during 1987-88 but did not incur any expenditure. Hence no amount was released during 1988-89 and the State spent Rs. 41.285 lakh. Amount spent by Jute Producing States during 1987-88 was Rs. 181.29 lakh. During 1988-89, the amounts were released to the States only after adjusting the unspent balance.

(c) The scheme provide for subsidised sale of certified seeds, seed-drill, wheel hoes, sprayers, retting tanks, fungal culture, plant protection chemicals/soil ameliorants, training of farmers.

SHRI SYED SAHABUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement makes a sorry reading. A certain amount was allocated to Bihar and other jute producing States for 1987-88. In the case of Bihar apparently money was released but no expenditure was incurred at all and even in the case of other States the actual utilisation was very low. What I would like to know from the hon. Minister is the actual date of allocation for the year 1987-88 and the actual date of release of the funds to Bihar and other States.

Then, I would like to know in this connection from the hon. Minister whether the amount, which has remained unutilised during 1987-88 and 1988-89, will be an added sum available for these States in addition to the normal allocation for 1989-90. Of course, the Minister will please tell us the allocation for 1989-90.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: Sir, the date of allocation was provided in the budget of that year. I don't have the exact date. But, I think, the actual release was done sometime in October.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: My infor-

mation is that it was done in March, 1988. Please check up.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: So far as expenditure is concerned, the State Government has intimated us that they have spent Rs. 41.285 lakhs. So far as the release for the next year, that is, 1988-89, is concerned, it is Rs. 112.05 lakhs. The State Government can spend the amounts sanctioned to that extent for both the years. But they will have to take special permission for the period 1987-88. That money can also be made available to them if they insist that the money can be utilised.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: They are now in 1989-90. I want the allocation for 1989-90. Three to four months have elapsed, perhaps the programme has been shelved.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the allocation for the year 1988-89 was Rs. 8 crores and 74 lakh out of which Rs. 1 crore and 73 lakh were released. This is not the case with Bihar alone. There are other States as well where the utilisation has been very low. For example, the total allocation was Rs. 5 crore and 86 lakhs, out of which an amount of Rs. 15.13 lakhs, was released for Andhra Pradesh but it could utilise only Rs. 3.81 lakh. Assam was allocated Rs. 77.12 lakh, out of which it utilised Rs. 74 lakhs. Similarly, Meghalaya was allocated Rs. 5 lakh, out of which it utilised Rs. 2 lakh only. Rs. 40 lakh were allocated to Orissa and the amount utilised was Rs. 25 lakh. The Government of West Bengal was allocated Rs. 3 crore and 52 lakh, out of which it utilised Rs. 63 lakhs only. In this way, out of the total allocation of Rs. 5 crore and 86 lakh in the whole country, the amount utilised was Rs. 1 crore and 81 lakhs. Therefore, it does not only refer to Bihar because Bihar is not the only State at fault. All the States have under-utilised the funds allocated to them.

MR. SPEAKER: They have saved a lot.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I would

like to know whether allocations have been made for the year 1989-90 or not?

MR. SPEAKER: He thinks that when the funds have been underutilised in the past, the situation may not be worse in the future.

[*English*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, the inefficiency or incapacity of one Government does not justify the inefficiency or incapacity of others.

Perhaps it has come to the notice of the hon. Minister that there is a steady fall in the production of jute in the country from 1985-86 onwards. I would like to know whether it is a fact and the proportionate decrease in the production of jute in 1989-90 (estimated) as compared to 1985-86. But that is not my point.

My point is that I have also noticed that because of the low production there has been a rise in the market price of jute much above the minimum support price envisaged by the Government. In 1986-87 every panchayat was fighting for a new purchase centre and the situation in 1988-89 was that nobody was going to the purchase centre at all. Are they going to reconsider and raise the minimum jute price so as to make it more remunerative for the jute farmers and which would be in keeping with the broad social policies of our country and the high labour put in by the jute farmers and their families? Mr. Speaker Sir, there is no farming which is more heart-breaking and more labour intensive than jute farming.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: I would like to inform the hon. Member that for Bihar, the allocation for 1989-90 is Rs. 89.45 lakhs.

So far as production is concerned, in the year 1985-86, the total production was very high an all-time record. but it declined in the year 1986-87 and in 1987-88. For this year 1988-89, we have kept a target of 95 lakhs bales. One bale consists of 180 kgs. The consumption in the country is of the order of

85 to 86 lakhs bales. So, keeping in view the production, it is quite at par with the requirement domestically. The support price that has been fixed is quite good. The price of TD-5 in Assam for this year, that is, the standard price is Rs. 280 per quintal. That is the minimum support price which has been fixed per quintal and the market price has also been quite good. The farmers have been getting good prices and that is why the JCI has not entered into the market and also the prices have been rolling round about this and sometimes higher also. Therefore, there has not been any immediate need for the JCI to intervene into the market. They are keeping a close watch over the trend of the prices. I would like to assure one thing to the hon. Member. That is, the prices that prevail in Calcutta mostly are taken notice of by the JCI but so far as the prices in the villages are concerned, that is not much under consideration. But I have already asked the JCI to look into the prices that are prevailing in the villages where the farmers are compelled to sell their jute.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I wanted to know whether in view of this trend, the support price, which has been fixed in an unrealistic manner will be changed or not?

MR. SPEAKER: That is enough.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRISHYAMLALYADAV: As the prices are rolling higher than the support price, there is no need to increase it.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I may clarify one thing. I had said that Rs. 15 crore were allocated to Andhra Pradesh but it was a slip of tongue. Actually, Rs. 15 lakh were allocated, out of which the State utilised Rs. 3 lakh.

[English]

Implementation of Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme in Orissa

*145. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total agricultural area covered under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme in Orissa during 1988-89;

(b) the rate of premium being charged under the Insurance Scheme; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries under this scheme in Orissa along with amount of claims payable and paid to them during 1988-89?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) The total area covered in Orissa during 1988-89 under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) is 4.58 lakh hectares.

(b) The rate of premium chargeable under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) is 2% of the sum insured for Wheat, paddy and millets and 1% of the sum insured for Oilseeds and Pulses.

(c) The total number of farmers covered in Orissa during the 1988-89 under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) is 1.87 lakh. No indemnity claims are payable in Orissa for 1988-89 because the State Government has not so far furnished the yield data to the Central Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) for Kharif 1988 season.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that 1.87 lakh farmers have been covered under the Comprehensive Insurance Scheme in Orissa. But many small and marginal farmers have not been covered under this scheme. I would like to know how

many of these 1.87 lakh farmers are small and marginal farmers and what percentage of subsidy is being extended to them?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: The Crop Insurance Scheme was introduced in 1985. 8 lakh, 15 thousand and 755 farmers have been covered under this scheme in Orissa. The total area covered under it is 13 lakh, 69 thousand and 774 hectare. The total amount payable to the farmers under the Crop Insurance Scheme was Rs. 13.56 crore. The entire amount has been paid to the farmers with the Central Government and the State Government paying their respective shares. No arrears are outstanding. Separate figures are not available in respect of small and marginal farmers. But concessions have been given to them. The rate of interest chargeable from the common farmer is 2 percent whereas for them it is only 1 per cent. Even in this 1 per cent, there is 50 per cent subsidy which is shared equally by the Central and the State Governments.

[English]

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: In his reply, the hon. Minister has said: "No indemnity claims are payable in Orissa...." Who is responsible for payment of indemnity claims to poor farmers? When will the claims be finalised? How many beneficiaries will be benefited by these indemnity claims after the settlement?

[Translation]

The Crop Insurance Scheme is applicable to Kharif crop only. In this connection, I would like to know the directions issued by the Central Government to the State Governments? With regard to Rabi crop.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the State Government has made some modification in our scheme being implemented in Orissa. We consider the block and tehsil as one unit. Whereas the Government of Orissa on their own has made panchayat as one unit. However, by taking the Panchayat as a unit, they were not able to assess

the losses suffered in crop production because proper assessment has to be made about the production of 16 crops by comparing it with last year's production, so as to find out the actual fall in production and consequent loss. Accordingly, the premium has to be recovered and the payment of claims made. The State Government has not been able to assess the losses suffered by farmers by taking the Panchayat as one unit. Until the State Government files these claims on the basis of the Panchayat unit, the Central Government is unable to make payments. I would like to ask the State Government to take immediate steps in this matter and send the claims at the earliest for the settlement of accounts.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the rainfall pattern is not uniform these days, some villages may receive plenty of rainfall yet some villages in the adjoining areas may suffer from drought conditions. Therefore, if the block or the tehsil is taken as a unit, the Government will be doing injustice to the farmers because they will not be covered under the Crop Insurance Scheme. Keeping this thing in view, I would like to urge the hon. Minister that the Panchayat should be taken as a unit in the whole country. I would like to know the reaction of the hon. Minister to this suggestion.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member might be aware that I had stated during the last session that this was a valid point. It is only when the damage is suffered by the block or tehsil as a whole that the farmers can get some compensation. Hailstorm may affect only some particular villages in a block and not the entire block. It may also happen that a village may be partially affected. The same is true of frost also. But the block has been taken as a unit under the scheme. In this connection, the hon. Prime Minister has constituted a committee consisting of Shri Narsimha Rao, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Agriculture. 2 or 3 meetings of this committee have already taken place. It has been pointed out in the meetings that if the Panchayat is

taken as a unit, it will not do, because proper accounts may not be available with them. In my opinion, the Patwar circle should be taken as a unit because the Patwari keeps the records of the entire village. The committee has not reached any conclusion so far in this regard. It is our earnest endeavour to see that instead of the Panchayat, the Patwar, circle is taken as unit. Premium may be taken from every farmer irrespective of whether he takes loan or not. This matter is under consideration and it will take some time.

[English]

Pasture Land for Rearing of Sheep for Wool

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

(a) whether it is a fact that average annual yield of wool per sheep is extremely low in India as the pasture land is not available for rearing sheep; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir, Low yield of wool per sheep is primarily due to poor genetic potential of Indian breeds of sheep.

(b) A large number of Central/State sheep and Wool Development Programmes have been undertaken to boost the wool production in the country. For this purpose superior germplasm is being imported for the preservation, production and dissemination of acclimatised exotic inheritance in the field for cross breeding in order to increase the production of quality wool.

As per the latest available information on land use, there has been no significant

decrease in the area under permanent pasture and other grazing land.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, our animal population consists of cows, buffaloes, sheeps and goats but I feel that not much attention has been paid toward the improvement of sheeps as has been paid towards the improvement of cows and buffaloes. We see the beef and mutton prices, not only in India but in the international markets, are increasing along with the prices of other products which we get from these animals. Wool is one of the important products and whatever is mentioned in the answer is evasive. No figures have been given. I would like to know from the Minister what was our wool production per sheep at the time of independence and what is the progress we have made after 40 years. How does it compare with Australia and other countries? We would like to know the figures if he has got with him.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: Sir, the production of wool per sheep in India is roughly 1 kg while some of the sheep in other countries are yielding 5 to 6 kg annually. We have been trying to improve the genetics of our sheeps and for that ambitious programme has been taken. We have developed some of the original Indian varieties and we have also imported some varieties. Sheep Breeding farms have been established throughout the country. 90 Sheep breeding farms have been opened in the country and one Central sheep breeding farm is in Hissar. It has got 10,000 exotic sheep and from there we have been distributing exotic sheep to the State Sheep Breeding Farms. The Central Government and the State Governments have their own Sheep Wool Development, Sheep Development Boards or Corporations.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, cotton can be replaced to some extent by polyester yarn but wool cannot be replaced. It can be replaced by leather. It is again an animal product. In Northern India just as in cold countries, the poorest man has to wear woollen clothes. If wool production per sheep is very low, the cost goes up. What I have

asked you is whether it is also because of the reduction in pasture land. In reply to my question you have said that "as per the latest available information on land use, there has been no significant decrease in the area under permanent pasture and other grazing land." Nobody can believe this. As the forest is decreasing, there is a lot of pressure on land for agricultural use. If pasture land is brought under cultivation—although some of the cultivable land is becoming waste land—and if you are considering that waste land as pasture land, then it is not correct. We would like to have a figure as to how much reduction is there in the grazing lands which were available 30 years or 40 years ago. It is not the waste lands which are converted because of that.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: Sir, the figures that we have got here would indicate that the area available for grass land and grazing has been round about 12 million hectares. The figure for 1960-61 was 13.97 million hectares. In 1970-71, it was 13.26 million hectares. In 1978-79, it was 12.13 million hectares. In 1979-80, it was 12.10 million hectares. In 1980-81, it was 12.01 million hectares. In 1981-82, it was 11.96 million hectares. And in 1983-84, it was 12 million hectares. These are the figures which are available. Therefore, the grazing or grass land area has not dwindled or gone down. It is round about 12 million hectares. There have been programmes to develop these lands also for fodder or for grazing. In that connection, I would like to inform the hon. Member that we have been developing this peripheral land on the forest land. The Waste Land Development Board is also considering it. One project coordination programme is being coordinated between India, Pakistan, Nepal and Bhutan. Its total expenditure comes to about Rs. 3.5 crores. It is working for the last two years in the Himalayan Pasture Development Project area, that is, in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Western U.P. A study is also going on in Nilgiris and Sikkim.

[*Translation*]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTA-

WAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, 40 per cent of the total number of sheep in the country are found in Rajasthan and when there is no rainfall in Western Rajasthan, the nomads who rear sheep migrate to the southern part of Rajasthan with their herds of sheep, as a result of which crops are destroyed there. I would like to know whether any scheme is under consideration of the Government for the settlement of these nomads somewhere in Rajasthan to solve this problem.

SHRI SHYAMLAL YADAV: As regards total number of sheep is concerned, out of a total of 48.8 million sheep in the country, as many as 13431 thousand sheep are in Rajasthan. That is why a large number of sheep are in Rajasthan and the geographical condition of the state is also suitable for sheep rearing. So far as the question of settling of nomads, who rear sheep is concerned, I will pass on your suggestion to the State Government for taking necessary action in the matter.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur): Sir, I would like to know whether there is increase or decrease in the population of sheep during the period from 1947 till today.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: Sir, there is an overall increase in the number of sheep and they are being kept in good care, particularly the number of such sheep from which wool could be sheared, is being increased and about which publicity is also given.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as hon. Member said just now, is it a fact that their number has decreased?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, their number has not decreased.

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while thanking the Govt. of India for providing subsidy on fodder for the animals, I would like to know, through you, the reason why no subsidy is given by the Government on the fodder for the sheep during drought conditions as is given on the

fodder for other animals. Will the Government consider to provide subsidy on the fodder for sheep also?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: Sir, the amount of subsidy given during drought conditions is spent by the State Governments for the fodder of all the animals. There is no distinction as such that fodder should be arranged for a particular group of animals only. If this is being practised anywhere, it may be brought to our notice. I will write to the concerned State Government not to discriminate like this.

[English]

All India Examination for Selection of Lecturers

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*149. **SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:**
SHRI VAKKOM PU-
RUSHOTHAMAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to hold an All India qualifying examination for selection of lecturers for different universities and colleges has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the concurrence of the State Governments has been obtained in the matter;

(c) when the scheme is proposed to be introduced; and

(d) whether this scheme would also be applicable to universities in which University Grants Commission pay scales have not been made applicable?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission is presently working out the modalities for holding a qualifying test for recruitment of Lecturers in universities and colleges in consultation with the State Gov-

ernments/Union Territories.

(c) It is proposed that the recruitment of Lecturers after 1.1.1990 would be made from those candidates who have qualified in the prescribed test.

(d) The qualifying test for Lecturers is an integral part of the scheme of revision of payscales for teachers in universities and colleges, communicated by the Govt. of India to the States/Union Territories on 17.6.87 and subsequently modified on 22.7.1988. It would be applicable to universities in only those States/Union Territories which implement this scheme.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that the standard of higher education in the country has been deteriorating day by day. I thank the hon. Minister for directing the University Grants Commission to work out the modalities for holding qualifying test for selection of lecturers and they are working on it. Although this measure is proposed to be implemented with effect from 1.1.90, it is a matter of regret that some of the States are not in a position to implement the modalities to be framed by the University Grants Commission. As education is a concurrent subject, will the hon. Minister evolve such a scheme which may enable all the States and Union Territories of the country to implement the proposed measure. I would also like to know the names of the States not co-operating with you on this score.

[English]

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I have already mentioned that the revision of pay scales and the matter of the qualifying test by the UGC are an integral part. There are some States which have not adopted the University Grants Commission pay scales, which have been determined.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: I would like to know the names of the States.

SHRIP. SHIV SHANKER: These States

are Bihar, Sikkim and West Bengal they are still considering them.

They have not said no. But they are still considering it. The other States have implemented the scheme. When it comes to the question of qualifying test by the UGC, it is a little complex system; nonetheless, it has to be worked out; they are working at the details and trying to see that a proper qualifying test is evolved so that the teachers in one region could also become the teachers in the other regions and in the other States also.

[*Translation*]

SHRIRAMPYARE PANIKA: Sir, I would like to know the details of the proposed scheme for selection of lecturers, because the representation of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes in the field of education is inadequate. It is a hard fact and our hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi is very much concerned about it. He has directed all the departments to fill up the quota reserved for them unfortunately, the Department of Education is lacking behind in the matter. I would also like to know whether any guidelines have been issued by the hon. Minister to the U.G.C. to the effect that while preparing modalities for selection of teachers, special attention is required to be paid to the persons belonging to the weaker section of the society so that disparity could be removed and feeling of national integrity is not jeopardised.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Sir, we have been making continuous efforts. Regarding the weaker sections, particularly, for the candidates of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, U.G.C. has been directed to implement the reservation policy effectively in the Universities. Of course, we have been facing some difficulties in it. It is often alleged that the teachers belonging to these classes cannot be selected on merit. Many cases have been brought to our notice in which we were told that adequate number of lecturers from these communities are not available for selection. In spite of all this, I assure the House that we are making efforts and we will

continue to do so in puncture also.

[*English*]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: The hon. Minister has informed the House with regard to the creation of an all India body for the selection of Lectures. We have passed in the Parliament so many Acts for the creation of all Indiabodies. For example, we have passed an Act with regard to the All India Council for Technical Education here. You have also framed certain rules and guidelines for this Act. Under it, as far as an Engineering College is concerned, the State Government have to consult the All India Council for Technical Education; and they have to do some modification here and there. For example, in Tamilnadu, a high powered Committee was formed by the State Government without any consultation with the All India Council for Technical Education. That Committee was asked to go into the working of the Engineering Colleges by the private institutions. Even now, the State Government is putting a lot of pressure on the autonomous bodies, on the universities, to dis-affiliate these Engineering Colleges from the concerned Universities. So many students have been admitted in the engineering colleges. They are agitating and actually student unrest is also there. It is a law and order problem now. I want to know whether the Central Government which has created the all India body for technical education will look into the matter immediately and whether action will be initiated accordingly.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Very cleverly our friend has asked a question which though it does not fall within the purview of this Question, I would reply it.

Firstly, I would like to dispel from the mind of our friend the impression that through the process of qualifying test we are creating an all India body. The idea behind is that the UGC must evolve a system whereby the holding of a qualifying test is done, and those who pass that qualifying test become eligible to be recruited as readers, lecturers and so on and so forth. The idea is that these

persons must conform to certain minimum tests. Otherwise, what is happening is highly sub-standard teachers are being recruited in different institutions. This is the purpose so far as this qualifying test part is concerned. Now, the point that has been made by my learned friend is this it is true that Parliament has passed the All India Council of Technical Education Act. But I was really not aware until our friend made a special mention yesterday that in Tamil Nadu a high-powered committee has been appointed and was going into the de-recognition of many an institution. This is what he said yesterday. Well, yesterday itself I have asked my authorities to go into the whole question and find out as to what exactly is being done. I would assure the House that if the All India Council of Technical Education has sanctioned or recognised an institution, the University cannot de-recognise it. The University will have to discuss with the authorities of the All India Council of Technical Education before they take action. Now, supposing a university de-recognises arbitrarily; if such an action is taken what has to be done, I would not like to spell out at this stage, but I am confident that no university will arbitrarily go ahead to de-recognise the institutions which have been duly recognised. And if arbitrarily in certain extraneous considerations certain institutions are sought to be de-recognised that would be really unfortunate. And we would like to see as to how we could repair the damages in that regard. But I am sure—and I am confident—that neither the Government of Tamil Nadu nor the universities in Tamil Nadu will venture to de-recognise the institutions arbitrarily and on extraneous considerations.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: On political consideration?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I said, "extraneous considerations".

MR. SPEAKER: Can there be anything more than that in this question? We go to the next question.

Implementation of Schemes of Centre for Cultural Resources and Training in Goa

*151. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training have been implemented in Goa;

(b) if so, the names of the schemes and assistance given to the State of Goa since the implementation of these schemes; and

(c) the details of further financial assistance/benefits proposed to be given to that State under these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The name of the schemes are

- (i) 'Propagation of Culture' among college and school teachers and students.
- (ii) Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme.

Under scheme (i) the Centre has trained 530 teachers and 87 students from Goa. In addition, 31 Principals/Directors of Education from Goa attended various seminars organised by the Centre. Till date a total of 201 Cultural Kits have been distributed to teachers in Goa as Classroom teaching aid. Under scheme No. (ii) 13 students from Goa have been awarded Cultural Talent Search Scholarship since 1983 till date.

(c) No specific assistance is earmarked for any State under the scheme. Due consideration is given to all applicants from States & Union Territories including Goa for financial assistance in the shape of scholarships

and for participation in various training programmes.

[*Translation*]

SHRISHANTARAMNAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the benefits of the schemes of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training accrued to Goa, and also the details of assistance given to the State of Goa under all these schemes.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the schemes being implemented by this institution have been very useful for the entire country including the State of Goa. The question requires a detailed answer but I would like to reply in brief to the question of the hon. Member that out of the total 14,449 teachers and 3313 students trained by this Centre under various schemes during the last year, 561 teachers and 87 students were from Goa. Out of the total 1737 scholarships awarded to the students under Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme, 13 scholarships were given to the students from Goa. In all 144 teachers were given awards under CCRT Teachers Training Scheme, out of them six teachers were from Goa. So far as the question of financial assistance to this State is concerned, I would like to inform the hon. Member that during the year 1988-89, Rs. 98.09 lakhs were spent as plan and non-plan expenditure and 3.10 percent of it was incurred in Goa.

SHRISHANTARAMNAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second question is whether the training is given in local culture and if so, in what manner?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the training programmes of this Centre consist of the programmes of local culture from all the regions. It also includes the training in local handicrafts. During the year 1988-89, 13 cultural kits were given to 13 teachers in Goa which constitutes 3 percent of the total no. of kits i.e. 391 distributed throughout the country.

Out of the total number of 3929 cultural kits distributed throughout the country, the percentage of those distributed in Goa comes to 5 percent. I have already stated in the main reply that 201 cultural kits have been distributed and these cultural kits contain mainly slides, pictures, pieces of regional crafts, archeology, music art, theatre etc. and some written material. All these things are dispatched to the schools where training is imparted.

[*English*]

'No Source Problem Villages' In Madhya Pradesh

*157. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of 'no source problem villages' in Madhya Pradesh at present; and

(b) the arrangements made to provide drinking water to these villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) 351 'No Source Problem Villages' are yet to be provided with safe drinking facilities in Madhya Pradesh as on 1st July, 1989.

(b) All these villages will be provided with safe drinking water facilities by 31.3.90. During the year 1989-90 a provision of Rs. 31.31 crores have been made under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and an allocation of Rs. 25.47 crores under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural water Supply Programme (ARWSP). Full amount of ARWSP allocation has been released to the State Government for making arrangements to provide drinking water facilities for these 'no source problem villages' and partially covered villages.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, Madhya Pradesh is a very large State but the reply to the question does not indicate the number of 'problem villages' which should have been given. It has become quite difficult to get water in those parts of the hilly areas where the level of water has gone down considerably. The hon. Minister may kindly indicate the details of the measures proposed to be taken or being taken to solve this problem.

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: As stated earlier, there are about 351 no source problem villages and that by 31.3.1990 these problem villages will be covered. I want to assure the hon. Members that an effort is being made to cover all the villages by December, 1989. Now coming to the steps to be taken by the State Government for providing safe drinking water as it is a State subject, the following ceiling of expenditure has already been approved for necessary action. To cover problem villages in the recent drought in the State, a provision of Rs. 1.80 crore has been made. The State Government has prepared a master plan for about Rs. 53 crores. Apart from this, we have got Mini Mission Districts—three districts. We have got a plan of covering some difficult areas also. I can tell the hon. Member that we have prepared a plan to supply water at the rate of 40 litres per capita per day. These are the steps we have taken in regard to Madhya Pradesh.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, he said that statistical information in respect of the villages of Madhya Pradesh has not been provided. I would like to tell the hon. member that the total number of villages in Madhya Pradesh is 71352. Water facilities had been provided in 56638 villages by the end of the sixth five year plan leaving a total of 14714 villages. As at present, as the hon. Minister has stated the number of such villages uncovered under the scheme, is now only 351. 14286 villages have been provided with drinking water facilities and the remaining ones in the entire country would be provided with water facilities by 31st March, 1990. Hence, there is no question of leaving out the villages of Madhya Pradesh. All the 'no source problem villages' in the country will be provided with water.

SHRIPARASRAMBHARDWAJ: As per the policy of the Government of India one tubewell is provided for a population of 500 people. But in Madhya Pradesh there is a

vast area inhabited by the tribals and in each such village in the tribal area, there are a number of Mohallas which are quite distant from one another. Will Government of India pay special attention to the provision of drinking water facilities for the people living in tribal areas so as to cover maximum number of mohallas of these villages which are not otherwise covered on the basis of population.

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Even for Adivasi areas, for example, in the case of Bastar there is a project costing about Rs. 5 crores. That will be done on 50:50 basis i.e. 50 per cent of the money will be provided by the State Government and 50 per cent by the Central Government. Under this project 2000 plants for removal of iron ore from water will be set up along with the water sources in all the problem villages.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAI RAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has made commendable efforts to provide water facilities in Madhya Pradesh and our Government too have put in a lot of efforts in this regard. But in spite of all these efforts, the water in many villages is brackish and salty and I don't know how I should submit this complaint to Shri Bhajan Lal. You regretted that the water was brackish and salty but the water is not worth drinking. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he has got any other scheme in this regard to be implemented by the Central Government.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a countrywide survey was conducted in the year 1983-84, and on the basis of that survey a scheme was formulated for the entire country, to be implemented in all those rural areas which had the problem of water, whether it was brackish or unpotable. This scheme meant for the entire country will be completed by 31st March. As the hon. Member has pointed out just now that there is an acute problem in the areas where available water is brackish and wanted to know about the steps being taken by the Government in this regard. I would like to tell the hon. Member that in such a situation, he may kindly write to the Government. Accordingly the priority will be given to remove the difficulties of those areas where water is brackish and not worth drinking.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]***Reduction in Superannuation Age of Teaching and Non-teaching Staff in KVS**

*143. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the superannuation age of teachers and principals as also that of non-teaching staff of Kendriya Vidyalayas from 60 to 58 years;

(b) if so, the details and justification thereof; and

(c) the dates from which the reduction is proposed to be made effective?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). In the Central Government, the age of retirement for non-teaching staff has been 58 and that for teaching staff was 60. Based on a review of the different ages of retirement for the teaching staff of the schools under different Central Government Departments, Government of India decided in 1988 that in all these institutions the age of retirement for teachers would be 58 years. However, such of those teachers as enjoy the benefit of retirement at 60 years would get protection for this benefit. In other words, the new stipulation for retirement at 58 years of age shall apply only to future entrants.

While extending to the employees of autonomous organisations, the benefits of revised pay scales based on the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission, it was felt that the same should be

extended to them subject to the stipulation that the conditions of their service should also be similar to those in Government Departments. Accordingly, for the teaching and non-teaching staff under autonomous organisations including the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, the age of retirement shall be 58 years. In the case of these employees also protection for the benefit of retirement at 60 years will be given to those who already enjoy it. Retirement at 58 years will be applicable only to future entrants.

(c) Formal orders are yet to issue.

Reduction in Workforce at Nhava Sheva Port

*144. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of induction of latest equipment and computerisation at Nhava Sheva Port, the workforce has been drastically cut down; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). There has been no reduction in the workforce of the new port as a result of modern equipments and computerisation as the recruitment has been only to the required extent.

Food and Vegetable Shops of Mother Dairy in Delhi

*147. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the purchases for food and vegetables shops of Mother Dairy in Delhi are made through middlemen or direct;

(b) if the purchases are made through middlemen, how does the system help the producers and consumers;

(c) the steps taken or contemplated to create cold storage and warehouses in rural areas and to ensure remunerative prices to producers and fair prices to consumers by eliminating middlemen; and

(d) the profit and loss account of Food and Vegetables project of Mother Dairy since inception?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) The Fruits and Vegetables are largely purchased directly from the farmers by the Project through their Centres.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Government of India was sanctioned a Scheme for the establishment of a national grid of rural godowns in 1979 in States and Union Territories to take care of storage requirements of agricultural producers, particularly small and marginal farmers. Cold Storages are also set up in the rural areas under Schemes. The National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) assists cooperatives in establishing cold storages, and also assists the growers cooperatives for marketing of vegetables to enable the members to get higher prices.

(d) *Profit and loss Account of Mother Dairy F&V Project*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Profit/Loss (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
January, 1985 to March, 1986	(-) 10.68
1986-87	(+) 6.83
1987-88	(-) 11.94
Cumulative Cash profit/loss	(-) 15.79

The accounts for the year 1988-89 are yet to be finalised.

Talks between KVS and All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association

*148. SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any bilateral talks were held between the chairman, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and the representatives of All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association recently; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). A delegation of All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association called on the Chairman Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan on 28th November, 1988. The delegation had preliminary discussions on matters relating to transfer of teachers and principals, enhancement of promotional quota of teachers; pay scale of Music Teachers; teaching allowance to Laboratory Assistants; revival of cadre of Laboratory Assistants in Kendriya Vidyalayas; introduction of optional subjects like drawing, Music etc. in Secondary and Sr. Secondary levels; provision of Class IV employees for school libraries; representation of employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan on the Board and payment of Salary to the teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas who went on Mass Casual Leave in August, 1984. In pursuance of the above mentioned discussion, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan decided that the requests for transfer of teachers suffering from terminal illness would be considered all through the year. Since a substantial proportion of teachers promoted/selected as PGT and Vice-Principal in 1988 did not join in the postings offered

to them in distant states under the extant transfer guidelines, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has decided that they may be offered postings in nearby States to the extent feasible. The matter regarding grant of teaching allowance to Laboratory Assistants has not been finally disposed of. The suggestion for increasing the pay scales of Music Teachers has not been found acceptable. The suggestion for revival of the cadre of Laboratory Assistants, introduction of a larger number of subjects like Drawing, Music etc. at plus 2 stage and provision of class IV employees for school Libraries have not been found acceptable. The Joint Consultative Machinery has been constituted in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan which will provide the appropriate forum for bilateral talks.

Proposal for Privatisation of DTC

*150 SHRIPRAKASH CHANDRA Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for privatisation of the Delhi Transport Corporation and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) (a) There is no proposal to privatise the Corporation

(b) Does not arise

Cost of Cultivation of Rice and Sugarcane

*153 SHRI BIRINDER SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the present cost of cultivation of rice and sugarcane in Punjab, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh,

(b) whether the cost of cultivation has gone up steeply during recent years, and

(c) how the present cost of cultivation compares with that in 1970-71?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) (a) Cost of cultivation per hectare of rice and sugarcane in Punjab, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh for the latest available year is as under —

<i>State</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cost of Cultivation (Rs per hectare)</i>
<i>SUGARCANE</i>		
Andhra Pradesh	1986-87	13931.74
Punjab	Not studied	
Maharashtra	1983-84	13335.39
<i>PADDY</i>		
Andhra Pradesh	1983-84	5291.22
Punjab	1986-87	7390.21
Maharashtra	No studied	

(b) The cost of cultivation has registered an increase over the years. However, these increase have been in tune with the movement of prices in general and prices of agricultural inputs in particular.

(c) Studies on cost of cultivation in the

70s' were taken up in rotation. Studies on cost of cultivation of paddy and sugarcane were not made in 1970-71. A statement showing the latest available costs of cultivation of paddy and sugarcane alongwith the earliest available estimates in the 70s' under the Comprehensive Scheme is given below.

STATEMENT

Present cost of cultivation of Paddy and Sugarcane as compared to the earlier year for which the date is available

		(Rs. per hectare)	
1	2	3	4
State	Crop	Present Cost of cultivation per hectare	Earlier cost of cultivation
Andhra Pradesh	Paddy	5291.22 (1983-84)	1476.33 (1971-72)
Maharashtra	— do —	— Not studied —	
Punjab	— do —	7390.21 (1986-87)	2894.33 (1974-75)
Andhra Pradesh	Sugarcane	13931.74 (1986-87)	7310.01 (1974-75)
Maharashtra	— do —	13335.39 (1983-84)	6058.77 (1973-74)
Punjab	— do —	— Not studied —	4128.82 (1973-74)

Working Women's Hostels in Orissa

*155. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Orissa where working
women hostels have been set up;

(b) whether a working women's hostel
is proposed to be set up at Phulbani in
Orissa;

(c) if so, whether it would be established
during the current financial year; and

(d) the names of other places in Orissa
identified for the establishment of working
women's hostels?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-

SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV
SHANKER): (a) A statement showing places
in Orissa where Working Women's Hostels
have been sanctioned is given below. Of
these, six have been completed and the
remaining are under construction.

(b) and (c). The proposal to set up a
Working Women's Hostel at Phulbani has
been received. The agency has been ad-
vised to furnish certain information, which is
awaited.

(d) Location of projects of Working
Women's Hostels is finalised on receipt of
proposals from the voluntary organisations
through the concerned State Government or
Union Territory Administration. Apart from
Phulbani, two other proposals have been
received for setting up Working Women's
Hostels in Orissa in Sambalpur and Ganjam.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Location of project</i>	<i>No. of Hostels</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Orissa	Balasore	1
2.		Baripada	1
3.		Berhampur	1
4.		Bhubneshwar	2
5.		Bolangir	1
6.		Cuttack	4
7.		Dhenkanal	2
8.		Jeypore	1
9.		Kalahandi	1
10.		Keonjhar	1

1	2	3	4
11.		Koraput	1
12.		Rourkela	1
13.		Puri	1
14.		Sambalpur	1
			19

**Management Structure of Companies/
Undertakings Under Steel and Mines
Ministry**

*159. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be
pleased to state:

(a) whether recently there have been
changes in the management structure of the
companies/undertakings under the adminis-
trative control of his Ministry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Revision of Pay Scales in IITs

*160. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the
Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVEL-
OPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the teachers and officers of
the Indian Institutes of Technology have not
yet been given benefits of the last Pay
Commission's recommendations and their
pay scales have not yet been revised;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in revi-
sion of their pay scales;

(c) whether the organisation of the
teachers had decided not to examine Joint
Entrance Examination papers this year lead-
ing to delay in bringing out the results; and

(d) when the revised scales are pro-
posed to be given to teachers and officers of
the Indian Institutes of Technology?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV
SHANKER): (a), (b) and (d). The orders for
revision of pay scales for Group B, C and D
officers were issued on 17th September,
1987 and implemented, and those for faculty
were issued on 5th May, 1989. As regards
Group 'A' officers (non-faculty), the matter is
under consideration and orders will be is-
sued soon.

(c) Yes, Sir. But, they have since re-
vised their decision and the evaluation work
is in progress.

Purchases from Public Undertakings

1446. SHRI M.V. CHAN-
DRASEKHARA MUR-
THY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANS-
PORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any instructions/directives to public undertakings and port authorities regarding purchase of their requirements of stores and supplies from public sector companies/undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) to what extent these directives are being followed by port authorities and other public undertakings under his Ministry; and

(d) if no directives have been issued, whether Government propose to issue any directives in this regard to protect the interests of public undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Government have issued instructions to all Public Sector Undertakings that subject to quality requirements and reasonable delivery schedules together with a price preference upto 10%, they should purchase their requirements from Public enterprises. Similar instructions were circulated to the Port authorities also.

(c) and (d). Efforts are made, as far as permissible under rules, to procure the Stores from Public Sector Undertakings. The procurement of stores are done with due publicity and the public sector undertakings and Port Trusts will need to give due regard to price, quality, delivery schedules etc. Subject to these considerations, there is no

impediment to purchases being made from public sector units.

Proposal to increase Allocation of Central Road Fund to Orissa

1447. SHRIANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the allocation from the Central Road Fund to Orissa;

(b) whether the Government of Orissa have approached the Union Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) With the adoption by the Parliament in May '88 of the revised Central Road Fund Resolution, the accruals of all the State Governments/Union Territories including Orissa State will get augmented.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) the proposals received from Government of Orissa are given in statement below. As the actual augmentation of Central Road Fund has not yet taken place, these proposals have not been processed for sanction.

STATEMENT

1.	Development of State Highways and Major District road carrying heavy traffic with emphasis on Construction of missing Bridges, Cross drainage works and Rehabilitation of Bridges, Construction of Parallel service roads on bye-passes constructed on National Highways.	Rs. 2372.80	Lakhs
2.	Engineering aspects of road Safety covering improvement of traffic junctions, road marking signalling, construction of subways and over bridges.	Rs. 155.40	Lakhs
3.	Research and Development and development of data base.	Rs. 62.16	Lakhs
4.	Development of other District and village roads	Rs. 305.77	Lakhs
5.	Preventive maintenance by way of strengthening (Heavy density corridors).	401.18	Lakhs
6.	Training of Highways Engineers.	Rs. 31.08	Lakhs
Grand Total :		3329.39	Lakhs
Say :		3329.00	Lakhs

Evaluation of NCERT Text Books

1448. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training had undertaken the evaluation of school textbooks in the subjects of History and Languages from the point of view or of national integration;

(b) if so, the guidelines issued by the NCERT for this purpose to the State/Union Territories alongwith the procedure suggested for carrying out the programme of evaluation and the evaluation criteria prescribed;

(c) whether the work has since been completed by all States/Union Territories;

(d) if so, the dates on which the evaluation was completed in each State/Union Territory; and

(e) if not the names of such States/Union Territories where the evaluation has not carried out or completed so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). In 1981, National Council of Educational Research and Training initiated a programme of evaluation of school textbooks from the standpoint of national integration. Language and History textbooks were taken up for review in the first phase.

The States/UTs were advised by NCERT to take the following steps in this regard:—

- i) Setting up of a State Level Steering Committee for evaluation of

textbooks to monitor the programme.

- ii) Identification of State agency to undertake the programme of evaluation of textbooks.
- iii) Identification of evaluators to whom the task was to be assigned. Each title was to be evaluated by two evaluators independently. One evaluator was suggested to be a subject expert and the other a school teacher teaching the subject.
- iv) Despatch of textbooks to the evaluators alongwith guidelines and criteria for evaluating the textbooks and proforma to be filled-up with instruction to complete the work within specific time.
- v) Consolidation of the reports received from the two evaluators of each title by the concerned agency.
- vi) Submission of the consolidated report of the books to an expert committee specially constituted for final scrutiny and recommendations.
- vii) Revision of textbooks in the light of recommendations of the expert committee.

The programme being implemented by States/UTs on the basis of NCERT guidelines, has been undertaken with a view to promoting a sense of national integration among students and also to identify and eliminate materials/approaches in school text-books which might directly or indirectly perpetuate untouchability, racialism, regionalism, casteism, communalism etc. The work was completed by 1985 in all the States/UTs

other than those mentioned in reply to part (e) of the question. The States/UTs have been requested to have a built-in arrangement for continuous evaluation of textbooks as part of the system of text-book preparation and development.

(e) The work of evaluation from Class VI onwards is in progress in West Bengal. In Meghalaya, the evaluation is yet to be taken up as the syllabus is under revision there. The evaluation work has not needed to be taken up in Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, A & N Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry since these States/UTs use either the NCERT text-books or text-books used in neighbouring States.

Crop Demonstrations Scheme

1449. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how far the functions of Indian Council of Agricultural Research differ from the functions performed by the State Governments and Krishi Vigyan Kendras in so far as the distribution of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides to farmers is concerned;

(b) the number of Central Schemes which are underway for agricultural development particularly the scheme of crop demonstrations indicating the number and the names of the place where they are going on and to what extent they have proved successful; and

(c) whether these programmes were undertaken during last year and also being organised this year in the State of Orissa, particularly in the district of Kalahandi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Sir, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Krishi Vigyan Kendras are not concerned with the distribution of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides to the farmers, which is the responsibility of State Governments.

(b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research deals with the first-line transfer of technology schemes namely; National Demonstrations in 48 districts, Operational Research Projects spread throughout the country. In Orissa there are two National Demonstrations Projects in Dhenkanal and Mayurbhanj; Operational Research Projects in Cuttack, Phulbani, Puri, Bhubaneswar; and Lab to Land at Kausalyaganj, Dhaul, Cuttack, Bhubaneswar and Sambalpur. These projects have organised crop demonstrations in their respective areas showing 50 to 200 per cent increase in yields of Kharif and Rabi Crops.

(c) No programmes has been undertaken in Kalahandi district but such programmes were undertaken last year and are also being organized this year in Dhenkanal and Keonjhar in Orissa.

Losses in Public Sector Fertilizer Plants

1450. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of public sector fertilizer plants which have incurred losses during 1988-89 and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government propose to close down such plants;

(c) if so, the number of such plants; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken to minimise the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R.

PRABHU): (a) Based on provisional accounts for 1988-89, the following public sector fertilizer plants have incurred losses:—

<i>Name of the Unit</i>	<i>Losses in Rs. crores (provisional)</i>
<i>Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (HFC)</i>	
1. Namrup-I & II	45.34
2. Namrup-III	18.33
3. Durgapur	53.52
4. Barauni	42.61
<i>Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI)</i>	
5. Sindri	21.75
6. Gorakhpur	19.08
7. Ramagundam	26.43
8. Talcher	66.34
<i>National Fertilizers Ltd.</i>	
9. Bhatinda	7.24
10. Paradeep Phosphates Plants	7.92

The losses were mainly due to low capacity utilisation on account of power and labour problems, design deficiencies, old and obsolete technology, equipment breakdowns and surplus manpower in the plants of HFC and FCI; equipment and power problems in the Bhatinda plant and non-availability of phosphoric acid in the case of the Paradeep plant.

- (b) No, Sir.
(c) Does not arise.

(d) Major steps taken to minimise losses were:—

- (i) End to end surveys of certain plants of H.F.C. and F.C.I. with a view to rehabilitating them.
(ii) Rectification/replacement of old equipment.
(iii) Setting up of captive power plants.
(iv) Revamping of the lower and middle level management.
(v) Voluntary retirement scheme.

- (vi) Arranging import of phosphoric acid, etc.

Project for Agricultural Improvement in Eastern States

1451. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a special project for the agricultural improvement in Eastern States of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which it will help to increase the agricultural output?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). No special project has been prepared for the agricultural improvement of Eastern States of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. However, a number of thrust programmes are being implemented in these States for agricultural development. The important schemes are: Special Foodgrains Production Programme, National Pulses Development Programme, National Oilseeds Development Project, Oilseeds Production Thrust Project, Special Jute Development Programme, National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture and Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for increasing agricultural Production etc.

Besides, schemes of aquaculture for fish development and Operation Flood Programme for dairy development are also being implemented.

(c) These schemes have made signifi-

cant impact on production and productivity through the application of improved inputs and technology.

