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Monday, December 16, 1985
Agrahayana 25, 1907 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Fourth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 16, 1985/Agrahayana 25,
1907 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon'ble Members, this House has learnt with deep sorrow of the death of Sri Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Governor-General of Mauritius. A great crusader in the cause of peace, Shri Ramgoolam was a sincere friend of India. A valiant freedom fighter, he had become a legend in his own life time. It was he who fought for the emancipation of the indentured labour in Mauritius and brought them out of the gloom of slavery into bright sunshine of independence. We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our deep sense of grief to the people of Mauritius. Our condolences may also be conveyed to the members of the bereaved family.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

*(The Members then stood in silence for
a short while)*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Setting up of National Agro-Industries Corporation

*390. †DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any expert committee was appointed by Government to examine *inter-alia* the question of setting up of a National Agro-Industries Corporation;

(b) whether this committee has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and when the report is likely to be submitted ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is given below.

Statement

An Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of the then Additional Secretary (Input), Shri P.S. Kohli, was appointed vide Ministry of Agriculture order No. 3-17/82-MY (A1) dated the 28th July, 1982. The representatives from various Departments, Agro Industries Corporations, Planning Commission etc. were represented on the Committee. The terms of reference of the Committee were as under :-

(i) to consider the role and activities of the State Agro Industries Corporations and the directions for future growth;

(ii) (a) to consider the setting up of a national level organisation for providing finance, technical and consultancy services to the corporations.

(b) to suggest the structure of the proposed organisation and its charter of functions.

The Committee held three sittings on 5th September, 1982, 17th November, 1982 and 26th April, 1983. The Committee made, amongst others, the following recommendation regarding setting up off a national level organisation.

"The Committee recommends the establishment of a national level organisation for providing technical and consultancy services and finance to the Agro Industries Corporations. This organisation should be called "National Agro Industries Consultancy and Finance Corporation" and should be set up as a company under the Companies Act, with the following objectives :

- a) to provide technical and consultancy services to the Agro Industries Corporations :
- b) to coordinate the work of the Corporations and develop multi-corporation-projects :
- c) to provide equity capital for new projects :
- d) to provide export import services to the Corporations :

to assist in improving the managerial and technical expertise of the Corporations."

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Hon. Speaker, I am very much grateful to the hon. Minister because he is always answering to my questions in an elaborate manner giving detailed information very satisfactorily. But I want to know one thing. The Minister has opined in so many meetings about the objective of the agro-based industries to increase the agro-based economy in our country and in the Third World. He has got in his mind so many criteria, there are 17 agro industries corporations throughout the country when the Green Revolution has been started in the country. I want to know whether all these 17 agro-based corporations are working perfectly according to the needs of the agriculturists and are engaging themselves for procurement of paddy and distribution of fertiliser. Is the Minister satisfied or not.

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, I am not as satisfied as the hon. Member is because the functioning of the State Agro Industries Corporation is far from being satisfactory and we are looking as to how best we can help the poor farmers, specially the small and marginal farmers and the farmers in the

tribal belts because the agricultural implements are not available with these small farmers and we are seriously thinking as to how best we can have some kind of an apex body, may be even through the National Association of State Agro Industries Corporations that we can supply the bullock drawn small implements to all these marginal and small farmers at a comparatively cheaper price so that the agricultural production all over the country including that of the small and marginal farmers can go up.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Already the Committee has given its report and the recommendations in 1983. Has already the corporation been set up ? If not, why there is so much delay ?

What is the total amount of money allocated under the Seventh Five Year Plan to give boost for the agro-industries corporations, in the joint sector ? What is the amount of equity participation of the centre *inter alia* States ?

Is the Ministry taking cognisance of the difficulties of the Third world countries and considering whether design parameters can be given to the Third World who have not yet developed design standard on their own ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, the recommendations of the Committee broadly are these :

They wanted that input distribution should continue to be the major role of the agro-industries corporation ; they could have multi-product outlet as also the customs hiring centre so that they are economically viable. Then is the distribution of tractors, agricultural implements and machinery. They wanted that Corporations should enter in a big way in the manufacture of improved bullock-drawn and tractor-drawn implements and that customs hiring of agricultural machinery should be reviewed. Further, the State Government should take a careful view before establishing new corporation which could compete with the agro-industries corporation or reduce their activities and profitability. Such a review should be conducted with all the existing corporations also.

Next, they wanted that where the Corporations have to undertake uneconomic activities at the behest of the State Government, the State Government should agree to bear the full loss. Then, they wanted that in order to ensure that the cooperatives and the corporations play a complementary role and not a competitive role, there should be a committee at the State level under the chairmanship of the Agricultural Production Commissioner.

The other point was that the Corporations have not fulfilled their objectives in the matter of promotion and establishment of agro based industries for various reasons. This is most important because so far they have been thriving only on subsidies and the subsidies available are as per the rates fixed under the IRDP. That is, 25% subsidy for the small farmers, 33% subsidy for the marginal farmers and 50% subsidy for the tribal farmers. Therefore, they wanted actually the independent units specially in the rural areas for manufacturing the implements for agriculture in the rural areas. That has not come up.

The hon. Member wanted to know the share capital Contribution of G.O. I. all the States. I can give the total and break-up. But it will take a long time. The total is Rs. 3155.693 lakhs.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, the agro-industries corporations are doing multi-farious business with regard to the farmers. Their main aim is to give subsidy in almost all aspects in order to help the farmers. But the subsidy given by the Government is not actually reaching the farmers. That is the main thing.

Another thing is, most of the State Governments are having parallel organisations just like this. Even in Tamil Nadu also, we are having ENCOFED, Engineering Cooperative Federation. They are doing the very same business. For the purpose of hiring tractors, the private owners are giving at a much lower rate than that of the agro-industries corporation. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether he is going to form an expert committee for all these things with regard to implements and in order to regulate all these things. I want to know whether the subsidy can

be given through the State Governments instead of giving it through the agro-industries corporation, It can be pooled together and it can be directly given to the farmers.

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, the present agro-industries corporations are well within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. The Central Government has a share in it. As the hon. Member also mentioned, supply of implements is one part. The other main objectives of the agro-industries corporation are-distribution of agricultural inputs, manufacture of agricultural implements, tools and machines, manufacture of pesticides and granulated fertilisers, processing of fruit and fruit products, promotion of agro-based industries, custom hiring and service facilities including the land-levelling work by bulldozers. These are the objectives for which the agro industries are established.

I agree with the Hon. Member that there are certain cooperative federations in the State which are competing with this Agro-Industries Corporation and making them not viable, because most of these Agro-industries Corporations are mainly managed on the aid given by the State and the Central Governments.

Therefore, as I said we have given priority to the small, marginal and tribal farmers who cannot afford the implements. The thrust is that these agro-industries corporations are trying to equip the poor farmers, the have-not farmers with the bullock-drawn carts and implements because energy is the biggest constraint on resources in the agro sector. For example, why have these corporations failed? Because most of the tubewells could not be energised as there was no supply of power and there was delay in giving power connections. Therefore, the money could not be utilised. So, these activities will have to be undertaken not only through these Corporations. Corporations can play some kind of a leading role in the district by in the block. But in the cooperative sector and in the private sector itself, these units manufacturing the agro implements and various other things must come up, so that the Agro-industries Corporation can play the lead role in coordinating these activities.

[Translation]

Statement

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Hon. Speaker, Sir, the farmer of Rajasthan is hit by famine every year. The condition of the farmer in that State is beyond description. My submission is that seeds and implements should be supplied free of cost to the farmers of Rajasthan. Electricity tariff has now been double there. The first thing is that drinking water is not available there. Secondly, the water supplied there is so costly that the farmer cannot afford it. Drinking water and foodgrains are not available to the farmer there. I want to know as to what Government are going to do to help the farmer in the agricultural work in the State.

(Inter-rptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He has stopped the moment he got the hint.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : The reply to Shri Ayub's question will not be confined to his own constituency, it will cover Sikar and Nagaur as well.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question, Shri T. Basheer.

[English]

Setting up of Manpower Corporations for Employment Opportunities Abroad

*391. **SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL[†] :**

SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the MINISTER OF LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have advised the State Governments to set up Manpower Corporations to utilise the employment opportunities abroad and to protect the interests of workers;

(b) whether necessary action has been taken by all the States; and

(c) the steps taken to minimise cases of frauds and cheating by unscrupulous recruiting agents and delays in clearance workers going abroad ?

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

The Central Government had advised the State Governments of Karnataka, Gujarat, West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Union Territories of Delhi and Goa Daman Diu to establish manpower Corporations for protecting the interests of workers and utilisation of employment opportunities abroad. Replies have been received from the Union Territories Delhi and Goa Daman and Diu and the State Governments of Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh. The Uttar Pradesh Government have now set-up a manpower corporation. Delhi Administration has decided to set-up a corporation for this purpose while Gujarat, Punjab and Goa Daman Diu are examining the feasibility of setting-up manpower corporations. Replies from other State Governments are still awaited. Overseas Manpower corporations are already in existence in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

2. In order to minimise cases of cheating and fraud by unscrupulous recruiting agents, prosecution is launched against such recruiting agents against whom charges of committing fraud/cheating are established. Registration Certificates of agents are also suspended/cancelled whenever necessary, where prima facie cases of irregularities committed by them are reported and substantiated. A number of steps have been initiated to simplify the procedures of granting clearance of workers going abroad by combining permission for recruitment and registration of their passports into one file. The staff for processing documents for emigration clearance has been augmented. Emigration clearance is now given in a short span of 3 days.

SHRI T. BASHEER : We are receiving lot of complaints about the cheating by these recruiting agencies. Here is a newspaper 'Malayalam Manorama' dated December 10. Here is a big new item. It is very interesting. Some girls are recruited by a Bombay-based agency and sent to Saudi Arabia. They changed their names. Shyamala is changed to Ajiya. Her name is changed. Passports are forged. The names of their parents are also changed. Prabha is changed to Rasia and Radhamma is changed to Rasia Sultana. They are recruited as cleaners.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : They have changed their sexes :

SHRI T. BASHEER : And they were sent to Saudi Arabia. They have written from Saudi Arabia to their relatives that they are suffering like anything.

They have stated that even their chastity is in peril. So, they have requested, "Before we lose everything, please come to our rescue". That is the heading of the news item. I am not depending only on the news item. Two girls are from my Constituency and their parents and relatives have actually written to me. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what the Government is going to do to stop this cheating by the recruiting agencies. It is going on in Bombay, Delhi and other places. The Emigration Act, 1983, is very inadequate to meet the situation. I also want to know from the hon. Minister whether he will bring a legislation which will be adequate to meet the situation.

MR. SPEAKER : I can add to the information which the hon. Member has given, because I have come across so many complaints as a representative of my Constituency ; more than Rs. 50 lakhs have been defrauded by these people. This should be taken up seriously.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : The Question that the hon. Member has asked pertains to Corporations. The Corporations are being managed by Government, all the Corporations which we have constituted-five. About private agencies, wherever cases are brought to our notice, we are suspending them. In 1984, complaints received were 223 ; FIRs registered 210 ; persons arrested 204 ; charge-sheets filed 60 ; convictions secured 7. Whenever cases are brought to our notice...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER. Let him finish.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Whenever cases are brought to our notice, we take action.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you intend bringing forward some stricter legislation as demanded by the hon. Member ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Already we have every right to cancel their registration and file charge-sheets. Sometimes they have been arrested also. Under the present Act, there is enough provision for taking action.

SHRI T. BASHEER : I am sorry, the Minister's answer is very vague and very loose. Something should be done in this matter because we have received a lot of complaints in this regard. I would also like to suggest that we may have an half-an-hour discussion on this matter. . . .

MR. SPEAKER : There will be no time ; otherwise, I would have no problem.

SHRI T. BASHEER : My second supplementary would be about the other part of the story. The Indians go abroad on valid visa, what is called 'NOC', issued by the foreign countries on application by foreign sponsors. They go on agreement, but it is very unfortunate that these sponsors, in most cases, do not abide by the agreement, do not give them the agreed jobs or the agreed salary. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government is aware that this is going on and if so, what steps Government is going to take to save our fellowcountrymen working abroad.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : We are thinking to have labour attache in every embassy. We are informing the ambassadors also to see that whatever the complaints they are receiving, they must report to us, so that we could take action. Whatever complaints we are receiving, we are taking action. If they give representation, definitely I will take action. I am not going to spare anybody.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : I had an experience recently on this. Therefore, I want to put a question in regard to this to the Minister. I had travelled in connection with ILO's work through these countries where our people are working. I have seen in Sharjah, UAE etc., our people are put in jail because of absence of proper travel documents. Thousands of people are in jail. Neither the Embassy, nor any government official can help in this matter. Therefore, immediate steps should be taken by the Government to save the situation.

Secondly, contracts are entered by the Korean Government, Thai Government, with other Governments at national level to supply man-power for those countries where the man-power is required. Will this Government think in terms of entering into national contracts for the supply of man-power in a regulated manner and will bring rules and regulations in that respect?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : It is only possible when the State Governments cooperate with us. Otherwise the individual agents cheat. We know all these things. That is why we are asking all the State Governments to set up corporations. If they don't set up corporations, what action can we take?

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking something at national level. Will our Government have an agreement directly with other Governments on the exchange of man-power?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : I am going to constitute an Advisory Committee also. We are inviting Parliament Members and others also to the Advisory Committee. We have already warned them. Wherever we are getting information, we are taking necessary steps. About Saudi Arabia our Embassy should take up.

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking about Government to Government agreement.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : With Qatar, we have agreed Sir. With others we are pursuing.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : About 50000 labourers from Kuwait and more than one and a half lakh people from other Gulf countries are likely to return within the course of the next two years. I would like to know whether this Ministry in consultation with other Ministries have prepared any scheme to rehabilitate these labourers. If not, would you consider the suggestion of rehabilitating them?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : I have not got information. . . .