[*Translation*]

Sale of Fake DTC Tickets

1452. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Jali Ticket Bechne Wale Phanse" appearing in the daily 'Jansatta' dated 16th June, 1989;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the total loss suffered by Delhi Transport Corporation as a result of the sale of fake DTC tickets; and

(c) the action taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). On 13.6.1989 checking staff posted at Kauria Bridge detected an ex-Conductor Shri Sri Chand S/o Shri Sukh Ram selling fake tickets to the passengers in bus No. 3673, Route No. 205 of Shahdara Depot-II. Tickets in his hand were collected by the police. on interrogation by Police, the ex-Conductor told that one Shri Rishi Pal, DTC Conductor was providing him with the tickets. The Police raided the residence of that Conductor and also collected ticket blocks from his residence. The case has been registered against both the persons vide FIR No. 217. The defaulting DTC Conductor has been placed under suspension. Investigation by Police Authorities are in progress.

[English]

**Schemes Under National Policy on
Education, 1986**

1453. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes formulated by the Union Government under the National Policy on Education, 1986 the date of promulgation of each scheme and the central allocation therefor, year-wise, since their inception;

(b) the status of implementation of each scheme in terms of the State-wise allocation of funds and the actual expenditure, year-wise;

(c) the status of implementation of each scheme in terms of quantitative targets and actual achievements, year-wise; and

(d) the scheme-wise and State-wise allocations for 1989-90 alongwith quantitative targets?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The schemes under National Policy on Education, 1986 were taken up for implementation in 1987-88. The scheme-wise Outlay for these schemes for the year 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 is given in the statement below.

(b) to (d). The information is being compiled and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Sector/ Scheme	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Budget Estimate	Actual Exp.	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate	Budget Estimate
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
I. Elementary Education	22000.00	21595.79	25440.00	24102.00	25340.00	
1. Operation Blackboard	10000.00	11026.29	13000.00	13000.00	13000.00	
2. Non-Formal Education	4950.00	3800.76	4905.00	3592.00	4805.00	
3. Teacher Education	5000.00	4731.31	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00	
4. Educational Technology	1580.00	1414.02	1580.00	1580.00	1480.00	
5. Environment Education	—	15.00	270.00	270.00	170.00	
6. Other Schemes of Elementary Edn.	470.00	608.41	685.00	660.00	885.00	
II. Secondary Education	16215.00	14334.05	15975.00	16977.00	16514.00	
1. Vocational Edn.	5000.00	3189.41	5000.00	5000.00	4700.00	
2. Computer Edn.	600.00	536.69	600.00	600.00	600.00	

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Sector/ Scheme	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Budget Estimate	Actual Exp.	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate	Budget Estimate
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
3. Strengthening of Science Education	2000.00	2859.80	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00
4. Navodaya Vidyalaya	6900.00	6900.00	6930.00	7930.00	7930.00	7930.00
5. Other Schemes of Secondary Edn.	1715.00	848.15	1445.00	1447.00	1284.00	1284.00
III. Higher Education	14800.00	14987.22	14800.00	14767.00	14600.00	14600.00
1. IGNOU	1100.00	420.00	1000.00	1000.00	1100.00	1100.00
2. National Testing Service	50.00	—	100.00	100.00	40.00	40.00
3. Rural Institutes	100.00	4.82	200.00	50.00	100.00	100.00
4. National Council for Higher Education	25.00	—	25.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
5. U.G.C.	13000.00	12977.08	12900.00	12900.00	12800.00	12800.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Sector/ Scheme	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Budget Estimate	Actual Exp.	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate	Budget Estimate
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
6. Other Schemes of Higher Education	525.00	1585.32	575.00	707.00	550.00	550.00
IV. Adult Education	7550.00	5662.75	7550.00	8197.00	7617.00	7617.00
V. Technical Education	17300.00	16741.61	14100.00	15003.00	16800.00	16800.00
1. Thrust-Areas	2240.00	2531.00	2500.00	2500.00	1800.00	1800.00
2. Continuing Education	580.00	580.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
3. Restructuring Course/ Programmes	20.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	10.00	10.00
4. Curriculum Development	250.00	167.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
5. R & D in selected Tech. Instt.	50.00	—	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
6. Industry/Institution Interaction	200.00	—	100.00	175.00	200.00	200.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Sector/ Scheme	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Budget Estimate	Actual Exp.	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate	Budget Estimate
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
7. Residential Polytechnics for Women	75.00	—	140.00	140.00	100.00	100.00
8. Strengthening of existing Institutions for non-co operate & Unorganised Sector	20.00	53.25	20.00	20.00	10.00	10.00
9. Other Schemes of Technical Education	13865.00	13395.36	11120.00	11948.00	14480.00	14480.00
VI. Other Sectors of Education	2135.00	3870.32	2135.00	1843.00	2329.00	2329.00
Total (Education)	80000.00	77191.74	80000.00	80889.00	83200.00	83200.00

Scheme for Profitable Tapping of Tuna Resources

1454. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme for profitable tapping of the tuna resources in the Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the coastal areas in the country that provide the best catch of tuna fish?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Government have schemes for acquisition of tuna vessels through import or indigenous construction, chartering of foreign tuna fishing vessels and joint ventures in deep sea fishing, processing and marketing with foreign collaboration for exploitation of tuna resources.

(c) As per 1985-86 landing statistics, the States/Union Territories which contributed most to the tuna catch were Kerala, Gujarat, Lakshadweep, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Setting up of Market Intervening Fund

1456. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Rs. 30 crore 'Market Intervening Fund'; and

(b) if so, the main objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) have been appointed as the market intervention agency on behalf of the Government of India, to ensure that the oilseed and edible oil prices are stabilised in the best interests of the wholesale prices of two major oils, namely, groundnut oil and rapeseed/mustard oil, within the prescribed limits. Immediately after the harvest of oilseed crops, the organisation, alongwith its affiliated Oilseeds Growers' Federations, in 7 States, (namely, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa) undertakes procurement operations to ensure that farmers get incentive prices. The stock of oil from the procured stock is required to be sold in the loan season to moderate prices for the consumer. These 7 States account for 80% of total production of oilseeds.

2. Market intervention operations by NDDB are required to be run on a "no-profit-no-loss" basis. However, oilseeds and oils have witnessed speculative marketing and their prices have fluctuated by as much as 30-40% in previous years between flush and lean seasons. In the circumstances, a loss cannot be ruled out in such market intervention. Government have agreed to reimburse these losses to the extent of Rs. 30 crores.

P.M's discussion with US President in Paris Regarding Afghan's Problem

1457. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his recent visit to France, the Prime Minister had a discussion with U.S. President about Afghanistan problem; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) No, Sir; the matter did not come up during these discussions.

(b) Does not arise.

National Highway Works Proposals of Kerala Pending Sanction

1458. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various National Highway works proposals sent by Kerala Government

are pending sanction with Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The development of National Highways, and approval of projects on them, is a continuing activity. At present, sanction of six estimates is under issue and nine estimates are under various stages of scrutiny (Statement given below).

STATEMENT

List of estimates for National Highways in Kerala pending in the Ministry of Surface Transport

S. No.	Name of Work	Estimate amount as sent by the State PWD
1	2	3
		(Rs. lakhs)
1.	Development of Junction at Karunagappally of NH-47	19.205
2.	NH-47-Improvement of Paripally junction at km 518 to 519	20.70
3.	NH-17-LA estimate for the reach from Km. 113 to 115/680	107.17
4.	NH-17-Improvements to NH-17 from Km. 167/00 to 170/718-LA estimate	110.69
5.	NH-17-Calicut Bypass-LA estimate for Phase-III from Ch. 14500 M-20870 M (Kottoli to Panthirankavu)	322.46
6.	NH-17-LA estimate for Calicut Bypass for Phase IV from Ch. 11760 M to 14500 M	119.60
7.	Survey and Investigation for 40 M span Bridge over PC Canal near Chavakkad on NH-17	1.421

1	2	3
8.	Realignment of NH-17 from Km 26 to 30 (LA)	26.034
9.	NH-47-Improvement to Premia junction at km 337/550	8.85
<i>List of Estimates for which sanction of Ministry of Surface Transport is under issue</i>		
1.	NH-47-Protective works to the culvert at Kazhakuttam (Km. 552/200)	1.412
2.	NH-470-Construction of C.C. drain from Km. 262/800-263/600	3.315
3.	NH-47-C.C. Drain from Km. 264/750 to 265/650	2.913
4.	NH-17-Construction of a masonry drain at Km. 221/500-222/500	3.586
5.	Combined Bypass for Trivandrum Neyyattinkara for the reach from Ch. 0 to 10250 M-investigation works	5.477
6.	Construction of Cherupalam Bridge at Km 416/264 of NH-17.	19.920

Starting of Milk Processing Plants in Kerala by NDDB

1460. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is excess milk production in Kerala; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to start milk processing plants in Kerala by the National Dairy Development Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Kerala is not considered to the surplus in milk production. However, the procurement of milk by Dairy Cooperatives in Kerala has recently shown a significant increase over the corresponding

period of the previous year. Enhanced milk processing capacities are planned for creation under Operation Flood-III and under the North Kerala Dairy Project with Swiss assistance.

Performance of Fertilizer Plants

1461. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being taken for reducing the cost of production of urea;

(b) the comparative position about the performance of fertilizer plants in the cooperative, public and private sectors indicating sector-wise the production capacity, the actual production and the norms of production; and -

(c) the reasons for poor performance of the public sector fertilizer plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) Measures like better maintenance of equipment and machinery to achieve high on stream days coupled with energy and material conservation are being

taken to reduce the cost of production of urea.

(b) The comparative position about the performance of fertilizer plants in the public, cooperative and private sectors for the year 1988-89 are given below:—

STATEMENT

(000 MT)

	Nitrogen			Phosphate		
	Target	Actual	% Cap. utln.	Target	Actual	% Cap. utln.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Year 1988-89						
1. Public						
(i) Sick units	755.0	550.4	37.7	—	—	—
(ii) Non-sick units	2282.0	2530.5	88.1	—	—	—
Total (i) & (ii)	3037.0	3080.9	71.1	646.0	670.6	86.3
II.Cooperative	1327.0	1589.8	110.6	325.0	296.3	95.9
III.Private	2036.0	2041.7	98.1	1229.0	1284.7	85.3
Total I, II & III	6400.0	6712.4	85.2	2200.0	2251.6	86.9

(c) The reasons for poor performance of the sick units in the public sector are mainly, power problems, design deficiency, equipment failures, shortage of raw materials, labour problems, etc.

[Translation]

Introduction of Private Buses on New Routes

1462. SHRIKAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce private buses on 500 new routes in Delhi;

(b) whether certain routes are proposed to be given to private buses only and other routes to Delhi Transport Corporation buses; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). Private buses are already operating in Delhi under different types of permits and no proposal to change the existing system has been finalised.

[English]

Implementation of Indira Awas Yojana in Orissa

1463. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa had sought permission for construction of colonies exclusively for cured leprosy patients under the Indira Awas Yojana in that State;

(b) whether Government have granted

permission to the State Government for construction of such colonies; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Under Indira Awas Yojana, houses are constructed for the target group consisting of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes below the poverty line and the freed bonded labourers in the rural areas. This target group did not include the cured leprosy patients. The Government of Orissa was, however, advised that cured leprosy patients belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, who may be below the poverty line, should be given preference in allotment of the Indira Awas Yojana houses.

Revision of Pay Scales of Teachers Working in MCD Schools

1464. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 7 April, 1986 to Unstarred Question No. 6039 regarding payment of salary to the teachers of Delhi as per new pay scales and state:

(a) whether the teachers of MCD Schools working in trans-Jamuna Areas of Shahdara have not so far been given new pay scales;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which their pay scales will be revised?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-

SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Orders for grant of new pay scales/teaching allowance etc. were issued by the MCD on 20.6.1988. MCD has not received any complaint in this regard.

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

Setting up of Central Poultry Production Farms in Punjab

1465. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Ministry of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Poultry Production Farms have been set up or are proposed to be set up in various districts of Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The requirement of quality chicks both for egg laying type stock and fast growing meat type stock in respect of Punjab State, can be met out by the existing Central Poultry Breeding Farms located at Hesarhatta (Bangalore), Bombay and Bhubaneswar (for egg type stock) and Chandigarh (for fast growing meat type stock).

Assistance to Deep Sea Fishing Industry

1466. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to revive sick

units in the deep-sea fishing industry;

(b) whether most of deep-sea boats are unable to go for fishing due to lack of money for oil; and

(c) if so, the measures taken to give financial assistance to the fishing industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (c). Reschedulement of loan and interest is considered by Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Ltd., Bombay (SCICI) whenever a unit applies for it.

(b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries have no information in this regard.

Recognition to Colleges in Orissa by U.G.C.

1467. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the Colleges/Universities in Orissa which have been recommended by the Government of Orissa for recognition by the University Grants Commission; and

(b) the details of the Colleges/Universities recognised or proposed to be recognised by the University Grants Commission?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Universities which have been established under State Acts do not require further recognition from the University Grants Commission. There are four Universities in Orissa, viz. Berhampur, Sambalpur, Utkal and Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Puri which have been established under State Acts. The question of their recognition by UGC does not arise.

Colleges, however, are granted recognition under Section 2 (f) of the UGC Act. In Orissa, 132 colleges have been recognized under this provision. Proposals from 14 colleges are pending with the Commission for grant of recognition.

Implementation of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana

1469. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the main schemes and programmes contemplated in pursuance of Prime Minister's declaration to spend Rs. 2,100 crore for Jawahar Rojgar Yojana under the Panchayats; and

(b) the percentage of expenditure to be incurred on each type of works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) All the rural works which result in creation of durable productive community assets can be taken up under the Yojana. The type of works that can be taken up under the Yojana are given in the statement below.

(b) There are no sectoral earmarkings in respect of funds given to the village panchayats under the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, except that 15% of the total allocations must be spent on beneficiary-oriented programmes for SCs/STs. Its diversion is not permitted.

STATEMENT

Works to be taken up by a Village Panchayats under the Yojana

Village Panchayat is free to choose any items of works which is identified by it in

consultation with the village assembly and is of use to the village community. As far as possible, preference should be given to such items of works which create economically productive assets. The illustrative (and not exhaustive) list of works which can be taken up under the Yojana are as under:—

- (i) Land development and reclamation of wasteland or degraded land.
- (ii) Social forestry works.
- (iii) Farm forestry.
- (iv) Beneficiary-oriented programmes for economically weaker sections, including SCs/STs.
- (v) Construction of houses, including Indira Awaas Yojana.
- (vi) Million Wells' Scheme (or irrigation wells for SCs/STs, freed bonded labourers, etc.).
- (vii) Soil and water conservation works.
- (viii) Construction/renovation of community irrigation wells.
- (ix) Construction/renovation of intermediary and main drains.
- (x) Construction/renovation of field channels.
- (xi) Construction/renovation of village tanks.
- (xii) Drainage and anti-waterlogging works.
- (xiii) Flood protection works.

(xiv) Construction of community sanitary latrines.

panchayats through rents, market fees, etc.

(xv) Construction of rural link roads.

Use of Unauthorised Capacity by HINDALCO

(xvi) Construction of primary school buildings.

1470. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(xvii) Construction of dispensaries.

(xviii) Construction of panchayatghars.

(a) the licensed capacity and actual production of primary producers of aluminium during the last two years;

(xix) Construction of community centres.

(b) whether the production of some aluminium Companies particularly Hindustan Aluminium Corporation has been more than the licensed capacity; and

(xx) Construction of creches, anganwadis and balwadis.

(xxi) Construction of rural bank buildings.

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

(xxii) Construction of godowns for storage of inputs.

(xxiii) Construction of community workshops for DWCPA beneficiaries.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Production vis-a-vis licensed capacity of aluminium metal of the primary producers of aluminium during the last two years is as under:—

(xxiv) Construction of works which help in raising the resources of local

(In tonnes)

Name of primary producer	Licenced capacity	Production	
		1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4
BALCO	100,000	91,111	93,351
INDAL	117,000	30,220	49,476
HINDALCO	150,000	122,377	124,881
MALCO	25,000	8,702	10,882
NALCO (Under commissioning).	218,000	25,335	78,753

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Patna Bypass

1472. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the progress of the Patna-Bihta-Koilwar-Arrah bypass road along with the new bridge over river Koilwar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): The alignment for Patna-Bihta-Koilwar-Arrah section comprising phase III of Patna Bypass has been approved along with the site of the new bridge over river Sone at Koilwar and the State P.W.D. has been asked to carry out detailed survey and investigation.

[*Translation*]

Recommendations of Study Team on the Condition of Female Prisoners

1474. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had appointed any study-team regarding women prisoners;

(b) if so, the details of main recommendations made in the report submitted by the said study-team; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to improve the condition of female prisoners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) An

Expert Committee to inquire into the treatment of women offenders at various stages of the criminal proceedings, facilities available for women in custody or prison and their eventual rehabilitation was set up by the Government of India in May, 1986, under the Chairmanship of Justice Krishna Iyer.

(b) The main recommendations made in the report of the National Expert Committee on Women Prisoners are as follows:

1. Adoption of a National Policy on Custodial Justice.
2. Manual for Women Prisoners.
3. Proposal for a Comprehensive Code to cover the administration of all custodial institutions with special provisions for the treatment and handling of women.
4. Setting up of an apex national body designated as National Authority on Custodial Justice to Women.
5. Setting up of Special Courts for Women or Mahila Nyalayas for purposes of rendering criminal justice to women.
6. Holding of Nari Bandigriha Adalat (Women Prison Courts) in the nature of mobile judicial camps.
7. Prison administration and administration of allied institutions should be brought into the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution.
8. Need to have a comprehensive Prison and Prisoners Act which can bring together in a single Act provisions that are currently dispersed in Several Acts.
9. Need to have a comprehensive Code to cover the administration of all custodial institutions and treatments of inmates of

- such institutions with special provisions for the treatment and handling of women.
10. A critical assessment of the efficacy and relevance of various legislations on women's status in custody and their criminality should be undertaken by the Law Commission.
 11. Appropriate amendments and additional provisions should be introduced in the IPC and Cr. P.C. as well as in the Prison Act 1984 and the Police Act 1861 to reflect the special needs of women in custody.
 12. As recommended by the Police Commission, the Police Act, 1861 should be replaced by a new Act as given in the Appendix I of the Eighth and Concluding Report of the National Police Commission.
 13. A new Mental Health Bill should reflect the specific recommendations made by the Committee in respect of the custody and treatment of non-criminal and criminal lunatic women and mentally distressed women in custody.
 14. Grant of upward mobility to the junior prison service.
 15. Grant of enhanced and protected representation of women in prison cadres.
 16. Provision for a Women DIG for Women's Jails to be located in State Headquarters.
 17. Provision of Permanent warden and matrons in institutions instead of make shift substitute arrangements.
 18. Women superintendents for Women's Prisons.
 19. Prisoners Councils or Bandi Sabhas should be set up in every prison to enable prisoners to interact meaningfully with other prisoners and prison staff.
 20. Socio-Legal Counselling Cells should be set up in every prison, which could enforce custodial justice.
 21. Released Prisoners' Aid Societies should operate in every district, which can provide a single window assistance toward the rehabilitation and mainstreaming of the released prisoners.
 22. States must agree to enforce a uniform prison manual.
 23. A cadre for women police (Vanita Police) should be set up with much greater representation women in the national police.
 24. Provision for separate police look ups for female arrestees.
 25. Special Unit known as Women's Assistance Police Unit (WAPU), should be created for Crime Preventive work and assistance at the time of arrest.
 26. A manual to guide the management of these institutions should be prepared.
 27. A national plan should be attempted to help streamline Social Welfare Custodial Institutions and their clientele, objectives, coverage activities etc.
 28. Convening of Judicial Camps.
 29. Socio-Legal Counselling Cells should operate in the institutions to aid the inmates.
 30. Sanatha Sabha or Inmates' Councils should be set up in the Custodial Institutions.

31. Provision of Escort Corps invested with necessary police powers to be developed to operate under the jurisdiction of social welfare organisations at the State level.

32. Appointment of Special Executive Magistrates from amongst women.

33. Setting up a Board of visitors in the various custodial institutions.

(c) Action has been initiated to implement the recommendations of the Committee in consultation with Central Ministries as well as the State Governments, the Central Social Welfare Board and State Welfare Advisory Boards. Most of the recommendations involve long term processing.

[English]

Funds Released Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

1476. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have released some funds to the District Rural Development Agencies, Zilla Parishads or States under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana as the first instalment for 1989-90;

(b) if so, the total amount so far re-

leased, State-wise;

(c) when further instalments will be released;

(d) to what extent, the amount has been utilised;

(e) whether any progress reports for achieving the targets have been received by Union Government; and

(f) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement indicating the resources released to the States/UTs for implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during the year 1989-90 is given below.

(c) The next instalment of central funds will be released on the request of the DRDAs/ Zilla Parishads on the fulfilment of the conditions as laid down in para 9.2 (c) of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana Manual.

(d) As per reports received from different States/UTs, an amount of Rs. 8,570 lakhs has been utilised so far.

(e) and (f). States/UTs have reported generation of 424.00 lakh mandays of employment so far under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during 1989-90.

STATEMENT*Funds released under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during 1989-90*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State.UTs</i>	<i>Funds released (Central) (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7125.12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	116.01
3.	Assam	2003.50
4.	Bihar	14277.13
5.	Goa	181.80
6.	Gujarat	3241.41
7.	Haryana	776.15
8.	Himachal Pradesh	553.69
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	755.52
10.	Karnataka	3625.95
11.	Kerala	2338.49
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7692.22
13.	Maharashtra	7632.00
14.	• Manipur	201.72
15.	Meghalaya	168.96
16.	Mizoram	72.35
17.	Nagaland	186.24
18.	Orissa	3627.00
19.	Punjab	744.93

1	2	3
20.	Rajasthan	5383.93
21.	Sikkim	72.96
22.	Tamil Nadu	4971.27
23.	Tripura	195.22
24.	Uttar Pradesh	19979.25
25.	West Bengal	6958.33
26.	A & N Islands	96.05
27.	Chandigarh	24.46
28.	D & N Haveli	47.17
29.	Delhi	30.05
30.	Daman & Diu	77.57
31.	Lakshadweep	49.05
32.	Pondicherry	84.89
	All India	93290.39

Vacancies in the Board of Directors of Hindustan Copper Limited

1477. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some posts of directors on the Board of Directors of Hindustan Copper Limited have fallen vacant;

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

(c) whether these posts have been filled up; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

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

Fixation of Support Price for Coconut

1478. PROF. P.J. KURIEN:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI VAKKOM PU-
RUSHOTHAMAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding fixation of support price for coconut;

(b) if not the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Union Government are aware of the fall in coconut prices; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to expedite the decision on support price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (d). In order to protect the interests of the coconut growers, Government of India have fixed the minimum support price of copra of fair average quality at Rs. 1500/- per quintal for the 1989 season.

Execution of Work Relating to Construction and Maintenance of National Highways

1480. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the role of State Government in the planning, construction and maintenance of roads, particularly National Highways after the setting up of the National Highway Authority;

(b) whether the work relating to construction and maintenance of Highways will be executed by the National Highway Authority through Public Works Departments of States or through its own resources;

(c) whether construction of National Highways is proposed to be given to private sector; and

(d) if so, how National Highway Authority would exercise control over the activities

of the private sector to ensure that the roads are constructed according to schedule and the quality of construction is according to international standards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The National Highways Authority is one of the agencies available to Central Government for the development and maintenance of National Highways. In the initial phase mostly new Major Projects are likely to be entrusted to the Authority. The large number of on-going projects will continue to be handled by existing agencies including the State Governments.

(b) The National Highways Authority will be free to choose the best alternative for executing the works entrusted to it.

(c) and (d). The Government of India intends to permit private sector to take up selected toll based facilities, while retaining the overall responsibility for their construction, maintenance and levy of tolls.

[*Translation*]

Admissions in Kendriya Vidyalayas

1481. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of students seeking admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas has increased during the last three years;

(b) if so, the comparative figures thereof from 1987 to 1989;

(c) whether Government have not been able to give admission to all of them; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to admit more students in Kendriya Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). The registration of students for admission to Kendriya Vidyalayas is done in the concerned Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Headquarters) do not maintain these statistics.

(c) Generally the number of students registered is more than those admitted.

(d) To accommodate more children, additional sections are opened in existing Vidyalayas subject to availability of physical facilities. Further, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has been authorised to open 50 new Kendriya Vidyalayas in the civil and defence sector every year during 1987-90. Opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas is, however, dependent on various facilities made available by the sponsoring agency. In addition, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has been authorised to open as many Kendriya Vidyalayas in the project sector as may be required in terms of suitable proposals.

[English]

**Central Assistance to States Affected
by National Calamities**

1482. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:
SHRI H.B. PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the demands of various States and Union Territories for relief measures to meet the devastation caused by natural calamities during the current year;

(b) the amount recommended by Central teams;

(c) the amount sanctioned by Union Government to different States;

(d) the amount actually released and the utilisation rate State-wise; and

(e) the guidelines followed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (d). Information on Central assistance sought, ceilings of expenditure approved and amount released based on the expenditure reported by the affected States during the current year, i.e. 1989-90, so far, is given in statement I below for drought relief and statement II below for flood relief, etc.

(e) Central assistance for natural calamities is extended to the States and Union Territories as per pattern of financing recommended by the Eighth Finance Commission and Government decisions thereon, and Central norms for various items for natural calamities.

STATEMENT-I

(Provisional)

Details of Central assistance sought by the State Governments, ceilings of expenditure approved and Central assistance including Central share of margin money released during the year 1988-89, for drought

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State	Assistance sought	Ceilings of expenditure approved	Central assistance released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kerala	69.60	5.65	—
2.	Madhya Pradesh	46.20	9.01	5.00
3.	Rajasthan	243.81	15.05	—
4.	Tamil Nadu	221.95	38.05	—
5.	Tripura	6.55	1.13	—
6.	Uttar Pradesh	155.28	10.37	—

* Released in advance in 1988-89.

Sl.No.	State	Assistance sought	Ceilings of expenditure approved	Central assistance including central share of margin money released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	Demand included in 1988-89 demand	1.39	—
2.	Mizoram	0.24	0.09	—
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.00	1.41	1.00

Privatisation of Operations by Bombay Port Trust

1483. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bombay Port Trust has initiated privatisation of a part of its operations by handing over the management of the first of its seven container freight stations to a private multi-national company;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the broad terms of the contract; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

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

Oilseeds Production

1484. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the timely onset of monsoon in the oilseed producing centres has brightened the prospects of a good kharif crop;

(b) if so, the extent to which the production of oilseeds and crops is likely to be achieved; and

(c) the steps taken to further improve it in coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Kharif, 1989 crop season is not

yet over. It is expected to reach the target.

(c) Two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely, National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) and Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP) are in operation in important oilseeds growing States for increasing the production of oilseeds. These schemes are likely to continue in the coming years.

Accommodation to Cultural Organisations in North Eastern Region

1485. SHRI ABDUL HAMID:
SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been allotted to cultural organisations in the North Eastern Region during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Impact of Opening of Nhava Sheva Port on Traffic in Bombay Port

1486. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the opening of Nhava Sheva Port will have any impact on the traffic load in Bombay Port; and

(b) if so, to what extent the traffic in Bombay Port will be reduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Jawaharlal Nehru Port at Nhava Sheva has recently been commissioned with a capacity to handle 2.90 million tonnes of bulk categories viz. fertilizers, raw-materials and foodgrains and 3 million tonnes of container traffic. Therefore, a substantial portion of BPT's traffic in these commodities will progressively get diverted to Jawaharlal Nehru Port and this will reduce congestion in Bombay Port.

Modernisation of Steel Plants

1487. DR. KRUPASINDHI BHOI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has started modernisation of its steel plants;

(b) if so, the names of the steel plants where modernisation schemes have been started;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to monitor the modernisation schemes; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof especially in regard to any time and cost over-run?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). SAIL have since commenced a program of modernisation and technological upgradation of the steel plants at Durgapur, Rourkela and Burnpur. Work of preparing the detailed project report for expansion of the Bokaro Steel Plant has also been assigned.

(c) and (d). The progress of work is being monitored. There is no question of cost or time over-run at this stage.

Pests and Disease Control Centres in Assam

1488. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pests and disease control centres set up in Assam during the Seventh Plan period so far; and

(b) the number and locations of such centres proposed to be opened in Assam during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No Central Plant Protection Station, meant for surveillance and control of pests and diseases in agricultural crops, has been set up in Assam during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) No such new Centre is proposed to be set up during 1989-90.

[*Translation*]

Working Women's Hostels in U.P.

1492. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of working Women's hostels constructed in Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Plan period so far; and

(b) the number of such hostels proposed to be constructed in the State during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DE-

VELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) 3 (Three)

(b) State/Union Territory-wise allocation of projects is not made under the Scheme of Assistance for Construction/Expansion of Hostel Buildings for Working Women with a Day-care Centre for Children. Projects are sanctioned on the basis of the applications received from the voluntary and other eligible organisations through the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration.

Performance of India In Sports and Athletics

1494. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's performance in sports and athletics has been very poor;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the facilities provided to sportsmen and athletes during the last three years;

(d) the results achieved thereby;

(e) the number of sportsmen and women sent abroad during the last three years, the events in which they participated and the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(f) their performance in each of these events?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. While in the 10th Asian Games held in Seoul in 1986, India won 37 medals and achieved the 4th position, our sportspersons have also achieved distinction in several disciplines like Cricket, Tennis, Billiards & Snooker, Wrestling and Badminton.

(c) and (d). Government has introduced several Schemes for development of sports infrastructure, spotting and nurturing of young talent and training elite athletes. In preparation for the Asian Games to be held in 1990 the identified sportsperson and athletes are under-going continuous training at the National Training Centres at Bangalore, Patiala and Delhi under the expert guidance of Indian coaches and where necessary foreign coaches, as well as Sports Scientists. As a result of this, our performance in recent international events has shown improvement. In wrestling, we won 4 gold, 5 silver and 8 bronze medals in international tournaments at Damascus in May 1989. We also, won 2 gold and 4 silver medals in the Silver Dragon International Meet at Cardiff in June 1989 and a bronze medal in Spring Arrow Championship in USSR in May 1989. Our hockey team has qualified for the world Cup 1990 on the basis of their performance in Inter-continental Cup Tournament held in New Jersey in July 1989. In athletics, our athletes have won several medals in championships in Malaysia and UK during this month.

(e) and (f). The information is being collected.

[English]

Introduction of New Courses in Colleges of Delhi University by U.G.C.

1495. SHRIBANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission has given approval for the introduction of new courses in the various colleges of Delhi University during the current academic session;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of colleges in which these

courses are likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details of Courses and the names of Colleges where these Courses are likely to be introduced are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Colleges</i>	<i>Courses to be introduced</i>
1	2	3
1.	P.G. Courses with an intake of 15 students	
	1. Shivaji College	Hindi
II.	Honours Courses in Science subjects with an intake of 20 students:	
	1. Zakir Husain College (Day)	Electronics
	2. Sri Aurobindo College	Electronics
	3. Gargi College	Microbiology
	4. Ram Lal Anand College (Day)	Microbiology
	5. Sri Venkateswara College	Bio-chemistry
	6. Maitreyi College	Botany
	7. Swami Shraddhanand College	Botany
	8. Dayal Singh College (Day)	Zoology
III.	Honours Courses in Humanities and Social Sciences and Commerce subject with an intake of 30 students each:	
	1. Miranda House	B.Com
	2. Kamla Nehru College	Grography
	3. Bharati Mahila College	Economics

1	2	3
	4. Satyawati College (Day)	English
	5. Satyawati College (Eve.)	Hindi
	6. Vivekanand Mahila College	Applied Psychology
	7. P.G.D.A.V. College (Day)	Sanskrit
	8. Dayal Singh College (Eve.)	Political Science
	9. Shyam Lal College (Eve.)	Economics
IV.	Pass Courses in Humanities and Social Science subjects with an intake of 30 students each:	
	1. Delhi College of Arts & Commerce	Journalism
	2. Deshbandhu College (Eve.)	Sanskrit

Setting up of Job Training Centre for Women in Davangere

1496. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal to set up a vocational training and production centre in Davangere under the National Plan for women to help women below the poverty line; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and further development, so far, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) (a) No. Sir. Under the scheme of setting up of employment and income generating Training-cum-

Employment-cum-Production units for women, no proposal has been received by us for setting up any such centre in Davangere.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Arrangements for Weak students to make up their deficiency

1497. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of students seeking admission for regular courses in colleges in Delhi after completing their school education is more than the seats available;

(b) if so, whether only the weak students are compelled to go in for correspondence courses—open university and non-

collegiate education etc. as a result thereof such students become more weak in studies in future;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce some effective education system so that such weak students could make up their deficiency in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) According to the provisions of Delhi University Ordinances, all those students who have passed Senior School Certificate Examination (Class-XII) of the Central Board of Secondary Education or an equivalent Examination with 40% marks or above are eligible for admission to under-graduate courses in Colleges as regular students subject to minimum age of 17 years.

The University of Delhi has informed that 51,679 students who have passed Senior Secondary and equivalent examination (Class-XII) from Delhi with 40% or above marks are eligible for admission to various under-graduate courses. As against this, the University has an intake capacity of 54,586 for admission to under-graduate courses in regular Colleges, Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board and the School of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education. Besides, the University has also introduced various new courses in Delhi Colleges w.e.f. the current academic session 1989-90 with total intake capacity of about 500 students. The admission process is still on. The University has indicated that it should be in a position to absorb practically all the eligible candidates.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Distance education provides an alternate cost-effective channel for persons who are not able to attend regular

colleges due to a variety of social and economic reasons. Indira Gandhi National Open University which was established by an Act of Parliament in September, 1985 provides opportunities for higher education to a larger segment of the population by a diversity of means and is responsible for promotion of distance education and the open university system. It has adopted a multi-media instructional strategy and has established 127 study Centres in different parts of the country to provide academic guidance, counselling and student support services.

Recovery of Rare Statues in Delhi

1500. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain rare statues have been recovered from a shop in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the number of these statues;

(c) the action taken by Government against the shopkeeper;

(d) whether he was arrested earlier also in this connection; and

(e) if so, the punishment awarded to him in that case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). 61 objects reported to be antiques were recovered by the Police from a shop in Delhi recently.

(c) Police is investigating the case.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The matter is pending trial in the court.

[English]

Production Plans of SAIL

1501. SHRIMATI KISHORISINHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited proposes to re-orient its production plans to meet specific needs of consumers of steel; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). SAIL plans its production taking into account the changing situation of demand for different steel products and keeping in view the need to reduce imports.

Deputations/Appointments in Indian Road Construction Corporation

1503. SHRI SIMON TIGGA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Road Construction Corporation is not filling up backlog of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes due to imposition of ban on taking up of new contracts by the Ministry;

(b) if so, the number of deputationists absorbed in IRCC and the number of candidates who joined on regular basis from open market after imposition of ban on the Corporation;

(c) the reasons for not filling up of backlog of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes vacancies;

(d) the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates awaiting promotion against existing vacancies/chain vacancies; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken in the wake of the recent special drive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

New Scheme for Selection of Teachers by UGC

1505. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission has formulated a new scheme for selection of teachers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the same scheme holds good for technical institutions;

(d) whether there would be some relaxations in the case of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; and

(e) the time by which the new scheme would come into force?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission is presently working out the modalities for holding a qualifying test for recruitment of Lecturers in Universities and colleges in consultation with the State Governments and Union territories.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The University Grants Commission may consider relaxing the qualifying standards for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in the tests to be conducted by the Commission or other agencies.

(e) It is proposed that the recruitment of Lecturers after 1.1.1990 would be made from those candidates who have qualified in the prescribed test.

[Translation]

Study Centres of Indira Gandhi National Open University

1506. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the places where study centres of Indira Gandhi National Open University are functioning in the country;

(b) the details of study centres pro-

posed to be opened in Bihar during the Eighth Five Year Plan period;

(c) whether Saharsa is included in those places; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) A statement indicating the places where study centres of IGNOU have been established and are functioning is given below.

(b) Every district is expected to have the services of atleast one study centre by the end of 1995. However, actual establishment of study centres would depend upon the resources available with the IGNOU and other related factors. The places where study centres are to be located during the Eighth Plan Period have been identified.

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

STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Location of the Study Centre</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Hyderabad (Begumpet) 2. Tirupati 3. Vijayawada 4. Guntur 5. Warangal 6. Anantpur 7. Hyderabad (Somaji Guda)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	— Itanagar

1	2	3
3.	Assam	1. Gauhati 2. Dergaon
4.	Bihar	1. Jamshedpur 2. Dhanbad 3. Muzaffarpur 4. Bhagalpur 5. Ranchi 6. Patna
5.	Goa	— Margao
6.	Gujarat	1. Ahmedabad—I 2. Ahmedabad—II 3. Vadodara 4. Rajkot 5. Surat 6. Bhuj
7.	Haryana	1. Kurukshetra 2. Sonapat 3. Panipat 4. Bhiwani 5. Rohtak 6. Gurgaon
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Shimla 2. Mandi

1	2	3
		3. Solan
		4. Hamirpur
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1. Jammu Tawi
		2. Srinagar
10.	Karnataka	1. Bangalore
		2. Mangalore
		3. Dharwad
11.	Kerala	1. Trivandrum
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Bhopal
		2. Jabalpur
		3. Durg
		4. Gwalior
		5. Bilaspur
		6. Indore
		7. Sagar
		8. Rewa
13.	Maharashtra	1. Bombay (Mahim)
		2. Bombay (Vile Parle East)
		3. Bombay (Mulund East)
		4. Pune
		5. Satara
		6. Kolhapur
		7. Nagpur

1	2	3
		8. Nasik
		9. Amaravati
14.	Manipur	— Imphal
15.	Meghalaya	1. Shillong
		2. Tura
16.	Mizoram	— Aizwal
17.	Nagaland	— Kohima
18.	Orissa	1. Bhuvneswar
		2. Berhampur
		3. Balasore
		4. Bolangir
		5. Rourkela
		6. Angul
		7. Sambalpur
		8. Cuttack
19.	Punjab	— Jalandhar
20.	Rajasthan	1. Udaipur
		2. Jaipur
		3. Kota
		4. Jodhpur
		5. Bikaner
		6. Ajmer
21.	Tamil Nadu	1. Madras (Indranagar)

*1**2**3*

22. Uttar-Pradesh

2. Madras (Royapettah)

3. Coimbatore

4. Madurai

5. Tiruchirapalli

1. Lucknow

2. Agra

3. Allahabad

4. Bareilly

5. Dehradun

6. Kanpur

7. Modinagar

8. Varanasi

9. Gorakhpur

10. Sultanpur

11. Haldwani

12. Jnansi

13. Aligarh

14. Moradabad

15. Gopewar

16. Ballia

23. West Bengal

1. Calcutta (J.C. Bose Road)

2. Calcutta (Park Street)

3. Kancharapara

1**2****3**

4. Calcutta (94/2, Park St.)
5. Siliguri
24. Andaman & Nicobar — Port Blair
25. Chandigarh U.T. — Chandigarh
26. Delhi U.T.
1. Shivaji College
2. Vishwa Yuva Kendra
3. Sri Venkateswar College
4. Kirori Mal College
5. Blind Relief Association
6. School of Aviation Science & Technology
7. Mass Communication Centre, JMI
8. Zakir Hussain College
9. Ramlal Anand College
10. Deshbandu College
11. Hindi College
12. Vivekanand Mahila College
13. Jesus and Mary College
14. Delhi College of Arts & Commerce
15. Delhi College of Arts
27. Tripura — Agartala
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[English]

**Remuneration to Instructors under
‘Non-formal Education’ Programme in
Assam**

1507. SHRI SAIFUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether instructors under the programme of “Non-Formal Education” in Assam are not getting their monthly remuneration for the last 19 months due to non-release of central assistance since January, 1988; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There has been no problem or delay in the release of Central Assistance to Assam under the Non-formal Education Programme due to which the remuneration of instructors should have been held up. Both in 1987-88 and 1988-89, funds were released within one month of receipt of the proposal from the State Government. In releasing funds, advance grants for 2 months of the next financial year were included to avoid disruption of the programme till the next proposal was sanctioned. In addition, permission was given to carry forward the unspent balances of the previous years for utilisation in the subsequent years.

**Setting up of Poultry Development
Boards**

1508. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up Poultry Development Boards at State level and an Apex body at Central level;

(b) if so, the main objective of setting up

of such Poultry Development Boards; and

(c) the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Exploitation of Low-Grade Mineral
Resources**

1509. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASHIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment of low-grade mineral resources has been made in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof mineral-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to activate the exploitation of low-grade mineral resources in the southern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The national mineral inventory incorporates data, depositwise, with reference to the grade of ores.

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

(c) For utilisation of low grade ore, mineral beneficiation studies including mineralogical testing and chemical analysis and beneficiation investigations are carried on as a regular activity in the Ore Dressing Division of the Indian Bureau of Mines. One of the three Ore dressing laboratories and pilot plant of the Indian Bureau of Mines is

located at Bangalore to serve the needs of the Southern States.

Indian Fishermen in Pak Jails

1510. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian fishermen in the Pakistani jails as on date; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for their release?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Forty-five.

(b) Government are in touch with the Government of Pakistan for securing their release.

Pakistan's capacity to manufacture Air-To Air Missiles

1511. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has attained the capacity to manufacture air-to-air missile;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have seen reports to the effect that Pakistan has tested an indigenously developed air-to-air missile with a range of 10 Kms. on June 21, 1989.

(c) and (d). Government keep a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and take appropriate measures to safeguard it.

Composition of National Land Use and Conservation Board

1512. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the National Land Use and Conservation Board; and

(b) the representation given to the Scheduled Castes thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the composition of the National Land Use & Conservation Board (NLCB) is given below. Present, 28 staff members including officers are in position. As the NLCB is a part of the Ministry of Agriculture, the staff required to service the Board is provided by the Ministry out of its over-all staff. Staff recruitment of the Ministry of Agriculture is made in accordance with the prescribed rules/procedure. Four staff members of the NLCB belong to Scheduled Castes (SC)/Scheduled Tribes (ST) (three SC and one ST).

STATEMENT

- | | |
|---|----------|
| i) Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission | Chairman |
| ii) Chairman, National Wastelands Development Board | Member |

- | | | |
|-------|---|----------------------|
| iii) | Member-in-Charge of Agriculture | Member |
| iv) | Planning Commission | Member |
| v) | Chairman, Advisory Board on Energy
Secretaries—Departments of Irrigation, Works & Housing
Rural Development, Environment, forests & Wildlife, Finance
(Expenditure), Mines, Shipping & Transport, Railways,
Industries and Planning Commission. | Member (II) |
| vi) | Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research | Member |
| vii) | Chairman, Central Water Commission | Member |
| viii) | Chairman, Watershed Development Council | Member |
| ix) | Land Resources Commissioner, Department of Agriculture
& Cooperations | Member |
| x) | Chief Planner, Town & Country Planning Organisation,
Ministry of Works and Housing | Member |
| xi) | Agriculture Commissioner, Department of Agriculture
and Cooperation | Member |
| xii) | Economic and Statistical Adviser, Department of
Agriculture and Cooperation | Member |
| xiii) | 5 representatives from States (one from each region).
Membership to be rotated within the region amongst the
member States on yearly basis, representatives to be
nominated preferably by the concerned State Land Use
Boards. | Members (5) |
| xiv) | 6 Experts in the field of Soil Conservation, flood, control,
land reclamation, development of deserts/hill areas/drought
prone areas, town and country planning, rural development,
environment etc. | Members (6) |
| xv) | Secretary (Agriculture and Cooperation) | Member-
Secretary |
-

Indo-British Agreement for setting up of Joint Ventures in Food Processing Industry

1514. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Britain have reached an agreement on setting up of export-oriented joint ventures in the food processing industry in Indian private and public sector;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the agreement reached; and

(c) the particulars of British firms which have offered co-operation for joint venture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). During the visit of the Delegation from Britain in February, 1989 and during the visit of the Minister of State for Food Processing Industries to the United Kingdom in July, 1989, cooperation possibilities in the field of food processing industry were explored. However, no agreement has been concluded.