MR. SPEAKER : This question is irrelevant to this question

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Hon. Minister has admitted that there have been a large number of complaints brought to the Government's notice. He has also assured the House that any further complaints which he may receive by representation will be properly looked into. I would like to know in this matter what is the role assigned to our Indian Embassies and Consulates abroad in those countries? I have also received a large number of complaints. For example, from Maler Kotla in Punjab, a number of people went out on contract. They have complained that they are never paid according to the contract and big arrears are lying there. They went to the Indian Embassy to complain. They say that the Indian Embassy has taken totally a negative attitude and not helped them in any way. He is saying that corporations are being set up here. That is all right. But how is there going to be any kind of liaison with the Indian Embassies and Consulates abroad in this matter? They are supposed to represent the interests of the Indian nationals in those countries. What are they supposed to do in this matter?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : We are asking the Foreign Ministry to set up a labour attache.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You are still asking them to set up a labour attache : So many years have passed now.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Yes, we are asking. Finance Minister should clear all these things. Otherwise the Ambassadors should take up. They have got the machinery, they should take up. Whenever we are sending people, we are giving a copy to the Ambassadors. Now we have decided to ask the Ambassadors about the position of recruitment. I am not in favour of these agents. (*Interruptions*). But if the State Government sets up a Corporation it will be more helpful. . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : State governments are not concerned.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Instead of agents if State Government sets up a Corporation and through the Corporation if they go, then it will be the responsibility of the State. Now there are thousands of agents. We are cancelling their licences and freezing their deposits but still they are cheating.

MR. SPEAKER : We have to have a closer look at this. This needs more probing and more intensive care. Poor people give money in confidence and they do not get anything. They are not even sent. They are cheated.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Sir, after examining the whole question whatever more action or rules are needed for future I will bring before the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Daily about 20-30 such people come to me.

Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices

*392. **SHRI G. BHOOPATHY† :**

SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the present pattern of composition, terms of reference and the particulars of members of the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices ;

(b) the number of reports presented by the Commission since April, 1985 and action taken on these reports ; and

(c) whether the reports of this Commission are being published on the lines of B.I.C.P. reports and if not, the reasons for non-publication ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices Presently comprises four members including the Chairman and the Member-Secretary. The Resolution indicating the terms of reference of the Commission is shown in the statement given below.

(b) Since April 1985, the Commission has submitted reports on Price Policy for Sugarcane and Kharif crops of 1985-86 season as also for Rabi crops of the 1985-86 season to be marketed in 1986-87 season. The Government have already announced price policy for sugarcane and for kharif crops and the policy for Rabi crops is under consideration.

(c) Publication of the Commission's reports has been resumed since 1982-83.

Statement

No. 14011/2/78-Econ.Py.

Government of India (Bharat Sarkar)
Ministry of Agriculture (Krishi Mantralaya)
Department of Agriculture and Cooperation
(Krishi aur Sahkarita Vibhag)
New Delhi, the 5th March, 1980.

RESOLUTION

The Agricultural Prices Commission was set up in January 1965 to advise on the price policy of agricultural commodities with a view to evolving a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy and with due regard to the interests of the producer and the consumer. Over the years, the Commission has helped in the evolution of a stable and positive price policy for agricultural commodities.

The agricultural situation has considerably changed since the setting up of the Commission. The area under irrigation and intensity of cropping are going up steadily. Consumption of fertilizers and pesticides has increased. Investment in Agriculture through institutional and other sources has risen. A number of policy decisions have been taken to give high priority to Agriculture and Rural Development.

Agricultural production has as a result of these steps achieved a reasonable degree of stability and a process of increasing market orientation of the agricultural sector has set in. It has hence considered necessary to modify and expand the terms of reference of the Agricultural Prices Commission.

The terms of reference of the Commission would be as under :

1. To advise on the price policy of paddy, rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley, gramitur, moong, urad, sugarcane, groundnut, soyabean, sunflowerseed, rapeseed and mustard, cotton, jute, tobacco and such other commodities as the Government may indicate from time to time with a view to evolving a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy and with due regard

to the interests of the producer and the consumer.

2. While recommending the price policy and the relative price structure, the Commission may keep in view the following :

- i) The need to provide incentive to the producer for adopting improved technology and for developing a production pattern broadly in the light of national requirements.
- ii) The need to ensure rational utilisation of land, water and other production resources :
- iii) The likely effect of the price policy on the rest of the economy, particularly on the cost of living, level of wages, industrial cost structure, etc.

3. The Commission may also suggest such non-price measures as would facilitate the achievement of the objectives set out in 1 above.

4. To recommend from time to time, in respect of different agricultural commodities, measures necessary to make the price policy effective.

5. To take into account the changes in terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.

6. To examine, where necessary, the prevailing methods and cost of marketing of agricultural commodities in different regions, suggest measures to reduce costs of marketing and recommend fair price margins for different stages of marketing.

7. To keep under review the developing price situation and to make appropriate recommendations, as and when necessary, within the framework of the overall price policy.

8. To undertake studies in respect of different crops as may be prescribed by Government from time to time.

9. To keep under review studies relating to the price policy and arrangements for collection of information regarding agricultural prices and other related data and suggest improvements in the same, and

to organise research studies in the field of price policy.

10. To advise on any problems relating to agricultural prices and production that may be referred to it by Government from time to time.

The Commission will maintain close touch with other agencies dealing with matters having a bearing on prices and production, including the Food Corporation of India, the Cotton Corporation of India and the Jute Corporation of India.

The Commission will determine its own procedures. It will be free to call for notes, memoranda, results of studies, data and any other material relevant to its work from official and non-official bodies, and hold discussions with them.

The Commission will submit reports to Government as and when necessary in respect of different commodities or groups thereof.

Sd/-

(M.S. Swaminathan)

Secretary to the Government of India.

[*Translation*]

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Farmers constitute 90 per cent of our population, but it is sad that the moment Hon. Members enter Parliament, they forget the farmers.

MR. SPEAKER : Find out some remedy for it.

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Today, the prices of agricultural products are declining. As a result of it, the urban areas are prospering whereas the rural areas are becoming backward. I would like to know if the Hon. Minister is going to take some measures to increase the prices of agricultural products?

S. BUTA SINGH : This is not true that the prices of agricultural products are falling. The Agricultural Prices Commission submits its recommendations every year. Thereafter, on the basis of the report of the commission, the Central Government fix the prices in consultation with State

Governments. This system is in vogue for the last many years and it has not resulted in fall in prices and there has been a small increase instead. I agree that the prices might not have been fixed as much as our farmers want. But it is not a fact that the prices have fallen. For instance from 1979-80 to 1985-86.

[English]

The support prices for paddy and other kharif coarse cereals have been raised by 49.5% and 36.8% respectively. The support price for Arhar was raised by 81.8% and Moong and Urad by 71.4%.

[Translation]

That is the trend. But I agree that—

[English]

It may not be to the satisfaction of the farmers perhaps because there are many considerations. After the Commission makes its Report it has to be discussed with the States and various other factors have to be taken into consideration. The prices have not declined. They have gone up slightly.

[Translation]

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Is there any proposal to include the small farmers in the committee referred to by the hon. Minister ?

Secondly, rice is being supplied to the weaker sections in Andhra Pradesh at the rate of Rs. 2/- per kilogramme. Is there any proposal to supply rice to the weaker sections at this price throughout the country ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, that will be issue price, at the moment we are talking about procurement price.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : What is the present pattern of composition of the Commission? The Hon. Prime Minister had declared before the General Election that proper representation will be given to

the agriculturists. At this moment, what is the composition of the Commission? How many members are in the Commission from the farmers' community?

S. BUTA SINGH : It is true that the Hon. Prime Minister did make a public statement for the reconstitution of the Costs and Prices Commission for agricultural commodities. It is under the active consideration of the Government now. We have almost finalised the composition. We will be announcing it soon and there will be a representative of farmers both from the high yielding varieties areas, from the dry-land farm areas and from the landless farmers also there will be a representative on this commission.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Buta Singh ji, The question raised by the hon. Member is important. You must keep one thing in mind that the persons who are appointed Members of this commission, whether economists or academicians, must have knowledge of agriculture. If they do not have such knowledge, they should be given training for at least two years. During this period, let them be allotted land up to the limit of highest ceiling with all resources. Also, keep a watch on them lest they should commit suicide, as we have to get report from them.... (Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. N G. RANGA : Not after appointment.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Sir, just now the hon. Minister stated that the prices of the agricultural produce have increased marginally. However, the cost of the input by way of agricultural machinery, the implements, good seeds, fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, etc. have gone up so much and recently there has been a rumble that agricultural cess is going to be considered. Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us because the report is silent as to what all concessions will be given to the marginal farmers because all of us have been reduced to marginal farmers, because there is a

fallacy in the non-agricultural experts that farmers today are very rich. Actually, it is not so. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is going to consider giving some protection to the agriculturists and also giving some concession in the cost of input of the agriculture.

S. BUTA SINGH : As is very well known, the cost generated by the survey from all over the country takes into account the value of hired human labour, the value of bullock Labour the value of hired machine labour the value of own machine labour, rent paid for leased in land and expenses on use of material inputs such as seed, fertilisers manures pesticides, irrigation charges including cost of diesel/electricity, land revenue, cess, interest on the working capitals and miscellaneous charges.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHIB VIKHE PATIL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, are you satisfied with this reply ?

(Interruptions)

(English)

S. BUTA SINGH : Besides the cost of production rental value of own land includes imputed value of family labour and depreciation of buildings and farm machinery. Till now the value of by-products was being netted from the gross cost of cultivation in order to obtain the net cost of the main product. This procedure has been discontinued and the proportionate method of allocation of cost as between the main product and the by-product has come to be adopted. Costs of transport from the field, village to the procurement centre, Mandi are also being collected as part of cost data. Also in many cases, the farmers have to go to the town, block headquarters etc. to arrange for inputs and repair of Machinery or implements.) (interruption.) I do not know what else the hon. Members wanted. Even the cost of farmers visiting the block headquarters is being taken into account.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I have suggested you the panacea. You act accordingly and the problem will be solved.

[English]

That is the only answer.

AN HON. MEMBER : We want half-an-hour discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : We can take it up. We have always taken it up ; no problem.

S. BUTA SINGH : To arrive at the cost of produce, we have to take samples of that crop from various States under various weather conditions, in the rain-fed conditions, in the well-irrigated conditions etc. Now, the number of samples have been increased from 6000 to 9000. This will go a long way in making it more representative and arriving at the cost estimates as also cater to the needs of the policy makers. These are the various factors which have been included for purposes of revised cost calculations.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : The true remedy will be if the depreciation and the profit of the factories is reduced.

(English)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY . The support or procurement prices are fixed on the basis of cost of cultivation. But there is a basic defect in collecting the cost data of cultivation. The Commission of Agricultural Costs and Prices asks the agricultural universities to collect the cost of cultivation. These university people do not go to the rural areas, they stay in the university campus and give some data collected by them. Will the Minister consider to send the agricultural university people to the villages, make them stay with the farmers and then collect the data ? It is only on the basis of that data that you can arrive at a realistic cost of cultivation and then decide the support or the procurement price.

S. BUTA SINGH : Under the present system, very independent agencies are engaged in calculating the cost of agricultural production through various agricultural universities and various colleges and other eminent

people connected with the agriculture including the State Governments. The Hon. Member wants that they should go and stay with the farmers. Now that we are going to have representation of the agriculturists themselves in the Commission, naturally that will bring the realities of the ground to bear upon the thinking of the Commission.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI : Is it not advisable for the Government to announce the prices much in advance before the commencement of the sowing season so as to facilitate the farmers? Secondly, has the Government received any representation from the Bharat Krishak Samaj to include some of the progressive farmers who have taken up special crops in the Commission so that the Commission arrives at remunerative prices for the farmers?

S. BUTA SINGH : Many organisations have made their representations and before we finally announce the prices, these representations will be taken into consideration. The Hon. Member can rest assured that when the Commission is composed, it will be composed on the recommendations of various organizations of the farmers, and most of the leading Members of this House who have been actively taking part in the discussion on the agriculture, including your goodself, Sir. It is always the effort of the Government to see that the report of the Commission is taken into account expeditiously so that the farmers know the prices a little before the sowing season.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : While celebrating the Minister's announcement that now there would be an agriculturist in the Commission and appreciating the urbane reply to the rural question, I would like to know whether it is true that the cost of production, the ratio between the inputs and real production, whether all these things were considered and then only the ceiling on land was fixed. I would like to know whether it is now really relevant with the ceiling that he has fixed. Secondly, has the Ministry recommended that there should be a similar ceiling on urban property in this country to bring out the rationality, legality and other things in regard to urban property in this connection?

MR. SPEAKER : He will endeavour for it.

S. BUTA SINGH : It does not come out of this particular question. Let me tell the Hon. Member that earlier also, there was a member belonging to agricultural sector itself...

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : He had to resign.

S. BUTA SINGH : No, he did not resign. He quitted and went away. Now, more members will be added as representatives of the farmers. And I assure the Hon. Member that though I am living in Delhi, I myself, am yet to be urbanised. Just as the hon. member is not ruralised, I am not urbanised yet.

Setting up of Advisory Committee or Implementation of Cinema Workers Welfare Fund Act

*394. **SHRI S.M. BHATTAM :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to set up an Advisory Committee in each of the six major cinema producing centres for the implementation of the Cinema Workers Welfare Fund Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the actual and specific role being assigned to the proposed Advisory Committee?

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

Statement

Yes, Sir. The Government had proposed to set up Advisory Committee one each at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Bangalore, Trivandrum and Hyderabad. Advisory Committees at Bombay, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Madras have already been constituted and notified in the official gazette. The Committees at two other places, i.e. Calcutta and Trivandrum are being constituted shortly. These Committees will advise the Government on such matters arising out of the administration of the Cine-Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981 as may be referred to these Committees by the Government, including matters relating to the application of the Cine-Workers Welfare Fund.