Margin Money to Kerala Marketing Federation to Purchase Copra

1515. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have given margin money to Kerala Government to help Kerala Marketing Federation to purchase copra;

(b) if so, the margin money given to Kerala Marketing Federation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Union Government have not given margin money to Kerala Government for the Kerala State Cooperative Marketing Federation to purchase Copra. However, National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) had provided an amount of Rs. 470.00 lakh during 1978-79 to 1987-88 to the State Government of Kerala for margin money assistance to the Kerala State Cooperative Marketing Federation to enable them to raise working capital for their over all business requirement including purchase of copra which has been released to the Federation by the Kerala Government and reimbursement claimed from NCDC. An additional amount of Rs. 50.00 lakh has also been sanctioned by NCDC during the year 1988-89 to State Government of Kerala for margin money assistance to the Federation.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Minerals Found in Sagar District of M.P.

1516. SHGRI NANDLAL CH- OUDHARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of minerals found in large quantity in Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh and especially around Heerapur Shahgarh; and

(b) whether it is proposed to conduct a survey of the whole area for finding out more minerals can be mined in large quantity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Phosphorite and Limestone are the minerals found in appreciable quantities in Sagar district of

Madhya Pradesh. Phosphorite is found in the area around Hirapur which forms part of Sagar and Chhatarpur districts. The systematic geological mapping of the entire area of Sagar district has already been completed.

[English]

Unroadworthy Private Buses Under DTC

1517. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vehicles which have been found unroadworthy in Delhi during inspection during the last six months with details of unroadworthiness;

(b) whether a large number of private buses plying under Delhi Transport Corporation are unroadworthy with their seats torn out/uncushioned, handle bars missing, glasspanes broken/unserviceable etc.;

(c) if so, the effective steps taken to remove such buses from the DTC fleet;

(d) whether most of the private operators under DTC are flouting the Motor Vehicles Act by taking work from a driver for more than eight hours and playing musical instruments; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to check such irregularities and to bring them in conformity with the Motor Vehicles Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Delhi Administration have intimated that during 6 months of January—June, 1989 out the total number of 80004 vehicles inspected and which comprise of buses of DTC as well as private operators, trucks, taxis, motor rickshaws, 25076 were found to be not road worthy.

Before granting fitness certificate for declaring road worthy, the inspection carried out is with reference to number of aspects such as mechanical and electrical functioning, brakes, steering, suspension, front wheel alignment, axle, head and tail lights and tyre conditions as also presentability which includes seats, painting, glass panes and handle bars etc.

(b) to (e). DTC has intimated that the buses including private buses associated with DTC are allowed to ply only when it has necessary fitness certificates issued by the concerned transport authority, and that no bus in dilapidated condition is allowed to operate. Periodical inspections are carried out by DTC either independently or jointly with Traffic Police to check various irregularities such as playing musical instruments, use of pressure horn and also the shortcomings of presentability. As and when any private bus is found by the checking squad not adhering to the conditions of maintenance and up-keeping, the operators are asked to rectify the fault, failing which strict action is taken. One of the conditions incorporated in the agreement entered into between DTC and private operators is that private operator would deploy at least two drivers so that one driver is not put on duty beyond eight-hours. An operator deploying a driver for more than 8 hours is liable to be prosecuted. As a result of periodical checkings, from January, 1989 to June, 1989, 1797 offences of various types were detected and a sum of Rs. 1,25,440/- had been realised as fine.

[Translation]

Land Under Irrigation

1518. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land in hectares under irrigation in the country, Statewise; and

(b) the details of the grants given by Union Government to the farmers for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Statement I giving net irrigated area, Statewise, for the year 1985-86 (the latest available) is given below.

(b) During 1988-89 Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 8691.50 lakhs was re-

leased to 12 States for construction of shallow tubewells/dugwells for Special Foodgrains Production Programme under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for increasing Agricultural Production. Besides, a sum of Rs. 6473.66 lakhs (Central share) was released to all the States/Union Territories under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for increasing Agricultural Production. Seventy per cent of this release was meant for minor irrigation purposes. State-wise break-up of this amount is given in statement II below.

STATEMENT-I

Net irrigated area for the Year—1985-86 (latest available)

(Thousand hectares)

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Net Irrigated Area</i>
Andhra Pradesh	3538
Assam	572
Bihar	2808
Gujarat	2271
Haryana	2236
Himachal Pradesh	96
Jammu & Kashmir	310
Karnataka	1675
Kerala	296
Madhya Pradesh	2987
Maharashtra	1881
Orissa	1673

(Thousand hectares)

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Net Irrigated Area</i>
Punjab	3690
Rajasthan	3109
Tamil Nadu	2501
Uttar Pradesh	9879
West Bengal	1911
Others	227
All-India	41760

STATEMENT-II

Central Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers during 1988-89 under Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>State</i>	<i>For increasing agricultural production</i>	<i>Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP) for shallow Tubewells/Dugwells</i>
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	301.11	620.88
Assam	51.43	122.22
Bihar	2487.91	1598.64
Gujarat	425.00	32.40
Haryana	35.04	100.50
Himachal Pradesh	26.00	—
Jammu & Kashmir	41.01	—
Karnataka	368.13	450.00
Kerala	175.09	—

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	235.20	450.00
Maharashtra	453.98	391.10
Orissa	203.69	723.54
Punjab	44.46	—
Rajasthan	273.65	—
Tamil Nadu	438.31	100.50
Uttar Pradesh	560.61	3182.62
West Bengal	149.63	919.10
Others	203.41	—
All-India	6473.66	8691.50

[English]

Failure of Crop Insurance Scheme

1519. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Crop Insurance Scheme has failed to provide adequate safeguards to the farmers in the country, especially in Maharashtra State;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to make the scheme more effective and useful to the farmers, especially during the drought conditions; and

(c) the amount earmarked to provide help to farmers in Maharashtra during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) has provided adequate safeguards to the farmers in the country. It has, in fact, provided them financial support and restored their credit worthiness in the event of crop failure/loss due to occurrence of various natural calamities in the states including Maharashtra which have implemented the CCIS. The Scheme has been effective and useful to the farmers as about 195.28 lakh farmers have already been covered under the scheme and claims of Rs. 460.98 crores have been paid. The Government do not make statewide allocations under the CCIS.

Courses conducted by Patrachar Vidyalaya, Delhi

1520. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Patrachar Vidyalaya under Delhi Administration has been conducting certain courses for different classes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Open School under Central Board of Secondary Education has also been conducting some courses for different classes; and

(d) if so, the basis difference in the functioning of these two institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Students from classes 9th to 12th are prepared for All India Senior Secondary and All India Secondary Examinations conducted by the CBSE.

(c) Open School prepares candidates for Senior Secondary and Secondary Examinations of the CBSE under the Open School Scheme.

(d) Open School is a distance teaching institution imparting education through Open Learning system. Its syllabi and courses and study materials are prepared keeping in view the needs of a distant learner. Therefore, there is lot of openness and flexibility in this scheme as compared to Patrachar Vidyalaya which follows the same syllabi and courses and the scheme of examination as prescribed by the CBSE for the regular students under All India Scheme.

Schemes for Speeding up Development in Rural Areas

1521. SHRI AMARSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new schemes have been prepared for improving sanitary conditions and speeding up development in rural

areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Jawahar Rojgar Yojana which has been launched w.e.f. 1st April, 1989 for generation for additional gainful employment for the unemployed and underemployed persons in rural areas, also provides for creation of productive community assets for direct and continuing benefits to the poverty groups and thereby strengthening the rural infrastructure. Construction of institutional sanitary latrines in rural areas and institutional rural sanitation works like drains/leakage pits near hand pumps/stand posts on community/institution basis are the permissible items of works under the Yojana. Selection/identification of works to be taken up under the Yojana is done at the district/gram panchayat level.

Quality Control In Insecticides

1522. SHRI AMARSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up laboratories for ensuring quality control of insecticides in the various States;

(b) if so, the names of the places where such laboratories have been set up;

(c) whether any insecticides were found below the prescribed standard during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of places where such laboratories have been set up are given in the statement below.

(c) and (d). As per the statistics avail-

able from different States, about 4 percent of the samples of different pesticides tested in the State Pesticides Testing Laboratories were found-standard during the last three years. The action taken against the offenders includes suspension/cancellation of licences besides launching of prosecutions under the Insecticides Act, 1968.

STATEMENT

Names of Places where Laboratories have been set up

<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Place</i>
Andhra Pradesh Tededpalligudem.	Rajendranagar, Guntur, Anantpur and
Assam	Guwahati
Bihar	Patna
Gujarat	Junagarh & Gandhinagar
Haryana	Karnal
Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar
Karnataka	Bangalore & Bellary
Kerala	Trivandrum
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
Maharashtra	Pune, Amravati, Thane & Aurangabad.
Manipur	Mantripukhri
Mozoram	Aizwal
Orissa	Bhubaneswar
Punjab	Ludhiana
Rajasthan	Durgapura (Jaipur)
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore, Kovilpatti, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Aduthurai, Salem, Erode, Kanchipuram & Cuddalore.
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut, Lucknow & Varanasi
West Bengal	Midnapore
Pondicherry	Pondicherry

High Yielding Vegetable Seeds released by Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore

1523. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new varieties of high yielding vegetable seeds released by the Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore.

(b) the steps being taken to popularise the new varieties in other areas of the country; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal for establishing similar institutes in other States also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Sir, The Indian Institute of Horticultural Research has developed twelve varieties of high yielding vegetables which have been recommended by the All India Coordinated Vegetable Improvement Project for cultivation at national level. These are listed below.

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>Yield potential</i>	<i>Areas for which recommended</i>
Brinjal	Arka Navneet (F1 hybrid)	35 tons	All India
French beans	Arka Komal	30 tons	Northern Hills, Karnataka & Maharashtra.
Onion	i) Arka Kalyan	45 tons	Bihar, Punjab, Gujarat, Karnataka.
	ii) Arka Niketan	45 tons	Maharashtra
Musk-Melon	i) Arka Rajhans	25 tons	Southern States
	ii) Arka Jeet	15 tons	Southern States
Pumpkin	i) Arka Chandan	40 tons	Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
	ii) Arka Suryamukhi	35 tons	Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh
Tomato	i) Arka Vikas	45 tons	Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka
	ii) Arka Saurabh	40 tons	Himachal Pradesh, U.P. Hills, Bihar, Orissa, Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka
Water-melon	i) Arka Jyoti	80 tons	Karnataka
	ii) Arka Manik	60 tons	Maharashtra and Karnataka

(b) These varieties are being popularised in different areas through the circulation of proceedings of All India Coordinated vegetable Improvement Project workshops, publication of extension bulletins and brochures and through broadcast/telecast on All India Radio and Doordarshan.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Establishment of Agro-Based Industries

1524. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for creation of rural employment by developing agro-based industries in rural areas and particularly in eastern and north-eastern areas of the country; and

(b) the details of industries established with Central assistance in different parts of the country during the last months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Following steps have been taken by the Government:-

(i) Government has set up a separate Ministry of Food Processing

Industries to fulfil the need of major catalyst for laying down an agro based pattern of rural industrialisation which would transfer technology, increase incomes and create major avenues for increased rural employment in the country.

(ii) National Cooperative Development Corporation provides financial assistance for establishment of agro-based industries like Sugar factories, Spinning Mills, Rice and Dal Mills, Fruit and Vegetables Processing Units etc. through farmers' cooperatives all over the country including eastern and north-eastern areas with a view to creating a wide base for rural employment opportunities.

(iii) Centrally Sponsored schemes, namely, Incentive Scheme for Quality Certification and Margin Money Scheme for Revival of sick units provide assistance for creation of rural employment in agrobased small and cottage industries in rural areas.

(b) The details of the agro-based industries established by Central assistance through NCDC in different parts of the country during the last six months is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Number of Agro-Processing Units Established with Central Assistance Through NCDC During the Last Six Months (1.1.1989 to 30.6.89)

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Type of unit</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Block cost (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sugar Factory	Orissa	Barambagarh, Distt. Cuttack	1360.00
2.	Sugar Factory	Karnataka	Alland, Distt. Gulbarga	990.00
3	Spinning mills	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	1080.00
4.	Oil Mills	Assam	Doboka	64.00
5.	Oil Mills	Assam	Guwahati	65.00
6.	Vegetable Oil Refinery	Assam	Guwahati	309.00
7.	Dal Mill	Uttar Pradesh	Jagdishpur, Distt. Sultanpur	27.75
8.	Dal Mill	Gujarat	Pipodara, Distt. Surat	17.34
9.	Fruit & Vegetable Processing	Orissa	Tikobali	13.60

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Tea Factory	Tamil Nadu	Nilgiris Distt.	109.00
	State	No of Units	Block Cost	4035.69
	Orissa	2	1373.60	
	Karnataka	1	990.00	
	Madhya Pradesh	1	1080.00	
	Assam	3	438.00	
	Uttar Pradesh	1	27.75	
	Gujarat	1	17.34	
	Tamil Nadu	1	109.00	
		10	4035.69	

Special Nutrition Programme

525. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked for Special Nutrition Programme for children in the country for 1988-89 and the break-up, State-wise;

(b) the details of the programme; and

(c) whether Government have any check on the State Governments to ensure that the amount earmarked for the purpose is utilised properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) (a) In the 1988-89 Annual Plan, an outlay amounting to Rs. 122.55 crores was made by the Plan-

ning Commission for the Special Nutrition Programme (SNP) in the country. A statement is given below.

(b) The SNP covers pre-school children below 6 years and nursing and expectant mothers living in urban slums, tribal areas and backward rural areas. SNP aims at bridging the existing nutritional gap in the two target groups by providing supplementary feeding to the extent of about 300 calories and 10 grams of protein for children and about 500 calories and 20 grams for protein for mothers for 300 days in a year.

(c) To ensure the utilisation of the outlays, SNP has been brought into the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and the outlays are earmarked on that basis. The SNP component of the ICDS Programme is closely monitored by the Department of Women and Child Development. However, due to fact that the programme is in the State Sector, its monitoring is also the responsibility of the concerned State governments and Union Territories.

STATEMENT

State-wise break-up of outlays for SNP in Annual Plan 1988-89

<i>States</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs in lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
Andhra Pradesh	228.00
Arunachal Pradesh	70.00
Assam	212.00
Bihar	1,200.00
Goa	59.00
Gujarat	700.00
Haryana	700.00

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
Himachal Pradesh	101.00
Jammu & Kashmir	262.00
Karnataka	619.35
Kerala	280.00
Madhya Pradesh	912.92
Maharashtra	152.22
Manipur	80.00
Meghalaya	86.80
Mizoram	82.50
Nagaland	194.00
Orissa	367.52
Punjab	279.00
Rajasthan	450.00
Sikkim	22.00
Tamil Nadu	2,489.30
Tripura	165.00
Uttar Pradesh	1,755.00
West Bengal	268.00
<hr/>	
Total States	11,735.61
<hr/>	
Union Territories	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	34.00
Chandigarh	16.50
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15.25

1	2
Daman & Diu	9.50
Delhi	392.00
Lakshadweep	7.00
Pondicherry	45.00
Total—Union Territories	519.25
Total States/Union Territories	12,254.86

Protection of Historic Monuments by States/UTs

1526. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States and the Union Territories which have enacted their own laws and/or established departments to protect historic monuments which are not centrally protected; and

(b) the list of such monuments protected by each State Government/Union Territory administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on Table of the House.

Registration of Tamilians in Sri Lanka as Indian and Srilankan citizens

1527. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sri Lanka has enacted a

new law for the registration of electors in 1989 which would enable the registration of Indian Tamils as voters;

(b) the number of Indian Tamils residing in Sri Lanka, who were subject to bilateral agreement, remaining unregistered as citizens of Sri Lanka as on 1 April 1989;

(c) the number of Tamils of Indian origin who have been registered as Indian Nationals residing in Sri Lanka as on 1 April, 1989;

(d) the number of Tamils of Indian Origin residing in Sri Lanka as on 1 April, 1989 who have neither been registered as citizens of Sri Lanka nor as nationals of India; and

(e) the break-up of the number of such Tamils among those who have applied for registration as Indian national, those who have applied for registration as citizens of Sri Lanka and those who have not yet made any formal request for determination of their national status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 2,31,849

(c) 82,824

(d) 3,15,072

(e) While 70,721 applications for Indian nationality are pending for lack of response from applicants, the numbers who have applied for Sri Lanka registration has not been indicated by the Sri Lanka government. Therefore, the number of those who have applied for registration and the total of those who have not made any formal request cannot be ascertained.

Thefts of Antiques

1528. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of incidents of thefts of antiques from old and protected monuments in the country during the last three years; State-wise; and

(b) the estimated value of those antiques in the international market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Ship Repairing Facilities

1531. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent in foreign exchange on ship repairs abroad during 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) whether Government propose to provide facilities for all types of ship repairs

in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to seek foreign collaboration in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details of such collaborations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The amount spent in the foreign exchange on ship repair abroad with due approval of D.G. Shipping is as follows:-

During 1987-88 - Rs. 54.76 crores

During 1988-89 - Rs. 102.65 crores

(b) With the existing facilities in the country, it is possible to undertake all types of ship repairs for ships of size upto 250 M. in length and 40 M. in width. The facilities to be created in future will also cater to all types of ship repairs for ships within the indicated length and breadth.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Soil Erosion in Orissa

1532. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land suffering from soil erosion in Orissa;

(b) the steps taken to check erosion of soil and improve the productivity of land; and

(c) the various strategies adopted in

this direction during the Seventh Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Out of the total area of 155.40 lakh ha. in Orissa, about 78.03 lakh ha. are affected by different types of soil erosion and land degradation.

(b) and (c). The State Government of Orissa is undertaking various anti-erosion measures under different State and Central Sector Soil Conservation Programmes to check water and wind erosion, control of shifting cultivation, development of wastelands, raising of plantation crops, storing and re-cycling of run-off for improving land productivity, bio-mass production etc. The appropriate technologies developed through research and operational projects are being adopted in the field. Soil & Water Conservation measures include bunding, terracing, land levelling and shaping, water harvesting structures, control of gullies, afforestation and horticultural plantations, amelioration of acid soils etc. Schemes are undertaken on watershed basis depending upon the location specific problems. The efforts of the State Government are also being supplemented by Central Government providing financial support through various Central Schemes which include:-

- (i) Central Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in Catchments of River Valley Projects of Hirakund, Machkund-Sileru and Rengali-Mandira.
- (ii) Central assistance to State Plan for Control of Shifting Cultivation.
- (iii) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) in selected districts.

(iv) National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture (NWDPR).

From inception upto the end of 1987-88, an extent of about 7 lakh ha. of the problem area in Orissa has been treated under various State and Central Sector Schemes of Soil Conservation.

SAIL's Agreement with Burn Standard Co.

1534. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Research and Development Centre of the Steel Authority of India Limited had entered into an agreement with Burn Standard Company, Calcutta for providing technical know-how to improve tap hole mass called RADTAP-BOF;

(b) if so, whether this technology has been developed and will be used by Burn Standard Company at its Salem Unit for application in Steel Authority of India Limited units and other plants;

(c) if so, the main features of the agreement; and

(d) what are the other uses of this technology;

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Based on the technology developed by RDCIS, SAIL, Burn Standard Company (BSCL) will manufacture the product at their Salem Unit for use in SAIL plants.

(c) Main features of the agreement are as follows:-

- (i) Transfer of technical know-how

is for a period of five years.

- (ii) BSCL can utilise the know-how for any other use only after obtaining permission of RDCIS.
- (iii) RDCIS shall be associated during initial stage of production and establishment of the product.
- (iv) RDCIS shall reserve the right to transfer to know-how to third party.

(d) The tap hole mass developed by RDCIS has exclusive use in Basic Oxygen Furnace (BOF) of steel plants.

Computer Training Institutes

1535. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:
SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE
PATHAK:
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA
WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) the details of recognised Computer training institutes in the country, state-wise;

(b) whether there has been a mushroom growth of Computer training institutes in the country and particularly in Delhi;

(c) whether there is any proposal to recognise the private institutes imparting Computer Education;

(d) if so, the norms fixed therefore; and

(e) the details of institutes which come under these norms?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Details are given in the Statement below.

(b) There has been a large growth in the number of Computer Training Institutes in the country including Delhi.

(c) to (e). A scheme has been evolved in terms of syllabi, accommodation, infrastructure facilities for training, faculty, and admission qualifications for recognition of private institutions offering Computer courses. Under the scheme, Institutions which meet the norms prescribed and show a good success rate of their students in prescribed national level examination will be considered for recognition by the Department of Electronics.

STATEMENT

Recognised Computer Training Institutions - Statewise

State	ITI Level	Misc	DCA	DCE	PGDCA	MCA	B. Tech	M. Tech	M. Tech PGDCA (Hindi)	PPDCA	Cross Migration M. Tech	Computer Education programme	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh	3	—	—	2	7	6	2	2	3	3	1	—	29
Assam	1	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	8
Bihar	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	1	2	—	1	11
Chandigarh	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Delhi	2	—	1	2	1	4	1	—	—	1	1	2	15
Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Gujarat	—	—	2	2	4	5	1	2	—	3	—	1	20
Haryana	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	7
Himachal Pradesh	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4

State	ITI Level	Misc	DCA	DCE	PGDCA	MCA	B. Tech	M. Tech	PGDCA (Hindi)	PPDCA	Cross Migration M. Tech	Computer Education programme	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jammu & Kashmir	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4
Karnataka	2	—	1	—	1	5	1	1	—	3	—	1	15
Kerala	3	—	—	2	4	4	3	—	—	2	—	1	19
Madhya Pradesh	2	—	1	—	3	6	1	1	1	3	—	1	19
Maharashtra	3	—	1	2	3	6	1	—	—	3	2	1	22
Manipur	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Orissa	3	1	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	7	—	1	18
Pondicherry	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	7
Punjab	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	6

State	ITI Level	Misc	DCA	DCE	PGDCA	MCA	B. Tech	M. Tech	PGDCA (Hindi)	PPDCA	Cross Migration M. Tech	Computer Education programme	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rajasthan	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	1	—	1	8
Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tamil Nadu	1	—	—	—	4	7	3	—	3	1	2	1	23
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Uttar Pradesh	3	1	2	—	6	8	2	1	3	3	3	1	33
West Bengal	2	—	1	1	7	6	3	2	2	—	1	1	26

ABBREVIATIONS

1. Misc.: —
 2. DCA: —
 3. DCE: —
 4. PGDCA: —
 5. MCA: —
 6. B. Tech. —
 7. M. Tech —
 8. PGDCA (Hindi) —
 9. PPDCA —
- Miscellaneous.
 Diploma in Computer Application
 Diploma in Computer Engineering
 Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Application
 Masters Course in Computer Application
 Bachelor of Technology
 Masters in Technology
 Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Application (Hindi)
 Post Polytechnic Diploma in Computer Application

Report of ICAR Review Committee

1536. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research Review Committee set up in 1986 had submitted its report in early 1987;

(b) if so, the details of the findings/recommendations of the Committee and the action taken on these recommendations,

(c) whether the percentage expenditure on research and development in agriculture has come down considerably over the past several years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the expenditure on Agricultural research and development has been commensurate with the investments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Sir, the Committee was set up in April, 1987 and it submitted its report on 25.3.1988.

(b) The report contains, in all, 205 recommendations. Some of the important recommendations of the Committee are mentioned in the statement given below. All the 205 recommendations of the Committee have been placed before the Governing Body of the ICAR to decide about their implementation.

(c) and (d). The ICAR Review Committee has indicated that the share of the ICAR on the total expenditure on major scientific organisations of the country came down to 12% in 1984-85 from 20% in 1958-59.

(e) The ICAR Review Committee has mentioned that the estimated rates of return from investments in agricultural research for India have been high and compare favourably with those estimated for these countries.

STATEMENT

- (1) For ensuring greater degree of effectiveness, the ICAR, as a whole, including the 3 National Institutes, should continue to be a Society. The National Institutes may be conferred maximum autonomy and flexibility in the operations sphere.
- (2) For providing greater operational autonomy, the ICAR should be empowered to amend its rules and bye-laws, without reference to the Government.
- (3) The ICAR should pay more attention to the economic analysis of its progresses and projects.
- (4) The Finance Wing of the ICAR should be re-organised, separating Audit from Accounts and greater emphasis be laid on internal audit and inspection of accounting procedures of the ICAR Institutes and proper accountability.
- (5) The U.G.C. and the ICAR should develop a Memorandum of Understanding to enable ICAR to discharge its role of determining and maintaining the standards of agricultural education.
- (6) The composition of Regional Committees constituted on the basis of agro-climatic zones should be revised.

- (7) At the Headquarters of ICAR, an offer oriented system of working at all levels, with adequate provisions for level-jumping, as also Desk Officer system should be introduced. The ICAR should also introduce modern office equipment and procedures so as to cut down delays and improve efficiency.
- (8) The set-up of ICAR Headquarters should be restructured. Its staff requirements should be got assessed from a professional management institute.
- (9) The ICAR should decentralise administration by giving greater autonomy to the Institutes, especially in technical, financial and operational matters.
- (10) In order to improve upon the existing system of procurement, custody and accounting of stores, equipment, ICAR should immediately withdraw itself from the purview of the DGS&D and introduce appropriate purchase procedure.
- (11) The ICAR may be given an additional one-time grant to modernize laboratory and farm facilities in its Institutes and State Agricultural Universities.
- (12) The Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board should be made an independent and fully autonomous body with a separate budget, staff and operational procedures and should function on the lines similar to the UPSC.
- (13) There should be provision in Rules for exchange of ICAR Scientists with State Agricultural Universities and other scientific organisations.
- (14) The Scientists should be encouraged to improve their skills and knowledge through participation in national and International conferences etc. They should also be encouraged by acquire higher academic qualifications and research experience by granting sabbatical leave in addition to study leave. The duration of study leave should be increased from 24 months to 36 months.
- (15) In order to enable Scientists to seek-re-dressal of their grievances of general nature, the ICAR should create a Forum for the purpose.
- (16) The mandata of ICAR should be revised to make it more broad-based.
- (17) The mandata of ICAR Institutes should also be reviewed and revised to avoid duplication of research efforts in the Institutes.
- (18) At the national level, the ICAR should create a Standing Policy Planning Committee. The crucial role of this Committee will be research policy planning and goal-setting.
- (19) The working of Coordinated Projects should be reviewed and the projects which have outlived their utility should be discontinued.
- (20) Transfer of technology programmes if ICAR should be adequately strengthened so that new technologies from Laboratories and research Institutes reach the farmers quickly.

Production of Oilseeds and Pulses

1537. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to increase production of oilseeds and pulses;

(b) if so, the results achieved during the last three years;

(c) whether there is a need to increase

Year	Production of Oilseeds (Lakh tonnes)	Production of Pulses (Lakh tonnes)
1986-87	112.70	117.1
1987-89	123.78	110.4
1988-89	178.0	149.2

(Advance estimates)

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The strategy proposed to increase production of oilseeds and pulses relate to the area expansion programme like multiple-cropping, sequential cropping and inter-cropping. In case of oilseeds, area expansion under Rabi Summer groundnut in southern States, expansion of soyabean cultivation in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, introduction of sunflower in non-traditional area during summer season, cultivation of Toria as catch crop in northern States. With regard to pulses, cultivation of early maturing Arhar varieties in northern States, promotion of cultivation of summer pulses, expansion of area of moong and Urd in rice fallows in southern and eastern States, area expansion of Lentil in rice fallows in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar etc. will be taken up.

For increasing the production levels, programmes of production and supply of

further the production of oilseeds and pulses;

(d) if so, the strategy proposed to be adopted by Government in this regard; and

(e) the time by which the country is expected to achieve self sufficiency in oilseeds and pulses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production of oilseeds and pulses for the last three years is as follows:

good quality seed increased use of phosphatic and other fertilisers, distribution of rhizobium culture, supply of improved farm implements propagation of improved farm technology, adoption of plant protection measures etc. are being proposed.

(e) The efforts made to increase the production of oilseeds and pulses have given encouraging results and it is hoped to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of these crops in the years to come.

Pending proposals for Development of National Highways in Orissa

1538. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for release of funds for

National Highways;

(b) whether any proposal from Orissa regarding the declaration of new roads as National Highways and development of present National Highways is pending with the Union Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the present stage of their pendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Funds are released taking into account the requirements projected, the progress of works and availability of funds.

(b) and (c). The Govt of Orissa proposed declaration of the following two roads as National Highways;

- 1) Gopalpur (in Orissa) to Raipur (in Madhya Pradesh)
- 2) Panikoili (in Orissa) to Chaibasa (in Bihar traversing through Keonjhar-Champua.

However, owing to financial and other

constraints it has not been possible to include these in the National Highway network so far. The development of national highways is a continuing process and an amount of Rs. 12 crores has been earmarked for the state of Orissa during the current financial year.

Self Sufficiency in Steel

1539. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the details of plan under implementation or being worked out for increasing production of steel to meet the estimated demand towards the end of the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. POTEDAR): SAIL has undertaken a modernisation programme under which there will be an increase of production of crude steel from about 9.3 million tonnes by the end of the 7th Plan to about 13 million tonnes by the end of the 8th Plan. After the implementation of the modernisation programme, production from the SAIL plants is projected to grow as under:—

Million Tonnes

	1989-90 (end of the 7th Plan)	1994-95 (end of the 8th Plan)
Bhilai	3.40	4.40
Bokaro	3.30	4.34
RSP	1.24	1.55
DSP	1.00	1.80
IISCO	0.37	1.08

'Community Singing Programme' By NCERT in Goa

1540. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training is implementing or propose to implement the scheme of 'Community Singing Programme' in Goa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has been implementing the Scheme of 'Community Singing Programme' in the country since 1983-84. Two Community Singing Camps were organised in Goa from 4 to 13 January, 1984 and from 6 to 16 March, 1985. 74 teachers from Goa have been trained through the various Community Singing Camps organised by the NCERT from time to time.

Clearance of Films by C.B.F.C.

1541. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of feature films, video films, documentaries and short duration films certified by the Central Board of Film Certification during the last two years, with their grades, language-wise;

(b) the number of foreign films certified;

(c) the number of appeals pending before the Film Certification Appellate Tribunal; and

(d) the names of films with respect to which the appeals are pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Women's Development Corporation in Goa

1542. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Women's Development Corporation has been established in Goa;

(b) if so, the details of the activities of the Corporation; and

(c) the financial assistance given to the Corporation by Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir. The initiative for setting up such a Corporation has to come from the State Government.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Construction of Fishing Jetty at pathora in Orissa

1544. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for the construction of a fishing jetty at pathora in Ganjam district of Orissa;

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

(c) the Central assistance proposed to be given to Orissa for implementing the project; and

(d) the amount spent by Orissa Government on the project so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The revised cost of the project is Rs. 4.20 lakh.

(c) The entire share of the Government of India of Rs. 2.10 lakh has already been

released to the Government of Orissa.

(d) The State Government has spent a sum of Rs. 3.68 lakh so far on the project.

Increase in the prices of Aluminium

1546. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the primary producers of aluminium increased the prices of aluminium to international level immediately after decontrol of the aluminium of 1 March, 1989, even though there was no escalation in their manufacturing costs;

(b) whether due to temporary lower international prices of aluminium primary producers have represented to Government for imposing duty on import of aluminium ingots;

(c) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto; and

(d) whether Government propose to direct the primary producers to reduce the prices to the present international level so that the aluminium consumers are benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) After aluminium decontrol on 1.3.89 the primary producers increased the price of Primary aluminium metal by about Rs. 2,000 - Rs. 3,000 per tonne in order to cover the increase in the cost of production mainly due to increase in the cost of Coal and Railway freight.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Several representations have also been received from industry against any

proposal for imposition of customs duty and suitable action will be taken after consideration of all the representations at the appropriate time.

(d) Since price of aluminium has been decontrolled with effect from 1.3.89, the question issue of directions in the matter does not arise.

Pulses production

1550. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a strategy has been evolved for increasing pulses production in 1989-90;

(b) if so, whether any concrete plan has been chalked out in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Strategy for increasing production pulses is:

i) Introduction of pulse crops in irrigated farming system as additional area under summer pulses in irrigated areas, popularisation of early maturing Arhar varieties under Arhar wheat sequence in northern States and encouraging cultivation of short duration varieties of moong and urd in rice fallows.

ii) Inter-cropping of arhar in soyabean, bajra, cotton, sugar cane and groundnut;

iii) Increased use of inputs like improved seeds, adoption of plant protection measures, use of phosphatic fertilisers and rhizobium culture.

The above strategy is supported by the two programmes.

- I) Centrally Sponsored National Pulses Development Project; and
- II) Central Sector Special Food Grains Production Programme providing assistance for plant protection operation in Gram and Arhar against Pod borer and expansion of Area under Summer pulses (Moong/ Urd).

Shipping Co-operation between India and Netherlands

1551. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Netherlands have decided to develop co-operation in the field of shipping;

(b) if so, whether any agreement was reached in this regard during May, 1989; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The Indo-Dutch Bilateral Development Co-operation programme envisages assistance for acquisition of two high speed passenger ferries for operation on inter-island service in Lakshadweep, acquisition of four mechanised cargo barges for Lakshadweep, supervision of vessels' construction, optimisation of the functioning of the maritime transport system and the infrastructure related to maritime transport system and project coordination. The Government of Netherlands have offered a maximum financial assistance of Dfl 26 million (Dfl 21 million as loan and Dfl 5 million as grant). Contracts for two high speed inter-island ferries and four mechanised cargo barges were signed on 10.5.89 and 30.5.89, respectively.

Review of Ban on Foreign editions of Books

1552. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to review the ban on foreign editions of books;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the main features of the new policy; and

(d) the time by which final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) No, Sir.

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

Prime Minister's visit to Pakistan

1553. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister visited Pakistan in July, 1989;

(b) if so, the nature of talks held with the leaders of Pakistan; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (b). Bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest were discussed with the leaders of Pakistan. The India-Pakistan Joint Commission met immediately after Prime Minister's visit. As a result of the visit and the work of the India-Pakistan Joint Commission, a number of measures were agreed upon for consolidating the relationship between the two countries in the

interest of peace and stability in the region, and to the mutual benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

**Construction of Bridge on Sikrana
(Burhi-Gandak) River**

1554. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sikrana (Burhi-Gandak) river, during rainy season, divides the Champaran District of Bihar into two parts, causing transportation problem to public for about six months;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct a bridge on the said river during 1989-90 for the convenience of the public;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). There are three bridges over Sikrana which are already in service. The State Government of Bihar have also taken up construction of another three bridges one each on Lauria-Shikarpur-Thori road, Motihari-Pakriddayal road and Bara-Chakia-Sirha road which are in progress. After completion of those bridges transportation problem will be eased. There is no other proposal for construction of bridge over Sikrana by the State Government of Bihar for the present.

Indo-Pak Talks

1555. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD:
SHRIMATI MANORAMA
SINGH:
SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI
GUPTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of official level talks held between India and Pakistan after the coming of new Government to power in Pakistan; and

(b) the subjects discussed and the issues on which agreement has been reached between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) After the now Govt. in Pakistan assumed office, the following Indo-Pak meetings have been held:

- i) Secretaries, Water Resources.
- ii) Directors General, Civil Aviation.
- iii) Railway Authorities.
- iv) Home Secretaries.
- v) Surveyors General.
- vi) Defence Secretaries.
- vii) Foreign Secretaries.
- viii) Narcotics Control Agencies.
- ix) Army authorities.

In addition, the India-Pakistan Joint Commission met on 18-19 July, 1989.

(b) In these talks, discussions were held on various outstanding issues with a view to expanding areas of understanding and cooperation, and narrowing down differences. Outstanding issues were sought to be resolved through bilateral discussions, in accordance with the Simla Agreement. It was agreed the expand cultural exchanges; trade and economic interaction; facilities for travel between the two countries; tackle smuggling and illegal cross border movements; pursue further discussions to resolve the Siachen issue and delineate the boundary in the Sir Creek Area.

Assistance to States for Supply of Safe Drinking Water to problem Villages

1556. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of drinking water supply scheme, designed for villages in the initial stages at the time of the launching of these schemes of provide safe potable drinking water to problem villages have become inadequate and unsatisfactory in the supply of water due to increase in population and the lowering of the water level in the percolation wells, storage tanks during the course of years;

(b) if so, whether Government have provided any special financial assistance to the State Governments for the augmentation of these schemes, especially those which are Centrally sponsored;

(c) if so, the details thereof for each State/Union Territory during the Seventh Plan period; and

(d) if not, whether such assistance would be provided during the final year of the Seventh Plan for proper augmentation of at least the Centrally sponsored schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) The lowering of water levels in bore wells and open wells in summer months took place in almost all the southern States Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, South Uttar Pradesh, South Bihar and parts of Orissa. This affects the hand pump wells after March every year. Schemes for supply of the safe drinking water facilities for villages are designed to take care of the lowering of the water level due to various factors during the course of the years.

(b) There is no centrally sponsored scheme for giving special financial assistance to the State Governments for the

augmentation of these schemes. However the problem is being solved by installing deep well handpumps (India Mark-II). In some cases, deepening or re-boring of wells beyond 60 metres has been carried out and is found useful.

(c) and (d). Advance Plan assistance as part of drought relief is given for augmentation of water supply schemes. The ceilings of expenditure approved as Advance Plan Assistance include provision for augmentation. 10 per cent of the funds released to States/UTs under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme may be utilised for operation and maintenance of water supply schemes including repairs of defunct handpumps, etc.

Formulation of National Cultural Policy

1557. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 3 April, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 5174 regarding Translation of Ancient Classics and Masterpieces of Modern Indian Literature and state:

(a) whether the National Council of Arts has formulated the National Cultural Policy;

(b) if so, a brief outline of the National Cultural Policy as formulated by the Council and the date on which it was finalised; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in the formulation of this policy, specially even after a lapse of five years since the first meeting of the Council in February, 1984?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In pursuance of the recommendations of the National Council for Culture

(erstwhile National Council of Arts), the following, five Committees were constituted:

- 1) Committee on Conservation, Co-ordination and Linkages.
- 2) Committee on Mobilization of Resources,
- 3) Committee on Education and Culture,
- 4) Committee on Cultural Dissemination through Mass Media, and
- 5) High Powered Review Committee to review the working of the three National Akademies and the National School of Drama.

All but the 5th Committee have given their recommendations. Formulation of the National Cultural Policy by the National Council for Culture will have to be based upon the recommendations of all these Committees.

Governing Bodies of Delhi Colleges

1558. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Colleges in the Union Territory of Delhi on whose governing bodies Union Government or the Delhi Administration are representing;

(b) whether any governing bodies have been constituted during 1989; and

(c) if so, the names of persons nominated to these governing bodies, College-wise with the period of nomination?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-

SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) There is no college in Delhi on the Governing bodies of which the Union Govt. are represented. The names of Colleges in Delhi on whose governing bodies, the Delhi Administration is represented, are as under:

1. Bharati Mahila College
2. Gargi College
3. Kalindi College
4. Kamla Nehru College
5. Lakshmbai College
6. Maitreyi College
7. Moti Lal Nehru College
8. Rajdhani College
9. Satyawati Co-Education College
10. Shaheed Bhagat Singh College
11. Shivaji College
12. S.P. Mukherjee College for Women
13. Sri Aurobindo College
14. Swami Shradhanand College
15. Vivekananda Mahila College
16. College of Arts & Commerce
17. College of Physical Education
18. College of Business Studies.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of persons nominated by the Delhi Administration to the Governing Bodies constituted during 1989. College-wise with the period of nomination are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Names of persons, College-wise, who have been nominated to the Governing Bodies for a period of one year w.e.f. 20.5.1989

(i) BHARATI MAHILA COLLEGE

1. Shri N.R. Chandran, B-45, Gulmohar Park, New Delhi-110049
2. Dr. Gargi Dutt Jawaharlal Nehru University New Meharauli Road, New Delhi.
3. Mrs. Sarla Bhargava, 162, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
4. Dr. B.L. Kantru, 22, New Rohtak Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005
5. Mr. Vinod Bhatnagar, Advocate, 17-A/-16, W.E.A. Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005.
6. Shri J.P. Aggarwal, Member, Parliament, 1949, Naughara Kinari Bazar, Delhi-110006.
7. Ch. Nand Lal, Member, Metropolitan, C-27, Partap Nagar, Delhi.
8. Shri Moti Lal Bakolia, Member, Metro-politan Council, 16/786 E, Bapa Nagar, Padam Singh Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi- 110005.
9. Shri Babu Ram Solanki, Member, Metro-politan Council, 6571, Pardhan Chowk Nabi Karim, New Delhi.
10. Shri Gurbaksh Singh 124/1, Than Singh Nagar, Gali No. 13, Anand Parbat, New Delhi- 110005.

(ii) GARGI COLLEGE

1. Shri Akshaya Jain, G-47, Gulmohar Park, New Delhi- 110049.
2. Shri Kuldip Nayar, D7/2, Vasant Vihar New Delhi.
3. Shri M.S. Narang A-1, Jangpura Extension, New Delhi.
4. Shri D.R. Ahuja, Deputy Chief Of Bureau, The Tribune, 11.83, Greater Kailash-I, New Delhi.
5. Shri Din Dayal 5, Southern, Avenue, New Delhi
6. Shri Jagdish Kodesia, H-55, Street No 3, Servapriya Vihar, New Delhi 110017.
7. Mrs. Sadia Dehlvi 11, Sardar Patel Marg, New Delhi- 110021.
8. Shri Desh Raj Chhabra, Member, Metropolitan Council, 1, Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi- 110024.
9. Shri Prem Chand Jain, 7/32, Darya Ganj, New Delhi- 110002.
10. Shri R.S. Suri, B-155, East of Kailash, Nagar, New Delhi. New Delhi.

(iii) KALINDI COLLEGE

1. Mr. Amjad Ali Khan (Artist), 3, Sadna Enclave, Panchsheel Park, New Delhi.
2. Prof. Nirmal Singh, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
3. Lt. Gen. Jagjit Singh Arora, A-55, New Friends Colony, New Delhi.
4. Dr. (Miss) A. Nanda, Hony. Secretary of Delhi Public School Society, C/o Delhi Public School, Mathura Road, New Delhi.