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : The Government are yet to constitute similar Advisory Committees in respect of Calcutta and Trivandrum. When do they propose to do so? In respect of the Committees which are so far constituted, I would like to know whether they met at all and whether any business was transacted and any useful purpose as envisaged by the Government was served. Will the Minister throw some light on these aspects?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : These Committees are constituted as required by the relevant Act. Their purpose is to properly operate the welfare fund for the cine-workers. The two committees about which the hon. member mentioned are still in the process. The Statute requires that we should consult the organisation of the producers and the cine-workers. That process is on.

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : What is the amount available as it is for the purpose of this committee? The committee was constituted for administering the welfare fund. What is the amount that is now actually available and what are the matters or issues which are normally sought to be referred to this committee and what are the issues which are actually referred to the committees that are already in existence?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : These committees have been constituted only two or three months back. The total amount, if I recollect the figure correctly, so far is about Rs. 11 lakhs because the Act requires that for every film sent to the Censor Board for censorship, Rs. 1000 should be deposited towards this Welfare Fund. The total collection so far, if I remember the figure correctly is about Rs. 11 lakhs.

High Value Crops and Plantations in Hilly Areas

*396. **SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDHARI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that little attention has been paid to the development of improved high yielding seeds for saplings and plantations for the hilly regions such as Sikkim;

(b) whether Government now propose to give due attention to high value crops/

plantations in hilly areas such as medicinal herbs, orchids and other exotic flowers and trees such as Rhododendrons and also to create gene sanctuaries for their protection; and

(c) whether a special high powered R D cell is proposed to be created in ICARI/CSIR to deal specifically with micro-examination and planning for the hilly areas specially Sikkim?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The on-going programmes are proposed to be suitably strengthened during the Seventh Plan.

(c) No, Sir.

SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Reply to question (b) is that on-going projects are proposed to be suitably strengthened during the Seventh Plan. May I know from the hon. Minister the outlay for the proposed programmes?

S. BUTA SINGH : As I mentioned in the main reply, the ICAR has a large number of projects for the development of horticulture, especially in the hilly areas. We have many projects - North-eastern Research Complex, for Hilly Region with its regional Station in Shillong, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, and the Vivekanand Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Shala, Almora, Regional Stations of the Indian Agricultural Institute in Simla, Katrain, Kulu, Lahoul Spitti, Darzeeng and Kalimpong. Also, there is Agricultural University in Himachal Pradesh, Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Science and Technology in Srinagar, and G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Campus at Ranichori in U.P. hills; and we have also a large number of all-India coordinated research projects going on in the country for the development of horticulture, especially in hilly areas.

SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : I wanted to know particularly about Sikkim.

S. BUTA SINGH : In Sikkim, as I mentioned, we have already a gene-sanctuary for preserving the local varieties of orchids and

other ornamental trees and fruit growing trees; and also we have a gene bank which protects the germplasm material for different varieties of species and types of plants. Then we have special agricultural research projects for Sikkim for the development of horticulture in Sikkim. The State Government of Sikkim has established a gene sanctuary for rhododendrons at Sinoba in the district Yunuthong of Sikkim. Different species available in that region are collected and being maintained for conservation of their germplasm. To preserve rhododendrons and other natural flora, the Department of Environment has proposed the creation of Khangchand-zonga National Park in Sikkim. Apart from the gene sanctuaries indicated for orchids and other trees, a gene sanctuaries for citrus is also being established. That is in Meghalaya.

SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Sikkim grows some of the important cash crops like large cardamom, ginger, seec potato, orange and off-season vegetables. These crops have great importance and significance for improving the economic conditions of the local farmers. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he would consider including these cash and commercial crops in the crop insurance policy, to enable farmers to take full advantage of such a good scheme introduced by the Central Government ?

S. BUTA SINGH : The Hon. Member must be happy to know that we now propose to intensify research efforts on these plants/crops. Further, during the 7th Plan, new centres for research have been proposed in Jammu and Kashmir; and in Gangtok, especially on the large cardamom, and seed production technology of floriculture, vegetables and other horticulture crops. ICAR has given special attention to the development of horticulture in Sikkim, especially the crops that the hon. lady Member has mentioned.

MR. SPEAKER : Now Question 397—Shri Amal Datta is not here; Question 398: Mr. Devi Ghosal not present; Question 399: Mr. Harish Rawat is also not here; and Kumari Pushpa Devi is also not present—for Question No. 400.

Now Prof. Chandra Bhanu Devi - Question No. 401.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr Speaker, Sir, in case the Members who one listed to ask questions, remain absent, they should not be given daily allowance.

MR. SPEAKER : It seems as if it is to be done in respect of all the Members listed to ask the questions.

Distribution of Foodgrains in Flood and Drought Affected Areas

*401. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of foodgrains distributed from the Central pool following the incidents of floods and drought in different parts of the country in recent months; and

(b) whether any Central team has been sent to those areas to assess their requirements ?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Increased allocations of 7.80 lakh tonnes of rice and 1.17 lakh tonnes of wheat for the public distribution system has been made to the States where floods and drought have taken place in recent months.

(b) The Central Teams have visited the drought/flood affected States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipure, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Pondicherry. The requests of Governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Daman and Diu were considered by Inter-Ministerial Group (I.M-G.). The States of Bihar and West Bengal have not requested for any Central assistance.

(*Translations*)

PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, often it has been seen that the assistance provided by the Central

Government does not reach the flood/drought affected areas in time. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether Government are taking any steps to ensure timely assistance to the such areas?

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, it is a general type of question. If it concerns foodgrains, I can tell, but it will be a bit difficult if it concerns financial assistance. But it is our endeavour to see that the assistance reaches the affected areas soon after it is sanctioned by the Central Government in consultation with the concerned State Government, so that the affected people whether it is flood, drought or famine get immediate assistance. That is the purpose behind it. If there is any delay in it, it will be our endeavour to eliminate it.

PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Bihar has not sought any grant for flood and drought, although many of its districts had been affected by floods. I want to know whether Government propose to provide some assistance for such areas ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Each State has a provision of funds called 'margin money'. They seek central assistance only when they need assistance over and above this 'margin money'. If Bihar Government has not sought assistance, it means that they have managed the relief works with the help of the 'margin money' and have not written to us ; this is what we understand.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : I know a huge quantity of foodgrains in your godowns is rotting. I want to know to know from the hon. Minister the quantum of foodgrains that is lying in the open. Secondly, I want to know the quantum of foodgrains supplied so far to Rajasthan, the State which is facing the most severe drought of the century ?

S. BUTA SINGH : My Ministry is concerned with the production of foodgrains; it is my colleague who takes care of warehousing part of it. It is stored in their godowns. It is not true that we allow the foodgrains to rot. We store it with utmost care and it is our endeavour not to let the foodgrains rot. So far we do not have water proof godowns and we have to keep a large quantity of foodgrains in the open also. It

is always our effort to store the foodgrains with care.

The quantum of foodgrains supplied to Rajasthan was 12,000 tonnes each as regular supplies under N.R.E.P. and R.D.E.G.P. In addition to it, 36,000 tonnes each of foodgrains were also supplied. Thus, the total under N.R.E.P. comes to 48,000 tonnes. Another 48,000 tonnes were also given under R.L.E.G.P. Thus the total quantity of foodgrains supplied to Rajasthan is 96,000 tonnes.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Through you, Sir, I would like to submit that a central team had visited Maharashtra. I want to know the quantum of assistance sought by Maharashtra and the actual relief given by the Central Government to the State ?

S. BUTA SINGH : So far as the question of supply of foodgrains to Maharashtra is concerned, I can give the figure. 20,000 tonnes of foodgrains were given to Maharashtra. The report of the Central team is submitted to a high level committee and, thereafter, the relief is given to the State Government after funds are sanctioned.

English

Production of Potatoes

*406. SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of production of potatoes in the country ;

(b) whether Government are contemplating steps to ensure the potato growing farmers a remunerative price keeping in view the crash in prices of potatoes last year due to an abundant crop ;

(c) if so, whether Government are devising any ways and means to utilize the surplus potato crop ; and

(d) if so, what are the proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) The production of potatoes in the country last year i.e. 1984-85 was estimated at 126.32 lakh tonnes.

(b) A standing arrangement evolved by the Government in March, 1985 regarding market intervention operations through cooperatives exists to ensure a reasonable price to farmers in the event of fall in prices of potatoes below Rs. 50/- per quintal of fair average quality.

(c) and (d) Arrangements for the sale of surplus potatoes purchased in producing areas under the market intervention scheme are made by the designated Central and State level modal agencies in the consuming centres in different parts of the country.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : Mr. Speaker, I would like to know whether the Government is aware that sale at Rs. 50 per quintal is beset with corruption and that farmers are harassed with rejections on account of the decrease in the size of potatoes of average quality. Therefore, is the Government contemplating making available better seeds to ensure better and uniform production of potatoes ?

S. BUTA SINGH : We have always been persuading the State Government to replace the seeds. Unfortunately for most of the crops, the rate of replacement of the seeds has been going down. That is the reason why the crop is not coming up to its quality and as a result of the decrease in the quality the procurement agencies do not pick up the quantities which are made available in the market and the farmers continue to suffer. Therefore, I would like my colleagues the hon. Members to persuade the States to replace the seeds, because the replacement of the seeds of high yielding variety is important as the high yielding variety seeds cannot be continued for a long time. They have to replace them annually and most of the States do not come forward for the replacement of the seeds. That is why we have accumulated large stocks of seeds with us. I would urge upon the hon. Members to impress on the State Governments that replacement of seeds is a vitally important matter for improvement in the agricultural production.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : My second question is, apart from the purchase of surplus potatoes, is the Ministry contemplating setting up of agro-based industries which would utilize the surplus potato crop?

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, this is a suggestion for action.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Is the hon. Minister aware that the price of Rs. 50/- per quintal for potatoes, which is the support price, has become really a disincentive for potato crop? Keeping that in view, is that price going to be increased this year, and if so to what extent?

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, for the first time we had taken this step. Earlier, even the support price was not available to perishable commodities like potatoes and onions. It was only last year that we took this step and arrived at this price in consultation with the various States. And, it is not supposed to be a really remunerative price because this support measure, which will not allow the farmers to sell in distress. But I agree with the hon. lady Member, Shrimati Geeta Mukherejee that at many points the farmers had to sell them in distress because even this price was not available, as most of the market intervention agencies, the intervening agencies, they were very fussy about the quality and in their opinion the quality of potatoes was not up to the mark. Therefore, they did not purchase them. So, the price was fixed, at Rs. 90/- per quintal in consultation with the States and no State Government has come forward for the revision of this price.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Bal Ramji?

Translation

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAVA : Hon. Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to know from the hon. Minister the basis on which support price of potato was fixed Rs. 50 - per quintal?

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, the basis is broadly the same which I mentioned earlier

[*English*]

The cost of production takes into account other things, but as I said, this was only a step towards intervention in the market, to stop distress sale and as soon as we entered the market the price did pick up. That is why we were not forced to buy all the quantity. It was only a support price, so that it does not come down, but as

I said the price can be revised only in consultation with the States.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Amarsingh Rathawa.

Financial Assistance to Panchayats for Purchase of T.V. Sets

407. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :**†

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide financial assistance to village panchayats to enable them to purchase T.V. sets for the benefit of villagers or to provide T.V. sets to village panchayats ;

(b) if so, the details of Central assistance given to each State during the Sixth Five Year Plan and the number of panchayats covered ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to introduce this scheme during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

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

(a) to (c) A statement is given below.

Statement

As a part of the VI Plan scheme for TV utilisation of INSAT, 2000 VHF and 2000 Direct Reception (capable of receiving TV signals directly from satellite) TV sets for community viewing are under installation by Doordarshan at villages in selected three-district clusters in the six States of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa Maharashtra, Gujarat, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The distribution of these TV sets is as under :

Name of State	No. of VHF TV sets	No. of Direct Reception TV sets
Andhra Pradesh	...	400
Orissa	...	400
Maharashtra	600	300
Gujarat	400	300
Bihar	400	300
Uttar Pradesh	600	300
Total	2000	2000

VHF sets have not been allotted to villages in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa because such sets were installed there in the period before VI Plan. During the VI Plan there was, however, no other scheme to give central Financial Assistance to village Panchayats to enable them to purchase TV sets for community viewing.

It has also been decided in principle to provide, during the VII Plan period, 5000 community viewing TV sets (both VHF and Direct Reception) at selected villages in the States and Union Territories in the North-Eastern region, viz. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. Further details of this scheme are yet to be finalised. State and Union Territory Governments have also been requested to provide community viewing TV sets at Panchayat level out of their own resources.

[Translation]

SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA : Sir, there are many people in rural panchayats and urban panchayats who cannot afford to buy a television set. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether government have any scheme under which a person could keep a television set through Panchayats if he so desires so that he could get valuable information through this medium?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Share of States for Rural Development Schemes

*389. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether economically backward States have not been able to take full advantage of centrally sponsored poverty amelioration schemes, like I.R.D.P. and N.R.E.P., for want of matching State resources ;

(b) if so, to what extent ; and

(c) whether Union Government propose to consider decreasing the State share in respect of these schemes for backwards States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) & (b) Most of the States have generally taken advantage of the Centrally sponsored poverty alleviation schemes like IRDP and NREP. The matching share of the States for these programmes was invariably taken into account while approving the State Plan outlays by the Planning Commission. The programmes, as a whole, did not suffer due to lack of matching resources.

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

Preservation of Master Copy of Photo of Late Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

*393. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Photo Division or the Photo Museum of his Ministry have preserved the master copy of the photo of late Dr B.R. Ambedkar while finally presenting the Constitution to the Constituent Assembly in his capacity as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee as well as the Law Minister, and later at the signing ceremony ;

(b) if so, whether copies of such photos are made available on special request for public purpose ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Photo Division and Photo Library of the Press Information Bureau do not have a copy of late Dr. B. R. Ambedkar while finally presenting the Constitution to the Constituent Assembly in his capacity as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee as well as the Law Minister and later at the signing ceremony.

(b) & (c) Does not arise.