5. Kanwar Rajinder Singh, 470, Gulmohar Park, New Delhi.
6. Shri Yash Pal Kapoor, Ex-Member of Parliament, AB-8, Pandara Road, New Delhi.
7. Shri Satish Saxena, 4706, Deputy Ganj, Sadar Bazar, Delhi-110006.
8. Shri Sushil Sharma, 27, Maurya Enclave, Delhi-110034.
9. Shri J.P. Goel, D-13-1/80, Model Town, Delhi-110009
10. Mrs. Krishna Tirath (MMC) B-6/6295, Dev Nagar, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005.
- (iv) *KAMLA NEHRU COLLEGE*
1. Justice A.N. Grover, 132, Sunder Nagar, New Delhi-110003.
2. Mrs. Lalita Jain, 4 Tilak Marg, New Delhi-110001.
3. Mrs. Kamla Mankekar, 40, Gulmohar Park, New Delhi.
4. Dr. Usha Thakur Kothari, 211, Golf Link, New Delhi.
5. Miss A. Subhansini, A-27, Pandara Road, New Delhi-110001.
6. Mr. D.P. Tripathy, C-1, Jangpura Extension, New Delhi
7. Shri Yogeshwar Dayal, 20, Sadhana Enclave, Panchsheel Park, New Delhi-110017
8. Shri R.N. Mittal, Advocate, 205, Staya Niketan, Moti Bagh-II, New Delhi.
9. Mr. V.C. Burman, Managing Director, Dabur Pvt. Ltd., Harsh Bhawan, E-Block, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
10. Shri Harbhajan Singh, Editor, Indian Observer, 26-F, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110001.
- (v) *LAKSHMIBAI COLLEGE*
1. Mrs. Nirmala Yash Pal, AB- 19, Mathura Road, New Delhi.
2. Shri S.B. Singh, Editor, Punjabi Digest, Amrik Niwas, 19-B-1, New Mkt. Dev.
3. Prof. Harnam Singh, 62, Friends Colony, New Delhi.
4. Shri C.S. Pandit, F-32, Green Park, New Delhi.
5. Prof. (Mrs.) Purnian Mathur, Head, Deptt. of Himanities & Social Sciences, IIT, Hauz Khas, New Delhi-16.
6. Shri P.C. Malhotra, A- 460, Defence Colony, New Delhi.
7. Shri Manohar Lal Khurana, Member, Metropolitan Council 8625, East Park Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi- 110005.
8. Mr. N.S. Radhav, Patriot, Link House, New Delhi.
9. Mrs. Aruna Dalmia, 1, Tees January Marg, New Delhi.
10. Shri Ujjagar Singh Josh, (Journalist) AC- 3/21, Shalimar Bagh, New Delhi- 110052.
- (vi) *MAITREYI COLLEGE*
1. Dr. (Mrs) Zoya Hussain, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi.
2. Shri Balraj Mehta, D-4, Gulmohar Park, New Delhi.

3. Shri C.M. Lal, Advocate, 5, Asia House, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi.
4. Shri Santokh Singh, Former Member of Parliament, Managing Director, National Chemical B-76, Malcha Marg, Chankaya Puri, New Delhi- 110011.
5. Shri R.S. Lugani, Delhi Public School, Sector- VIII R.K. Puram, New Delhi.
6. Begum Abida Ahmed, Member of Parliament, 10, Akbar Road, New Delhi.
7. Shri Yoginder Bali, Journalist, A-4, Press Enclave, Times of India, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
8. Shri Brahm Yadav, WC-54, Village Tucker Pur, New Delhi.
9. Mrs. Vimal Negi, Ex-Member, Metropolitan Council, T-12, Tabreek Lines, Station Road, Delhi Cantt.
10. Shri R.N. Chandeliya, Member, Metropolitan Council, 6 Lal Bahadur Sadan, Gole Market, New Delhi.
- VII MOTI LAL NAHRU COLLEGE*
1. Mr. M.C. Bhandare, Advocate, C-109, N.D.S.E. Part- II, New Delhi.
2. Commander B.S. Rekhi, C- 16, Nizamuddin East, New Delhi.
3. Justice Pritam Singh Safeer, A- 28, Neeti Bagh, New Delhi- 40.
4. Prof. K.M. Bahauddin, Dean, Training, N.I.E.P.A., 17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi- 16.
5. Smt. Saroj Jain, (Nav Bharat Times) B-21, Gulmohar Park, New Delhi.
6. Shri Ramesh Chander, Executive Director, Times of India, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delh.
7. Shri Harcharan Singh Josh, Member, Municipal Corporation 1207, Shora Kothi, Subzi Mandi, Delhi- 110007.
8. Mr. Shambu N. Anand, B- 64, Swami Nagar, (Near Panchsheel Park) New Delhi.
9. Shri Chander Mohan, 4802, Katra Subhash, Chandni Chowk, Delhi- 110006.
10. Shri Padam Singh Sharma, Advocate, 182-A, Hari Nagar Ashram, New Delhi.
11. Shri K.K. Malik, B-78, Hanuman Road, New Delhi.
12. Mrs. Kamla Bakshi, 13, Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi.
- VIII. RAJDHANI COLLEGE*
1. Shri Dev Sagar Singh, CB-3, DDA Flats, Munirka, New Delhi.
2. Dr. R.P. Singhal, Consultant and Dean of Training, National Instt. of Planning and Admn., 17-B, Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi. 16.
3. Shri Kulwant Singh Bindra, Advocate, A- 62, Defence Colony, New Delhi.
4. Shri Vijendra Jain, Advocate, 4560, Pahari Dhiraj, Delhi.
5. Justice Y.K. Sabharwal, Delhi High Court, New Delhi- 2.
6. Shri Jaspal Singh, Member, Metropolitan Council, J-2/20, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi.

7. Shri Bansi Lal Mehta, 19, Rajinder Park, New Delhi. Peapap Thain, Harijan Colony, Adarsh Nagar, Delhi.
8. Shri Ram Lal, Member, Metropolitan Council, 1163, Katra Mohsain, Kashmere Gate, Delhi-6. 8. Srhi Gopal Prasad Shastri, Kartar Market, Near DDA Flats, Munirka, New Delhi-67.
9. Mrs. Manmohini Sehgal, D-11-69, Pandara Road, New Delhi. 9. Mr. Deep Chand Bandhu, Member, Municipal Corporation, A-144, Ashok Vihar, Delhi-52.
10. Smt. Sundervati Naval Prabhakar, Member of Parliament, C-82, Kirti Nagar, New Delhi- 15. 10. Ch. Kalyan Singh, Member, Metropolitan Council, Type-II, Qr. NO. 693, Cluster IV, Timarpur, Delhi-7.
11. Shri Bhonri Lal Shastri, Member, Metropolitan Council, 174, Block-B, J.J. Colony, Madi Pur, Delhi. (X) *SHAHEED BHAGAT SINGH COLLEGE*
12. Shri Ram Prakash Gupta, Advocate, 2007, Matra Lachhu Singh, Chandni Chowk, Delhi. 1. Dr. A. R. Verma, A-160, Deepali, Pitam Pura, New Delhi.
- (IX) *SATYAWATI CO-EDUCATIONAL COLLEGE* 2. Shri D.R. Sodhi, Editor, Pant Weekly, A-56, Hauz Khas, New Delhi.
1. Shri P.D. Goswami, Financial Director, Mohan Meakin Brawaries Ltd., Mohan Nagar, Distt. Ghazibad (U.P.) 3. Shri Amarjit Singh Chandhok, Advocate, 3633, Netaji Subhash Marg, 12, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-110002.
2. Shri Navin Suri Editor, Milap, B.S.Z. Marg, New Delhi. 4. Shri S.P. Bakshi, Principal, Modern School, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.
3. Smt. Rajni Kumar, Principal, Springdales School, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi. 5. Shri S. Trilochan Singh, Managing Director, Delhi Tourism Coprn., 18-A, DDA Shopping-cum-Office Comp., Defence Colony, Near Mool Chand Hospital, New Delhi.
4. Shri Kewal Verma, Editor, Business Standard, Amrit Bazar Patrika, I.E.N.S. Building, Rafi Marg, New Delhi. 6. Shri K.L. Mandan, Editor, Parag, 10, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-110002.
5. Shri Ramesh Chander, 8/10, Sarva Priya Vihar, New Delhi- 16. 7. Shri V.P. Khullar, 0-1/26, Model Town, Delhi-110009.
6. Shri Naresh Mohan, President, Hindustan Times, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi. 8. Prof. R. P. Kaushik, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.
7. Shri Mohindra Singh, Member, Metropolitan Council, 53, Sarai 9. Shri Krishan Swarup, Former Executive Councillor, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi.

10. Shri Ashok Jain, Member, Metropolitan Council, Kucha Kashgiri, Sita Ram Bazar, Delhi.

11. Mrs. Kaushalaya Malik, Ex-Member, Metropolitan Council, 4-C/1, New Rohtak Road, New Delhi.

12. Mr. B.M. Aggarwal, 97, Sundar Nagar, New Delhi.

(XI) *SHIVAJI COLLEGE*

1. Dr. M.P. Thakur, Retd. Principal, Shaheed Bhagat Singh College, Govindpuri, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19.

2. Shri Rajinder Dhawan, Advocate, H-61, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

3. Shri Vibhansu Tiwari, (Navabharati Times), T-8, Green Park Ext., New Delhi.

4. Shri S.R. Khurana, C/o Shri S.R. Khurana & Co., K-43, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

5. Shri A.K. Kidwai, Editor, Herald News Service, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.

6. S. Gurnam Singh, H-6, Ashok Vihar-1, Delhi- 110052.

7. Sh. Dalip Singh, Member, Metropolitan Council, Village Shappur, Jat, New Delhi.

8. Dr. Roshan Lal, Ex-Member, Metropolitan Council, 3, Malcha Marg, Diplomatic Enclave, New Delhi.

9. Shri Shamin Ahmed Siddiqui, Member of Parliament, 5245, Balli-maran, Delhi.

10. Shri B.K. Mishra, Editor, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi.

(XII) *S.P. MUKHERJEE COLLEGE*

(1) Shri Maheshwar Dayal, 72, Janpath, New Delhi.

(2) Mrs. Bani Das Gupta, Member, Central Board of Child Welfare & Social Welfare Worker, J- 1955, EFDP Colony, Chittranjan Park, New Delhi- 110019.

(3) Mr. Jatin Das (Artist), C-12, Nizamuddin East, Ground Floor, New Delhi-13.

(4) Mrs. Shakti Rias Ahmed, Indira Gandhi National Open University, YMCA, 1, Jai Singh Road, New Delhi- 110001.

(5) Dr. (Mrs.) Surinder Gupta, 1, Under Hill Road, Delhi.

(6) Shri R.P. Law, 9/4, Jaidev Park, New Delhi.

(7) Dr. P.C. Kaushik, Member, Metropolitan Council, H. No. 36, Nangloi Extn.- II, New Delhi.

(8) Shri Ashok Kumar Jain, D-132, Anand Niketan, New Delhi.

(9) Shri Prithpal Singh Sahni, Advocate, 1439, Gopal Street, Pahar Ganj, New Delhi.

(10) Shri Bhagwat Singh Bhalla, C-4, Shakti Nagar Extn., Delhi-110-052.

(XIII) *SRI AUROBINDO COLLEGE*

1. Shri Ved Vyas, 64, Golf Link, New Delhi- 110003.

2. Prof. Nirmal Singh, 150, New Campus, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi- 3.

3. Mr. Anjani Kumar, Jt. Secretary, Association of Indian University, AIU House, Kotla Marg, New Delhi- 3.

4. Shri Sham Lal, Former Editor of Times of India, A-28, Gulmohar Park, New Delhi. (7) Bagh, New Delhi-110005.
5. Shri S.R.K. Malik, 44, Kotla Road, Opposite Bal Bhavan, New Delhi. (8) Shri Dharam Das Shastri, A-90/II, Narain Vihar, New Delhi.
6. Justice S.N. Sapra, 52/14, Old Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi. (9) Shri Jaya Nand Tyagi, Advocate, Village Burari, Delhi.
7. Shri Kamal Vachani, B-22, May Fair Garden, New Delhi. (10) Shri Prem Sarvaria, 25, C.P. Hostel, Anand Parvat, New Delhi-110005
8. Dr. Jagjit Singh, 159, Sidharatha Enclave, New Delhi. (XV) Shri Manan Qureshi, Jama Masjid, New Delhi.
9. Ch. Mukhtiar Singh, Member, Metropolitan Council, 87, Chara Mandi, Zakhira, New Delhi. (XV) *VIVEKANANDA MAHILA COLLEGE*
10. Shri Om Prakash Malhotra, 3643, Netaji Subhash Marg, Darya Ganj, New Delhi. 1. Justice B.N. Kirpal, Judge High Court of Delhi, New Delhi.
11. Mrs. Habiba Kidwai, Ex. MMO. 526, Motia Mahal, Jama Masjid, Delhi-110006. 2. Shri J.R. Jindal, Managing Director, Jindal Oil Mill, 561, G.T. Road, Delhi- 32.
12. Shri Krishan Lal Dawar, Banarsi Das Estate, Tirmarpur, Delhi. 3. Shri S.M. Aggarwal, Advisor, Hindustan Times, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi.
- (XIV) *SWAMI SHARDHANAND COLLEGE* 4. Mrs. Promila Kalhan, H-92, Connaught Circus, New Delhi-1.
- (1) Shri Upendra Singh, Chief Reporter, Patriot, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi. 5. Shri Rajindra Awasthy, F-12, Jangpura Ext., New Delhi-14.
- (2) Shri Brij Bhushan Saran, 104, Moti Bazar, Chandni Chowk, Delhi. 6. Dr. Narendra Nath, Member, Metropolitan Council, C-215-16, Katria Gajju, Shahdara, Delhi-32.
- (3) Shri Chander Bhan Khandelwar 509, Kucha Pati Ram, Delhi. 7. Shri Ram Narain Gupta, Member Metropolitan Council, I-CD, Padma Villa, Tikona Park, Shahdara, Delhi-32.
- (4) Shri Shiv Bhankar Sharma, D-99, Kaka Nagar, New Delhi. 8. Shri Nav Ratna Kohli, H. No. 6, Ram Nagar Extn., Krishna Nagar, Delhi- 51.
- (5) Shri Abdul H. Khan, Dean, Faculty of Education, Jamia Millia, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi. 9. Shri Swaran Singh Josh, Member, Metropolitan Council, IX/6500, Nehru Street, Gandhi Nagar, Delhi.
- (6) Dr. Manohar Lal Verma, Karol

10. Shri Hardayal Singh, 540, Jheel Khurejna, Delhi.

(2)

Mr. Ashwani Kumar, Former Secretary), Asian Games), 9, Teen Murti Lane, New Delhi.

Names of persons, College-wise, who have been nominated on the Governing Bodies for a period of one year w.e.f. 10.6.1989

(3)

Air-Vice Marshal C.L. Mehta, Former Secretary General, India Olympic Association, G-7, Anand Niketan, New Delhi.

(I) *COLLEGE OF BUSINESS STUDIES*

(4)

Mr. Zafar Iqbal, Former India Hockey Captain, Indian Airlines House, Parliament Street, New Delhi-110001.

1. Shri Lalit Kumar Malhotra, D-6/22, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi- 110057.

(5)

Major General P.D. Sharma, Army Education Corps., Defence Ministry, New Delhi.

2. Mr. Ishtiaq Abidi, Chairman, Modern Nakeries, New Delhi.

(6)

Mr. Bishan Singh Bedi., State Bank of India, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

3. Mr. S. Rishi, Executive Director, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Bank of Baroda Building, 16, Sansad Marg, New Delhi- 110001.

(7)

Mr. A.K. Chatterjee, Executive Director, Sports Authority, J.N.U. Stadium, Lodi Road Complex, New Delhi-110003.

4. Dr. Prakash Tandon, Chairman, National Council of Applied Economic Research, I.P. Estate, New Delhi.

(8)

Mr. N.N. Kapur, B. 4, Maharani Bagh, New Delhi.

5. Prof. P.P. Singh, Head, Centre of Management Studies, I.I.T., New Delhi.

(9)

Mr. Subhash Chopra, A-14, Hauz Khas, New Delhi.

6. Dr. P.P. Gupta, Chairman, C.M.C. Ltd., 1/109-110, Asian Games Village, New Delhi.

(10)

Miss Asha Aggarwal, C-10, Kamla Nagar, Delhi-110007.

7. Mrs. Sanjay Dalmia, Dalmia House, No. 9, Tees January Marg, New Delhi.

(III)

COLLEGE OF ARTS & COMMERCE

8. Mr. Raja Singh, Texla T.V., B- 45, Greater Kailash-I New Delhi-16.

1.

Shri Raunaq Singh, Chairman, Raunaq Group of Industries, B-82, Himalaya House, 23, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi.

9. Mr. Naresh Moha, Executive President, Hindustan Times, New Delhi.

2.

Shri A.J. Kidwai, Jamia Millia Islamia, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi.

10. Mr. Ashok Jain, 6, Sardar Patel Road, New Delhi.

(II) *COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION*

3.

Dr. Jagdish Narayana, Former Secretary, Association of Indian Universities. AIU House, Kotla Marg, New Delhi- 110002.

- (1) Major General Narinder Singh, 3, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi.

4. Dr. H.S. Singha, Chairman, Central Board of Secondary Education, 17-B, I.P. Estate, New Delhi-110002.
5. Mr. Arjun Malhotra, Vice-Chairman, Hindustan Computers Ltd., Nehru Place, New Delhi.
6. Justice Prakash Narain, 37, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
7. Shri Anand Sarup, Chairman, National Book Trust, A-5, Green Park, New Delhi-16.
8. Shri H.P. Nanda, 2, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
9. Mrs. Shobna Bhartia, 17 Friends Colony (West), New Delhi-110065.
10. Mr. Prithpal Singh Bhasin, S.S. Mota Singh Public School, A-4, -C, Janakpuri, New Delhi-110058.

Funds for National Highway Authority

1559. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any funds have been earmarked for the newly created National Highway Authority during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). A token supplementary grant has been sought for the National Highway Authority in the first batch of supplementary demands.

Threat to Denuclearisation

1562. SHRI KRISHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 18 May, 1989, under the caption "study-Pak threat to denuclearisation"; and

(b) if so, the Government's assessment about the Pakistani and Israeli threat to the process of denuclearisation, in view of the fact that these two countries possess both ballistic missiles and nuclear technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The nuclear and missile programmes of both Pakistan and Israel, dedicated to weapons development, is a matter of deep concern to Government which is closely following developments in this regard.

DTC Fleet

1563. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bus fleet with the Delhi Transport Corporation has been depleting;

(b) if so, the number of buses with the Delhi Transport Corporation as on 31 May, 1988 and 30 April, 1989;

(c) the number of existing buses in DTC fleet which have out-lived their life according to the prescribed norms; and

(d) the steps being taken to augment the fleet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). There has been slight decrease in the DTC fleet in April, 1989 which was 4250 as against 4451 buses in May, 1988.

(c) No norm regarding the life of a vehicle has been prescribed by Government. All DTC buses in operation possess

the prescribed fitness certificates.

(d) Annual programme of acquisition of buses by DTC, during the 7th Five Year Plan period, has been mainly to replace the over-aged buses.

Soviet Proposal for Collective Security of Asian Countries

1564. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet President during his recent visit to China had urged upon the Asian countries to forge a collective security network and to work together to solve regional problems; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction to the Soviet proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) In a speech in Beijing on May 17, 1989, President Gorbachev reiterated and elaborated proposals earlier made by him for strengthening peace, security and stability in the Asia and Pacific region.

(b) Government consider these ideas positive and deserving careful study.

[*Translation*]

Assistance to Pant Nagar University (U.P.)

1567. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to give special assistance to Pant Nagar University in Uttar Pradesh to conduct development and research Work in the field of agriculture in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of the amount earmarked for this purpose during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of Rs. 13.60 lakhs has been earmarked under the National Agricultural Research Project (Phase II) and an amount of Rs. 31.02 lakhs under various All India coordinated Research Projects.

Nehru Yuvak Kendra of Pithoragarh (U.P.)

1568. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Nehru Yuvak Kendra situated in Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh for the Year 1989-90;

(b) whether there is any scheme for the construction of office building thereof; and

(c) if so, the time by which the construction work is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) During the year 1989-90, funds amounting to Rs. 2,63,564/- have been allocated for programmes and Establishment, to the Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Pithoragarh.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Oilseeds Projection

1570. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the targets set for the oilseeds mission have been achieved;

(b) the target set for the current year; and

(c) the impact of the oilseeds mission on the production and the prices of oilseeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) A recent production of 17.8 Million tonnes of oilseeds is estimated, as against the target of 15.6 million tonnes in 1988-90. This has been possible due to the concerted efforts of the various partner agencies of the Mission, particularly the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and the State Agriculture Departments to support farmers, who have made the best use of excellent weather conditions.

(b) The production target for the year 1989-90 is 16.5 million tonnes, assuming a normal monsoon.

(c) The Oilseeds Mission set up in May 1986 is a consortium of various agencies, who have responsibilities for oilseeds research, extension, input supply, price support, processing, distribution, etc. The Mission has coordinated their efforts and built and Integrated Policy for Oilseeds, which was announced in January 1989. Under this policy, the interests of all sections have been harmonised; of farmers through strong crop promotion assistance and incentive prices, of consumers through reasonable retail prices, of industry through better technology and of the economy through import substitution and export promotion. Even in the years 1986-87 and 1987-88, despite continuous

deterioration in monsoons, production of oilseeds kept increasing over preceding years. In 1988-89, as indicated above, a record production of 17.8 million tonnes has been estimated. As a result, both the wholesale and retail prices of edible oils for the consumers have registered a decline in the year 1988-89 while the farmers have received incentive prices for their oilseeds.

Production of Rapeseed and Mustard

1572. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the response of the farmers to the recommendation of Council of Agricultural Research for growing different varieties of rapeseed and mustard in different parts of the country;

(b) the details of the varieties suggested;

(c) the total quantity of recommended varieties supplied to the farmers of different States and the acreage of land covered so far; and

(d) the details of production of rapeseed and mustard in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Sir, the response of the farmers is very encouraging for growing Rapeseed-Mustard varieties in different parts of the country.

(b) The varieties recommended for major Rapeseed-Mustard growing States are given below:

Assam *Mustard:* TM-2, TM-4, Varuna.
Toria: M-27, TS-29

Bihar *Mustard:* Varuna, Pusa Bold, BR-40
Toria: T-9, BR-23, PT-303
Yellow Sarson: 66-197-3

Haryana	<i>Mustard:</i> Kranti, Krishna, Varuna, Prakash, RH-30 <i>Toria:</i> TL-15, Sangam, PT- 303 <i>Brown Sarson:</i> BSH-1 <i>Yellow Sarson:</i> YSPb-4 <i>Taramira:</i> T-27, ITSA.
Punjab	<i>Mustard:</i> RLM- 198, RLM-514, RLM-619, RL-1359 <i>Yellow Sarson:</i> YSEB - 4 <i>Toria:</i> TL- 15, TLC-1, PT- 303. <i>Brown Sarson:</i> BSH-1, Pusa Kalyani. <i>Gobhi Sarson:</i> GSL- 1.
Rajasthan	<i>Mustard:</i> Kranti, Krishna, Varuna, Durgamani. <i>Toria:</i> TP- 303 <i>Taramira:</i> T-27.
Uttar Pradesh	<i>Mustard:</i> Kranti, Krishna, Varuna, Vardan, Vaibhav, Rohini. <i>Toria:</i> T-9, PT-30, PT-303, Bhawani. <i>Brown Sarson:</i> Pusa Kalyani. <i>Taramira:</i> T-27, ITSA-
West Bengal	<i>Mustard:</i> Seeta (B-85), RW-351 (Bhagirathi), RW-85-59 (Sarma). <i>Toria:</i> B- 54 (Agarani), TWC-3 (Panchalli). <i>Yellow Sarson:</i> YSB-9 (Biney).

(c) During Rabi 1988-89, total distribution of certified/quality seed of Rapeseed-Mustard in the country was of the order of 58,000 quintals. The total acreage covered is estimated at 50.10 lakh hectares (ad-

vance estimates).

(d) State-wise production of Rapeseed-Mustard in the country is given below:

State	Production in thousand tonnes (Advance estimates)
1	2
Assam	200
Bihar	190
Gujarat	400
Harayan	400
Himachal Pradesh	12
Jammu & Kashmir	65
Karnataka	2
Madhya Pradesh	393

1	2
Maharashtra	1
Orissa	72
Punjab	200
Rajasthan	1024
Uttar Pradesh	931
West Bengal	340
Others	43
Total:	4273

Losses in Fertilizer Corporation of India

1575. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to ensure that the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI) does not incur losses during the current year as it did in 1988-89;

(b) whether figures pertaining to first quarter of 1989-90 show an improvement in the profits of Fertilizer Corporation of India; and

(c) if not, what is the present situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) With a view to improving its financial performance and reducing losses bring the current year the Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) has taken the following steps:

(1) *Sindri Unit*

- (i) Replacement of Revex in the Air Separation Unit.

- (ii) The Synthesis Gas Compressor Turbine Casing is under replacement.

- (iii) Overhauling of Oxygen Compressor.

(2) *Gorakhpur Unit*

- (i) Inter-connection of new HPC pump.

- (ii) Prevention of steam line leakages in various areas.

- (iii) Annual overhauling of boilers.

- (iv) Changing of catalyst in CC conversion.

- (v) Overhauling of various compressors.

(3) *Ramagundam Unit*

This plant has been shut down since 12th April, '89 due to 100% power cut. Efforts are continuing for getting the power restored.

(4) *Talcher Unit*

The plant was shut down for about

8 months during 1988-89 and during this period intensive and extensive maintenance was carried out.

2. Government has also provided a sum of Rs. 41 crores as non-plan budgetary support during the current year to enable the company to tide over its financial problems and to ensure uninterrupted supply of inputs.

(b) Yes, Sir. The loss sustained by FCI during the first quarter of the current year (1989-90) has come down to Rs. 40.32 crores as against the loss of Rs. 45.51 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year.

(c) Does not arise.

Fertilizer Pricing Formula

1576. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to relax the fertilizer pricing formula;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed new policy; and

(c) the manner in which the new policy is expected to benefit the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) No, Sir.

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

Satellite Port at Madras

1581. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madras Port Trust is planning to develop a modern satellite port at Ennore;

(b) whether the Detailed Project Report of the Satellite Port at Ennore has been received;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the approximate cost involved; and

(e) to what extent it will reduce the burden on Madras Port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) A satellite port is proposed to be set up at Ennore.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The question does not arise.

(e) Initially the Port will be developed to handle Coal required for the proposed North Madras Thermal Power Station and the existing Ennore thermal Station. Subsequently, it is expected to be developed, depending on the need, to handle other commodities.

Scraping of Gandhamardan Bauxite Mining Projects

1585. SHRI KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to scrap Gandhamardan bauxite mining project in Sambalpur district of Orissa; and

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Due to local agitation, work on the Gandhamardan Bauxite Project of BALCO has come to a standstill since December, 1985. Keeping in view the continued resistance to the Project by the local people, the State Government of Orissa have advised shifting of the Project to another suitable site outside Orissa. After lo-

cating alternative sources for supply of bauxite to BALCO, a view in the matter would be taken.

Introduction of Rolling Plan by SAIL

1586. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited has a proposal to introduce a three year Rolling Plan;

(b) if so, the basic objectives of implementing such a Rolling Plan;

(c) when this Rolling Plan is likely to be introduced; and

(d) the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (d). SAIL is preparing a Rolling Plan for the year 1990-1992 with the objective of periodically refining long term targets, based on actual short-term developments and to make mid-course corrections in its long-term Plans.

Conference of Central Advisory Board on Education

1587. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of the Central Advisory Board on education was held in the first week of July, 1989;

(b) if so, the main subjects discussed at the Conference;

(c) whether some new guidelines were issued by Government particularly pertaining to the education of the disadvantaged and weaker sections of the society; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-

SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following broad items came up for discussion in the CABE meeting:—

(i) Pre-school Education—Control and regulation over nursery schools

(ii) Status of elementary education as well as its perspective for the VIII Five-Year Plan

(iii) National Literacy Mission, and perspective for the VIII Plan

(iv) Teacher education, including NCTE

(v) Recommendations of CABE Committee on housing facilities for women teachers

(vi) Secondary education, including: Vocationalisation, Science Education, Education Technology, Environmental Education

(vii) Higher Education, including restoration of academic calendar, number of teaching days, autonomous colleges, examination reforms

(viii) Technical Education, covering AICTE, Perspective for Technical Education during VIII Plan, Community Polytechnics and thrust areas

(ix) Education for SCs/STs/Minorities and disadvantaged sections; and

(x) Resources for Education including external funding.

(c) and (d). The question of education for SCs/STs/Minorities and disadvantaged groups was examined by a group of the

meeting which submitted its report for consideration of CABE. A copy of this Group's report is given in the statement below. This report was accepted by CABE.

STATEMENT

Report of the CABE Group on education of the disadvantaged (SCs, STs, Women, Minorities, the handicapped) and Border Area Development Programme (BADEP)

The CABE Group constituted in the 45th Conference of the Board to go into 'Education of the Disadvantaged' and BADEP met on the 6th and 7th of July, 1989, under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister of State for Welfare.

The Group kept in view the various on-

going programmes which are under implementation for the benefit of the target groups and reviewed the report of action taken on the recommendations of the 44th Conference of the CABE.

The Group's report based on the present status of implementation of the programmes for the target group is presented below:

Education of the SCs and STs:

The Fifth All India Education Survey (1986) does reflect significant improvement in the enrolment of SCs/STs vis-a-vis the situation that obtained at the time of the Fourth Survey as per information furnished below:

Stage	Increase in enrolment in all areas	Amongst	
		SCs	STs
Primary	26%	49%	62%
Upper Primary	62.3%	102%	126%
Secondary	80.8%	121%	124%
Higher Secondary	127.5%	132%	185%

The above data are an index in higher pace of improvement amongst SCs and STs, compared to overall improvement. This is also indication of the usefulness of our policy approach. However, much needs to be done yet to provide enrolment of SCs and STs and their retention. There is also need for significant improvement in co-ordinated efforts and effective implementation of all programmes meant for the Educational development of SCs and STs. This is feasible only if there is clear insight into the situation actually obtaining on ground. In specific terms:

- The State Governments have different committees at different levels to monitor the progress of pro-

grammes for the disadvantaged groups—SCs, STs, minorities, etc. However, what is needed is a central nodal agency in each State to compile all the information available so that the same could be furnished to the Government of India in the joint monitoring proforma that have already been devised. The State Governments can also suggest further improvements for these proforma in case they consider it necessary.

- Reports are being furnished on the same subject by State Governments to different Central Departments—Education, Welfare, Pro-

- gramme implementation, etc. The question of rationalising this deserves to be looked into so that the situation of reporting on the same subject to more than one agency at the Centre, possibly in more than one format, is avoided.
- State Governments do have a policy of reservation for women as well as for SC/STs. However, specific information on the number of SC/ST teachers actually appointed is not readily available. This information should be collected and furnished—including in respect of teachers appointed under Operation Blackboard from time to time.
 - Wherever qualified SC/ST candidates are not available, suitable relaxation in qualification should be given for the less qualified. They should also be given proper in service training to equip them with teaching skills, apart from facilities for acquisition of formal qualifications.
 - A regular system of reporting to Government of India on *actual* reservation should be established.
 - In tribal areas, 90 per cent assistance may be given to States under the NFE scheme, irrespective of whether the Centre concerned are exclusively for girls or co-educational centres.
 - Action has been initiated in ten States for establishment, under a crash programme, of NFE Centres in SC/ST habitats with a population of 200 or more where schools do not exist. This programme should be implemented within the deadlines envisaged. There should be co-ordination, in implementing this programme between different Departments of the Central, State and District levels.
 - Early decisions should be taken on the question of enhancing the quantum of post-matric scholarship as also the increase in ceilings for deciding eligibility.
 - Polytechnics may be established in tribal areas; and for this purpose an appropriate scheme may be brought under implementation during VIII Plan.
 - The Ministry of Welfare may examine whether under their scheme for providing assistance to voluntary agencies to run residential schools/hostels for girls, particularly those belonging the SCs and STs, could be given 100% of running expenses as against Partial assistance now being given.
 - There should be two way consultation between the Central Institute of Indian Languages and the State Governments whenever text-books including primers in spoken languages are prepared for the purposes of use by tribals before they switch over to the regional languages, medium of education.

Women's Education

As in the case of SCs, STs, there has been significant improvement in enrolment of girls also over the 1978 levels. 36% of improvement at Primary Stage, 64% at Upper Primary Stage, 74% at Secondary Stage and 132% at Higher Secondary Stage. Still, girls trail far behind the boys in enrolment. Specific steps required are:

- Under the Non-Formal Education Programme, already 2.41 lakhs Centres have come into existence. Out of them Centres accounting for thirty per cent of the total, are exclusively girl's Centres. In order that the gap between boys and girls in elementary level schooling is filled, there should be a larger number of

exclusive girls Centres. In order that Non-Formal Education becomes more interesting to the students and becomes a base for acquiring vocational skills at later stages, work experience also may be suitably integrated with teaching of general subject.

- Incentive allowances for ensuring attendance for retention of girls in schools are now being given in certain States. There is need for undertaking a study of the cost of such schemes and their impact on school attendance by girls. The Department of Education should undertake a study of such schemes and report to the next meeting of the C.A.B.E.
- The earlier recommendation of the C.A.B.E for close coordination between the Department of Women and Child Development and the Department of Education in the matter of providing support services to facilitate girls attending schools has to be brought under implementation. For example, access to child care facilities attached to primary schools may be provided so that girl students can leave their siblings in such facilities, when they attend schools.
- There is also need for linkages at grass-root level, between ICDS as well as health programmes, and Primary Education.
- The AICTE should expedite clearances for pending proposals to establish women's polytechnics.
- The recommendations of the C.A.B.E Committee on housing facilities for women teachers headed by the Minister of State for Science and Technology should be implemented. That is, housing facilities may be provided on 'cluster' basis,

preferably in a big village or nearby town to take care of security aspects. Funding, as recommended by the C.A.B.E Committee, may be through various sources—budget sources as well as sources of housing financing agencies. Preference may be given to remote, hilly and inaccessible areas where the felt needs for housing would be of a very high order.

Education of Minorities

The State Governments should take action on all the POA provisions which deal with special programmes for minorities—that is, wherever action has not been taken so far. Action is required on priority basis on the following:

- Establishment of cells for coordinating the programmes for minorities.
- Establishment of an institutionalised system for compilation of statistical information which is to be furnished to the Commissioner for linguistic minorities.
- Survey of availability of text-books in minority institutions.
- Establishment of in-service training facilities particularly in SCERTs.
- Appointment of regional language teachers.
- Remedial coaching in minority managed education institutions.
- Introduction of vocational courses specially suited to the needs of minorities.
- Establishment of crafts training institutes.
- Issue of guidelines to State Governments for recognition of minor-

ity managed educational institutions should be expedited, particularly considering the fact that five States are reported to have framed guidelines. The guidelines are also necessary for ensuring a certain degree of uniformity in the implementation of the policy of protecting the constitutional rights of the minorities to establish and administer educational institutions. The Ministry of Welfare and the Department of Education, together, are already working on broad policy guidelines and principles within which State Governments could frame detailed guidelines.

- The State Governments should ensure quick disposal of applications from minorities for recognition of their educational institutions.
- The Department of Education should document information on NFE/AE Centres already established in areas of minority concentration. This information should also be updated from time to time.
- Modernisation of education in Madras as and Maktabas by introduction of teaching of Science, Mathematics, Vocational subjects etc., should be attempted with the consent and cooperation of the concerned managements.
- A study of the impact of Community Polytechnics on the acquisition of skills by minorities and consequent improvement in their employment status should be undertaken.

Education of the Handicapped

The Group notes that the Ministry of Welfare are already examining the question of enhancing emoluments of the teachers serving in institutions catering to the handicapped students at par with those of regular teachers in integrated schools. The Groups

recommends that decision on this should be expedited.

Border Area Development (Education) Programme (BADEP)

- People living in areas close to the international border suffer from serious handicaps in the area of education. The benefits of the Border Areas (Educational) Development Programme which is now under implementation, have not yet started flowing. The same should continue to be implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100% assistance during the VIII Plan as well. Substantial allocations should be made too.
- In addition to other components under BADEP, particular attention needs to be paid for provision of housing for teachers posted in border areas. This would ensure availability of teachers in schools located in border areas.

General

- The NCERT has undertaken several activities for the benefit of the disadvantaged like.
- Studies on educational achievements of SCs/STs.
- Preparation of primers/text-books.
- Production of exemplar materials on womens' equality.
- Training of minority teachers, principals and managers.
- Identification of learning disabilities of handicapped children.
- Training of teachers of the disabled.
- Video programmes and computer assisted programmes for the education of the disabled.

The above NCERT activities should be reviewed by the CABE Committee on SCs/ STs and other educationally deprived groups. The Committee may also go into how NCERT Programme could be integrated with those of the States and vice versa.

Fisher folk in many parts of the country are educationally backward and are deprived. They also often live in inaccessible areas. During VIII Plan, educational Programmes for them should be developed too.

Working of New Motor Vehicles Act in Delhi

1588. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any feed back from Delhi Traffic personnel regarding working of the new Motor Vehicles Act put into force with effect from 1-7-1989;

(b) the fine collected in Delhi under various traffic offences during the first two weeks of July, 1989; and

(c) the new measures adopted to book the offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir. Delhi Police Authorities have intimated that they have issued instructions to their field officers to ensure enforcement of provisions of the M.V. Act, 1988.

(b) Rs. 17,53,050 as compounding fees under various traffic offences.

(c) Delhi Police have intensified the checking to curb the traffic violations and to take action against the offenders of traffic offences.

Offences Committed by Drivers and Conductors of DTC and Private Buses

1589. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of offences including eve-teasing committed by the drivers and conductors of Delhi Transport Corporation buses and private buses under DTC operation during the last six months;

(b) the action taken against them; and

(c) the effective steps taken to check the drivers and conductors from indulging in acts of misbehaviour towards the commuters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). During January-June, 1989, the total number of challans issued by Delhi Police for various offences like jumping signals, overtaking on wrong side, over-speeding, cheating passengers, undercutting fares, committed by the drivers and conductors of DTC and private buses under DTC operation were 1844 and 4755, respectively. As regards eve-teasing, two cases against drivers and conductors of two DTC buses and one case against the driver and conductor of a private bus, associated with DTC, were registered. Action taken by DTC against the offending crew include taking into account the seriousness of offence and termination of services, suspension, warning, censure, caution, verbal warning, reprimand, etc.

With regard to the operation of private operators, on receipt of specific complaint DTC takes action to impose penalties for violation of agreed terms and in serious cases terminate the agreement.

(c) The steps taken to check the drivers and conductors from indulging in acts of misbehaviour towards the commuters, include intensified on-line checking, immediate disciplinary action against the crew at fault, setting up of complaint cell in the regions as also at Headquarters and Central

Communication Centre to attend to complaints, instituting of special Courts by batches on crew behaviour, issuance of instructions to the bus crew to be courteous towards the travelling public.

To prevent eve-teasing, DTC have identified certain sensitive areas near educational institutions etc. and intensified supervision in such areas. In order to stop instances of eve-teasing in buses the Delhi Police authorities in Delhi have been deputing police staff in uniform as well as in plain clothes at bus stops to keep a watch. DTC permits two police personnel to travel free in DTC buses mainly as a measure to provide protection to the commuters. Special drives are also launched from time to time. DTC crew have been issued instructions to permit entrance to Lady passengers through exit gate. There are standing instructions to take bus to the nearest police station and report to the police control room in case of any instance of eve-teasing. Ladies specials have been started by DTC to facilitate safe travel by lady passengers.

Setting up of Urea and Ammonia Project at Paradeep

1590. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a 900 TPD Ammonia and 1,500 TPD Urea project at Paradeep is pending with Union Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in giving clearance to the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For setting up of new projects during the 8th Five Year Plan the Government of India constituted a Study Group in June, 1986 to indicate suitable locations, numbers(s) and size(s) of new nitrogenous

fertilizer plants and their feedstock. The Report of the Study Group has since been received and is under the active consideration of the Government. No decision has been taken by the Government on the Report.

Production of Steel in Seventh and Eighth Plans

1591. SHRISRIBALLAVEPANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to increase the production of steel in Seventh Plan;

(b) whether Government have drawn up any strategy to increase the production of steel in Eighth Plan;

(c) if so, the targets set and achievements made in the production of steel in Seventh Plan; and

(d) the details of the project made for the production of steel during Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (c). During the Seventh Plan, Steel production in the public sector was increased through debottlenecking schemes and better maintenance of plant and equipment. A part of the increase in production during the Seventh Plan was also contributed by the secondary steel sector. The production of crude steel in the public sector plants increased from 6.2 million tonnes at the beginning of the Seventh Plan to about 8.5 million tonnes in 1988-89 and it is expected to reach about 9.3 million tonnes by the end of the Seventh Plan period.

(b) and (d). The Eighth Plan for the steel sector is under preparation. A significant portion of increase in production during the Eighth Plan will be from public sector through a series of modernisation investments and expansion. Besides, rationalisation of licensing policy is also expected to contribute to increase in production during the Eighth Plan.

Outcome of Visit of Sri Lankan Minister for Textiles and Rural Industrial Development

1592. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lankan Minister for Textiles and Rural Industrial Development visited India recently; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held with him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. He was in Delhi to attend the annual conference of SARTUC (South Asian Regional Trade Union Council).

(b) While here, he paid courtesy calls on Prime Minister and External Affairs Minister, and apprised them of the situation in Sri Lanka. He stressed *inter alia* his belief in avoiding confrontation and resolving bilateral issues through consultations. The PM conveyed through him to President Premadasa Government's desire for friendly relations with Sri Lanka and Government's willingness to resolve any misunderstanding through mutual consultations.

Financial Aid to States Under MNP

1593. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial aid provided to the States under the Minimum Needs Programme during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the amount actually utilised by the states so far;

(c) the States which have not implemented this programme effectively; and

(d) the steps taken by Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) is mainly in the State Sector and the funds for the same are provided in the State Plans. The outlays provided in the State Plans and the amount, as reported, to have been utilised by them, in respect of the State Plans, during the Seventh Plan is indicated in the statement below.

(c) The performance of the MNP schemes, is also monitored by the States. However the performance, in respect of some of the MNP schemes like Rural Health, Elementary and Adult Education, Rural Water Supply, Rural Electrification and Improved Chullahs has been below the target, during the four years of the Seventh Plan, in the following States:—

Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Island and Lakshadweep.

(d) The Ministries implementing the Programmes have initiated various steps for streamlining and improving the pace of implementation of MNP.