World Bank Loan for Development of Agriculture

*395. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approached the World Bank for loan for the development of agriculture in the country;

(b) if so, the amount of World Bank credit expected to be made available to NABARD-I credit project;

(c) the time by which the loan is expected to be obtained from the World Bank; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) The World Bank group assistance is received through projects in the various sectors but the assistance is not committed to any sector as such. The allocation between the various sectors and selection of various projects is on the basis of the Plan allocations, and proposals received and projects accepted by the Bank for funding within the overall figure of commitment indicated annually by the World Bank at the Consortium meeting.

(b) to (d) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) Credit Project has been negotiated with the World Bank recently. Since the decision of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has not become available, the exact amount or the terms and conditions on which the Government may get the assistance under the Project cannot be indicated at this stage.

Institutions /Organisations for R and D in Pisciculture and Fisheries

*397. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of centrally sponsored institutions/organisations undertaking research and developments in pisciculture and fisheries and their respective functions; and

(b) how the activities of these institutions organisations are co-ordinated ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) There are no Centrally sponsored institutions organisations undertaking research and development in aquaculture and fisheries under the Government of India as such.

(b) Question does not arise.

Appointment of Safety Officers in Central Government Undertakings

*398. **SHRI DEVI GHOSAL :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether some factories in West Bengal have been asked to comply with the requirements of Section 40B of the Factory Act, 1948, and to appoint Safety Officers;

(b) if so, the names of such units;

(c) the names of Central Government Undertakings that have been asked to appoint Safety Officers and the action taken by those undertakings; and

(d) the reasons why some of the Central Undertakings have not appointed Safety

Officers so far and the steps taken/proposed against those units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (d) Under the provisions of Section 40B of the Factories Act 1948 the Government of West Bengal had issued two notifications, the first one on 23-10-1978 and the second one on 2-2-1980 listing in all 183 factories which are required to appoint safety officers. Available information indicate that the 183 factories have to appoint 308 safety officers under the statute and the position is that only 35 Factories have appointed safety officers and the total number of safety officers appointed in those factories is 97. No information is available on the names of the Factories.

In so far as Central Government Undertakings are concerned the Bureau of Public Enterprises have impresses on all the Undertakings the need for complying with the statutory provisions in this regard. Available information in so far as Central Undertakings located in West Bengal is given in the statement below.

Statement

List of Central Undertakings in West Bengal who are required to appoint Safety Officers and the action taken by them

S.No.	ame of the undertaking	Remarks
		3.
1.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Calcutta	One Safety Officer appointed
2.	Bengal Immunity Limited, Calcutta	The Security Officer has been entrusted with the additional responsibility of Safety Officer.
3.	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd., Calcutta	One of the Engineers is nominated as Safety Officer,
4.	Braithwaite & Roof Co. Ltd. Howrah.	Information is not available.
5.	Bridge & Roof Co. Ltd. Howrah.	Safety Officer has been appointed.
6.	Burn Standard Co. Ltd. Calcutta.	Information is not available.

1	2	3
7.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., Calcutta.	Information is not available.
8.	Coal India Limited, Calcutta.	Safety Officers have been appointed.
9.	Cycle Corps. of India Ltd. Calcutta	Safety Officer is not appointed as no recruitment is being done.
10.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd., Calcutta	Safety Officers have been appointed.
11.	Hindustan Cables Ltd., Calcutta.	Safety Officers have been appointed.
12.	Hindustan Copper Limited, Calcutta	Safety Officer have been appointed.
13.	Jessop & Co. Ltd. Calcutta	Information is not available.
14.	Legan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd. Calcutta.	Information is not available.
15.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd. Durgapur.	Information is not available.
16.	National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta	Senior Engineer is looking after the job of Safety Officer.
17.	National Jute Manufacture Corpn. Limited, Calcutta	Information is not available.
18.	Rehabilitation Industries Corpn. Limited, Calcutta	Information is not available.
19.	Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta	Information is not available.
20.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd. Calcutta	Information is not available.
21.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd. Calcutta	Information is not available.
22.	National Textile Corporation Calcutta	Qualified Engineers are designated as Safety Officers.
23.	Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Calcutta	Information is not available.

[Translation]**World Bank Assistance to Uttar Pradesh for Integrated Soyabean Development Project**

*399. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government has submitted any proposal to the Union Government for getting assistance from the World Bank for Integrated Soyabean Development Project ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the action being taken to get this proposal approved by the World Bank early?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. A proposal entitled "Integrated Development of Soyabean in Hill Districts of Uttar Pradesh" with an outlay of Rs. 4631.57 lakhs has been received from Uttar Pradesh Government, to be posed to IFAD for financial assistance. The proposal entails Rs. 84.15 lakhs in foreign exchange. Further

details have been called from State Government.

[English]

Increase in Production of Barley

*400. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the short availability and continued spurt in the prices of barley in the country :

(b) if so, the extent thereof :

(c) whether any steps are being initiated to check the continuous shrinking of this product;

Index numbers of Wholesale Prices (Base 1970-71 = 100) (9 months average)

	1984	1985
Barley	263.3	287.2
Foodgrains	273.8	285.0

(c) Efforts are being made to stabilise the production of barley around 2.00 million tonnes by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan mainly through increase in productivity.

(d) At present there is no proposal.

(e) Does not arise.

Fertiliser Stocks Lying Unsold

*402. SHRI J. RAMA RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large stocks of fertilizers produced in the country are lying idle and unsold in the factories ;

(b) if so, the causes thereof and whether Government plan to reduce the import of fertilizers ; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider rebat sale for disposal of these stocks and also to encourage the farmers to purchase the same?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration for allowing a special rebate for sale

(d) whether Government would consider to give some incentives to the producers of barley to bring up the production level ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) (a) : There is a marginal increase in the prices of barley during 1985 as compared to 1984.

(b) The index numbers of wholesale prices (9 months average from January to September) for the years 1984 and 1985 alongwith production during 1983-84 and 1984-85 are given below :

Production (Million tonnes)

	1983-84	1984-85
Barley	1.83	1.54
Foodgrains	152.37	146.22

of fertilisers However, fertiliser is already being sold to the farmers at subsidised rates.

Second Master Plan for Delhi

*403. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the causes of failure to achieve the objectives in the first Master Plan for Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government by their experience of short comings in the first Master Plan would ensure adequate civic amenities, preservation of ecological balance and general improvement in the quality of civic life for the Union territory of Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) & (b) Implementation of Master Plan for Delhi promulgated in 1962 has been a reasonable success. The plan during the implementation provided an efficient circulation network and extensive long spaces for the city and a useful base for regulating development and

building activity. However, in certain provisions like land use intensity, some weaknesses became perceptible.

(c) & (d) The deficiencies observed during the course of implementation of the earlier Master Plan have been taken note of while formulating the Draft Perspective Plan for Delhi 2001. This has been published in the Gazette of India Extra-ordinary on 6th April, 1985 inviting objections suggestions.

The Draft Perspective Plan has taken into consideration the problems of environment, ecology, natural conservation and conditions for health, safety and conveniences of the citizens and these considerations have been reflected in the proposed measures for conservation of nature, building of parks and in evolving of urban design with the objective of conservation of urban heritage and ensuring richness and variety of community life.