STATEMENT

Outlays Provided and Funds utilised under MNP during 1985-86 to 1989-90

Sl.No.	States/U.Ts.	(Rs. in crores)									
		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
		Approved outlay	Expenditure	Approved outlay	Expenditure	Approved outlay	Expenditure	Approved outlay	Expenditure	Approved outlay	Expenditure
1.	Andhra Pradesh	97.91	105.23	112.41	148.09	140.64	129.21	155.40	156.48	186.11	186.11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.41	15.48	21.85	21.46	26.10	22.21	31.69	25.72	27.43	27.43
3.	Assam	62.42	59.25	94.41	98.52	103.06	105.53	109.56	105.92	112.00	112.00
4.	Bihar	105.33	111.66	132.65	139.89	173.58	159.45	181.63	169.83	245.23	245.23
5.	Gujarat	159.19	85.99	113.18	93.41	120.67	75.10	129.70	78.52	150.15	150.15
6.	Haryana	41.60	30.42	41.96	42.11	54.44	43.11	57.85	52.01	66.49	66.49
7.	Himachal Pradesh	28.63	27.63	30.57	34.89	44.85	42.95	43.15	44.99	49.98	49.98
8.	J & K	33.91	31.18	32.53	50.19	40.92	48.60	48.24	44.63	54.97	54.97

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	States/U. Ts.	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		Approved outlay	Expenditure	Approved outlay	Expenditure	Approved outlay	Expenditure	Approved outlay	Expenditure	Approved outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
9.	Karnataka	84.65	92.56	120.62	120.54	130.10	106.54	129.40	124.66	118.43	
10.	Kerala	37.48	33.46	40.62	50.99	62.49	59.28	66.15	64.43	74.83	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	100.50	88.99	106.75	119.49	139.65	158.22	181.07	166.78	180.29	
12.	Maharashtra	149.04	150.65	174.42	154.25	189.49	204.60	188.62	190.32	215.26	
13.	Manipur	12.00	12.88	14.18	14.00	18.36	18.98	20.80	21.10	22.70	
14.	Meghalaya	11.02	8.82	13.05	10.41	19.21	18.86	21.49	21.71	24.04	
15.	Mizoram	11.02	9.10	11.32	14.37	16.94	24.26	17.84	18.09	18.37	
16.	Nagaland	6.46	7.02	7.32	7.62	12.38	10.43	13.85	14.15	16.17	
17.	Orissa	53.43	38.48	52.73	56.67	65.96	62.36	77.03	75.63	97.18	
18.	Punjab	23.17	22.72	20.83	34.48	28.14	22.04	32.09	30.63	34.49	
19.	Rajasthan	46.47	48.91	50.65	62.69	76.95	71.45	103.95	102.18	138.93	

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	States/U. Ts.	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		Approved outlay	Expenditure	Approved outlay	Expenditure	Approved outlay	Expenditure	Approved outlay	Expenditure	Approved outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
20.	Sikkim	9.41	10.28	10.06	14.02	12.99	15.74	13.27	13.56	15.21	
21.	Tamil Nadu	166.23	176.85	203.08	155.27	208.81	176.49	214.85	204.55	215.37	
22.	Tripura	16.79	19.26	22.66	25.60	22.07	22.00	26.23	25.99	27.98	
23.	Uttar Pradesh	229.47	215.27	206.49	265.50	238.63	298.62	295.89	292.08	399.98	
24.	West Bengal	67.83	49.56	69.01	74.31	81.47	61.28	87.91	88.11	97.91	
<i>U.T.s</i>											
25.	A & N Islands	5.87	5.11	3.96	4.89	6.60	7.00	9.30	9.33	12.65	
26.	Chandigarh	2.02	1.35	1.69	1.92	2.14	2.10	2.31	2.32	2.61	
27.	D & N Haveli	1.05	1.16	1.28	1.19	1.31	1.37	1.40	1.40	1.74	
28.	Delhi	33.90	25.53	35.52	36.23	36.22	39.04	38.47	43.08	40.71	
29.	Daman & Diu *	2.81	4.36	3.97	4.73	4.94	6.96	5.48	5.70	6.25	

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	States/U.Ts.	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		Approved outlay	Expenditure	Approved outlay	Expenditure	Approved outlay	Expenditure	Approved outlay	Expenditure	Approved outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
30.	Lakshadweep	0.73	0.82	0.68	0.73	0.82	0.95	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.44
31.	Pondicherry	2.97	2.70	3.15	4.07	4.13	3.67	4.37	4.54	4.54	4.81
	Total (State Sector)	1618.74	1492.08	1756.53	1904.64	2084.06	2021.60	2261.94	2199.44	2650.82	

* Includes Goa also.

Development of Fishermen villages

1596. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any centrally sponsored scheme to develop fishermen villages;

(b) if so, since when the scheme has been in force and other details thereof;

(c) whether the scheme is being implemented in Kerala;

(d) the financial assistance given and the achievements made in Kerala;

(e) whether Government have received any complaint regarding the implementation of the Scheme in Kerala; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Centrally Sponsored National Welfare Fund for Fishermen has been in operation since March, 1987. The Scheme provides 50 per cent subsidy by Centre and 50 per cent subsidy by State Government to develop Model Fishermen Villages with houses, tube wells, Community Hall and Credit Society.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government of India have released Rupees 36.836 lakhs to Government of Kerala during 1987-88 and 1988-89 towards 50 per cent subsidy for construction of 600 houses, 30 tube wells, 3 Community Halls and 2 credit Societies in 6 villages at Vizhinjam (North and South) in Trivandrum Dis-

trict. So far construction of 495 houses has been completed.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Conference of Littoral Countries in the Indian Ocean

1597. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of the proposal to hold a conference of littoral countries of Indian Ocean for maintaining Indian Ocean as a zone of peace; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in holding the conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). The UN General Assembly during its 1988 Session had adopted a Resolution calling for the convening in 1990 of a Conference on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. Matters related to the holding of this Conference were discussed in April and June 1989, during the Meetings of the UN adhoc Committee on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. As in previous years difference of opinion on some issues remained amongst the member states. The UNGA will discuss the matter again during its 1989 Session and take a decision on the holding of the Conference.

Brackish Water Fishing Ponds in Kerala

1598. SHRIVAKKOMPURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the projects in Kerala which have been implemented or are under implement-

tation for developing brackish water fishing ponds with central assistance;

(b) the location and capacity of these projects and the assistance given for each project;

(c) whether these projects have started operation, and

(d) if so, the total catch of fish from the various ponds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (d). A statement is given below

STATEMENT

Name & Location of brackishwater farm projects	Area (ha)	Central assistance given (Rs in lakhs)	Status of Construction operation	Total fish/Prawn catch (kg)			
				Fish 1987-88	1988-89	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Poyya (Trichur District)	58.71	40.50	Construction as per revised UNDP design is in progress Culture operation partially commenced	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Njarakkal (Ernakulam district)	16.48	20.00 for Njarakkal and Malikppuram farms	Work almost completed and commissioned	14161.9	11123.35	2215.5	2908.1
3. Mallipuram (Ernakulam-district)	22.00	Puram farms	— do —	772.15	4822.15	5925.35	6260.6
4. Palaikari (Ernakulam district)	48.00	10.99	Work completed and farm is operational	2107.6	4214.3	5734.37	5547.4
5. Ayiramthengu (Alleppey district)	15.00	6.50	Work is in progress	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Safeguarding the Interests of Traditional Fishermen

1599. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to safeguard the interests of the traditional fishermen in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of Orissa have enacted Orissa Marine Fishing Regulation Act (1982) and Rules (1983) according to which waters upto 5 Kilometres from the shore has been exclusively reserved for non-mechanised traditional craft and mechanised fishing vessels are not allowed to operate in that area. The Government are also implementing 4 Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz: Motorisation of Traditional craft, Introduction of Improved Beach Landing Craft, Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Active Fishermen and National Welfare Fund for Fishermen. Under Motorisation of Traditional Craft, Government have sanctioned to motorise 400 traditional craft in Orissa. During the VII Plan 31 Beach Landing Craft have been sanctioned to Orissa. In 1988-89, 36,444 fishermen have been insured under Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Active Fishermen. Development of 3 model fishermen villages involving 300 houses etc. has been sanctioned during the VII Five Year Plan.

Release of Grants by UGC

1600. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is undue delay in the sanctioning and releasing of grants to colleges by the University Grants Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to obviate the delay?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). The University Grants Commission provides general development grants to colleges for books and journals, equipment, building, staff and faculty improvement programmes. The Colleges are required to submit their proposals through their respective Universities. Thereafter, the proposals are sanctioned in accordance with the financial pattern approved by the Commission. The actual payment of grants is made on receipt of TR-42 bills from the Colleges. Normally the Commission releases the full grant for books, journals and equipment. The grants for buildings, staff etc. are released in suitable instalments and in the case of buildings the final instalment is released only on receipt of completion documents relating to the construction from the Colleges. According to the Commission normally there is no undue delay in sanctioning and releasing grants if the colleges follow the prescribed procedure and submit the requisite information/documents as desired by the Commission.

Proposal for Development of Small and Medium Ports in Kerala

1601. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has submitted any proposal to develop the small and medium ports in Kerala in the next few years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The Chief Minister of Kerala had written in December, 1987 to the Central Government to assist in the development of one of the minor ports of Kerala out of the four ports of Beypore, Neendakara, Vizhinjam and Azhikkal during the VIth Five Year Plan.

Setting up Mini Steel Plants in Orissa and Bihar

1602. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up more mini steel plants in Orissa and Bihar during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, the places identified for the location of mini steel plants in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). Four letters of intent have been issued, two each in Orissa and Bihar, for setting up of mini-steel plants. The locations for these projects are in districts Bolangir and Cuttack in Orissa and Singhbhum and Dhanbad in Bihar.

[*Translation*]

Foodgrains Production

1603. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI:

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains produced in the country during 1988-89, State-wise, for rabi and kharif crops, separately;

(b) the targets of production of pulses and oilseeds fixed by Government for the year 1988-89; and

(c) to what extent the production falls short of the demand for these two items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The final estimates of production of foodgrains during 1988-89 are yet to be received from some of the States. However, a statement giving likely production of foodgrains during 1988-89, State-wise, for rabi and kharif crops, as per information available so far, is given below.

(b) The targets of production of pulses and oilseeds fixed by the Government for the year 1988-89 were 13.30 and 15.65 million tonnes respectively.

(c) Targets of production are fixed taking into consideration demand for commodities. To the extent targets of production of pulses and oilseeds fixed by the Government have been achieved in 1988-89, production of these commodities is likely to meet their demand by and large.

STATEMENT*Likely Production of Foodgrains During 1988-89**(Lakh tonnes)*

<i>State</i>	<i>Kharif</i>	<i>Rabi</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Andhra Pradesh	91.71	37.66	129.37
Assam	23.77	2.77	26.54
Bihar	76.89	56.76	133.65
Gujarat	37.62	19.35	56.97
Haryana	25.12	69.49	94.61
Himachal Pradesh	6.31	5.07	11.38
Jammu & Kashmir	13.10	3.09	16.19
Karnataka	52.09	15.95	68.04
Kerala	8.18	2.22	10.40
Madhya Pradesh	93.56	65.46	159.02

<i>State</i>	<i>(Lakh tonnes)</i>			
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
	<i>Kharif</i>	<i>Rabi</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Maharashtra	76.17	31.20	107.37	
Orissa	57.77	11.08	68.85	
Punjab	52.98	112.92	165.90	
Rajasthan	52.76	59.15	111.91	
Tamil Nadu	65.96	9.61	75.57	
Uttar Pradesh	133.09	222.49	355.58	
West Bengal	87.59	21.60	109.19	
Others	17.76	3.46	21.22	
All India	972.43	749.33	1721.76	

[English]

Supply of Drinking Water in Rural Areas

1605. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government accorded any priority to the supply of safe potable drinking water in the rural areas of special category States and other designated hill areas of the country, as recognised by the Planning Commission on date, during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the percentage of problem villages easy villages and population covered as on 31 March, 1989 alongwith allocation for this purpose for each of the States and areas covered under this category;

(c) the allocation made for 1989-90; and

(d) the target date by which cent per cent coverage would be ensured in respect of part (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Safe drinking water facilities are provided in problem villages benefiting the rural population under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural

Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). Special Central Assistance (SCA) is provided under Hill Area Development Programme and Western Ghats Development Programme. In the formula for allocation of funds to the States effective from 1.4.87 under the normal plan programme of ARWSP. Special weightage is given at 12.5% in terms of areas and 12.5% in terms of population to meet the special requirement of States covered under Drought Prone Area Programme, Desert Development Programme, Hill Area Development Programme and Special category hill States. Thus, States under HADP and special category hill States receive higher allocation under ARWSP. Information in regard to problem villages, population covered as on 31.3.89 alongwith allocation under the normal plan programme and special central assistance is given in the statement I below.

(c) The allocation made for 1989-90 is given in statement II below.

(d) All the problem villages in West Bengal and Karnataka have already been covered fully or partially. The problem villages in Assam, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra and Goa are likely to be covered by 31.3.90. In the case of special category hill States; all problem villages have already been covered fully or partially in Arunachal Pradesh; whereas such villages are likely to be covered by the 31.3.90 in Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Mizoram. As regards, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Meghalaya, except 1107, 735 and 1383 problem villages respectively which will spill over to the 8th Plan, all other problem villages are likely to be covered by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

STATEMENT-I

Sl. No.	State	Coverage upto 31.3.89		Population Coverage upto 31.3.89		Allocation during 1988-89			
		No. of problem villages/ % age*	No. of easy villages	(in lakhs)	Percentage (as per 1981 census)	MNP	ARWSP	Speical Central Assistance	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Assam	6402 (66.9)	12425	110.62	(62.0)	27.00	13.70	4.50	In hill area development Programme
2.	Uttar Pradesh	39713 (90.5)	68660	428.38	(47.1)	60.40	46.46	4.75	
3.	West Bengal	5930 (100.0)	32094	261.71	(65.2)	17.93	17.93	0.96	
4.	Tamil Nadu	4061 (83.2)	10949	219.57	(67.7)	36.00	19.66	0.204	
5.	Tamil Nadu							0.120	
6.	Kerala	75 (85.2)	1131	106.04	(51.3)	25.00	11.71	0.205	
7.	Maharashtra	4767 (92.1)	34180	338.86	(83.1)	100.00	33.34	Nil	In Western ghats Development Programme
8.	Karnataka	5410 (100.0)	21618	338.31	(128.1)	20.50	23.04		
9.	Goa	35 (92.1)	374	4.38	(59.6)	1.70	0.51		
10.	Himachal Pr.	2112 (59.7)	13268	28.93	(73.1)	17.00	6.42		

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Coverage upto 31.3.89			Population Coverage upto 31.3.89			Allocation during 1988-89		
		No. of problem villages/ % age*	No. of easy villages	(in lakhs)	Percentage (as per 1981 census)	MNP	ARWSP	Speical Central Assistance		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
11.	J & K	1755 (59.3)	3518	41.14 (87.0)	24.57	19.16				
12.	Arunachal Pr.	391 (100.0)	2866	7.26 (123.1)@	3.70	4.54				
13.	Manipur	737 (85.5)	1173	9.92 (94.8)	6.00	3.08				
14.	Meghalaya	1175 (48.5)	1244	7.31 (68.6)	6.60	4.20	Not applicable			
15.	Mizoram	387 (65.0)	126	4.01 (107.8)@	4.00	1.33				
16.	Nagaland	424 (68.1)	489	6.65 (101.5)@	4.22					
17.	Sikkim	99 (81.8)	319	1.95 (73.6)	2.90	3.72				
18.	Tripura	2231 (77.1)	1834	20.21 (110.6)@	4.30	3.50				

* Percentage refers to total no. of problem villages as on 1.4. 85

@ Includes coverage of population growth over 1981 census population.

STATEMENT - II

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State	Allocation for 1989-90		Spl. Central Assistance (for Water Supply & Sanitation)	Remarks
		MNP	ARWSP		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	27.30	13.70	Not yet decided	In hill area development programme
2.	Uttar Pradesh	54.12	42.68	4.500	
3.	West Bengal	18.10	16.48	2.019	
4.	Tamil Nadu	32.19	18.24	0.189	
5.	Tamil Nadu			0.130	
6.	Kerala	27.27	10.76	0.545	
7.	Maharashtra	78.36	30.63	Nil	In Western ghats development Programme
8.	Karnataka	16.63	21.16	Nil	
9.	Goa	1.61	0.50	Nil	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	19.00	6.40	Not applicable	

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State	Allocation for 1989-90		Spl. Central Assistance (for Water Supply & Sanitation)	Remarks
		MNP	ARWSP		
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	J & K	22.40	19.13	"	
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.60	4.17	"	
13.	Manipur	6.00	3.00	"	
14.	Meghalaya	7.37	4.20	"	
15.	Mizoram	4.40	1.17	"	
16.	Nagaland	5.00	4.22	"	
17.	Sikkim	3.60	3.72	"	
18.	Tripura	5.00	3.50	"	

Releasing of Funds to Voluntary Agencies by CAPART

1606. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds released by the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology to various voluntary agencies during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the particulars of voluntary agencies funded during each of the last three years;

(c) whether various Ministries and Departments are also dealing with such scheme and the funds are being released by them for the same purpose;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to centralise all such arrangements under one system; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) was set up on 1 September, 1986 after the merger of People's Action for Development (India) and Council for Advancement of Rural Technology. The release of funds to voluntary agencies during the last three years has been as follows:—

<i>Years</i>	<i>No. of voluntary agencies funded</i>	<i>Amount released (Rs. lakh)</i>
1986-87	588	433.94
1987-88	433	684.90
1988-89	796	1689.63

(c) to (e). The assistance provided by CAPART is for specific projects in rural areas only. Since the objective, philosophy and approach of different agencies working in voluntary sector vastly differ, it may not be possible to bring all of them under a centralised system.

National Policy on Education

1607. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pace of implementation of the National Policy on Education in every

segment of education has been slow, viz, universal elementary education, adult literacy and higher education;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to intensify the pace of implementation of the National Policy on Education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). Considering the financial and other constraints, and the inputs provided, the pace of implementation of various schemes is seen to be, by and large, satisfactory.

Flyovers Planned for Construction in Delhi

1610. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any flyovers are planned to be constructed in Delhi in the next two years; and

(b) if so, the locations and the schedule of construction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH FILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving details supplied by the concerned executing agencies in Delhi is given below.

STATEMENT*Flyovers planned for construction in Delhi*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location of Flyover</i>	<i>Schedule of construction</i>
1.	On G.T. Road Shahdara from Shyam Lal College up to Sansar Machines Factory Shahdara.	Work awarded by Municipal Corporation of Delhi recently and scheduled for completion by July, 1992.
2.	Grade Separator in the form of Under-pass at the inter-section of Baba Kharak Singh Marg with Park Street.	Planned to be taken up by New Delhi Municipal Committee during 8th Five Year Plan.
3.	Grade Separator at the inter-section of Tilak Marg with Bhagwan Dass Road.	
4.	Punjabi Bagh Crossing	
5.	Raja Garden Crossing	Planned to be taken up by Delhi Administration, Public Works Department during the current financial year. The likely period of construction is two-three years.
6.	Dhaura Kuan Crossing	
7.	Safdarjang Hospital Crossing	
8.	Monkey Bridge	
9.	IIT-Aurbindo Marg Crossing	Construction work has been initiated by Delhi Tourism Development Corporation and it is planned to complete the construction in about two years.
10.	Chirag Delhi-Outer Ring Road Crossings	
11.	Loni-Wazirabad Intersection	

Recommendations of Ranade Committee Regarding Central Social Welfare Board

1611. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Prof. S.N. Ranade to review the functioning of the Central Social Welfare Board; and

(b) if so, the recommendations of the committee and the decisions taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The major recommendations relate to the change in the Organisational set-up of the Central Social Welfare Board, revision/strengthening of the programme of the Central Social Welfare Board, delegation of administrative and financial powers to the

State Boards, registration of State Boards as subsidiary units of the Central Social Welfare Board, bearing of all administrative expenses on the State Boards by the Central Social Welfare Board etc. The recommendations of the Committee have been noted and action wherever feasible, initiated.

Development of Fish and Prawn Farms in Kerala

1612. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any project under centrally sponsored scheme to develop fish and prawn farms in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the projects sanctioned under Centrally Sponsored Scheme to develop fish and prawn farms in Kerala are as under:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the scheme</i>	<i>Name of the project sanctioned</i>	<i>Area (in ha.)</i>	<i>Estimated cost/Central share (Rs. in lakh)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
I.	Integrated Brackishwater Fish Farm Development	1. Poyya (Trichur district)	58.71	81.00/40.50 (grant)
		2. Njarakkal-Malippuram (Ernakulam District)	38.48	40.00/20.00 (grant)
		3. Ayiramthengu (Allepey Districts)	15.00	13.00/6.50 (grant)

1	2	3	4	5
		4. Palaikari (Ernakulam District)	48.00	21.98/10.99 (grant)
II.	National Programme for Fish Seed Development	1. Polachire (Pathanamthitta District)	10.00	34.00/24.36 (loan)
		2. Malampuzha (Palghat District)	10.00	34.00/24.36 (loan)

Development of Inland Water Transport in Kerala

1613. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations made, amount released and expenditure incurred on the development of Inland Water Transport in Kerala during 1988-89; and

(b) the achievement made during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) During 1988-89, an allocation of Rs. 90.00 lakhs was made for giving loan assistance under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for development of inland water transport in Kerala. On the basis of intimation received from the State Government in 1988-89, an amount of Rs. 19.375 lakhs have been released by March, 1989. The State Government have intimated in May, 1989 that they have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 129.28 lakhs i.e. Rs. 50.91 lakhs on the improvement of Udyogmandal Canal and Rs. 78.37 lakhs on the

improvement of Champakara Canal Stage-II during 1988-89.

(b) Dredging of 1.75 lakh cu.m. and 0.91 lakh cu.m. was done in Udyogmandal Canal and Champakara Canal respectively. Bank protection works have also been undertaken for these two canals by placing piles, slabs and kerb slabs. These works are done to improve the navigability on the waterways.

Passport Applications Pending in RPO, Delhi, Chandigarh and Jalandhar

1614. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passport applications pending in Regional Passport Offices at Delhi, Chandigarh and Jalandhar as on 30 June, 1989, Regional Office wise; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to expedite the disposal of these applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a)

	<i>Pending with Police</i>	<i>Pending for applicants' non compliance</i>	<i>Pending with Passport Office</i>	<i>Total</i>
Delhi	5,708	685	Nil	6,383
Chandigarh	22,196	2,321	Nil	24,517
Jalandhar	29,003	10,134	10,000	49,137

(b) A special drive was launched in Passport Offices from 16.6.89 in order to clear arrears of Passport applications which were otherwise complete in all respect. Targets of clearing pendencies internal to Passport offices in India has been achieved in most Passport Offices including Delhi, Chandigarh and Jalandhar.

The Passport Offices have been directed to return incomplete Passport applications to applicants for completion.

Cases pending due to non-receipt of security and/or identity reports are periodically taken up with the concerned police authorities.

Adult Education in Punjab

1615. SHRIKAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount released to Punjab for

adult education during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) the amount spent in Punjab during the above periods; and

(c) the results achieved in the State, district-wise, during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The amount released to various agencies engaged in adult education programme including the State Government, in the state of Punjab was *Rs. 119.20 lakhs* and *Rs. 140.78 lakhs* during 1987-88 and 1988-89 respectively.

(b) Full information regarding expenditure incurred on various programmes during 1987-88 and 1988-89 has not yet been received from the implementing agencies.

(c) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT*District-wise Achievements in Adult Education Programme in the State of Punjab*

Sl.No.	Districts	1987-88		1988-89	
		No. of Centres	Estimated beneficiaries	No. of Centres	Estimated beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Amritsar	300	9000	300	9000
2.	Bhatinda	100	3000	300	9000
3.	Faridkot	100	3000	300	9000
4.	Ferozpur	300	9000	500	15000
5.	Gurdaspur	400	12000	500	15000
6.	Hoshiarpur	100	3000	600	18000
7.	Jallunder	521	15630	300	9000
8.	Ludhiana	285	8550	300	9000
9.	Patiala	247	7410	300	9000

Sl.No.	Districts	1987-88			1988-89		
		No. of Centres	Estimated beneficiaries	No. of Centres	Estimated beneficiaries		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
10.	Kapurthala	—	—	300	9000		
11.	Ropar	—	—	300	9000		
12.	Sangrur	600	18000	600	18000		

Uniform Salary for Anganwadi Women Workers

1616. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to revise the salary of Anganwadi Women Workers;

(b) whether there is a proposal to make a provision for Uniform salary for the Anganwadi women workers all over the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). Anganwadi Workers are voluntary, part time, honorary workers under the Centrally sponsored Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. They are paid an honorarium. The scale of honorarium prescribed are uniform through out the country. The expenditure on such honorarium is reimbursed to the State Governments by the Government of India.

At present, there is no proposal to increase the scales of honorarium.

Exploitation of Chrome Ore in Sukinda Valley

1617. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sukinda Valley in Orissa is the largest chrome ore deposit belt in Asia;

(b) if so, the approximate quantity of chrome ore deposits in that valley; and

(c) the plan drawn up by Government for the exploitation of chrome ore available in that part of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the records of the Indian Bureau of Mines, the total reserve of Chrome Ore in Sukinda Valley is about 144 MT, out of which recoverable reserve is estimated to be 49 Million Tonnes.

(c) Additional capacity for manufacture of ferro chrome being created will lead to greater exploitation of this ore.

Revamping of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Units

1623. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (HFC) are not functioning satisfactorily, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the cumulative losses incurred by each unit as on 31 March, 1989; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to revamp the various units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation to make these viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) All the units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited, except Namrup-III, are operating at an unsatisfactory level of capacity utilisation mainly due to design deficiencies, frequent equipment break-downs, power and labour problems.

(b) The cumulative losses incurred by

each unit, as on 31.3.89, are given below:—

*Cumulative Losses
upto 31.3.89*

		(in Rs. Crores)
<hr/>		
<i>Name of the Units</i>		
<hr/>		
Namrup-I and II	(-)	215.42
Namrup-III	(-)	26.75
Durgapur	(-)	319.97
Barauni	(-)	248.47

(c) With a view to avoiding production losses on account of power cuts/failure, captive power plants have already been installed at Durgapur and Namrup while at Barauni, a captive power plant is under installation. Equipments and machines are replaced as and when required. Consultants had been appointed to carry out an end-to-end survey of Namrup-I and II, Barauni and Durgapur plants. In their report, the consultants have suggested revamping/rehabilitation of these units at an estimated cost of Rs. 486.39 crores. No decision has been taken on the report.

ICAR Research Centres

1625. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has established or propose to establish more research centres in Punjab, Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the achievements made by ICAR Units in Punjab, Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh during the last three years ending December 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Indian Council of Agricultural Research has established the Research Units/Stations/Centres in Punjab, Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh as per details given in statement-I below (as on 31st December, 1988). Besides these ICAR Units, the Council provides financial assistance on 75:25 basis to State Agricultural Universities in Punjab and Haryana for carrying out research under All India Coordinated Research Project centres.

(c) Highlights of the achievements made by ICAR Units in Punjab, Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh during the last three years ending 31st December, 1988 have been given in brief in statement-II below.

STATEMENT—I

ICAR Research Units/Stations/Centres in Punjab, Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh (as on 31.12.1988)

A. Haryana

1. *ICAR Units*

2. *Location*

i) National Dairy Research Institute

Karnal

ii) Central Soil Salinity Research Institute	Karnal
iii) Central Institute for Research of Buffaloes	Hisar
iv) National Institute of Animal Genetics	Karnal
v) National Bureau of Animal Genetics	Karnal
vi) Project Directorate on Water Management	Karnal
vii) National Research Centre for Equines	Hisar
viii) National Research Centre on Integrated Pest Management	Faridabad
ix) Central Institute for Cotton Research-Regional Station	Sirsa
x) Indian Agricultural Research Institute-Regional Station	Karnal
xi) Sugarcane Breeding Institute-Regional Station	Karnal
xii) Quality Evaluation Unit, Cotton Technological Research Laboratory	Hisar
xiii) Operational Research Project Centres of Central Institute of Fisheries Education	Sultanpur and Damdama

B. *Punjab*

1. <i>ICAR Unites</i>	2. <i>Location</i>
i) Central Potato Research Station-Central Potato Research Institute	Jullundur
ii) Quality Evaluation Unit-Cotton Technological Research Laboratory	Ludhiana
iii) Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes, Research Centre	Nabha

C. *Union Territory of Chandigarh*

1. <i>ICAR Units</i>	2. <i>Location</i>
Central Soil and Water Conservation, Research and Training Institute Research Centre.	Chandigarh

STATEMENT—II*Highlights of achievements made by ICAR Units in Punjab, Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh*

Animal Science : The development of technologies for the preservation of farm-produced raw buffalo milk upto 24 hours employing Lactoperoxidase/ Thiocyanate / Hydrogen peroxide system (LP-System) and the products made from the preserved milk, good quality fermented beverage and paneer with enhanced flavour, a 'synthetic ghee flavour' immobilized protease enzyme for cheese making, chhana from buffalo milk and 'chakka powder', 'payodhi' and the development of a mechanized conical vat, indirect type Ultra Heat Treatment (UHT) milk sterilizer and a continuous ghee making plant using horizontal thin-film scraped surface heat exchanger for the manufacture of ghee are some of the major achievements of the National Dairy Research Institute Karnal (Haryana) in the area of dairy technology.

At the Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes, Hisar evaluation of genetic potential of important breed, of buffalo, Murrah and Nili Ravi has been taken up. Considerable

amount of information has been obtained on the utilization of straw based diets for buffaloes and on the beneficial effects on digestibility of treatment with urea. Urea treatment of straw is most feasible for Indian farmers and is also an inexpensive nitrogen source. It has a research centre at Nabha where research on improvement of Nili Ravi breed has been initiated.

National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, Karnal has established descriptors for livestock breeds and have developed computer programmes for taking up analysis of survey data for genetic resource evaluation.

National Institute of Animal Genetics has done work on cytogenetics, immunogenetics of different livestock species and studied the effect of MIC gas on mutations in livestock using cytogenetic markers. The results show that no major adverse genetic changes were obtained due to exposure of MIC.

The National Research Centre on Equine has developed disease surveillance and monitoring system against equine influenza an exotic diseases introduced in the

country and it has now been contained. Similarly through diagnosis and stamping out, glanders has been eradicated from Haryana. Efforts for containment of another exotic disease of Equine Infectious Anaemia through diagnosis and stamping out is under eradication. A vaccine against Equine Infectious metritis has been developed.

Agricultural Engineering:

Regional Quality Evaluation Units of Cotton Technological Research Laboratory located at Hisar and Ludhiana are engaged in regular quality evaluation of cotton fibres received from Haryana and Punjab States. The quality characteristics evaluated include fibre length, fineness, strength, maturity and microspinning performance.

Fisheries:

At Operational Research Project, Sultanpur, experiments on culture of Brackishwater fish and prawns are being conducted in saline soils of this region by making use of ground saline water. The experiments have proved that saline soils and brackishwater areas in this region can be effectively utilised for culturing marine finfish and shellfish species thus providing an alternate use for saline soils

and underground saline water. An ad-hoc scheme through A.P. Cess Fund entitled 'Basic Studies on the use of saline soils and brackishwater aquaculture/prawn and fish culture' was initiated at Operational Research Project, Sultanpur and culture of fishes like *Chanoschanos*, *Mugilcephalus*, *Etroplus suratensis* and prawn, *P. monodon* was taken up. The ground saline water of this region was found quite suitable for their culture.

The programme on problem associated with fish seed production in semi-arid zone were taken up by the Central Institute of Fisheries Education at Damdama. The successful experiments on induction of gonadal development and breeding of Indian major carps by application of Homoeopathic drugs like Natrium muriaticum followed by Pulsetella were conducted. An ad-hoc scheme through Cess Fund entitled 'Studies of problems associated with fish seed production in semi-arid zones and demonstration of economically viable method' was taken up. As an impact of the success of the project several entrepreneurs came forward and adopted the technology. Success was achieved in

breeding Indian major carps in severe drought conditions during 1987 and over a crore of spawn was produced at Damdama.

Horticulture:

Potato Hybrid JH-222 has been recommended for cultivation. Two hybrids namely JI-1857 and JI-5857 have been identified for large-scale on farm trials for their high yields and resistance to late blight. Other promising hybrids have been developed of which six are early. An evaporative cool store has been standardised which can store potatoes for over three months without shrinkage and significant loss of weight.

Soil Science:

Central Soil Salinity Research Institute (CSSRI) is the National Institute for developing technology for the reclamation of salt affected and water logged lands. Over the years the Institute has developed and demonstrated a complete package of technology for the reclamation of these lands.

Utilising the reclamation technology developed by this Institute, Land Development Corporations in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh have taken up the reclamation of salt affected lands. It is esti-

mated that about 4 lakh hectare have been reclaimed and brought under crop production.

The Institute has also developed technology for sub-surface tile drainage of saline lands and conjunctive use of underground brackishwater alongwith good quality canal water. Techniques for tree plantations in salt affected lands have been perfected as an alternate land use system for these areas.

The Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute, Research Centre, Chandigarh has the mandate for development of soil and water conservation measures for arresting erosion problems in hill regions of Shiwaliks. The centre has developed technique for watershed management in the hilly regions. The demonstration project developed by this centre at Sukhomajri is an outstanding example for undertaking similar watershed management projects in the Shiwalik regions. Utilising the technical assistance of this Centre, 48 watershed projects in Haryana and 14 watershed projects in Punjab have been completed. The centre is also providing advice on corrective measures for ar-

resting the sedimentation of Sukhna lake, Chandigarh.

The water management project has worked out the water requirement of major crops and devised means to reduce the water loss both in conveyance and in the field. The project has also worked out the methods of irrigation which will increase the water use efficiency.

The better utilization of groundwater with other sources have also been worked out. The drainage requirements for different soil conditions have also been worked out.

Crop science:

Three Rapeseed-Mustard varieties (Torla-TL-15) and PT 303, Mustard RL-1359), two Groundnut varieties, namely M-335 and SG-84 and one Sesame variety, TC-289 have been developed for the region. In addition, agro-production and protection technologies have been refined to maximise, productivity potential of Rapeseed Mustard, Groundnut, Sesame, Sunflower and Linseed for the region. During the last 3 years 319.82 quintals and 45.88 quintals of Breeder Seed of different Oilseed Crops were produced in Punjab and Haryana respectively.

The National Centre for Integrated Pest Management has started functioning with headquarters at Faridabad and a regional station i.e. Biological Control Centre at Bangalore.

In accordance with identified priorities, research projects in both entomology and plant pathology disciplines have been initiated.

Infrastructure facilities such as establishment of laboratories, purchase of equipments is in progress.

A survey and surveillance programme for *Rabi* season was initiated jointly with Haryana Agricultural University and the State Development of Agriculture.

The Centre has already prepared a model for crop health surveillance backed by Plant Protection Advisory Service. As a case study, work with Haryana Agricultural University and State Department of Agriculture, Haryana State has been initiated.

National Centre for Integrated Pest Management in its short span of one year has started documentation of a standardized survey and surveillance methodology in the

form of research communications with release of a "Handout on Plant Protection Advisory Service" for major *Rabi* crops.

At Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Regional Research Station, Karnal, two promising varieties viz. Co 8834 (high sugar, early good ratooning ability, resistant to red rot by model method) and Co 8347 (mid late/late, good yield, red rot resistant) were identified. Among short duration varieties Co 8338, Co 8341 were found the best with regard to juice quality and gur. However, these varieties will be released after coordinated varietal trials.

A variety SH 131 developed at the regional station of the Central Institute for Cotton Research, Sirsa is under cultivation in western U.P. Several long limited desic cotton and compact hirsutum genotypes developed are in advance stage of testing in All India Coordinated Cotton Improvement Project trials. Experiments are being conducted on production and protection technologies.

Two huskless barley varieties namely Karan-4 and Karan-16 have been developed at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute Research Station

at Karnal. Karan-16 has been found suitable for the entire India whereas Karan-4 has been released under the name Jawahar-4 for cultivation in Madhya Pradesh.

India's Protest Over Nepal's Large Imports

1626. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had protested to Nepal recently about the inordinately large import of certain items like synthetic yarn, photographic equipment and cloves, cardamom and liquor from third countries, which were smuggled across into India; and

(b) if so, the response and reaction of Nepal Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have taken up this subject with His Majesty's Government of Nepal in various forums and at appropriate levels but there has been little response or reaction and certainly to positive results.

Foreign Collaboration in Fruit and Vegetables Processing

1627. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESHWARI:

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

(a) whether Government have allowed foreign collaboration in fruit and vegetable processing in view of export commitment to earn foreign exchange.

(b) if so, whether any final agreement has been reached in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and to what extent it will earn foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c) Government have allowed foreign collaborations in fruit and vegetable processing industries with a view to encourage exports of processed fruits as well as to upgrade technology in this sector. Six proposals involving foreign collaboration in fruit and vegetable processing sector have been approved since July, 1988. Proposals in three cases envisage earning of foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 72 crores in five years. In one case, 40% of the total manufacturing turnover annually over a period of ten years will be exported. In the remaining two cases there is an export obligation of 20% of the annual production.

12.00 hrs.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please, sit down. Go to your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing. Without my permission nothing goes on record...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIGOKUL SAIKIA (Lakhimpur): Sir, I have written a letter to you regarding the protection of the life and property of the

Members of Parliament... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken action on that...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GOKUL SAIKIA: I urge the Government to impose President's rule in Assam, otherwise there will be no democracy there because they have arrested me, they harassed my wife... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: What are you upto?

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI GOKUL SAIKIA: I have written a letter to you, Sir. I want your protection. I urge the Members of Parliament to impose President's rule in Assam... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: One minute. What is happening to you. I cannot understand one thing. It is not zero hour at the moment that you are creating such a chaos. You can make your submission calmly also.

....(*Interruptions*)....

[*English*]

SHRI GOKUL SAIKIA: I have written a letter to you, I have written to the Prime Minister also... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I have got your letter...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you cannot listen, what can I do about you?

SHRI GOKUL SAIKIA: Where is my protection? I am also a Member of Parliament, you are also a Member of Parliament, he is also a Member of Parliament. Where is my protection? Why don't they impose President's rule in Assam?... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Saikia, I have got your letter. I have written to the Home Ministry about your protection.

SHRI GOKUL SAIKIA: I have not received any reply, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not written to you, I have written to the Home Minister, the proper authority to safeguard your interest and your life and property. Everything is done in a proper manner...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIGOKUL SAIKIA: It is a question of my wife's life, it is a question of my daughter's life... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You can be very patient, you can be very logical. What is the fun in shouting like that?...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: One minute. I have to make an announcement.

12.02 hrs.

VACATION OF SEATS BY MEMBERS

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that under the provisions of clause (i) of Article 158 of the Constitution, the seats of Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, Member from Bhubaneswar constituency of Orissa and

Shri Williamson A. Sangma, Member from Tura constituency of Meghalaya have become vacant with effect from 10 July, 1989 and 21 July, 1989 respectively, consequent to their assuming the offices of the Governor of Manipur and Mizoram.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Sir, an impression is sought to be created that there is law and other problem in Jammu and Kashmir State. I want to assert in this august House that I have figures to prove that Jammu and Kashmir State is still the most peaceful State in India... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You can make a statement under rule 377...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar): Sir, the situation is not good...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is only your opinion...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed you. I heard you yesterday. Now you take your seat...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is the opinion that you have expressed yesterday...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed Mr. Kabuli to say anything...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. You can write to the Home minister. You can make a statement...

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: It is only the defeatist political elements who have no place among the people who are trying to misguide our youth. There is unemployment problem and these defeatist political elements are using those youths. I urge upon the Government to solve our unemployment problem... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed only Mr. Soz to go on record...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let Mr. Naik speak now.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Soz now please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard what you have said Mr. Soz and that is enough.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Sir, you have allowed me.

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed you and it

has gone on record, nothing more. Now, I don't want to listen to anything more. You can give it under Rule 377.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: These defeatist political elements have no place among the people.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. It is a question of argument.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: We are warning them that they are playing a political game, which is a dangerous game, which is detrimental to the interests of the nation.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What are you upto. I cannot understand.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you, Mr. Soz and that is enough.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, take your seat.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Whatever he said about the relics yesterday that is pure politics. They want to play a political game at the cost of national interest.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Take your seat. I will set all the things right.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Sir, I want to say something about the press also. Kindly give me half a minute. In a national daily recently there was a news that Srinagar was under curfew. I was coming from Srinagar. It was in a 'mohallah' only for a search. There was no curfew in Srinagar. It is a border State, a sensitive State. Therefore I warn them that they should not indulge in politicking.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly be seated.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: They should not play this dirty political game. They will not be allowed to destabilise the duly elected Government.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, take you seat.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: The enemies of the accord will not be allowed to destabilise the constitutionally elected Government.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Now be clam and take your seat.

[English]

SHRISHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Sir, the people of the country are eagerly waiting for the discussion on the Panchayati Raj Bill.

They are very appreciative of the efforts of the Prime Minister and the people of the whole country are eagerly waiting for the discussion in this House on the Panchayati Raj Bill. I would like to know when this Bill is coming before this House.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: When the B.A.C. allocates time for the Bill, it will automatically come up. Now you please sit down.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: It should come as early as possible.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Naik, that is with the B.A.C. They will go into it.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Thanjharpur): Sir, the people of Indian origin are being greatly harassed in Nepal.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You should give a notice for it.

[English]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: I have already given.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It is coming up for discussion.

[English]

We are going to discuss that.

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

*[English]***Annual Report of and Review on
Regional Engineering College,
Hamirpur for 1987-88**

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): On behalf of Shri L.P. Shahi, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Hamirpur, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Hamirpur, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8065/89]

**Review on and Annual Report of Orissa
Agro Industries Corporation Ltd.,
Bhubaneswar for 1982-83 and a
statement *Re* delay in these papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
 - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—8066/89]

**Notification under Mines and Minerals
(Regulation and Development) Act**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 445(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th June, 1989 containing order regarding extension of the period for modification of mining leases, under subsection (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 8067/89]

12.09 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS*[English]***Sixty-Second Report**

SHRIK.H.RANGANATH (Chitradurga): I beg to present the Sixty-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Forty-second Report on Biecco Lawrie Limited.

12.9 1/2 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[*English*]

**Situation arising out of spillage of
furnace oil due to collision of two ships
on the high seas**

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): I call the attention of the Minister of Environment and Forests to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:-

"The situation arising out of spillage of furnace oil due to collision of two ships on the high seas and the steps taken by the Government to tackle the serious problem of pollution on the Western Coast".

12.10 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): A Tanker 'Puppy', Malta Flag ship collided with 'World Quince' in position 1334.6 North and 6032.0 East, which is 725 nautical miles South-South West of Bombay, at 1534 hrs. (IST) on 28th June, 1989. Two cargo tanks on board MT Pump were damaged, as a result it was understood that the oil cargo commenced leaking from these tanks on 28th June, 1989 at collision point and continued till 2nd July, 1989. The ship sustained structural damage on its port side and was at one time reported to be in danger of breaking into two. However, subsequently a British ship 'RENOWN' was reported to be escorting the ship to Bombay and an Omani tug ORIONCO was also reportedly on its way to assist the damaged MT Puppy.

The report was first received by Coast Guard Regional Headquarters (West) around noon on 1st July, 1989. Commander Coast Guard Region (West) immediately alerted

the Coast Guard, Pollution Response Team at Bombay, and lightering equipment was made to stand by to tranship the oil cargo to another vessel. Bombay Port Trust was also requested to direct ship to anchor at outer anchorage in Northern portion of Bombay outer harbour keeping out-side 12 miles limit, i.e., beyond territorial water.

MT Puppy arrived Bombay 2nd July and anchored North West of Bombay floating light at a distance of 17.5 miles. In spite of bad weather the Coast Guard Helicopter was able to winch down two Coast Guard Officers on board the damaged ship for preliminary assessment of damage, extent of repairs required, likely lightering operation to off load leaking oil if any and to assess pollution hazard. The preliminary investigation revealed that an oil slick in multiple patches was occurred along the route which threatened coastal waters.

From the records recovered from the tanker, it was estimated that 5500 metric tonnes of oil and spilled by the ship at sea around the collision point (830 miles from West Coast of India) and during its passage to Bombay. While at anchorage off Bombay, approximately 2 tonnes of furnace fuel oil leaked into the sea due to wave action. The oil slick trajectory was noticed from Bombay floating light to Arnala and Bombay harbour area. This area was being kept under surveillance by Coast Guard Helicopters and aircraft.

The ship remained at anchorage off Bombay till 1130 hrs. on 5th July, 1989 and was on her passage to Oman escorted by a tug. Coast Guard regional Headquarters, (West) were carrying out aerial surveillance to ensure that the ship did not spill any more oil while on passage from Bombay to Oman. Certain patch up repairs were understood to have been carried out while the ship was at anchorage off Bombay.

Oil slick was noticed in the Bombay harbour area and on the coast near Breach Candy. This oil pollution had occurred from the two tonnes which leaked from MT Puppy

[Sh. Z. R. Ansari]

when it was anchored. This was brought under control and eliminated by the Indian Coast Guard with the assistance of the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board.

However, it was feared that the 5,500 tonnes which leaked on high seas was moving towards the coast of Maharashtra and Gujarat at a rate of 20 nautical miles per day.

A high-level team was deputed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests to Bombay on 11th July, 1989. The team had a detailed discussion with the Government of Maharashtra. Commander of the Indian Coast Guard, Chairmen of the Pollution Control Boards of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala, the Chief Secretary of Goa and the Administrator of Lakshadweep who were called to the meeting. The Director General, Shipping, the Bombay Port Trust, the National Institute of Oceanography and the Merchant Marine Department and the oil and Natural Gas Commission were also present.

It transpired at the meeting that the major slick was yet to be located in spite of the efforts of the Indian Navy, the Indian Coast Guard and the National Remote Sensing Agency via satellite. Perhaps the slick had already dispersed in the stormy sea and it might appear only as tar-balls after a few months on the coast.

The Regional Contingency Committee for the purpose already functions under the Indian Coast Guard who are responsible for marine environment. The Committee including the Director General, Shipping, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, etc. The Committee was given a time-bound programme to locate the oil slick and also implement the action plan with them.

The Regional Contingency Committee and the Expert Team from the Ministry of Environment again reviewed the position after a week in Bombay. The Indian Coast Guard continued the vigil. The National

remove Sensing Agency, Hyderabad, tried to locate the slick through satellite. A vessel of the National Institute of Oceanography also sailed in the area to locate the oil slick. But the oil slick could not be located so far.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has referred to a very serious situation in his statement. He has concluded the statement with the words and I quote:

[*English*]

"But the oil slick could not be located so far."

[*Translation*]

In spite of all possible means available with us at present and best possible efforts, we have not been able to locate the area of the major oil slick and could not assess the quantum of the oil leaked, the velocity of the oil slick and the extent of the damage likely to be caused by it, it is in itself a matter of serious concern. Since the oil started leaking from the tanker, no efforts were made for its repair until it reached Bombay coast. The hon. Minister also has not made any reference to this effect in his statement, whether efforts could have been made to undertake the repair of the leaking tanker or was it impossible to do so? As per the press reports, it was possible to undertake repair. It was possible to plug the leakage of oil. So far only a negligible quantity of oil has reached the coastal waters of Bombay and it is reported that the is in the region is getting adversely affected. We have high stakes in this area because a large number of oil rigs of the ONGC are stationed there. When the entire slick reaches there, it will cause a heavy damage. The hon. Minister has stated that the oil slick is moving towards the coast of Bombay and Gujarat at a rate of 20 nautical miles per day. This may worsen the situation even more. Such a situation has given rise to a special type of emergency conditions. The heavy oil spillage from one

tanker could threaten the marine life of the coastal waters and also the population of Bombay. The oil installations could also be similarly damaged. I would like to know about the measures likely to be taken at present to overcome the current crisis. It is not only necessary to control the situation but also to avert the possible danger connected with it. So far as I know, all the agencies involved in tackling this problem whether the Shipping Corporation of India or the Coast Guard Organisation, everyone of the is interested in passing the buck on the pretext that this work is outside their jurisdiction and therefore they are not in a position to undertake it. They are trying to escape their responsibility although you have stated that a Regional Contingency Committee for the purpose has already been constituted. I would like to know whether this committee is there merely for monitoring the situation or does it exist for ensuring effective operation as well. If it is functioning for merely collecting and providing information, then I think that the position is not very satisfactory. However, if this committee is vested with all the necessary powers to deploy its capacity for meeting all possible emergency conditions and control the situation by affecting proper coordination between different agencies, then it is a welcome step. As per my information, none of the agencies are equipped with the required multi-purpose fire fighting vessels. Under the given circumstances, if such vessels are available with any other coastal countries, is it under the consideration of the Government to acquire the same from them? The Arabian sea is an open area. It is a throughfare for ships moving from one end of the world to the other corner of it. Hence, this sort of risk may continue to exist. Similar situations arise with our own ONGC vessels in our region. The recent incident involved a foreign vessel. Such an oil spillage occurs when ships which are in a shattered conditions are made to carry oil cargo by foreign companies out of sheer negligence. Some international law should be there for controlling such situations so that due compensation may be given to the affected parties by the companies responsible for causing damage and the amount spent in this regard may be

recovered from them. There should be some ban or restrictions on them to act as deterrent. Does any such international law exist and if not, will the Government of India take the initiative of negotiation with other countries for the enactment of such a law? The Minister of Environment should take note of it as to what extent it has polluted the ocean? Its responsibility should not be limited to the aspect of environmental pollution alone. In this matter, rather it should shoulder the entire responsibility right from taking measures for the control of pollution to the minimisation of damage and ensuring that due compensation is granted. If this Ministry is of the view that its responsibility does not go beyond the aspect of environmental pollution in this matter, the Coast Guard Organisation will also say that it comes under Ministry of Defence and the ONGC will say that they are covered under the Ministry of Petroleum. The slick is not confined to Bombay alone but it has been reported recently in a newspaper published from Lakshwdeep that slick is moving towards this group of islands. The marine life of the coastal waters of these tiny islands is being threatened. Under the circumstances a very unfortunate situation will be created. It is difficult to say whether the Ministry of Environment and Forests will be able to gain control over the whole situation.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): It is a matter of deep concern for the country that even though exactly one month has passed since the collision occurred on 28th June, 1989 between two ships 725 nautical miles South-West of Bombay, even today the Minister of Environment and Forests has said that the oil spill could not be located so far.

It is very necessary to take quick action in the matter and to find out the exact location and size of the oil spill. It appears that there is no proper coordination between the Department of Environment and Forests and the coastal guards who are posted on the spot. A very hopeful picture was given by Mr.

[Sh Sharad Dighe]

A C Ray, additional Secretary in the Department of Environment and Forests, New Delhi, that before July 13, it will be possible to identify the spill

He further added on 11th July at Bombay that the action plan would be chalked out the next day and implemented on 15th July. In spite of this announcement, we find that the oil slick could not be located so far. What is happening is several meetings are taking place. A time-bound programme to locate oil slick as also to implement the action plan is merely announced. But in fact it has not been implemented at all. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government and also put a question to the hon. Minister. According to their own estimate when this time bound programme to locate the oil slick and to implement the action plan is going to take place in practice?

Sir, the second serious question which arises is that many experts have expressed their fear that this large oil mass will cause much biological and physiological harm to marine life as also to the fish eaters along the coast. No clarification is being made by the Government regarding this fear expressed by several biological experts in this respect. The result is that since fishing which is a major industry in Bombay and Konkan and tonnes of fish is being exported from Sasoon Dock in Bombay everyday and since fish is a staple food of lakhs of people in the region and since this fear has not been allayed from the quarters of the Government, the fishing industry is suffering to a great extent. The small fishermen in Bombay are also suffering because of this fear that has been spread in the minds of the public. Many fish-eaters—practically most of them are not going to the fish market at all to buy the fish because of the fear that has been expressed that it will be dangerous for human life. Even some had gone to the extent of saying that it may spread cancer. Therefore, with the fear in mind, the whole fishing industry has come to a standstill as far as Bombay is concerned and a great amount of fear is

spread among the public. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government is going to clarify the position as far as this rumour and fear that is spread in the cities like Bombay is concerned.

Sir, the third very serious matter is that the Coast Guard and the Mercantile Marine Department allowed this M V Puppy, the tanker involved in the oil-slick, to sail away instead of impounding it and arresting its crew. It has been reported that this ship had an insurance certificate from a London-based Insurance Firm. The papers were seized by the Guards and the claim will be recovered by the Civil Liability Convention as per the certificate. It is also reported that under the CLC, when the tanker owner is strictly liable for pollution damage, he is entitled to limit the liability to 137 dollars per tonne of the ship's tonnage or 14 million dollars whichever is less. According to this calculation, it is said that total claim of about three million dollars may be allowed at the rate of 137 dollars per tonne for 22,000 tonnes. I would like to know whether the Government proposes to make any claim with respect to this and whether the Government will enquire into the matter as to why this Merchant Marine Department and the Coast Guard allowed this 'Puppy' Tanker involved in the slick to sail away instead of impounding it and arresting the crew. What will happen to this claim now which is a serious matter for the Government? What step is the Government going to take? I would also like to know what is estimated cost of the clean-up operation which has place up till now?

Lastly, I would like to know whether there is any contingency plan to combat such an emergency in the country because it appears that there was no quick action in this matter and there was lack of coordination between the Union Government and the persons on the spot, namely, the guards. Therefore, is there any contingency plan that is going to take place or does it still exist to combat such an emergency situation which may arise again in future at any time? With these words, I would like the Minister to clarify on all these points.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I really have great concern about our naval communication system. The accident took place only on 28th June, 1989. But, according to the hon. Minister, our Coast Guards could know about this information on 1st July, which means, after 72 hours of the accident occurred, our Coast Guards could be informed. So, I have my own doubts about our naval communication system. The hon. Minister, in his statement has stated, and I quote:

"Perhaps the slick had already dispersed in the stormy sea and it might appear only as tar-balls after a few months on the coast."

I am not going into details of it. How can the hon. Minister accept disappearance of such slick from the ship? When this had happened, why was the vessel allowed to enter our economic zone? Besides this, the hon. Minister had stated that the ship was moving at 20 nautical miles or so and because of this slow speed, more slick of oil could come out and polluted the sea. Had they not been allowed to come to our economic zone, I think, this type of danger would not have been apprehended. Besides this, the hon. Minister has not mentioned anything about our fire fighting vessels having multi-purpose actions so that they can remove oil. I would like to know whether these types of fire fighting vessels are with us and if so why they have not been engaged in removing the oil.

Regarding the legal action, I would like to know whether there is any system in our country so that we can impose legal action on the owners of such vessels as would cause pollution to our sea water.

My honourable friends have already anticipated such types of dangers to the marine products, besides to the fish industry, as would cause a lot of suffering to the poor and small people who are engaged in fishing trade. They should not be made to suffer much. In this connection may I know whether the Hon. Minister and the Govern-

ment are thinking to impose such type of international regulation so that these types of accidents in future would be well compensated by the concerned vessel owners and the companies which are having such types of vessels?

When the Coast Guard was informed on 1st July, of course our Government took measures to protect the sea water. Why this type of action was not taken earlier so that pollution to the sea water would not have been there at all?

In 1982 we had our ONGC vessel, Sagar Vikas incident. We have also discussions in this House about the incident. The ONGC, the Coast Guard and other agencies which are engaged in this type of work should have been altered after this 1982 incident. Why was this not done? I would like that the Hon. Minister may kindly clarify these points so that the panic created among millions of people in the country is removed.

[Translation]

SHRIG.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this matter is more serious than what it appears. In Switzerland, the pharmaceutical concern Sandoz had once flushed certain chemicals into the river inadvertently. This created an uproar all over Europe and the shipping industry was in shambles. This Pharmaceutical company had to pay heavy compensation to the Government and to the affected people and for a year long the people did not accept the fish of that river for their food.

Our country is in Third World and falls under the category of underdeveloped nations. That is why such a major tragedy has taken place but the people are totally ignorant about it. The most important point is that this tragedy occurred on the 28th June and the news reached the Government on the 1st of July. A person with even a little common sense would ask whether our people had been silent spectators for 3-4 days how is it that they could not get the information of the accident and why were not the people

[Sh. G.S. Rajhans]

alerted about the situation?

It is quite simple to perceive that when there is an oil slick for 3 or 4 days and that too during the monsoons and whoever has seen the extent of rainfall which takes place during this season or has even visited Bombay during the months of July and August and watched the Arabian sea, would realise that it is quite normal for the spilled oil to spread in different directions and pollute the sea waters. (*Interruptions*)

Shri Rawat, it is a matter of regret that you have raised the matter in the form of a Calling Attention and now the same is being ridiculed by you. If such thing has been happened in any European country, it would have created a furore. But, as this has happened in an underdeveloped country, it is not being taken with that seriousness. You will realise this after the months when the shipping industry will close down in Bombay, Goa, Gujarat or the whole of coastal area. The matter is more serious than what we think it to be.

I know it quite well that the internal law does have a provision for the payment of compensation for polluting the high sea. If a crime of this sort is committed by a ship in the high sea, it becomes the liability of the country whose flag the ship is carrying to get the compensation paid by the company owning the ship. The amount of such compensation, as reported in the press is Rs. 20 thousand dollars per tonne. This fact has been accepted by the Government also that 5,500 tonnes of oil got leaked from it and there is no difference of opinions about it. So India should get at least this much amount. The ship was allowed to be anchored at Bombay Port for a number of days. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it was leaking even at that time or its leak was plugged and the reason why it was allowed to leave the Port? You said that the ship met with an accident and it was feared that it might break into two parts. It was with great difficulty that it sailed to our Port.

I would like to make a specific question to the hon. Minister who has also held the portfolio of Shipping earlier also and therefore the expert knowledge, to enlighten us at at to how it happened.

I would also like to submit that as reported in the press that no slick was visible and an expenditure of at least Rs. 100 crore will be incurred for cleaning the water where it was spotted. Contradictory reports have been published in the newspapers and I cannot tell as to what is correct. It has also been stated that efforts for cleaning have been made by the Environment Ministry with the help of chemicals sprayed by helicopters. The hon. Minister alone can tell the correct position but I would only like to submit in brief that in his meeting held with the Chairmen of different ports, it was stated that slick was not visible and that we should forget such a thing. But is it so easy to forget it. The Government tried to locate it with the help of searchlight also but it was not visible. After all where has the slick vanished? It is not a herculean task to locate it since it will be quite separate from water. When oil spills over water in our House it is easily visible, so how is it possible that when 5,500 tonnes of oil spilled over the water of the vast sea, it is not visible at all. I would like to know whether efforts in this field are still continuing or they have come to an end? Will the Government make it clear whether this will damage the sea food or not? If it has become harmful, will any steps be taken to make the people aware of this fact by giving it vide publicity over the radio and television. My submission is that the hon. Minister should give a comprehensive reply.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): Sir, before I deal with the specific questions that have been raised by the hon. Members I want to explain the situation. On the high-class there was a collision between this tanker and another merchant ship. I have given the distance in my statement. It was on 28th June. After complete 24 hours the

Captain of the ship gave a SOS message to our coastal guards that they are in trouble and their ship may break into two. With this SOS message it was necessary on humanitarian grounds and also we are duty bound to go in for investigation. Immediately our coastal guards went there and inspite of bad weather they could find that the vessel was sailing at a slow speed. They could drop two of their guards on the ship who found the damage being not much and it was in a position to sail. In the mean time some support was given by some British ship and as the ship was bound for Oman, the Oman tug also assisted them in the sailing of that ship. This ship sailed and wanted permission to anchor. We gave them the reply that we cannot allow them to enter our territorial water, viz., within 12 miles limit. They wanted to anchor the ship in order to get some repairs done so that there is no danger to the life of the crew or any more slick. So, we allowed them to anchor beyond our territorial waters limit and they anchored at about 17.5 nautical miles away. Some minor repairs were made.

Sir, there were two slicks. One slick was 5500 tonnes. The slick was at the point where this tanker collided with another merchant ship. It was on the high seas far far away and we could not get any message about that oil slick nor of that accident. Only on 29th June we got a message that they are in danger and please help us. It was a help call. This fact was unknown to us whether any oil slick to the tune of 5500 tonnes was there at the point of collision. This fact came to our knowledge only on 1st July.

The questions which have been put by the hon. Members are: Why did you allow the ship to anchor? There were many reasons. One was that when any accident takes place and we come to know of that, it becomes our duty that we should do whatever is possible within our resources to give assistance on humanitarian grounds. These are the normal norms. This is the normal ethic which is there. We came to know that there was oil slick. At that point also, there was another slick of two tonnes when it anchored. It was

mainly fuel oil.

The second reason why we allowed this ship to anchor was to see if there was any thing to be done by way of repairs so that while sailing towards Oman it may not discharge some more oil in the nearabout vicinity of our territorial waters which may adversely affect the marine pollution in our areas. That's why we allowed them to anchor. Then, some minor repairs were done and they were allowed to sail. To keep that ship anchored nearer our territorial waters was all the more dangerous and there were risks. Therefore, we allowed it to sail.

As far as 2-tonne oil slick is concerned, all measures have been taken and that oil slick has been cleared. Only marginally, in the rocky areas, some effect is there. The efforts are going on to clear that effect also. They are not sitting idle. Every effort has been made to clear our waters from that oil slick.

The question is of 5,500 tonnes of oil. It is a major quantity of oil slick. If that oil slick reaches our territorial waters, certainly it will be very very dangerous. It will surely create problems. All efforts by organisations like Coastal Guard, Department of Ocean Development, Ministry of Shipping and Transport have been made. The satellite imagery has also been used to locate the oil slick where it has gone. So far, with all those efforts and equipment—satellite, aerial survey and by ship—the traces of the slick could not be found out.

The things which are sometimes bad have sometimes proved to be good also. The hon. Member was talking too much about the Arabian Sea when it is ferocious. During monsoon, when the Arabian Sea is ferocious, it has sometimes helped us in dispersing that oil slick. The scientists have told us that oil is such a thing that when it is put on the surface of the water, it floats with water. But whenever some currents are there and if the currents are strong, then what happens? Because of the warmer weather, and because of the action of the current and

[Sh. Z.R. Ansari]

cross currents, some of the contents which can evaporate do evaporate. And some of those contents just go deeper and settle down the sea. Probably, this would have happened. We are not sure about it. Investigations are still going on. There is no possibility of the oil spill reaching the western coast except North and South Lakshadweep or so. We are on the guard and we have alerted all concerned organisations to see if any traces are found. We will take action which is within our control

There is one question which has been raised and which is about the infrastructure available for meeting such a situation. In any way, we should not feel inferior to the so-called developed countries. As far as the personnel and technology are concerned, I am sure that the Indian technology and the Indian personnel are quite competent to meet such a situation like this. We are proud of our personnel and their scientific knowledge and we are also proud of our arrangements and we have all the equipment which can meet such a situation. We should not be very much worried about it. As far as the effect on marine life, especially that of fish, is concerned, a lot of concern has been shown, and it is quite natural also that everybody is concerned about it. If the fish becomes polluted and if people eat that fish, then naturally, the whole nation will be affected by health hazards. We are concerned about it. Maharashtra Government has already issued a statement that they have got the matter studied by their scientists and we have also got it studied by our scientists. They have learnt that there are no traces of any damage to the fish. There is nothing of that sort that the fish has become so dangerous for human consumption and that they will create health hazards

The next question is regarding compensation. There are two types of liabilities. One is the penal liability and the other is the civil liability. As far as the penal liabilities are concerned, I am afraid, that Malta is not one of the members of the convention through

which any penal liability can be fixed. But certainly civil liability can be fixed and compensation can be claimed. There are clubs and those clubs make good with the compensation, a sort of insurance. They give us bank guarantee and they have said that the Government of India can claim compensation.

M/s Crowe Boda and Company on behalf of P&I Club of the vessel have stated that they are prepared to give a guarantee for a maximum sum up to USD 2.5 lakhs with respect to the pollution caused by the spillage of the two tons of oil by MT *Puppy* while she was at anchorage off Bombay. With respect to the other major spill in the high-seas, the P&I Club was of the opinion that no substantial pollution would arise from this. However, they have stated that this would not preclude the Government from making additional claims for this oil spillage also if it could be proved that the same has caused pollution in the exclusive economic zone. As far as those two tonnes of spillage is concerned, it is a proved matter, and this guarantee has been given. As regards 5500 tonnes, we could not trace it and, therefore, we cannot fix the responsibility.

13.00 hrs.

That is broadly the picture which I wanted to give. My friend has probably over-emphasised the issue by giving an example of one so-called very very developed country, Switzerland and that we are under-developed. I do not think there is need to emphasise this so much that we are under developed. We are not under-developed. We are a developing country. In the field of science and technology, our scientists and technologies are much above the scientists of developed countries. Then, there cannot be any comparison between Switzerland and India because of many reasons. Switzerland is a cold country. The climatic conditions are not at all helpful there for such accidents. On the other hand, nature is so bountiful with India that the climatic conditions like cyclones, heat etc. are so helpful for meeting such situations. It is the nature which helps us in

this matter. Therefore, no comparison can be drawn between the two countries which are in two different climatic zones.

I do understand the concern which should be there. It is probably because of the Indian temperament, our mental attitude. As far as our equipment and preparedness is concerned, we are fully prepared to meet any situation.

Our scientists have told us that as thirty days have passed, there does not seem to be any possibility of the 5500 tonnes reaching our coastal line. That is the scientific opinion. But nevertheless, we are not going to take any chances; we are on the vigil; our Coastal Guard Organization, which is the nodal agency for this are on the vigil. The Department of Ocean Development, the Ministry of Surface Transport are all on vigil.

One question was raised about the Regional Contingency Committee. This Committee is fully empowered not only to monitor, but to take any action when any emergency arises.

With these few words, I conclude and I hope I have replied all the questions.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Are we still making efforts to locate this slick or have we given up efforts?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: Yes, we are, Lakshadweep is one of our fragile areas and we cannot afford to risk our fragile area and all the more we are concerned, when we know that it is moving towards south.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Could we use some chemical to minimise the effect?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: Yes, we have used chemicals and because of that two tonnes—some of it—went down in the bottom of the sea. But the major thing is that first of all, we have to locate it. As soon as you locate it, we will do whatever is possible to clear our water from the bad effects.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall adjourn now for Lunch to meet at 14.05 P.M.

140.5 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER—in the Chair]

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House shall now take up matters under Rule 377. Shri Banwari Lal Purohit.

- (i) **Demand or a 'Yarn Centre' at Nagpur to Let handloom weavers in their region get adequate quality of yarn at reasonable rates**

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur): I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the miserable and pitiable condition of handloom weavers due to non-availability of yarn in the Vidarbha region particularly in Nagpur and Kamptee.

There are thousands of handlooms in the Vidarbha region alone and the handloom weavers have to depend upon the yarn. The handloom weavers are passing through very difficult days due to steep shortage of yarn. There is heavy increase in prices of all types of yarn during the last six months.

The livelihood of workers is totally dependent on handloom. As they are not getting adequate quantum of yarn at reasonable price they are on the verge of collapse and therefore there is an urgent need to provide them yarn in sufficient quantity and at reasonable rates.

[Sh. Banwari Lal Purohit]

The Union Government has taken a decision to open yarn-centres in about six States but people of Maharashtra are pained and disturbed when they learnt that no such centre is being opened in Maharashtra.

In view of the position stated above, I urge the Government to immediately intervene in the matter and issue immediate orders to open year centres for Maharashtra in Nagpur so that this sector gets yarn regularly and at reasonable price.

(ii) **Demand for a radio station at Aska in Ghunsar sub-division of Orissa**

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): Aska in Ghunsar Sub-Division in Orissa is centrally located. It is situated in an area which has the pride of giving birth to two eminent poets of Oriya literature. These poets are Upendra Bhanja and Baladev Rath. Upendra Bhanja is acclaimed as the poet Emperor of Oriya literature on account of his uncommon literary creation and contribution for enriching the Oriya literature. Another Poet Baladeva Rath is known as the *poet sun* of Oriya literature. The champus (the rhythmic skills) composed by Baladev Rath are excellent and require musical skill to sing them.

In every sense, Aska can be called the citadel of literature. A Radio Station should be established at Aska to provide needed gist to the development of literature and culture particularly of South Orissa. Besides, the people of the district of Ganjam in particular and of Orissa in general will be immediately benefited.

The redeeming features of the area and Danda Nachha, Daskathia, Prahlad Natak and other folk arts. The establishment of a Radio Station at Aska can help in unravelling the unique folk art and culture of the area which bear an impact on the which culture of Orissa in totality.

[Translation]

(iii) **Demand for providing the U.P. Government with necessary funds for re-routing the National Highway No. 2 near Ferozabad**

SHRI GANGA RAM (Ferozabad): National Highway No. 2 passes through Ferozabad town, the headquarters of Ferozabad district. It was earlier constructed as a by-pass, but owing to increase in population and coming up of colonies and houses on both sides of the by-pass, traffic gets jammed on major portion of this National Highway No. 2 and accidents often take place due to movement of heavy vehicles on it, due to which there is continuous risk to the life of the people. Therefore, that part of this National Highway should be re-routed towards the north of Ferozabad city for which Government of India should provide necessary funds to the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

(iv) **Demand for getting up a law power T.V. transmitter Paradeep at (Orissa)**

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK (Jagatsinghpur): Television facility available in Orissa is still not adequate. People of many famous areas are still deprived of this facility. Paradeep is a prominent place not only in the State but the whole of India. T.V. centre has not been established there so far. Besides the major port, a large scale fertiliser plant is also located in that port town. There are two notified Area Councils constituted at Paradeep. Thousands of employees and workers are working in the port and also in the fertiliser plant. More industries are coming up at that place.

T.V. centre set up at Cuttack is more than 100 K.M. away from Paradeep. Due to long distance the T.V. programme shown on Cuttack T.V. are not visible at Paradeep. Today T.V. is the speediest and most relj-

able media. Therefore, this facility should be made available to all.

In view of this, I demand that a low power T.V. Transmitter should be set up at Paradeep without any further delay.

[Translation]

- (v) **Demand for utilising the surplus water of the Krishna river in drought prone areas of Kolar, Bangalore, Tumkur, Chitradurga and Bellary districts**

*SHRI V. KRISHNARAO (Chikballapur): In Krishna river basin there is surplus water in upper Bhadra. That water could be used for irrigation purposes in the drought prone areas of Kolar, Bangalore, Tumkur, Chitradurga and Bellary Districts. The plan and estimate are pending with the Karnataka Government since long.

I request the Union Government to intervene in the matter and help the poor farmers and agriculturists who are suffering for long, by sanctioning it early.

[English]

- (vi) **Demand for a television centre at Puri in Orissa**

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): Puri in Orissa is the most important centre of tourism and pilgrimage in the country. It is a centre of Hindu, Buddhist and Sikh cultures. Throughout the year people visit the town. The famous Konark temple is only 25 Kms. away from Puri. Puri and Konark are well known places of religious pilgrimage and international tourism. Jagannath temple and Konark temple are also known for their architectural significance. Now the television centre at Cuttack does not serve the people of Puri and a part of Ganjam district properly. A television centre is needed to be located at Puri so that the people of Puri district and part of Ganjam district can view

the television programmes properly. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to set up a television centre at Puri.

[Translation]

- (vii) **Demand for ban on setting up slaughter machines for slaughtering milch cattle**

SHRI SHANKAR LAL (Pali): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am making an important submission to the House under Rule 377.

Articles 48 and 48A of the Constitution deal with directive principles which provide for prohibition of slaughter of milch cattle and taking steps to protect their lines. It is in pursuance of the principles of non-violence preached by our saints like lord Mahavira, Lord Budha, Guru Nanak and great leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru ji. When the former Janata Government of Karnataka started implementing the scheme of constructing a slaughter house equipped with modern slaughter-machines, the people there vehemently opposed it and started agitation against it. As a result, of this, 400 people who believe in non-violence, even courted arrest on 21st and 22nd March, 1989. In Jodhpur town Rajasthan also, a group of the believers in non-violence met the hon. Prime Minister last month when they came to know that a similar scheme is in the offing there. The Government of India should, therefore, ban installation of equipments meant for slaughtering cattle.

- (viii) **Demand for financial assistance to Himachal Pradesh Government to enable it to give subsidy to fruit producers and support price for the produce in the State**

SHRI K.D SULTANPURI (Simla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I am making the following submission under Rule 377:

"Apples, gingers, tomatoes, peaches,

*Translation of matter originally raised in Kannada.

[Sh. K.D. Sultanpuri]

pears, citron, lemons etc. are grown in large quantity in Himachal Pradesh. Economy of the people of the State depends on the production of these commodities. The State Government is helping the poor farmers by providing them support prices and saving them from exploitation by Commission agents and middlemen. My submission is that the Government of India should provide assistance to the State Governments to enable it to give subsidy and support price to fruit growers in the State like industries.

[English]

- (ix) **Demand for providing permanent settlement and avocation for earning a living to the Banjara tribe**

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): I draw the attention of the Minister for Labour to the following matter of urgent public importance:

Indian Express of Monday, the 17th July, 1989 gives a pathetic story of six banjara bonded labour families settled in Alwar District. The Banjaras, throughout the country are treated in different parts under different categories like scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, nomadic and denotified tribes and backward classes. This community bears the stigma of all these nomenclatures. Their only crime is that they want to live honourably and join mainstream in free India during the Nehru Centenary Year. The over enthusiasm of the environmentalist though commendable, is definitely harmful to such unfortunate people settled on a piece of land to earn an honourable living.

The banjaras are being treated as second-class citizen. The city dwellers do not want the slums around them and the environmentalists do not want the bonded labour to be settled on a piece of land. All this shows the total apathy to the banjara tribes from the voluntary agencies as also the Government.

The Government are requested to take immediate steps to settle these people and provide them avocation to earn their living and live an honourable life.

- (x) **Demand for allocation of more funds to Kerala State under the 'Jawahar Rozgar Yojna'**

SHRI K. MOHANDAS (Mukundapuram): The 'Jawahar Rozgar Yojna' is a very useful scheme and it has been hailed by all sections of the people. However, the criterion adopted for allocation of funds, namely, rural poverty, has resulted in some States getting less amount than they would have got had the same criterion for allocation under N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. been adopted for this scheme too. Kerala is one such State. As is generally known, unemployment has assumed alarming proportions in that State. What the State needs is more money to generate more employment. If less money is given our employment generation programme will suffer.

I would therefore request the Government to allocate more money to the State of Kerala under the "Jawahar Rozgar Yojna"

[Translation]

- (xi) **Demand for dams at the originating places of the Kosi, the Kamla Balan and the Bagmati rivers to control floods in North Bihar**

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: (Rosa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to make the following submission to the House under Rule 377:

"In order to control floods in North Bihar, proposals for constructing dams at the originating points of Kosi, Kamla Balan and Bagmati rivers near Barag area, Shishapani and Tunthar respectively have been under consideration for a long time, but work on these projects has not yet been started. By

constructing dams at the originating places of these 3 rivers, permanent solution to flood problem in North Bihar would be found. We will be able to prevent extensive damage to crops and huge loss of life and property occurring every year. This will also enable power generation in sufficient quantity and pave the way for development in the fields of agriculture, industry and commerce. Every year the Government of India and the State Governments are spending crores of rupees for providing flood relief but this is not a permanent solution to the problem. Therefore, my submission is that the Government of India should take necessary steps to construct dams at the aforesaid originating places of these rivers”.

14.24 hrs.

SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT
BANK OF INDIA BILL—*CONTD*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the Small Industries Development Bank of India Bill. Shri Eduardo Faleiro.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have placed this Bill for consideration of the hon. House at a moment in the national history which projects an unprecedented productive, positive and promising economic scenario. Due to the wise and far-sighted economic policies of the Government and of the Prime Minister, its head, over the last four years, the targets fixed for the Seventh Plan has not only been achieved but they have been exceeded. And they have achieved and exceeded in spite of a very serious drought, an unprecedented drought, over a period of three years. The year 1988-89, just to mention last year, witnessed again an exceptionally good performance of the economy with a growth of 9 per cent both in

Gross Domestic Product and industrial production. Coming as it does after the unprecedented drought, the performance reflects the inherent strength and resilience of the Indian economy. About this exceptionally good performance the Government is not complacent and it does not intend to rest upon its laurels but intends to pursue with renewed enthusiasm, vigour and commitment so that further heights and progress are achieved in our economic development. For this positive scenario and achievements, a measure of credit must go to the financial institutions like the IDBI, IFCI and the EXIM Bank.

Just to mention the IDBI, its financial assistance sanctioned to industrial development has shown a phenomenal increase from Rs. 1582 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 5619 crores in 1987-88. The cumulative assistance sanctioned upto March, 1989 was Rs. 34,400 crores. The investment catalyzed by all the assistance was Rs. 11,900 crores and the employment generated as a result of the projects financed by IDBI was 152 lakh persons. This is an important aspect of the activities of the IDBI at the moment, an important aspect of the industrial activities in general, All sectors are important whether it is large industry or medium industry or small industry. We are dealing here with the small industries. I would like to say here that their importance is particularly noticeable in the context of the employment that it provides. It provides a large share of employment in relation to capital invested or in terms of the fact also that being based not necessarily, in fact, mostly outside the urban areas, it provides stimulus for development and employment in rural areas. It is in this context that IDBI itself at this point of time and over the last few years has been taking a major interest in tiny and small industries. It has done so with a good measure of success. However, we find that during the nine months ending March, 31, 1989, the total assistance sanctioned by IDBI out of Small Industries Development Fund to the small scale sector under all schemes aggregate to Rs. 1491 crores in respect of 98,810 units recording a growth of 31.4 per cent over the assistance

[Sh. Eduardo Faleiro]

sanctioned in 1987-88. This assistance has been not merely in terms of the finance but has also been in terms of other aspects which go to make enterprises in the small and tiny sectors successful. It has also been in terms of developing entrepreneurs and skills. Indeed, we will not succeed in our endeavour of industrialisation of the country, we shall not fully and effectively succeed in making the investment productive unless skills are developed and utilisation of the credit or financial assistance is so channelised as to make it productive to the maximum extent. Therefore, in terms of development of entrepreneurship, in terms of development of skills necessary for making these ventures in the tiny and small scale sectors effective, a good deal of work was also and is being done by the IDBI. While saying this, I must mention the rationale behind this Bill, and the rationale is the demand made by the small and tiny sector for having an institution of their own, a demand which is a legitimate demand because this Small Industries Development Bank of India that we are now creating once the House approves, and for which I seek the endorsement of this House, will be only and exclusively for the development of the small and tiny sector. Therefore, taking a long-term view of the growth envisaged for the tiny and small sectors, it is now considered necessary to establish a separate bank to act as a Central coordinating agency which ultimately will address itself directly and indirectly to all issues relating to the credit facilities required for the accelerated growth of small-scale, tiny and Centralised sector, and be able to enforce a system of priorities which would promote their rapid, healthy and efficient growth.

The Small Industries Development Bank would strengthen and broad base the existing institutional network to meet the requirements of industries in the small, tiny and centralised sector and pay special attention to export-oriented industrial concerns in this sectors. We are creating this new institution with this end in view.

The new Bank is proposed to be set up as a statutory corporation wholly owned by the Industrial Development Bank of India. We feel that it is only appropriate that this should be so, as IDBI, with its experience and expertise in assisting the small sector for about twenty-five years, would take an overall view of the needs of this sector and guide the new bank in its operations. I am sure, under the aegis of the IDBI, the new institution will discharge its functions effectively and with the required dynamism and vigour.

The new institution will initially have an authorised share capital of Rs. 250 crores which may, if necessary, be increased by the Industrial Development Bank of India to Rs. 1,000 crores. Further, the issued capital shall be wholly subscribed by the Industrial Development Bank of India. The new Bank will have freedom in regard to framing its policies and its day-to-day operations and would be in a position to provide a variety of financial services, such as, refinancing of term loans granted by the State level financial institutions or banks to industrial concerns in the small-scale sector, or to grant direct loans for specified activities in this sector.

While the availability of finance is essential, provision of finance by itself would not ensure rapid development of the small sector and for this we must emphasise whether it is in the small sector or whether it is in any other sector. There cannot be development merely by giving finance. That would be the easy way out but not the right way out. The right way out has to be the input of finance and also the input of skills for absorption and most effective utilisation of every single rupee, of every single paisa that goes into development.

Hence, the small Industries Development Bank, besides providing the requisite financial services, would also undertake target-oriented promotional activities, including entrepreneurship development programme, rendering technical, marketing, procurement of inputs and other non-financial services, and undertake research or

techno-economic study in connection with the development of industries in the small sector. It has been proposed that on the appointed day, the business, assets and liabilities, the rights, interests, privileges and obligations of the Industrial Development Bank of India relating to Small Industries Development Fund and the National Equity Fund, will be transferred to the Small Industries Development Bank. The consideration for transferring such business will be paid in the form of share capital and partly by way of loans on such terms and conditions as the Industrial Development Bank of India may specify.

We are proposing, through clause in this Bill, to amend certain provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Banking (Regulation) Act, 1949, and the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. These amendments are of consequential nature so as to give effect to the provisions contained in the Bill.

I would not like to take any more time of the House. I look forward with great interest and I may assure that with the greatest attention I will be following the debate in this House and I will reply to the points raised, on conclusion. Thank you very much for your attention, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to establish the Small Industries Development Bank of India as the principal financial institution for the promotion, financing and development of industry in the small-scale sector and to co-ordinate the functions of the institutions engaged in the promotion, financing or developing industry in the small-scale sector and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Shri Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would wholeheart-

edly like to welcome the Small Industries Development Bank of India Bill, 1989, and would like to congratulate the hon. Minister, Shri Eduardo Faleiro and his senior Minister, Shri Chavan, for introducing this historic Bill. In fact, I would like to say that next to our 64th Constitution Amendment Bill and the proposed 65th Constitution Amendment Bill which are for discussion and introduction respectively, this Bill is also one of the historic Bills as far as the present session is concerned.

Sir, the Bill is consequent upon the assurance given by the Government in the last budget session and the entire small sector was looking forward to this Bill so that in times of need, the Bank that is proposed to be established under this Bill, would come to their aid and rescue. As has been stated, the authorised capital is Rs. 250 crores and it may go up to Rs. 1000 crores. One delivery aspect which we have to consider, as far as this Bill is concerned, is that this being a subsidiary of IDBI is likely to get the experience of IDBI's credit delivery, its expertise will be available for the small sector in utilising the credit. No doubt the commercial angle would be there. But I think, long gestation period which credit requires for will be considered by the bank because other mechanism which was there earlier to other institutions was not available in the case of small sector. The commercial angle will of course as far as delivery of credit is concerned, be there. But side by side human angle will also be there and the I.D.B.I. will play, I suppose, a major role as far as credit delivery is concerned in the case of subsidiary.

Sir, one point I would like to stress is this. The small sector is basically a sector of middle-class in this country and without any hesitation I would like to say that these middle-class people or sometimes it has been stated the weaker sections, and other small groups are more honest in terms of repayment of loans and other liabilities. This has been accepted by the banking and other institutions throughout the country and therefore if any time the small sector is found

[Sh. Shanta Ram Naik]

lacking in certain things, it is because of genuine problems that they have faced from time to time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as has been stated in this Bill, the bank is going to be established at Lucknow. There was some sort of controversy with respect to this place. People were saying: why not in Bombay? It was argued by small scale entrepreneurs that there was no justification in setting up the bank in Lucknow because, according to them, the contribution of Northern Region including that of U.P. is less than 25% of the total output of small sector and the Western Region accounted for almost 40% of the total production and 50% of the total exports of the small sector. Now, I would not like to dispute this decision. But I would like the hon. Minister to tell us to what was the background behind establishing the bank at Lucknow and if at all it is proposed to open the branches as per the banking Act, I would like to know whether Western Region will be given priority in view of the figures which I have quoted some time back, because now that Lucknow has been decided there is no dispute about that, since the Government has proposed it for some good reasons. I would stress that as far as branches are concerned, the Western region of the country which has contributed so much should be given priority.

Sir, in your last speech at Bhopal you had said that Mahila Vidya Nidhi and Mahila Vikas Nidhi—these two schemes will be commenced by the Government for various purposes which you have stated. I would very much like to ask in this context whether the Government have commenced these schemes and what is the future course of action the Government would like to take with respect to these schemes which would be very vital because women entrepreneurs in the small-scale sector are coming up, they require all the more assistance, guidance and technical expertise than men, and they would be dealt separately.

If you have chalked out these schemes, they are very welcome and it would be very nice if the hon. Minister throws some light on this aspect also. We lay stress on the small scale sector basically because of the unemployment problem which is there in the country, as stated by the Minister earlier, and as figures tell us that per one lakh of rupees' investment in small sector, 21 jobs are created whereas for one lakh rupee investment in the bigger sector only five persons get employment. Therefore, from this point of view the small scale sector has become very vital for us and the total amount of turnover of small industries exceeded Rs. 66,600 crores. Besides, the small exporters numbering about one lakh contribute to 50 per cent of our total export and total employment provided by small sector is round about 10.6 million jobs. Sir, recently the Prime Minister—I would not say 'recently.' but I would say that some time in 1986 in Delhi the Prime Minister while inaugurating a Regional Conference on Productivity had stated that small sector had been responsible for 80 per cent of our industrial employment, 1/3rd of exports and 50 per cent of value added production. And on the other hand 30 large industries had made only Rs. 30 crores of exports. This is the scenario *vis-a-vis* the large sector and therefore, there is no doubt that if this Bill becomes an Act and if it is implemented, it will go a long way to help the sector. But they have also got problems, problems not only with respect to financial institutions but problems which relate to financial institutions, the State Governments and the Central Government. So, it is these three bodies which have to come to the aid of the small sector. They have got the problems of raw materials and State Corporations in many cases do not help them in these matters. They help to the extent of 30 percent to 40 per cent of the installed capacity of small sector as the figures show. For the rest only God will help them.

Similarly they have got a tremendous problem with respect to marketing. The marketing problem not only rests with those businessmen or industrialists who have got experience, but with respect to everybody, I

mean, with respect to inexperienced persons also. The problem of marketing has been there and therefore, special efforts will have to be made by the financial institutions, this Bank and their experts in the field will have to come to the aid of small sector in this respect. It is said that small sector products are not as effective as far as quality control is concerned. But that upgradation of technology can come only when proper assistance is rendered by the State Government, because small-scale sector basically comes under State List. Therefore, it is the State Government which has to come to the rescue directly in the matter of upgradation of technology so that the quality of the products of small-scale sector is improved. It has to be stressed very much even by the financial institutions as to the matter of quality. It has been stated that we are too much for this quota system, licence system, etc. It is also argued by some that "the colour of the cat should not be seen until it catches the mice." But I do not concur with this view. We are having a short supply of raw materials. So, quota system has to be there. Unless there is licensing system, there will be a free for all and you will not be having any control over any sector, whatsoever. Therefore, we have to have controls over these aspects and we cannot allow free movements to have open market field in the sector. But as far as giving of quota is concerned, we have to see that the machinery which is there for providing quota is worked on a rational basis and equitable distribution of raw material quota is done to all. If these measures are taken by the banks, the sickness in the sector can be avoided. It was 58,551 units in 1982 and went upto 1,45,776 in December, 1986 and perhaps the present figure is much more. We will be able to avoid this sickness in the small-scale sector, if this new subsidiary of IDBI plays a vital role in the small-scale sector.

[Translation]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to say a few words in support of the

Small Industries Development Bank of India Bill moved by our Hon'ble Finance Minister.

I welcome the setting up the Bank's Head Office at Lucknow. However, this Bill does not clearly say where the branches of the Bank are proposed to be set up. I request the Hon'ble Minister to set up one branch atleast in one district. The extent of loan that can be lent under the Bill has to be clearly specified. The minimum and maximum limits of the loan amounts should be specified in the Bill. This Bill should be applied to develop leather industry. The small businessmen in the industry deal with buying and selling of raw hide. The provisions of the Bill should be extended to them. These small traders are not big businessmen. The take loan from big businessmen and buy and sell raw hide. The Bank should come to their rescue.

The Bill proposes to set up a small Industries Assistance Fund. The Fund should be used to rehabilitate sick industries in the small-scale sector. A percentage of the total authorised capital of the Bank should be earmarked for this purpose. The Bank should also assist handicrafts industry. Handicrafts should be encouraged and thereby export of handicrafts should be increased. There is already provision in the Bill for technical and financial assistance to small scale industries. That should be strictly implemented.

At every block level, a small industries Development Centre should be set up. The Bank should assist these centres for development or small industries. I request that Hotel industry should also be covered under the Bill.

The ceiling on loan provided to small scale industries is presently Rs. 35,000/-. This should be increased to Rs. 50,000/-. Bank should lend even for purchase of vehicles required for a small scale unit as these infrastructural facilities are essential for the development of the small scale industries.

In every Parliamentary Constituency, a small scale Loan Committee should be set

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Sh. R. Jeevarathinam]

up with M.Ps as members to recommend disbursement of loans under the provisions of the Bill. The Bank, since being an apex lending body for small scale units, should monitor small scale unit's borrowings with a view to presenting these units taking loans from other financial institutions to avoid multiple liabilities.

I sincerely hope that the provisions of the Bill would undoubtedly boost our economic development. This would be another step among so many taken by our Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi for faster economic development.

The Bank should also assist the development of village industries. The Bill should contain a table listing the small scale units that are proposed to be covered. The rate of interests should also be very nominal. Even after 40 years of independence, Sir, I regret to say that the village industries have not adequately developed.

I sincerely hope that this Bill would aim at developing the village industries in particular so as to improve the living conditions of the millions in the villages. These should be the objectives of the Bill under the dynamic leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I heartily support the Small Industries Development Bank of India Bill introduced by the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister has stated that with its help the problem of small industries and unemployment will be solved and job opportunities will increase. In this regard I would like to know as to what policy has been formulated by the hon. Minister for this? Regional imbalance still exists in India. At some places a large number of industries have been set up while at others it is quite negligible. What steps has the Government taken for the places such as North Bihar where number of industries is negligible.

North Bihar is struck by natural calamity every year. Crops get destroyed every year

there. Industries have not been developed at places where regional imbalance exist. Industrial unit have become sick in North Bihar. In North Bihar Ashok Paper Mill is lying closed because of lack of finances. What steps are being taken by the Government to revive it? There are a number of such small scale industries there. Has the Government made any arrangement to provide assistance to such industries at the regional level.

The performance of our Rural Development Bank is quite unsatisfactory. Its aim was to raise 600 families above poverty line every year. The Government may verify as to what is the percentage of poor people who have got the from this bank and the level of how many people have been raised above the poverty line? There are many technical and procedural difficulties that the people have to face in getting loans. We feel that only the rich take benefit of it. Only the capitalists get loans from it. Therefore, my submission is that the Government should find out the extent to which the capitalists, are taking advantages and to what extent the middle class people, and the poor people like the farmers, labourers and the unemployed are being benefited. Therefore, I would like to submit that special provision should be made to remove the regional imbalance and sickness in industries and special attention should be paid to get the Ashok Paper Mill re-started. We would like to urge upon the Government to take measures for reviving the sick mills in Bihar. A provision has been made with regard to the number of directors for this institution but until representatives of the people are included in it, the bureaucracy will not function efficiently. These bureaucrats have little contact with the masses and they have no knowledge of their sufferings. The Government is committed to provide employment to the unemployed and eradicate poverty—but the procedures of the banks are very complicated. The common man has to face enormous difficulties in getting financial assistance from the banks. As regards the decision of the Government to establish a branch of this bank in Lucknow, I would urge that its branches should be set up not only in every

district but in every block as well so that the objective behind setting up this bank is achieved otherwise bureaucracy will work arbitrarily as in other banks and the poor people will not get any benefit. Provisions should also be made to ensure special financial assistance to cottage industries, which were inspired by Mahatma Gandhi such as the handloom or the tannery etc. without much botheration I support and thank the Government for its policy of promoting the small scale sector by establishing a network of such industries. Finally, I would like to submit that Government should make arrangements for providing financial assistance to the poor and for providing the employment opportunities to the unemployed so that the objectives of the Bill could be realised.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister and the Finance Ministry for having brought forward this Bill as they had stated in the Budget Session. This Government is sincere in all respects, in all areas including the Small Scale Industries. As such, they have brought forward this Bill to assist, strengthen and make the small scale industries viable and worth the name. This Government has done this job in right earnest.

Sir, this Bill has been brought forward to have this Banking Institution solely for small scale industries and tiny industries. It is meant for the promotion, financing and development of small scale industries. The most important aspect of this Bill is that this Bank would give special attention in respect of technology and marketing since the small-scale industries are playing a crucial role in India's economic development and they account for 50 per cent of the total output.

Sir, credit is one of the major inputs for the development of our small scale industries. There are other institutions such as the Khadi Board etc. Also, there are poverty alleviation schemes like the NREP, RLEGP

and IROP etc. for giving financial assistance to the educated unemployed and the people who are living below the poverty line. But one aspect which remains is that how best the beneficiaries are provided finance at right time and full assistance for the growth of industry and for the implementation of the scheme for which the finance is given. Entrepreneurs look for two things. They have an eye on the subsidy and they have an eye on how to take loan at less interest. At times, they do not utilise the money for the purpose for which it is taken.

15.00 hrs.

Industries will not come up and if they come up, they make them sick for obvious reasons. As such, it is necessary that the banks should look into the monitoring and supervisory aspect and should also see that the funds, given to the people or institutions for the purpose of achieving the cent per cent result, are utilised for that purpose. At times, bank officers do not rise to the occasion. Here, I must thank the hon. Minister Shri Faleiro for his replying to my letter. Where subsidy is given by the DRDA for the promotion of small and tiny industries under the poverty alleviation schemes or under the 20 Point Economic Programme or for other purposes, it remains at the bank for years and years together. That subsidy given by the State Government or the Central Government to the bank should be utilised for giving loans to the beneficiaries. It is not done in right earnest. The subsidy amount which is deposited in the banks is utilised for lending purposes and the beneficiaries have to run many a time, to get the loan. Thanks to Mr. Falerio, he had been to Orissa and under his initiative, Government has now issued a circular stating that people's representatives, MPs and MLAs, are now involved in the District Level Bank Coordinating Committee so also at the State level. On review, we found that in spite of Government's notification and orders issued stating that within two weeks, these beneficiaries for whom the subsidy has been deposited in the bank, should get the loan, it is not done. I want to bring this incident to the notice of the

[Sh. Somnath Rath]

hon. Minister so that special attention is given to this aspect.

15.03 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER in the Chair]

This Bill is meant to create a financial institution which will specially look after the small and tiny industries.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, an important matter has been mentioned and I quote:

"It is proposed that bank would give special attention to the export oriented industrial units in that sector."

It must be implemented in such a manner of these small industries are marketed very soon and small industries should get profit and grow.

It has been stated in the Bill that the institutional structure of the flow of credit to this sector consists of Industries Development Bank of India and the National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development. It has been created to set up the flow of assistance to this sector together with IDBI. This Bank is to function as a subsidiary to the IDBI. It is the Finance Department which should be congratulated because the percentage of small scale industries has increased from about 37 in 1986-87 to 42.7 in 1987-88. In the case of medium and large scale industries there is a slight decline of credit; but in the case of small scale industries the growth is significant. As such, it is in the fitness of things that the Government has started an institution to see that the small and tiny industries grow further because they are in rural and semi-urban and through them employment can be given to the largest section of the people in the rural areas also.

The resources of this Bank will mainly comprise contributions from the IDBI in the

form of loans and shares. It includes market borrowing, short term and long term funds from the Reserve bank of India and loans from the Union Government and even foreign currency loans. I would request the Hon. Minister to explain what it means—the Bank getting foreign currency loans.

Another feature of this Bill is that the proposed Bank will undertake the business of discouraging rediscounting of bills of exchange made by industrial concerns in the small scale sector subscribing to the purchasing stocks. This needs further clarification.

These are the aspects which require clarification by the Hon. Minister. I once again congratulate him. I only wish that this institution after coming into existence should help stabilise the small scale industries and they will be made to grow in the interest of specially the rural poor and educated unemployed.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJI (Jadavpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Small Industries Development Bank of India Bill moved in the House.

(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If any unparliamentary term has been used, it will be expunged.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, I support this Bill. It speaks of the noble intentions of the Government. The hon. Minister of Finance in his Budget Speech this year had referred to the small scale sector. That is why he brought this Bill. The small scale industries are the nerve-centre of this nation. The funds invested in large industries by the IDBI are misused by some industrialists. I am associated with many industries. I am neither a member of any trade union nor of any Board but I am aware of the problems. The funds invested in the large scale industries by the IDBI are often diversified and

*Not recorded.

misused, with the result that the workers have to face lot of difficulties. This Bill will not only help in generating more employment but also be a boon for the unemployed youth. In regard to the setting up of the Small Industries Development Bank, I would like to point out that imparting of training is a must. A meeting of the Entrepreneur Development Programme was convened by the Allahabad Bank and I also attended it. I came to know there that the training is not of technical nature. In case a person takes loan from the bank, he would not be able to set up a small scale industries in the absence of required technical know how. Therefore, training in technical know how should be made compulsory for taking a loan from the bank. 30 women were imparted training by the Allahabad Bank but thereafter they were not granted the loan. I know these facts because I had attended that meeting.

Sir, as I had attended the meeting, I reminded the Chairman about the announcement which he had made is our presence that no guarantor or mortgage will be required for extending a loan upto Rs. 1 lakh. This creates problems for the unemployed youth because a minimum of Rs. 3.5 lakhs are required for setting up a small scale industry which is very difficult for an unemployed youth to collect. Therefore, the decision of the Allahabad Bank that no guarantor or mortgage is needed for a loan upto Rs. 1 lakh should be implemented, so that the unemployed youths may be benefited.

Sir, the banks should also ensure that funds extended by them are not misused because it is our national wealth. We are held responsible for everything in case the funds are misused. In order to check this, there are a number of monitoring committees of the Government and the board of directors is also constituted but the policy adopted in the appointment of directors is discriminatory. I would like to give an example in this regard. The Government had adopted an amendment to the effect that no director can continue for more than 6 months on the board of directors. However one Shri

Godbole is on the board of directors for the last 12 years.

Why can not the Government take action against him? I would like to know what influence does Shri Godbole wield? He has been on the board of directors for the last 12 years and despite the M.P.s bringing this fact to the hon. Minister's notice, nothing has been done. What is the reason of favouring him? Is he so powerful that he does not even care for the law? When the Government made an amendment and the Parliament enacted a law, every individual is bound by it. Now for constituting the board of directors, my suggestion is that the Government should first remove Shri Godbole from the board of directors and follow a uniform policy. Only the discrimination would end. (*Interruptions*)

The hon. Minister is aware of this and I know that he is making efforts in this direction but perhaps no one listens to him.

The small scale industries can generate a lot of employment in the country, but a number of small scale industries which have come up in the last 3-4 years are in bad shape. Some entrepreneurs in the small scale industry are in need of money but they are harassed and the banks do not give them funds in time. Sometimes there is some technical lacuna also. This may be one of the reasons. I would like to request the hon. Minister to get this matter investigated as to how many small scale industries are lying closed and how many of them are running smoothly in our country? If there is a policy to revive the closed industries, the Government should provide some special funds to the Small Industries Development Bank to assist the affected small scale industries otherwise they cannot be saved. This is extremely essential for our country.

Small scale industries should be set up in every district of our country since the unemployment problem is increasing tremendously. Small scale industries should be encouraged in the backward and small districts. Maximum number of small scale industries should be set up in order to help the

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

unemployed youth, the women and the physically handicapped. The Government has set up a Rural Development Board in order to generate employment but no programme has been formulated for the urban area. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that more attention should be paid to set up small scale industries in the urban areas. The Government grants Rs. 3.5 lakhs to an entrepreneur for setting up a small scale industry but one out of 20-25 cases is a genuine entrepreneur. The rest are fake. Huge amount has to be invested in the big industries but the employment generated is very little whereas it is more in the small scale sector. The Bill introduced for this purpose is very useful and will help in employment generation. After passing this Bill, the Government should issue instructions to every State and every district in this regard. 5-7 unemployed youth should be given priority in each district.

The fact pointed out by the hon. Minister that the country has registered a 9 per cent economic growth is a remarkable achievement. But the Government's banking sector is not to be blamed. I know it and have also observed the political heavy weights wield their influence in the banking sector. If some one has to take a loan from a bank, he can get it only with the permission of that political party which is in power in the bank union. This should not happen at all. Shrimati Indira Gandhi had nationalised the banks so that the masses may be benefited and the political workers may not misuse it. Therefore, the Government should take such steps so that the masses are benefited most.

I do not want to say anything more. I support this Bill and hope that this will help in creating congenial atmosphere for the youth and the small scale industries in the country and generate employment opportunities for a number of unemployed persons in future.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a very good Bill and I must support it. I have gone through its Statement of Objects and Reasons.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): Shri Kabuli is also going to speak on this.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: He is welcome. You are also welcome. I have seen that the purpose is very good. I have gone through the objects. Although it will be a subsidiary of the Industrial Development Bank of India, but it is going to perform very good purpose. The Finance Minister had promised earlier. He has fulfilled the promise by establishing this Small Industries Development Bank of India.

But I raise a question. I find that it is a subsidiary. There is nothing wrong in being a subsidiary. But later I will say how Industrial Development Bank of India will be poking its nose and how its staff officers will not allow delegation of power. That is a bad habit in my country. This is an ailment in the bureaucracy that there is no delegation of power. Nobody wants to trust the lower officers. But my primary concern is that this Bank will concern itself with the development of small-scale industries and it will strengthen and establish new industries. It is good enough. But will this Bank come forward to shorten the process so far as lending is concerned? It is a very difficult process, very lengthy process, very boring process and because of that, corruption breeds. Wherever there is a loan, there is corruption. Therefore, whosoever borrows money does not invest properly because he gets disheartened. Now, you are taking this revolutionary step. I have seen in the Bill that there is not a single line where we shall be given an assurance that it is a new type of Bank or it

will revolutionise the small-scale sector and it will see that corruption will not take place or it will have some special provision whereby only the genuine investors will be selected. So, it is a Bank of this type that it will be a lending institution and that too a subsidiary of the Industrial Development Bank of India, I don't think you are organising any revolution. It is just a financial institution. It will give money and it will continue with the same kind of corruption that is associated with all lendings

In fact, where there are banks, I am conscious that the banks enjoy tremendous autonomy. They are not answerable to Shri Eduardo Faleiro whom once the Chairman or his small officers liked. I have written so many letters to Mr. Faleiro. I know him. He is an honest man. He is an able man. Previously also, I knew him even as the Chairman of the House Committee. I knew him as the Minister of External Affairs. But I am assuring him that the Banks will play tricks with him. A dozen of my letters have not got the correct answers from the Ministry. I can prove it. If there is a Committee of this House, I can prove, not the Chairman of the Central Bank—he is a gentleman—the regional officers threw my letter on the floor. I had made a valid recommendation and the Minister had fought a battle. But he was forced to answer wrongly to my letter. I felt pained to talk about Mr. Eduardo Faleiro for whom I have the greatest regard since he is an honest man. Do you know what the person who carried the letter from the Regional Manager of the Central Bank in Chandigarh said? He said that they are not answerable to the Minister. If the banks are not answerable to the Minister, then to whom are they answerable? This question was raised during the period of Jawaharlal Nehru. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru gave basic institutions to this country. But he never wanted us to come to brassstacks and discuss as to whether Supreme Court is superior to the Parliament or the Parliament is supreme. But we are the law givers. Supreme Court cannot be above Parliament. Every office and every institution is answerable to this institution of Parliament. But Jawaharlal Nehru did not allow us

to come to this question. He gave us an advice and said 'Never discuss about a judge or his conduct in this House' and we do that. We are forced to talk about some judgements when judgements are passed. We have something to look into the judgements because we produce the laws and they have to implement them. So, some judgements come here for criticism. So far as the banking sector is concerned, there is the worst corruption and delay. There is arrogance. They are not answerable to Parliament. I raise a question as to why banks are not answerable to the Public Undertakings Committee. Why don't the Public Undertakings Committee look into the banks? The banks are not answerable to the Estimates Committee, they are not answerable to the Public Accounts Committee and they are not answerable to the Public Undertakings Committee. And a small officer of the bank has the guts to tell me that these figures cannot be given to me because there is a circular. I do not care for the circular. I told him that I am a Member of the Estimates Committee which is the Parliament's Committee and not only the PNB but the Central Government is answerable to me. So, arrogance of the banking sector will have to be broken if you want to reform this country. Banks will have to be made answerable. Once a person becomes a chairman, he becomes the lord and he is not answerable to the Prime Minister, he is not answerable to the Minister and to the Parliament. What is all this? This kind of licence should not be allowed.

I see very good provisions in this Bill but I do not visualise any assurance for reforms. Although the intention is good, how is it going to be implemented?

I come to the Jammu & Kashmir State. I want the Finance Minister to respond to what I say. Finance Ministry has not so far cared to look into the recommendations of the Planning Commission. Jammu & Kashmir State is a backward State and you have bracketed it as a special category State but you are treating it differently from Himachal Pradesh. Himachal Pradesh has a very good industrial base. It has a very good infra-

[Prof Saifuddin Soz]

structure for agricultural development It is far better than Jammu and Kashmir Still Himachal Pradesh gets 70 per cent as grant out of the central funding and 30 per cent as loan whereas Jammu and Kashmir gets 70 per cent as loan and 30 per cent as grant We have been, all the time, begging of you to please consider and treat us at par with Himachal Pradesh because our resources are taken away by way of annual allocations This time we have a gap of more than Rs 120 crores These things will lead to a very great socio-economic trouble This has become a big question The Finance Minister cannot continue to be saying, No, it is a special category State, we cannot compare it with Himachal Pradesh and we shall compare with Assam ' We cannot accept it There can be an agitation outside this House So, I request the Finance Minister to rise to the occasion and understand the J&K is not on the industrial map at all I will give you one figure When Mr Pranab Mukherjee was the Finance Minister, I raised a question as to what was the share of J&K State in public sector investment and what was the amount that was invested in this country over a period of 35 years At that time, he said that our share was 0.07 per cent as against the total investment of Rs 30,000 crores I am talking of the HMT unit at Srinagar I don't say that the intention of the Central Government is wrong, I cannot say that In other sectors, like, the power and tourism, the Prime Minister has taken very great interest Even Indiraji took a great interest but this a fact The total investment in the public sector is Rs 86,000 crores Out of that, I would like to know, what should be our share It is not even 0.3 per cent How long will you continue with this? So, I want you to give us an assurance that he will promote small scale industries in the Jammu and Kashmir State and give special attention to that State

Now, I come to the Bill as such It says that there will be a Board of Directors You have a lot of experience As you know, we work at the grass root level I would say that in this Board of Directors there will be the

officials of the Ministry only and it will be a bureaucratic board from top to bottom. So, why can't we have representatives of the people on this Board? Among the people there can be persons who have a good knowledge of the financial matters So, I want this Board of Directors to be broad based It should not have only the officials of the Ministry At least there should be a representative from the J&K State One person can represent the whole State but I want that at least some one should be there who can understand the difficulties of the people at the grass root level

To Clause 6 I have one objection Sir, it is painful to know that whatever we say here the Finance Minister may not take note of it But I can assure him that there are areas where we must follow the House of Commons Wherever it is reasonable, we must accept them Why should the IDBI Chairman or in his absence the Managing Director be the Chairman of the Small Industries Development Bank? It shows that you are not prepared for the decentralisation of power and you are not prepared for delegation of authorities The Chairman of IDBI will be a busy man So, why should he poke his nose here? Otherwise it will mean that the desk will remain the same and yet he will say that it is a separate bank Clause 5 does not give it a separate entity So, I reject this proposal I request Shri Faleiro, who is a man of his original thinking, to kindly consider this point I don't want any of my relatives to be appointed as the Managing Director or the Chairman I am just saying that the Chairman or the Managing Director of IDBI should not be the Chairman of this Bank It should have a Chairman of its own

Then, it says that the Board of Directors will hold office for six years Six years is a long term In my opinion it should be three years and I think this is the consensus of the House also

With these words I support this Bill and I hope with all the limitations of the Bill, it will promote industries in the small scale sector

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonepat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Small Scale Industries Development Bank of India Bill, 1989 which aims at promoting the Small Scale Industries. At the same time I would like to make a few suggestions.

I would like to start my speech from the point at which Mr. Soz concluded his speech. There are a few basic things in clause 7 of this Bill, a mention of which has also been made by Mr. Soz. This clause deals with the constitution of the Board of Directors.

[*English*]

How the Board of Directors will be constituted?

[*Translation*]

First of all I would like to point out that there is no provision for including a representative of the employees in the Board, which should have been there. The owners of the small scale industries should also be represented on the Board. These are my two suggestions.

The Bill does not indicate as to what should be the qualifications of the Directors.

[*English*]

What will be the qualifications of the Members of the Board of Directors?

[*Translation*]

Of course, clause 8 of the Bill deals with the disqualification of the Members.

[*English*]

How they can incur disqualification? How they will cease to be the Members of the Board of Directors?

[*Translation*]

But it has nowhere been mentioned in

the Bill as to what should be the qualifications for a Director. The same should be specifically mentioned. It should also be stated that there will be official, non-official Members or representatives of the employees and small scale industrialists on the Board.

Sub-clause (2) of clause-6 of the Bill reads as follows:—

[*English*]

“Every Director referred to in clause (b), clause (c) or sub-clause (i) of clause (d) shall hold office during the pleasure of the authority nominating him.”

[*Translation*]

Sub-clause (3) of clause 6 of the Bill provides that the maximum tenure would be six years. As has also pointed out by Mr. Soz there is no mention of the minimum tenure. The name of the appointing authority and its minimum time should also be prescribed in the Bill. If the Government wants the Directors to discharge their duties independently then minimum time should also be fixed.

The language of the section 37 of this Bill is the same as it is in all the Banking Acts. I feel that it has been copied from those to be incorporated here. Section 37 reads as under:—

[*English*]

“No Act or proceeding of the Board or any Committee of the Small Industries Bank shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in, or defect in the constitution of the Board or the Committee, as the case may be.”

[*Translation*]

What I mean to say in this regard is that there are a number of Banking Boards in which though provisions are there to have representatives of the employees, yet due to this clause employees are not represented

[Sh Dharam Pal Singh Malik]

on the Board of Directors since last 10 years. Therefore a time limit say two, four or six months should be specified for keeping a vacancy unfilled for a particular period. The objective behind section 36 becomes totally frustrated by this section. Therefore a time limit should be laid down in the Bill itself.

I would like to make yet another submission on this Banking Bill. There is no difference between the language of other earlier Acts relating to banks and the language of this Bill. When earlier acts could not be of any use to the common man I fail to understand as to what is the use merely passing such an Act. Our speeches alone will not generate employment opportunities for the people. If enactment of laws in respect of banks does not create employment opportunities for the people, what is the use of such enactments. Here we voice the feelings of the common man and they should be benefited by these measures. Numerous pieces of legislation may form big volumes but they are of no use and they can do nothing except making speeches here. What we want is that this Act should provide employment opportunities to the people. But at present I do not agree to this, because it is not being implemented properly. I would like to cite two or three examples in this regard and prove that the provisions are the same, only the headings have been changed. As we are in contact with general public we know their sentiments and give expression to their feelings here. In view of this our views must be taken into consideration and the Act should be amended accordingly. There are considerable regional imbalances. At some places, there are a large number of industries and at some other places, it is nil. I feel that all this is done for political reasons. A constituency which is represented by a Minister sees the light of development and everything is done there. If this Act does not pave the way of removing these imbalances, how can there be a development in all the areas in the country. Where there are no big and small scale industries, priority should be accorded to set up small scale industries in those areas under the

provisions of this Bill so that industries could be set up there. A development could take place in these areas on a priority basis and further development could be checked in the areas which have already been developed. Otherwise, the very purpose of this Bill will be defeated. In this connection, I would like to cite an example. In my State, Haryana, Punjab National Bank is a lead bank. In Jind licence was issued to open a branch of Punjab National Bank in Sinhana, a village in my constituency. The Regional Manager of this Bank sits in Kurukshetra who said that he was not in favour of opening a branch of the bank there as the proposed branch of the bank would not be a viable one. With that reason, he returned the proposal which was sent to him in this regard. When I went to the people, they asked me how can I remove their difficulties when I was not able to get a thing done for which sanction had already been given. When I contact the bank authorities they said that they would look into it. When this type of people sit at the helm of affairs who possess unlimited and discretionary powers under the Act, our wishes cannot be fulfilled. This type of people go against the sentiments of the people and work according to their own free will. When we say a branch of the bank should be opened in a particular area, they say that it will not be viable there. Then I fail to understand as to what is this viability. People in every area want development in their respective areas. They want loans to set up industries. If the banks do not want to grant loans, what could be done. I would like to cite another example about this very particular bank. A number of loan applications are lying pending for the last two months in Jind district of Haryana but a person who submitted his application only yesterday has been granted a loan. I do not know what is this criteria of granting loans. We have no share in it. In fact, a person who gives a bribe in order to get a loan, gets the same in the evening itself and others who do not give a bribe, are not being granted a loan for the last two months.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you know it very well because you come from a village and this type of thing must have come to your notice.

A person who draws a loan of 10,000 has to pay a sum of Rs. 2,500 as bribe for it, and at the time of repayment he is required to pay Rs. 15,000 as against the loan Rs. 10,000. It means that a person who draws a loan of Rs. seven thousand five hundred, has to repay Rs. fifteen thousand. When he is unable to repay the loan as it is obvious, he is termed as defaulter. As a result thereof his industry fails. I would like to say that these banking officers are mainly responsible for the failure of many industries in the country. If the bank officers advance loan properly, give incentives and guidance properly, then no industry could fail.

Besides, I would like to draw your attention to another point for which there has been a long standing demand. Kisan Unions have come up in every State in the country. These unions, whether it is Mahendra Singh Tikait's Union in Uttar Pradesh, or Shri Sharad Joshi's Union in Maharashtra or any other Union, they claim it to be non-political. Their main demand is that agriculture should be declared as an industry in the country. Our farmer, he may be living in any part of the country, is a simple man and is exploited every where. What I mean to say is that merely saying that it has become an industry will not serve the purpose. We shall have to treat agriculture at par with industry otherwise it will be detrimental to the interests of the farmers. Therefore, I would like to suggest that agriculture should be declared industry and exempted from income tax.

Before concluding, I would like to submit that a common man has to face a lot of difficulties in getting loan from the banks in the country. He is unaware of the fact that our procedure for granting loan is so complicated. I have already given my suggestions so many times on this issue in the House that if we have to remove corruption, then power should be given to each State Government to conduct a survey of each family in the State and determine their capacity to repay the loan. According to the capacity to repay, cash credit limit of that family should be fixed. On the basis of that one may get loan within the fixed limit from any bank. If the

capacity of a person has been assessed upto Rs. five thousand then he should get Rupees five thousand without any delay. Today, if some one needs Rupees five thousand his case will be put up for approval. Tomorrow, if that person needs Rupees three thousand more then a fresh case will put up to the bank authorities. If we know about his capacity to repay and fix a credit limit, then it will be easy for us to advance loans against that permanent cash credit limit and corruption in the banking sector could also be removed. I think it is the only remedy to this evil. I hope that the Government would pay due attention towards this points. With these words, I thank you and support the Small Industries Development Bank of India Bill.

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am happy that the commitment of Shri N.D. Tiwari made in the Budget of 1988 has come true and took and shape of a Bill today introduced by our friend Mr. Faleiro.

Sir, as the Banking Ministry has done earlier, in separating the IDBI from the RBI and then similarly, NABAD, Exim Bank, Housing Bank have done, finally the Small Industries Development Bank of India is going to play a pivotal role in the development of the Indian economy, particularly in bringing balanced development in the country, concentrating more on the undeveloped regions of the country.

I need not mention the importance of small scale industries in this developing country and statistics also reveal that about 1.6 million units of small scale industries are there in this country with a capital investment from the lending bankers to a tune of about Rs. 4000 crores giving employment potential of 10 million and so it is certainly an important sector. When we go into this, we find that 40 per cent of the total production of this country is in small scale sector and it is contributing 25 per cent of the total exports. This should have been conceived even earlier. Anyway though delayed, it has come

[Sh. K.S. Rao]

now. I only wish that this is taken very seriously. It should not be limited only to the small scale industry but it should be taken to the rural areas also. It should not be limited only to towns. In case it is not taken to the rural areas, as the IDBI is doing only refinancing to IFCI and State Industrial Development Corporations, the purpose of separating the Small Industries Development Bank will not be served. When the Development Bank of India is having its offices only in State headquarters, the Small Industries Development Bank of India should have branches atleast one in each District. And its staff that are to be recruited must invariably be professionally qualified and rural oriented. In case they are not professionally qualified and not rural oriented, the Bank will not serve any purpose.

Regarding transfer of the IDBI officials who have got sufficient qualifications and rural orientation, I would like to say this. In future all recruitments must be made on this basis; we should see that local people are recruited for this purpose so that they will not ask frequently for transfer from one State to another State or from one place to another, and they have extensive knowledge of the area, its potential, its resources, and how to put it to use for productive purposes.

Sir, a lot of sick units are there now in small scale industry. Though the count is only about seven per cent of the total 1.6 million units, in reality it must be more. And the amount locked up also is substantial running to about Rs. 1200 crores. All this could be avoided only when committed people, who have got rural orientation, are there.

Sir, I have gone through the Bill Clause by Clause. I wish to make some suggestions to be noted by the hon. Minister or the officials. As my friend, Prof. Soz has just a few minutes back said, the Chairman of the Development Bank is already busy in performing his own obligation as the Chairman of IDBI and by giving this additional respon-

sibility of heading this bank of him we will be overloading him. When we have a separate Chairman for various commercial banks, we can have a separate Chairman here also. And then only he would be able to concentrate and pay his attention to this sector. Otherwise, his mind will go only for major industry and medium industry, his orientation will be different and his thinking will be different.

Sir, in Clause 6, it is mentioned that two Directors are to be nominated by the Government of India. I do not find any reason why two Directors should be there from the Government of India. Every commercial bank including IDBI having only one Director. I hope the Minister will think about this.

In the same Clause, Section 4, it is mentioned, seven from amongst experts in industry, which also includes the State Industrial Development Corporations and the Financial Corporations. So, we cannot be certain always as to how many Directors will be there representing the small scale industry. There is an ambiguity here. I wish there should be a separate Section ensuring that not less than so many Directors will be taken from the small scale industries and entrepreneurs. Then only the real problems being faced by the small scale industries can be reflected and solutions can be found in various discussions in the Board. In clause 5, section 1, general superintendence vests with the Board which is the normal practice, but in the same clause, section 3, parallel powers have been given to the Chairman. I do not think, this is in the interest of proper running of the Bank. It has always been the practice to vest all the powers with the Board and the Chairman to act according to the powers delegated by the Board except in day today normal functioning of the Bank. Instead of creating complications later on, if the Minister is kind enough, he can bring about an amendment to these things.

Clause 36 (1), secrecy normally is affecting the banking industry by allowing unscrupulous people to cheat the Bank. I have said earlier on many an occasion that

this clause of secrecy must be avoided. I wish that this be taken into consideration to see that no scope is given to unscrupulous industrialists in this regard. I wish the Bank to concentrate on some of the aspects like continuous monitoring by the officers of SIDI and also marketing support to the SSIs. If these are not provided by the Bank, then the sickness will continue and this Bank will not become a solution for that.

Time and again, we have been receiving complaints from various quarters that the delay in providing committed loan or giving it not in time is the major reason for the sickness of the units in the country. It was estimated, on a survey, that 32.5 per cent of the units have become sick only because of this reason. So this must be ensured by the Bank that sanctions are given in not more than one month from the date of application, and if not found feasible, rejection is to be informed. Similarly, disbursal of loans must be made in the time committed without any delay. The other important aspect is abnormal delay in giving subsidy. Instead of disbursing subsidy through State Governments and other agencies, it should be given through this Bank only. If the subsidy is given through this Bank, then the loan amount given by this Bank will be more secured because subsidy happens to be 15 per cent in many cases, which constitutes a substantial investment.

Similarly, this Bank should concentrate in plugging all the loopholes in lending to the small industry sector and ensure that small scale industry plays a vital role particularly because of its high employment potential. Then you will be sorting out this sickness in a very big way. You should enthuse confidence among the youth, unemployed and particularly technocrats whether retired or in service.

16.00 hrs.

The confidence will also lead to many of the officials who are working in various departments or industries or in public sector, to leave their jobs and take up the industry, if we were to infuse confidence in them that we

will give them the money in time and we will give the support of marketing, etc. So, I am sure, the Minister and the officials of the Ministry will take note of these points and feel proud tomorrow not only in introducing this Bill but also in the effective implementation of this Bill which will bring a change in the minds of the people in the entire nation, particularly the small-scale entrepreneurs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[English]

**Statement made by the Prime Minister
in the House on 28th April, 1989 regarding
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up further discussion on the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 28th April, 1989 regarding Jawahar Rozgar Yojana raised by Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao on 8th May, 1989. Shrimati Phulrenu Guha.

SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA (Con-
tai): Sir, I congratulate the Prime Minister for starting this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The people living below poverty line in every panchayat be involved in the Yojana in order to make it effective. We shall be able to solve the unemployment problem to some extent through this Yojana. This Yojana will provide employment to one member of each family living below poverty line. People in rural areas have welcomed this step. Just after this Yojana was presented in this House, I went to my constituency and a number of people asked me when will this programme come up and when will they get an opportunity to implement it. So, that is the position in the interior rural areas. People living in the towns may not know with how much enthusiasm people of the villages are looking towards this Yojana.

By this project, I think 474 lakh families will be benefited. Some people are opposed to this programme, according to the reports in the newspapers. It is difficult to under-

[Smt Phulrenu Guha]

stand their mentality. Are they afraid that if these people are economically better, they will not be able to take advantage of their poverty?

16.03 hrs

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

It is really surprising that some of them thought that they are friends of the down-trodden, but when this Yojana came up before this House, instead of welcoming this Yojana, they were very much against it. I think their feeling for these people is only by lips and not by heart.

If this programme is executed properly, the objection of some people will not last long. Whatever they may say now, the local people, the village people will accept this Yojana, and when they see that it is helping them, they will not listen to those who are opposed to this programme.

It is most gratifying that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will get preference and women will get thirty per cent share. As you know, Sir, and as all the people who are working in the villages also know very well, women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are the worst sufferers in this country. I would like to state that the Union Government should issue some clear guidelines for this programme. Some people have doubts as to what type of work will be created in the villages and whether the villagers can get any employment. Where is the opportunity for the people in the villages to get employment? I think, they do not know the condition of the living standards of the villagers. They may talk of many things but they have no idea about the sufferings undergone by millions and millions of the people in the villages, every now and then. I wonder why this type of talk is taking place. I hope that our people would know the conditions prevailing in the villages. Many of these village are without roads, without any irrigation faci-

ties, without drinking water facility, without any ponds, etc. So, the people in the villages should be employed in the construction work, in the execution of various schemes, in building primary schools which are mostly in dilapidated condition. These people should be engaged in re-building these primary schools and also high-schools. Small and medium irrigation schemes can be taken up. Small bridges can be built by engaging the villagers. This programme should be extended in implementing other projects also in different forms, in small industries, etc. We have just discussed about the Small Industries Development Bank Bill. This Bank can help in implementation of this programme. Small industries can be started. For example, the cultivation of betel leaves can be undertaken in a big way. In my constituency the small cultivators have suffered a lot because of the recent storm and floods. The people who were depending on this small business can be given employment in small industries which should be started under this Programme. Wherever the scarcity of drinking water is felt, necessary immediate arrangement should be made for provision of drinking water facilities.

Then, Sir, there are barren lands in villages. Small ponds can be dug for fisheries with the help of the technical people. Another point is that forestry should be developed. Women may be entrusted to protect the trees and plants grown under the Forestry scheme. The most unfortunate thing is that when the plants and sapplings are put up, quite often they are destroyed by goats, cows and other animals. But if women are given the responsibility of taking care of them and protecting them in their areas, certainly they can undertake this work. I have seen the women taking care of this work in two or three villages. This is a very good scheme. Sir, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is a boon to the people and if it is implemented properly, people in the rural areas will get employment and they will benefit from various schemes also. In fact, we have so many other good schemes but they are not properly implemented. People are not able to take advantage of these schemes.

So, Sir, I again say that proper care should be taken to implement these schemes. There should not be any harassment of people because only poor people are harassed in the villages or even in the cities by the rich. So it should be seen that the people are not harassed. I would request the Government to see that every family below the poverty line in a village is identified and enlisted first—I emphasise on the words enlisted first. One member each from that list of families needs to be provided with employment. The work should be given area wise. Unless and until all the members of that enlisted list of one area are employed the second area should not be touched because otherwise the people who are the favourites of the panchayat will only get employment but not all the people from one area. The system should be followed vigorously. There must be one Committee with equal number of representatives of all political parties of that area. This Committee from time to time should take note of the proper identification and see that one member from each family below the poverty line gets employment. In this Committee women and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people should be included.

Sir, I once again congratulate the Prime Minister for starting the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANKARLAL (Pali) Mr Chairman, Sir, in fact Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has brought a new awakening, new enthusiasm and new hope in the rural areas of our country. When Jawahar Rozgar Yojana was discussed in the House and our Prime Minister introduced this scheme, nobody expected that it would be implemented so quickly in the villages. When we went to the villages after the session of Parliament and visited Gram Panchayats, we found that the Gram Panchayats not only knew that how much amount they would get under this 'Yojana' but they had already received the funds also. The Gram Panchayats were under the impression that like other Schemes,

perhaps Jawahar Rozgar Yojana would also be implemented very slowly but I think that the speedy implementation of the scheme and release of money to the Gram Panchayats has made the scheme a great success.

Mr Speaker, Sir, under this scheme, the provision of providing employment to the weaker sections, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people and 30 per cent women, will go a long way in removing the problem of unemployment from our villages. I would like to say that when we observed the implementation of this scheme, we felt very much that whereas our Prime Minister wants that at least one member of each family living below the poverty line in the villages should be provided employment under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, it has not been done so far. Such provision should be made. Mr Chairman, Sir, I regret to say that the sufficient number of labourers are not engaged in various construction works such as schools, hospitals, etc. undertaken in villages by the authorities, be it a Government machinery or the district and block levels machinery or for that matter it is by the persons belonging to Panchayat Samitees themselves. If you visit to a construction site of a school, you will find that not more than 8 to 10 labourers are employed there, rest of the work constitutes material component which is to be accomplished by masons. So I would like to submit that the Government of India should issue clear cut instructions to the effect that the work undertaken by Gram Panchayats should be labour-oriented. It has been provided in the scheme that not more than 50 per cent of the total amount should be spent on material component. I would like to submit that if we want to remove rural unemployment, raise the living standard of the people above poverty line and provide employment to one member of each family, it has to be ensured that not more than 25 per cent for the total amount is spent on material component for the work undertaken under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. As much as 75% of the total amount should be spent on providing employment to the rural people. Spending of 50% of the amount on material component alone would

[Sh. Shankarlal]

curtail the employment avenues for labourers.

A mention has been made about the withdrawal of money, by the Sarpanches but at the same time the Gram Panchayat should have discretionary power to select the work for execution under this scheme—whether it relates to digging of ponds or construction of roads. I would like to draw the attention to a lacuna. The wages of the labourers employed in the work is determined by the Panchayat Samiti after the assessment of work is made by the overseers who is supposed to be a technical man. Wages are not paid to the labourers in the villages till he reaches the village. It is the policy of our leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi that the wages are to be paid to the labourers as soon as possible, but in the present set up payment is delayed because there is only one overseer in one block and he is unable to reach all the Gram Panchayats of the block in time. So, I would like to urge you to increase the number of overseers in each block to ensure speedy work assessment and payment of wages for the work done in the Gram Panchayats.

Secondly, I would like to submit that a labourer should be paid wages as per rates prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act. When the wages are paid as per the assessment of work made by the overseer, labourers get lesser amount than what is prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act. The Central Government should issue directions to the effect that the work to be undertaken should be labour oriented and no labourer should be paid lesser amount than what is prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act.

Gram Sabhas attached to the Gram Panchayats should constantly undertake review of the scheme. A provision has been made for review of schemes twice a year by the Gram Sabha. But my submission is that instead of twice a year, it should be done after every 2-3 months as the Gram Sabha and the villagers should have no difficulty in

doing so. Similarly, as I was submitting that only such schemes should be undertaken which could provide employment to at least one person in each family as envisaged under the scheme and the policy made by Shri Rajiv Gandhi and if the maximum amount is spent on material component, we won't be able to achieve our objective.

SHRIGIRDHARILAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, under Rule 193, a discussion has been raised on the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and I would like to submit that the introduction of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana by the Hon. Prime Minister for the villages to provide them with employment is a commendable step. For years, we have been saying that 38 per cent of our population lives below the poverty line. There are 4.40 crores of families which need to be given employment. It has been laid down that employment would be provided to at least one member each of these 4.40 crore families under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and efforts would be made to remove unemployment. This is a very ambitious scheme which has been formulated exclusively for the villages and it has been decided that payment of full minimum wages would be ensured under this scheme, which has not been done hitherto.

Many schemes were launched earlier also, which provided employment to crores of people every year. Under the N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P. and I.R.D.P., crores of people have been provided employment and many programmes were started under I.R.D.P. to supplement the income of such families. This helped in uplifting the people living below the poverty line. The Central Government envisaged that efforts would be made to uplift 10 per cent people out of these 38 per cent through these programmes by the end of the 7th Five Year Plan. The work to be undertaken under this programme is colossal and therefore, it is very necessary to expand these programmes further. Considerable importance has been given to these programmes and the people have certainly been benefited from these poverty alleviation programmes. In the rural areas, the

people have neither proper shelter nor clothes to put on. Education and health facilities are also inadequate. In order to provide these facilities to the poorest of poor, it is very necessary to make arrangements to provide all these facilities. With this objective, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has been started for which the Central Government has earmarked Rs. 2600 crores. The total expenditure on the scheme would be shared by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 80:20. This is how the scheme will be implemented. The DRDA or the Zila Parishad Rural Committee of the district which work as rural development agencies of the district will get the money directly from the State Government and the quantum of money to be allocated will be decided on the basis of degree of backwardness of the farmers and the size of their population in a particular district. For instance, desert and hill areas have been given large amounts. Attention has been paid to industries and other sectors also. Funds have been given to those areas also, where employment opportunities already exist and arrangements have been made to provide larger amount to those areas where employment opportunities are non-existent. We can say that this programme has been taken up after due deliberations. The Hon. Prime Minister has time and again stressed the need for making all these arrangements and he is determined to implement this programme. This scheme has been evolved by merging all other programmes such as N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P. and TRYSEM. Similarly, other programmes such as minimum needs programme and programmes concerning irrigation, drinking water, roads etc. which were being carried in the rural areas under the 20 Point Programme have also been merged in this scheme. The panchayats are being given the powers to decide suo moto that which of the works are to be undertaken by them. They should see that necessary priority is given to irrigation roads, schools and health centres. They have been given full authority to accomplish these works. Fifty per cent of the amount given by the Central Government for N.R.E.P. and other programmes was to be paid by the States and it used to fall short and conse-

quently large amount of money used to be blocked. Now onwards, the Central Government will bear 80 per cent and the rest 20 per cent will be borne by the State Government. The State Government will certainly provide their share of funds in order to see that schemes are implemented. It has also been decided to give priority to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the people living below the poverty line. Similarly, a minimum percentage has been fixed in the matter of giving employment to women also. Earlier, the Sarpanch used to provide employment to his relatives only under N.R.E.P. and other programmes and the deserving poor people used to be ignored. Villages Sarpanch and other influential people used to show favouritism. Now it will be possible to ensure that the money is utilised properly. It is for the panchayats to decide whom to provide employment. The poor people who used to be deprived of employment earlier will now get work under this scheme. The funds which have been given so far are inadequate. There is need to increase the allocation further. The Government has made a provision of Rs. 2600 crores, of which the State Government will bear 500 crores and the rest will be borne by the Central Government. The programme in itself is very good, but the allocation is inadequate. It is expected that fifty to hundred people from every Panchayat will be provided employment.

There are at least 500 families under each Panchayat and out of which 38 per cent are going to benefit under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. On an average, small Panchayats will receive Rs. 80,000 and the Panchayats with the bigger population will receive Rs. 1 lakh. If out of this amount you intend to provide 100 to 200 mandays of work, you can well imagine as to how difficult it will be to do so. Attention should be paid in this direction. The scheme is commendable but it requires strict and effective implementation. It is only by granting sufficient funds to meet the requirements of the scheme that proper arrangements can be made. Even not if there is still scope of mobilising funds,

[Sh. Girdhari Lal Vyas]

the allocations for the current year should be increased. More funds should be granted for the generation of additional employment. We are very grateful to Shri Rajiv Gandhi for this programme under which crores of people will get employment.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is being discussed under Rule 193. I would like to make a few suggestions in this respect. The problem of unemployment is assuming horrible dimensions in the rural areas. Whenever, we have made efforts for the rapid implementation of the poverty alleviation programmes, the role of the opposition has never been praiseworthy as they always stood up to oppose such a move. Even in 1969, when the initiative was taken under the leadership of late Shrimati Indira Gandhi for the nationalisation of banks and alleviation of poverty, the opposition parties had hatched a well-organised conspiracy in order to sabotage such sincere efforts of the Government. Today, when the Government has come out with the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and a special drive for the recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Government Departments, the opposition displayed its incompetence and instead of presenting their point of views on such important schemes, then resigned. Whether the Government made efforts to remove unemployment through the Jawaharlal Rozgar Yojana or launched a special drive for the recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, all the opposition parties be it C.P.I. or CPI (M) or the B.J.P. opposed the Government. This proves the point that their approach is anti-harijan. They do not want that poverty is eradicated from the country and that the unemployed people should get employment. We are very grateful to the Hon. Prime Minister for granting powers to the Panchayats under the Panchayati Raj System for the implementation of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Under this scheme the Government intends to do planning at the Panchayat and the Block levels. It is being emphasised from the very begin-

ning that programmes for the upliftment of the poor should not be formulated in the air-conditioned offices in New Delhi. When it came to the notice of the Hon. Prime Minister that the central funds are not being properly utilised by the States and as he said that in case Rs. 6 are given to a State by the Centre for the implementation of a particular scheme, the inter medieries would swindle away Rs. 5 out of that amount and only Re. 1 would actually reach the beneficiaries, he came to the conclusion that programmes meant for the benefit of the poor should be formulated at the local level. The intermediaries who swindle away the funds which rightfully belong to the poor people of the country are traitors. They are anti-national elements and it is because of these people that all our programmes do not make any headway. The opposition should extend their cooperation in this work but their stand in this regard is not clear.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been decided to devolve powers at the Panchayat level and a Bill in this respect will soon be introduced in the House. However, I would like to say that along with the harijans and adivasis, the minorities should also be given the benefit of reservation. The term 'people's participation' is very vague. It can be observed today that there are people in the rural areas who swindle away the money meant for the upliftment of the poor people and divert such funds for other purposes and furnish bogus data for its submission to the Central and State Governments. This is why inspite of the Centre granting crores of rupees, there has been little improvement in the position of the rural poor and the labourers. Until programmes are formulated at the local level, the women or the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or any body else for that matter shall not be able to participate in these programmes, their position will remain the same. If the provision of reservation is made for the minorities at the grassroot level, they will be able to take care of themselves. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is being welcomed in all corners of the country. In the rural areas there is a general feeling that with the decentralisation of power

envisaged under this scheme, the people will be benefited uniformly. They think that self employment opportunities will be available for them in their own villages and they can become self reliant. The Hon. Prime Minister is being appreciated all over the country today and he has gained immense popularity. In this context, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a particular point. In this country there are still 4.48 crores people who live below the poverty line. This would mean that these families cannot afford two square meals a day, they have little to wear and are without any shelter. They are compelled to lead a nomadic life because they do not have a permanent place where they can reside. Number of such people is 4.48 crores and these are the figures are based on Government statistics. Apart from them there are certain nomadic tribes such as the Banaras, the Gajarhats and the Gulbulias who have no fixed place of residence and have not been registered as well. A provision of Rs. 2100 crores has been made under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana but I think that the amount is not adequate for undertaking such a massive struggle. Therefore, in order to implement the programme rapidly and to carry out this work on war footing, it is essential to double the amount. Today these 4.48 crore people do not have any shelter, drinking water facilities and schools for the education of their children, There are schools in large villages but none of them in the smaller ones. That is why children of the poor do not receive proper education and remain illiterates. Therefore, I think that amount of Rs. 2100 crores allocated under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana should be doubled. We have observed, that in the Congress ruled States, the effects of decentralisation of power have been felt in the villages and the farmers and the agricultural labourers are enjoying its benefits but in the non-Congress ruled States the position is quite different. Those State Governments do not want that things of the basic necessities should be made available to the poor people and that power is placed in their hands. The position in Andhra Pradesh may be observed in this connection. In Karnataka some work say 2 per cent of it is being

undertaken in this direction. In the CPI(M) rules States, the Panchayats are being denied their due. I have visited these States and see things personally. These anti-democratic people do not want that there should be people's participation in planning at the grass root level so that they too may contribute in the nation building process. I would like to request that these Governments which have been opposing the Panchayats Raj system and the concept of people's participation in the planning at lower level and in undertaking various works with the active participation of the people, should be dismissed. This was what Mahatma Gandhi and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had cherished and what we want at present is that the power should go into the hands of the poor people. As the Government of Andhra Pradesh is not in its favour, it should be dismissed. That Government is working against the interests of the people. Therefore, it does not have the right to stay in power. Whenever some welfare measure is initiated they make an issue of it and oppose the efforts of the Central Government. Sometimes, the Fairfax is made an issue and sometimes the CAG report becomes an issue.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the main issue before the country today is as to how to bring the harijans, the adivasis and the minorities into the national mainstream and take steps for their welfare. The challenge before the country and its Prime Minister today is as to how to alleviate the misery of the poor people. Upliftment of the people living below the poverty line is the basic concern of our Government today.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, history will stand testimony to the deplorable attitude adopted by the Opposition. Today the masses of India are prepared to face the situation. The Opposition will not be in a position to secure even 15-20 seats in the coming elections.

With these words, I support the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and request that the Governments which oppose the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, the Panchayati Raj Scheme, the Minimum Wages Act, the People's Partici-

[Sh. Ramswaroop Ram]

pation in Planning and People's Participation in Works, deserve to be dismissed. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI K.D SULTANPURI (Simla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am extremely glad that the hon. Prime Minister has taken a concrete step to strengthen democracy in villages by launching Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. So far as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and the steps taken by the hon. Prime Minister to strengthen the Panchayati Raj are concerned, it assures of giving employment to at least one member of each family. Besides, 30 per cent jobs will be reserved for the women. An estimate of the funds required for implementation of the scheme throughout the country has been prepared. According to this estimate, the gram panchayats in the desert areas will be allocated funds ranging between Rs. 80 thousand and Rs. 1 lakh, and the panchayats in hilly areas will be granted Rs. 80 thousand each. This provision has been made recently.

Sir, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has been named after our great leader Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. This is an indicative of very good beginning. In this connection, I would like to submit to the Government that the funds which are being allocated for the hilly areas, the desert areas, the adivasi and the tribal areas are inadequate. Therefore more funds should be allocated for such areas. With the payment of first instalment, the people have started thinking that this is a very small amount. If more funds are allocated to these areas, this will allay their fear.

Sir, I may submit that the funds which used to be given through the District Magistrate, should be stopped. The hon. Prime Minister said it in his speech from the Red Fort that out of an amount of Rs. 6 released by the Centre, a sum of Rs. 5 is swindled by the officials and the people get only Rs. 1 out of it. In a bid to strengthen the gram panchayat which is the basic unit of the democratic set up, the Government has brought forward a Bill to this effect in this House on

15th May. Besides, a provision already exists for Panchayati Raj system under Article of the Constitution which directs the State Government to set up gram panchayat in every village. However, this system is not functioning the entire country. That is why our panchayati raj system failed and in order to strengthen it, it is essential to implement it in the right earnest. This was debated in the whole country and hon. Prime Minister held discussions with all the I.A.S. officer to know their views. It was discussed at our party level also and the ultimate views that emerged from these discussions was that village should be delegated more powers. However, I regret to say that the people raising the slogan of socialism which was propagated by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and other great leaders, who had dreamt of socialism and had submitted memorandum to the hon. Prime Minister for the nationalisation of banks, have crossed the floor and have become leaders of the Opposition. They have hatched a conspiracy to root out socialism from the country. I feel that this is quite unfortunate that such elements are raising their ugly heads to weaken the nation. Our Government will have to take a serious note of it. Our hon. Prime Minister is making all out efforts to strengthen the country and the whole country is with him. People feel that the nation can be built in the real sense of the term only from the village-level. More and more powers should be given to the village panchayats. I would like to submit that Opposition has always been opposing and pooh-poohing of our various welfare measures taken by us whether it was Bank Nationalisation Bill or the Bill lowering the voting age or for that matter measures with regard to giving powers to the women. They are opposing even the extension of reservation for the SC/ST announced by the Government. I have served as the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and I would like to ask as to how they want to rule the country. We have to bear the consequences of their deeds. Our Government has been obstructed by them in implementing the reservation policy. Today we should congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister for taking

a decision and formulating a time-bound programme for filling up the reserved posts. He has stated that the reserved quota meant for the harijans and adivasis in our country will be filled. This is a step in the direction of Socialism and I feel that this is a great achievement in the favour of the minorities. Our Hon. Prime Minister bears all these things in mind and wants to implement them. It is our responsibility to follow the path shown by Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. This can be done in our country with the help of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

So far as poverty alleviation in our country is concerned, my submission is that the landless people who have been allotted land on lease by the State Government have not yet been given actual possession of the land. I would like to urge the Government to arrange issue of base documents at an early date and also ensure early possession of land by those people. If something wrong is being practised, it should be rectified within a scheduled time to enable the poor to earn their livelihood and contribute their bit in nation building. So far as filling up the posts in different Government departments is concerned, the Hon. Prime Minister has taken a commendable step to fill the higher technical posts. But so far as lower posts are concerned, e.g. peon, clerk or bank officer, their quota should be filled in all the departments of the Government of India. Besides, instructions should be issued to the State Governments to implement this so that the poor may be benefited.

The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is named after a great leader of our country who made tremendous efforts for the progress of our country through Five Year Plan. Our leader has left no stone unturned in implementing these schemes. We hope that our country will be able to make progress through these schemes. The Opposition should learn a lesson from the steps taken by the Hon. Prime Minister in this direction. They should not feel desperated, rather co-operate with him. But I regret to say that those who call themselves to be progressive and socialist

and pretend to be the champion of the cause of the poor, have today disappointed the poor. I feel that the people of our country will understand their game.

With these words, I submit that the sum of financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 1 lakh for the hilly areas and desert areas as provided under the schemes should be increased to the extent possible. My submission is that the Panchayati Raj should function efficiently.

[English]

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am coming from the State of Maharashtra where we have started employment guarantee scheme, called Marathi Rozgar Yojana. I remember that the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, mentioned about this from the ramparts of Red Fort. She desired that such employment guarantee could be given to the rural people all over India and that she would think over it. Her desire is being put into practice by our young and dynamic Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, combined with more powers to Gram Panchayats, is a very forward and progressive step in this democratic country. I also remember that Shri V.P. Singh made some statement in a paper that he would come out with very much improved version of the Panchayati Raj Bill or the Panchayati Raj. But I am yet to see his improved version. On the contrary, he has run away from the discussion itself in the Parliament.

The powers we are going to give to Sarpanches, I think, are not being relished by the bureaucracy at the village level. I have seen in Maharashtra some Gram Sevaks talking against this and saying: Why should so many powers to give to the Sarpanches? These are not old days when the Sarpanches were illiterate not knowing how the administration was to be run and what should be done in the Gram Panchayats.

[Sh. Vijay N. Patil]

There are so many schemes in the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana which can benefit especially the scheduled tribes, the weaker sections and the women. I share the views of the other hon. Members that the wage component should be more instead of the material component. Alongwith this, I would like to suggest one more scheme which can be included in this Yojana at the village level apart from the tree plantations which can generate employment opportunities. This scheme is regarding the removal of silt from the banks which are in large number in villages in small rivers. If the silt which is accumulated there can be removed, the village folk can take advantage of the water stored in those banks which were constructed by the Britishers. Because of the silt there, no water can be stored. So, if this silt can be removed by this Yojana by giving work to the people, the water level can be brought up which is now going down day by day. We understand that in Tamil Nadu the water level has gone very much low. Now it is 30 meters lower than the level which was existing ten years ago. Also we see that small farmers do not get the agricultural implements and their repairs are not possible because the carpenters and other craftsmen are leaving the villages for the cities. So, it will be good if these implements are manufactured and got at the level of panchayats for the use of the small farmers. We are providing Rs. 2500 crores for the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. My view point is that some more provision should be made in the Eighth Plan. By this amount, about 9300 lakhs mandays will be generated and a lot of work will be given to people at the village level and their flow towards the cities in search of work will be reduced. It will not be completely stopped but will be reduced. The result will be that the slums in the cities will be reduced. So many people go to the cities and thus we see that more than 40 per cent of the population in the cities are in slums. We have again to improve those slums by constructing houses. Thus residential and other problems arise. We have to spend hundreds of crores of rupees to remove those slums

along the railway lines. To remove the encroachment on the railway lines, the Central Government has to come into the picture, to provide money, etc. But if more amount is given at the village level itself, through this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, this problem can be reduced. I would also like to suggest that there should be some monitoring committees at the district level involving non-officials also so that the implementation of this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana can be done properly and can be monitored closely.

One more suggestion is regarding giving subsidy to the fertiliser companies. The amount of subsidy is about Rs. 3000 crores so that the fertilisers will not be sold at a high cost to the farmers. If this subsidy can be directly given to the farmers through the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, it will be a good scheme. For example, some organic manure or some gas plants or things like that can produce substitutes for the fertilisers. If encouragement is given by way of diverting the subsidy given to the fertiliser companies, towards production of substitutes, at the village level through gram panchayats, there will be more employment generation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to conclude by saying that the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is to reduce poverty at the village level. It has nothing to do with the Congress Party or the Opposition parties. It is not a party affair, it is an affair dealing with the removal of poverty. But unfortunately, our opposition friends have run away under the pretext of the CAG's report. They give more importance to CAG's report than to such programmes. This is the unfortunate part of it. That is why, we are not seeing them here.

I would once again like to support this scheme and thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN (Raipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while expressing our views on the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, a complete picture of the period of Prime Ministership of

our lead Shri Rajiv Gandhi is recapitulated. He has started such programmes, which could not be even imagined at this juncture. I would like to make a mention of this thing so that we may realise that we must co-operate with him to march forward. No one had ever thought it that he would introduce the Anti-Defection Bill whereas all the political parties have been making use of defection for the benefit of their our party. Only he can think of such things who has a moral sense and considers the act of defection a wrong preposition on the grounds of morality, only he could do it and it is a wonderful step taken by Shri Rajiv Gandhi in this direction.

If we look forward, I would strongly say from the core of my heart that after Mahatma Gandhi it is Rajiv Gandhi who is determined to remove corruption from our society. Government and our country. Shri Rajiv Gandhi is determined to face this challenge and none else. I have a great regard for all the great leaders but people treat it just a courtesy. Corruption is so deep rooted and wide spread that we can bring about a change in this situation only after bringing a change in the society. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has resolved to give challenge and has moved ahead but the people who were making capital out of corruptions are now trying to build up an atmosphere against him and are telling fabricated stories to the people. But I can say that the reason of present propanganda about the corruption is that Shri Rajiv Gandhi is moving forward as a commander who is struggling against corruption. They are entrapping him to brand him as a corrupt man but they have not been able to prove it. It is easy to talk in the air because there is nothing to substantiate it.

Now, I again want to come back to Panchayati Raj which was the concept of Mahatma Gandhi. When the people of other countries could not think of such thing, Mahatma Gandhi had said at that time that India would be independent only when rural autonomy would usher in or when there would be 'gram swaraj' in our villages. As the maximum number of the largest population of this world lives in the villages, our country

and rest of the world will make progress with the development of villages. Today we are make efforts to realise those dreams. Today Shri Rajiv Gandhi is making effort to realise the vision Mahatma Gandhi. But unfortunately the opposition party, for which I still believe that they have some sense but they are unable to understand this, should co-operate in this gigantic task. Today they have missed the opportunity. They have always been committing mistakes. I would like to remind them, specially the leftists who are not present here at the moment, of the pre-independence days, when they committed a number of mistakes and later on how did they accept the formation of Pakistan and became supporters of the partition of the country. They may recalled that after partition they lamented over it and repented for it with the worlds they they had committed a mistake and now again they are going to commit a mistake. Again you will repent for it and say that you could not contribute in the great work of Panchayati Raj System which will push our country ahead on the path of progress. You will realise this mistake also. It is the opportune moment to be a little honest to yourself. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is meant for strengthening the villages and it is a challenge to the corruption prevailing in the administration of this country which will be removed by this Yojana. Because, unless there is a change in the system, corruption will not be removed. If the system is changed, then the Panchayat, Samitis in the villages, which are the elected bodies of people's representatives in villages, will utilise the amount provided to them according to the needs of their respective villages. In this connection, you might be recalling Mahatma Gandhi who had said it that we have to uplift the poorest of the poor. He said that you think yourself about the benefit of the scheme that whether the same is benefit the poorest of the poor or not? If your scheme is not for the benefit the poorest people then you should accept this thing that your scheme is misconceived. Mahatma Gandhi had asked the people to adopt this criteria and see whether the poorest people are being benefited by this employment scheme or not and if the money is reaching

[Sh. Keyur Bhushan]

the poorest, then only our country will make progress and vision of Mahatma Gandhi will be realised. All these things are going to be achieved under this Rozgar Yojana.

I would like to submit one thing more. We are trying our best for the progress of our villages under this scheme. This scheme will improve the lot of 80 per cent population of our country. So we should take care that this scheme may not remain only on paper. The Government have allocated Rs. 2600 crore for this scheme. They should increase the amount further. All the schemes of the Government aim at the upliftment of the poor, removal of poverty and raising their standard of living. As all of them have been merged into one, it will now take a concrete shape. The capacity of generating employment has increased and we should pay more attention to the generation of such employment opportunities in the villages. But I would like to suggest that processing industrial units shall be set up in the villages itself to process the agricultural products which are produced in those very village. For example cotton, tomato, potato etc. are grown in different soils and they are produced depending the condition of the soil for example bricks can be prepared where sand and clay are available. Similarly butter can be prepared only where cans, buffaloes and milk is available. The Government should also ensure that rice bran oil extracting unit are set up in those villages where rice bran is abundantly available. Similarly tomato jelly producing plants may be set up in the tomato producing areas. With that provision in the villages, small scale industries should be set in the villages, which will solve the problem of unemployment in the rural areas. It will improve the overall condition of the villages.

In the end, I would like to submit that the main source of employment in the villages is the rearing cows. Our ancestors used to say that whenever there is shortage of money, one would recourse to rearing of cows. There is also a very popular saying in the villages which reads as under:-

"Jan Dhan Ho Thori To Gaaye Lo Ya Ghori.

The development of our villages is possible only through the promotion of view wealth. With the development of villages, we will be able to check the present phenomenon of migration of rural population from the villages to the cities.

I hope that our country will march forward progress with the successful implementation of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana launched by Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Shri Bairagi is not here. He recites his poems in the House. I would also like to read out a few lines from a poem:-

"Gandhi ji lki raj chal rahen hain Rajiv Gandhi,
Chalo hum bhi chalen, desh nirman karen".

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on 28th April, 1989 a statement was made by our beloved Prime Minister regarding Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. We have been discussing this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana since the last Session. I heartily welcome this Yojana and I must say that it has been launched by the Prime Minister in the Birth Centenary Year of Jawaharlal Nehru. It is significant that steps are taken to take employment to the doorstep of the poorest of the poor.

In the Budget Speech of our Finance Minister, he had indicated provision for employment programme of Rs. 1711 crores which included Rs. 500 crores for Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and the NREP, RLEGP which cost Rs. 1211 crores were to be merged in this. But according to that scheme, only 120 selected districts which suffer acute unemployment were to be looked after. But, it is gratifying to note that the Prime Minister has extended this scheme and now has increased the employment coverage to make it available to all the poor in all the Panchayats. So, we recognise that it is not only the people in

55 per cent of the villages which require this scheme, but all the people who are under poverty line are to be benefited by this scheme.

According to the Planning Commission, the family having an annual income of Rs. 6400 or less at 1984-85 prices is to be considered below the poverty line.

Now, Sir, my first submission and suggestion would be that proper identification of such persons and families below the poverty line will have to be undertaken because that is crucial for the effective implementation of this scheme. Therefore, identification cards will have to be given to such families which fall under the poverty line.

Then, Sir, merely providing employment to these persons living below the poverty line will not be sufficient but we shall also have to provide other benefits, such as, essential and subsidised commodities and other services like health service etc. also at their door step so that whatever employment we are giving and whatever small income that will be generated by this would be more useful to them by taking advantage of all these schemes. This would also require, gradually, greater provision of funds, because today the minimum wage varies from Rs. 9.80 a day in Karnataka, to Rs. 25 per day in the Punjab. The average is roundabout Rs. 15 per day. If that is to be given, it would be difficult to provide employment even for 50 days. Our target is 50 to 100 days a year; but unless we provide further funds, it would not be satisfactorily implemented. Therefore, I urge upon the government to think also of providing further funds from time to time.

It would also be necessary, in course of time, to think not only of providing employment to 30% of the women; I would go a step further and say that in every family which is below the poverty line, we shall have to provide employment at least to one man and one woman, so that that family can survive.

My further suggestion is that while we provide this employment, we should see that

permanent assets are created as a result. By permanent assets I mean school buildings, essential village roads, metalling them etc., small irrigation works and damson, reservoirs for storing water for village use and for cattle, soil conservation works, buildings—their construction, repairs and maintenance; for example, of school buildings.

17.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I will not take much time of the House, but I will again urge upon the Government that in order to make this scheme a success, even though we have now provided Rs. 2100 crores from the Centre—and the total, along with the provision from the States, will be Rs. 2650 crores—in course of time we shall have to think of providing further funds.

It is also a gratifying feature of this scheme that we are relying, for the implementation of it, on the Panchayati Raj, so that the middlemen viz. the contractors, are eliminated. So, along with the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, we shall have to hurry up and get our Panchayati Raj Bill passed not only in this House but in the Upper House also, so that it will become a law, and help in implementing this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

With these words, I welcome this scheme.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana which has been named after the great architect of modern India, Jawaharlal Nehru, in the year of his birth centenary, has indeed many positive features, which I welcome.

The allocation, within the district, among various blocks and panchayats is to be based on the population of the panchayats. The priorities of various schemes are to be decided by the Gram Sabha, by the people of the villages themselves. The responsibility for the implementation of these schemes has been vested in the Gram Panchayats, though they may not be fully equipped to

[Sh. Syed Shahabuddin]

undertake this task.

But it will indeed provide a training ground for realising the vision that we have of giving power to the people. I also welcome the fact that the primary target of the scheme, the objective of the scheme, is the creation of — gainful employment for at least one person in every family living below the poverty line. But when I examine the scheme in detail, I found that there are certain presumptions which we have to set aside straightaway. The entire outlay is not going to be used for labour wages. There are administrative costs at District, Block and Panchayats levels. There are special programmes. There is a material component which is likely to eat up at least 50 per cent of the allocation; and of course there is the ever present phenomenon of leakage, leakage through corruption. The best possible scenario is—on that I had already presented my views before the House—that at least 50 per cent of the allocation and outlay shall be available for labour wages for providing gain-full employment to the families which are living below the poverty line for fulfilling the primary objective of the Yojana. I must say at the outset that—I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this—the criterion of allocation is weighted against area of sparse population because rural development does consist in building roads, culverts and minor irrigation works; and these are spread over a certain space and area. Therefore, unless you take the element of the area also into consideration, the disadvantaged regions such as desert area and the hilly area, which have a very sparse population, are likely to fare badly in this scheme of distribution.

First, I would like to present the macro-picture for the whole country. The best estimate for the population on 1.4.1989 is of the order of 820 millions. The total allocation is Rs. 2623 crores. Now this amounts to a per capita allocation of just about Rs. 32 per year roughly 8 paise per day. If we consider that the proportion of people living below the poverty line in the country as a whole, is of

the order of 37.5 per cent and then make a calculations, the per capita outlay will rise from 8 paise per day to 23 paise for each person belonging to a family below the poverty line. For a poor family consisting of about five persons, it will amount to the magnificent sum of Rs. 1.15 per day. If the minimum wages are to be taken as Rs. 20 on an average, this amount of allocation will give only 21 mandays of work per poor family in the country; and in the best possible scenario, that is to say, 50 per cent being available for the wages, it amounts to 10.5 mandays work for the poor per family in the country. I do not know what great impact this expenditure is going to make on our rural country-side. If the target is to be met, let us look at the problem conversely. At least one hand in every poor family should be provided sustenance for at least 200 days in a year. Then what is the amount required? I just calculated it at the rate of 37.5 per cent of the total population being below the poverty line and Rs. 20 minimum wages per day. We require, just to make these people live, just to make every poor family sustain its existence, to keep its body and soul together, an investment of Rs. 24,600 crores per year. I know, perhaps the hon. Finance Minister is not in a position to provide this amount. But at least, what I would like to point out is, let us not raise false expectations, let us not paint a false picture, let us not claim that tomorrow, at day break, there is going to be a new dawn on our countryside and Gandhiji's dreams are going to be fulfilled, and Jawaharlal Nehru's dreams are going to be realised and that every tear from every tearful eye is going to be wiped out. (Interruptions)

You will have your say. Why do you disturb me? Now, let us take the picture of Bihar, which is my State.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I am humbly requesting the hon. member to be present when I am going to reply to this debate tomorrow. This message if it goes to the nation, that this is the amount available it

will not be correct. It will be answering that question tomorrow and what the hon. member said is not correct.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I will be listening very attentively and I am looking forward to it. (*Interruptions*) Now, Sir, poverty is not a theory for this country, poverty is a stark reality. (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, Order.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Let us take the picture of Bihar. The total outlay this year is Rs. 387 crores. I am grateful to the Finance Minister that he has given a fair share to the State out of the total outlay. The best estimate of the population this year is 84 million, that is, 84 crores. In this case, the per capita outlay of the total population comes to a little higher than the national average, 12 paise per head. And the per capita for every poor family, considering that 50 per cent of the population of Bihar is living below the poverty line—much more than 50 per cent of the rural areas are below the poverty line but for purposes of calculation I take only 50 per cent—comes to 25 paise per day per poor family in Bihar. For a whole family of five it is not Rs. 1.15 but it is Rs. 1.25. The number of mandays that will be generated in Bihar is 23 mandays per year for each poor family. And on the best possible scenario this amounts to not 10.5 mandays but 11.5 mandays for each poor family in Bihar.

And, what is the picture at the Panchayat level? In Bihar, I take my district of Purnia which has a population of 34.2 lakhs. There are 542 Panchayats. Roughly, the population comes to 6300 persons per Panchayat. I take it, that for purposes of calculation for the whole country, there are 5,000 persons in a Panchayat. Then, if there is 50 per cent utilisation for wages, this entire sum will amount to, for each Panchayat the average amount to Rs. 1,60,000 per year for a Panchayat of an average population of 5,000. In Rs. 1,60,000 how many poor families can you look after, if each poor family can get only 10 days per year of gainful employ-

ment in a Panchayat?

Now, what is the utilisation factor? The inadequacy of resources we have seen already. The average expenditure, as I said, for each Panchayat of roughly a population of 5,000 is say Rs. 1,50,000. How many kilometres of roads, how many culverts, how many minor irrigation works, and how many little earthen dams can be constructed in each Panchayat within this magnificent amount? This is what I want the country to ponder, upon this is what I want the Parliament to consider.

There is the agency. I shall not go into the question. There is the Mukhya, there is Gram Panchayat Sevak. To my mind, if you take the country as a whole an average Gram Panchayat is not yet technically equipped. We have got to do something more, to train the people, to educate on people, but as a good beginning, let them make their mistakes. That is what Jawaharlal Nehru said "Let them make their mistakes." Then there is the ever present phenomenon of corruption. The leakage today was on account of the district officials, the block officials, the technical staff, the gram panchayat sevak getting a cut and he was the great sahib of the village whom Mukhias used to ji-huzur. Of course now we have an additional element. And of course the contractor is never out of sight. As I explained to other day every person with whom finally the Mukhia signs the agreement, technically he becomes the contractor. What have we done finally? We have simply added up the existing allocations for the NREP and RLEGP, put in a little more and called it by a new name. Mr. Deputy-speaker, Sir, 2 + 2 will always make 4 and they will never make 5 howsoever the number of times that you may try to make this addition. And pouring water from two tumblers into one shall not increase the volume of water or turn it into sweet sharbat, and it will remain exactly the same what it was.

We have only added a new factor, a new factor, which I hope, may turn it into something, the realisation of the vision of swaraj.

Sh. Shahabuddin

But it is a very very small beginning without due preparation. And as it is, the Yojana is not likely to make any substantial impact upon the poverty in the rural areas. But what is important is that the timing is rather suspicious. A new power structure is being sought to be created, a new focus of loyalty, a new vested interest, so in that in the next few months when the elections are upon us, the ruling party can depend upon their loyalty. This is the factor that has created the suspicion in our minds. Political calculation is there behind it. And there are so many Makhias who are honest, men of integrity, who are refusing to accept the responsibility under the present condition. There are so many of them who are openly apprehensive; they spoke to me, "Sir, we face the prospect of prosecution after a few months. And we face, of course, the prospect of facing public outrage when the people start questioning us." Of course, I welcome that. I want a situation where people begin questioning you, begin asking you, what have you done with our money, why is it that the structure is not pacca, why is it that roads are full of dirt, why is it that the school buildings is leaking. I welcome that. And therefore, I told them we have to live with that if you are in public service. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to say that many people in our country are therefore suspicious about this Yojana, as being nothing more than an election gimmick. We have publicised it. But publicity cannot hide the fact that we spend Rs. 1500 crores per year on our misadventure next door in Sri Lanka. And I do not know how many hundreds of crores we have spent on providing comforts and security to our rulers. But seventy five per cent of the people of India, who live in the villages, do they deserve only five per cent of our development outlay? This is what I want the Government to explain. On what basis have you calculated that Rs. 2623 crores shall fulfil that great objective that you have set before yourselves. I would like the hon. Finance Minister to tell us, did this figure come to dawn them from the heavens? Was it revealed by some scripture? On what basis

has he made this calculation? This is precisely what I want to know.

I appeal to the government with all sincerity at my command, with all the emphasis that I am capable of giving. For Gods sake, if you want to do something for the people, do it earnestly, seriously, make it a serious business of rural development, do not throw dust into people's eyes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir our Prime Minister has made an important statement in this House on 28th April, 1989, regarding Jawahar Rozgar Yojana which was welcomed in the entire country including rural areas. Just now, my hon'ble colleague who spoke before me, has tried to prove on the basis of some statistical data that advantage of this Yojana would be limited.

Sir, I would like to make it clear that in rural areas all people do not ask for employment. In Rajasthan, there are persons who are already employed and they feel great satisfaction if they get Rs. 14/- per day. The most heartening factor is that we find *pucca* buildings of schools, dispensaries in rural areas. Even the office buildings for Gram Sewaks and Patwaris are *pucca* ones which was not the case in the past. What I mean to say that such assets have been created in the rural areas which shows a definite trend of development in areas besides providing means of livelihood to the people.

Sir, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is aimed at providing protection to the society through social forestry. I have seen in my own constituency that many trees have been planted in rural areas. A number of trees have been planted all around the school buildings. Students have been taking keen interest in this work and thus an effective programme has been launched in desert areas. With the onset of monsoon, farmers have started raising narrow elevation of land in their fields. It increases the yield and the farmers are benefited by it. Thus, a social change

has taken place. It has opened new avenues for the development. That is why the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has been welcomed in all the rural areas. Among NREP and RLEGP which were in operation previously, construction work of roads used to be undertaken under RLEGP. But now funds have been allocated to Gram Panchayats for the construction of roads also. However, they are not in a position to undertake the construction work of major roads. Instructions have been issued to the effect that two Panchayats can jointly undertake the construction work of roads. What happens is that the construction work whether it relates to buildings, or roads is of course started, but it is left incomplete for want of funds. Similarly, proper planning is required when metal roads are to be constructed. We cannot afford to construct roads under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. In the same manner most of the work relating to digging of wells for irrigation under this scheme remains incomplete for lack of funds. The work relating to construction of tanks for drinking water also remain incomplete for the same reason. It is a major obstacle. In short, the funds are inadequate and, as such, the amount should be enhanced. My submission is that if the project has been included under the Eighth Plan, the scheme should be modified and suggestions should be sought from various sections. Suggestions regarding construction of tanks, supply of river water, construction of roads, sinking of tube-wells should be sought from all concerned fields, because besides development we have to create employment opportunities also. Hence we should give a serious thought to this matter. My submission is that beside other districts in Rajasthan, Barmer, in particular, is the worst flood affected district because it is a part of Thar desert and the funds allocated to it are inadequate. According to the criteria adopted for allotment of funds, the amount allocated for this district is quite inadequate. 20% of the total labour force constitute the farm labourers in the country. Actually, the number of farm labourers in our State is negligible. There is no cultivation because the land is barren. Thus we do not get any benefit of this 20% share of the allocation. 60% of the total rural popu-

lation constitutes scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Obviously, the slogan that 60% of the benefits are being given to the scheduled castes and the State also gets the benefits of low agricultural productivity sounds attractive. However, if the Government is really interested in enhancing the allocation of funds to the State, the total area also needs to be taken into consideration. The area of Parliamentary Constituency is spread over 70,000 sq kms. The situation at present is, that due to geographical factors, it is very difficult to cover such a vast area even by jeep. What I want to say is that the whole area is almost inaccessible, it is very difficult to go to rural and remote areas. The cost of water supply in rural areas in our State is ten times higher than what it is in Uttar Pradesh. Power is five times costlier. Transportation too is more expensive as compared to other states. All schemes irrespective of whether they relate to forestation or water supply are very expensive. In view of the vast area and geographical factors, more funds should be allocated to desert areas. Arrangement should also be made to generate employment for the people. I have come to know that the allocation per capita in our district is Rs 30, whereas it is Rs 56 in Banaskantha. The conditions in our district are much more pitiable than those in Banaskantha. Attention should be paid towards this. There is need to change the existing norms. The number of labourers in Banaskantha is more whereas we do not have any labourers in our district. In view of the special conditions prevailing in our area, the Government should find out a way to provide financial assistance. Earlier, 50% of the villages got the benefit but now the scheme has been extended to all the villages. Originally, the scheme was meant to be implemented in 120 districts. Had some special schemes been formulated exclusively for these districts, they would have been considerably benefited. They were the backward areas and they would have made notable progress. But now the Government have covered all the districts including those which are comparatively in better position, under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. In the earlier schemes, two of our districts were also in-

[Sh. Virdhi Chander Jain]

cluded in it. All these 120 districts which were under the scheme earlier, were backward. There is a need to provide more funds for them. The Government should pay attention to this matter.

Administrative expenditure is 5 per cent, but the expenditure on maintenance is 10 per cent. Indira Awas Yojana is extremely popular. Instead of bringing all the villages under this scheme, only 10% villages should be included. A provision should be made of provide facilities to Scheduled Castes etc. under the Indira Awas Yojana. The limit of financial aid for the construction of school buildings should not be restricted to 25%, because sometimes the expenditure exceeds 30, 35 and even 40 percent. If there is any restriction on expenditure to be incurred on productive work, construction of school buildings should be exempted from such a restriction.

The new scheme provides employment only for 50 to 100 days to the farmer. We shall have to formulate a scheme which can provide employment of a permanent nature of self-employment at least to one member of each family, otherwise no scheme will prove successful. The purpose of employment is to provide permanent means of livelihood to at least one unemployed member of every poor family, and such family would be actually benefited only when he is self-employed, otherwise the family would not be benefited at all.

Besides Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, reservation facilities should be extended to other sections of the people who live below the poverty line irrespective of whether they belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or not. Priority will have to be given to them in service, only then poverty can be removed. We shall have to take a concrete decision in this respect.

The Government wants to keep the reservation facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes intact under the Eighth

Five Year Plan. But at the same time the Government will have to accord priority in giving jobs to those families in which not even a single member is employed and who are living below poverty line, irrespective of caste consideration and irrespective of the fact that they are living in rural areas or urban areas. Only then we would be able to create good conditions.

In the end, I would like to quote Nehru's words:-

The Yardstick of the success of all the schemes we formulate, will be, to see to what extent our countrymen who afford to make only their both ends meet, are benefited. That is to say to what extent these schemes are beneficial to the majority of the countrymen. All other benefits should be secondary to this.

With this end in view, we should make efforts to see that there should not be even a single family in the country of which not even one member is employed. At least one member of each family should be provided with permanent employment so that he could stand on his own feet in order to support his family. If we succeed in achieving this objective, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana would also succeed.

With these words, I appreciate the views expressed in regard to the development of the country. I want that even if we have to make basic changes in the Eighth Five Year Plan, we must go ahead with these changes and modify the plan in such a way that at least one member of each family is provided with permanent employment.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for having given me an opportunity to speak on the discussion of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana which is now debated in this House. Sir, I welcome this Yojana introduced by the Government of India. The initiative was taken by our hon. Prime Minister in launching this

programme and it was a much sought for programme As you know, Sir, nothing can be nobler than a scheme which is intended to provide succour to the needy people the poor people The purpose underlined in this scheme is that it will provide employment at least to one member in every family living below the poverty line in the country-side

Sir, there cannot be a greater and better tribute to the memory of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the architect of modern India, than this As you know, it was he who advocated the concept of democratic socialism and it was he who was all out to achieve this democratic socialism in the country and there cannot be socialism without poverty eradication—not only socialism, in fact, in the real sense of the term, there cannot be any freedom enjoyed by the people without poverty elimination, unless every one is assured of food and minimum requirements Although you may call the country free, real freedom is not there and will not be there without this

Sir, I wonder how there has been some criticism from friends opposite, Although the Opposition by and large is not present in this House, but this discussion was in fact initiated in the last Budget Session itself and there was an attack from the Opposition side on this very laudable scheme some Members from West Bengal and even Shri Sahabuddin a little earlier, wanted to see politics through it, he wanted to politicise this debate He said that this is a scheme launched by the Ruling Party headed by the Prime Minister at a time when the election is round the corner just to find some workers for the party He says so as if the Congress Party has no agents to fight for it It is a Party of more than 100 years history and its organisation spread over the whole country and there are people coming in great enthusiasm to join this Party He gave the impression as if the Party is in dearth of workers and to fall back upon some supporters and workers at the time of election a scheme is launched and this is the scheme I really pity him He is not present here right now and he is not at all practical in his approach He being a man

from foreign Service, is not practical in respect of the situation obtaining in rural India

Sir, it is our experience also that whatever money we can provide for taking up the work in rural areas, it is always the case that all people are not coming to work Ours being an agricultural economy, in our country when agricultural operations go on in full swing during the harvesting period, if we start any Government project work, we do not find the work force Sometimes the contractors, under the compelling situation, have to suspend the work and for the entire population crores and crores of rupees are being spent on different heads and on different developmental programmes of the country Shri Shahabuddin has conveniently forgotten about it and makes allegation as if there is no other programme going on, as if there is no other economic activity going on and the entire work force of the country will have to depend on this money, i.e. Rs 2,613 crores That way he has viewed and made the analysis The analysis primarily is on a wrong premise and it has to be dismissed His argument is unfounded In an agricultural economy, in a country like ours when agricultural operations go on, even during this period, the agricultural operations get delayed because agricultural workers do not turn up for transplantation and for different jobs and labour from other areas are brought So, what is required is, we have to ensure proper implementation of the scheme so that it becomes a success ultimately serving the purpose hundred per cent Now, it is facing a challenge in the rural areas from bureaucracy The bureaucracy, by and large, in many places, is not happy in the programme being directly implemented by the Gram Panchayats The beauty and one significant feature of this programme is that money is directly sent from the Centre to the Gram Panchayats The amount is fixed and nobody can play in between Earlier there was a lot of pilferage My friends opposite belonging to different political parties have interpreted it differently, but all political parties unanimously have observed that there are lot of pilferages in the money that was being released by the Government of India for

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

such anti-poverty schemes and the Government has taken a note of it. In a democracy, it is significant to involve as many people as possible directly and they have been involved now. It is important when we are thinking of giving more power to the people directly through the Panchayati Raj Bill which was introduced in the last Session and may be debated at any time now. We are also thinking of giving more economic power to the people at the grass root level. We are emphasising grass-root planning at the micro level, and at the village level. We are decentralising planning, we are decentralising implementation and we are decentralising the administration. So, when we think of all that and when we ourselves have demanded that it should be monitored from the Centre, some political parties are saying that it is prompted by politics, at the time of implementation. Where is the question of politics here? So, it is not that Congress is ruling all over the country. It is ruling at the Centre, but there are many States in which non-Congress Parties are at the helm of affairs. Therefore, the question of politics in it is ruled out. What I wanted to say was that the schemes, by and large, were prepared very nicely by the Gram Sabhas, but because necessary technical assistance was not given in some places, the schemes were not technically sound. So, it should be looked into. As far as possible, permanent assets should be created and this has to be ensured. Now, we have reports that they have just got the money distributed among the villages. As Panditji used to say, this is people's democracy; this is people's show. Some people may commit mistakes initially, but they will be corrected in the course of time. What is more important is to see that it is implemented properly, because it is for the first time, people are directly involved and the bureaucracy, the block machinery, is somewhat by-passed. There is some amount of apprehension that the required cooperation is not forthcoming from them, particularly from the engineering staff. If they do not turn up in the field and take measurements etc. will in time, there will be problem. If the Gram

Sabha Mukhiyas and Sarpanches are harassed, naturally the scheme will be disrupted and they will not take interest. Then this will fall flat. This is something which needs greater vigilance. There is the question of confusion at the district level administration, which I have seen in one meeting at the district level. There is no clear picture at all. The Minister may take note of it.

18.00 hrs.

The hon. Minister should take pains to clarify it. When there is a question of minimum wage, it has to be ensured. At many places, some people turn up in the field but do not work the whole time. The work only for two or three hours and go away. In that case, are they entitled to minimum wage? If so, that leads to discrepancy between the work done and the payment made on the basis of measurement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can speak when other Bill come up.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: In Sambalpur district, then newly created gram panchayats were left out initially when allotment under the Scheme was made on the basis of 1981 census. But when it was discovered, they were subsequently included without additional allotment. The district allotment was only redistributed bringing down the share of many gram panchayats which is causing resentment among the people of such gram panchayats.

I would request the hon. Minister to look into it and provide fresh allotment to the new gram panchayats. Some new gram panchayats have been constituted comprising resettlement colonies established due to the construction of Rengali Dam Project submerging vast areas. This should be taken into consideration.

With these words, I conclude giving full support to the laudable Scheme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and wish the Scheme all the best.

18.01 hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that the speaker has received today letter of resignation from Shri N. Venkata Ratnam resigning his seat in Lok Sabha. The Speaker has accepted his resignation with immediate effect.

18. 01 1/2 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

Seventy-third Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): I beg to present the Seventy-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Friday, July 28, 1989/ Sravana 6, 1911 (Saka)