Compulsory Price Tagging

*404. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the compulsory tagging of goods put on for sale has fallen into disuse presently and this enables a shopkeeper not only to charge at will, but also weigh less and this practice is also prone to adulteration ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to make price tagging of all items for sale mandatory, as far as possible, and to ask the retailers to issue cash memos for all their sales to save consumers from being exploited by retailers?

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

(a) and (b) All the States Union Territories in exercise of the powers delegated to them under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 have issued Price Display Orders in respect of essential commodities specified in their respective orders. By and large, these orders also provide for issue of cash memos by the traders. All the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations have been advised by the Central Government from time to time for implementation of the Price Display Orders.

Development of Aqua-culture in West Bengal with World Bank Assistance

*405. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether World Bank is financing any scheme for development of aqua-culture in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the salient features of the project; and

(c) the target date for completion of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Project would be implemented in West Bengal along with other four participating States to :-

(i) increase carp production,
(ii) provide a basis for future commercial development of the carp seed industry,

(iii) providing credit to State Fish Seed Development Corporation for construction of modern fish hatcheries.

(iv) arrange credit to fish farmers for improvement of fish farms; and

(v) provide funds for strengthening fisheries extension, establishing training centre and technical assistance.

(c) As per original schedule the Project implementation was envisaged to be completed by March, 1985 and the closing date for credit disbursement was September, 1985. However, as per the revised agreement with the World Bank, the Project implementation period and closing date for credit disbursement have been extended upto March, 1986 and September, 1986 respectively.

Incentive Scheme for Sugar Factories

*408. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated an incentive scheme for setting up new sugar factories and also for expansion of the existing ones;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated increase in production of sugar in future consequent on this incentive scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI R.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In December, 1975, a scheme was announced for giving incentives to newly set up sugar units and sugar mills undertaking substantial expansion. This scheme was revised in November, 1980. The salient features of these two schemes are given in the statement given below.

(c) It is difficult to estimate the increase in sugar production in future consequent on the application of the Incentive Scheme. There are other factors like availability of sugarcane, agro-climatic conditions etc. which also affect this.

Statement

Salient Features of 1975 Scheme :

The Scheme aims to help the sugar factories to achieve economic viability while implementing new sugar projects/expansion of existing units at high cost, through a system of extra freesale quota of sugar over and above the existing normal freesale quota and excise duty concession on such quantum for a specified period of time.

To become eligible for incentives under the scheme, the FOR eligible cost of plant and machinery for standard 1250 TCD unit should be Rs. 200 lakhs or above. For units undertaking expansion, the eligible cost would be Rs. 1 crore and above. The eligibility would be decided after scrutiny of the claims submitted by the factories. The incentives by way of higher freesale quotas of sugar releases in respect of new sugar units will be made at different percentages, depending on the extent of the cost incurred by the factories above the limit of Rs. 200 lakhs.

Revised Incentive Scheme of November 1980 :

The need to revise the 1975 scheme arose due to complete de-control of sugar between 16th August, 1978 to 17th December, 1979 during which period the incentive scheme became imperative. The 1980 revised scheme is essentially the same as the 1975 scheme. The additional features of this scheme are as follows :-

(a) To ensure adequate availability of sugar production within a reasonable time, a time limit of 39 months for commencing production from the date of letter of intent or licence, whichever is earlier, was laid down, and

(b) the quantum of incentives in respect of expansion projects was linked to the additional production attributable to the range of expansion undertaken.

Recently Government have decided to allow reduced incentives on a sliding scale to units failing to commence production within the stipulated period of 39 months.

Indiscriminate use of Advertising Medium for Promotion of Consumer Products

4006. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have at any stage taken notice of the increasing incidence of faulty and indiscriminate use of the advertising medium for promotion of consumer products and some advertisements are in a bad taste and offending the established canons of decency in the Indian society : and

(b) if so, the steps been taken to arrest this tendency and raise the standards of advertising in the country and protecting the consumers at the same time ?

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

(a) Advertisements booked by AIR and Doordarshan are governed by the code for commercial advertising which gives elaborate guidelines on what may or may not be accepted for broadcast/telecast. Advertisements booked are required to be truthful, avoid distortion of facts, conform to the laws of the country and should not offend against morality, decey and religious susceptibilities of the people. Advertisements should also not be indecent, vulgar, suggestive and offensive in themes or treatment.

Advertisements should not also mislead consumers by false statements as to the character and price of the merchandise. All advertisements are carefully screened and, if a spot does not conform to the code, it is rejected.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Irregularities in Barauni Unit of Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.

4007. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether irregularities in the purchase of substandard raw materials and equipment, theft of naphtha, sale of fertilizers in black market, undue payment of overtime allowance etc. in the Rs. 92 crore Barauni Unit of the Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited have come to the notice of Government :

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government in the matter ; and

(c) the action being taken to check environment pollution by this Unit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) & (b) No such allegations have been substantiated except the one mentioned below. It is reported that some of the employees misappropriated naphtha for filling in their motor cycles. Necessary disciplinary action has been taken against the erring employees. The management of Barauni Unit also tightened their security arrangements to avoid any chances of theft of naphtha. There were a

few enquiries relating to purchase of used lime bags, shortage in jute bags and sale of empty drums. Appropriate action, as a result of CBI investigations, have been taken in respect of the culprits conneted with the sale of used lime bags and shortage of jute bages. As regards the case of alleged irregularities in the sale of empty drums, etc., the matter has been referred to the Central Vigilance Commission.

(c) With the approval of State Pollution Control Board, Barauni Unit has installed pollution treatment and control facilities. All efforts are made to ensure that the effluent discharged outside the factory limits is within the prescribed standards and is completely safe.

[*English*]

Agriculture Productivity

4008. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what has been the per acre agricultural productivity during the last three years :

(b) whether it is necessary that we develop seeds which needless moisure and better pest resistants ; and

(c) whether a scientist's meet was held in Delhi recently and discussed the role of bio-technology in agriculture and if so, their findings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The per hectare yield of principal crops in the country during the parst three years is as under :

Sl. No.	Crop	1982-83	1983-84	[yield in kg. hec]
				1984-85
1.	Rice	1231	1457	1425
2.	Wheat	1816	1843	1873
3.	Coarse-cereals	686	813	796
4.	Pulses	519	548	536
5.	Foodgrains	1035	1162	1154
6.	Sugarcane	56441	55978	58013
7.	Cotton	163	141	193
8.	Jute and Mesta	1265	1320	1241
9.	Oilseeds	563	679	660

(c) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. A Workshop was held in New Delhi in September, 1985 in which distinguished Scientists from several countries met and discussed the most recent developments in the emerging areas of Plant Molecular Biology and Biotechnology.

Allocation of Funds of Rajasthan for Improvement of Farmers Conditions

4009. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state : the scheme-wise amount provided by the Central Government to Government of Rajasthan during the last three years to improve the condition of farmers and labourers alongwith the basis of its distribution during the Sixth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : A Statement showing the Central allocation and Central releases for the major rural development programmes being

implemented by this Ministry to improve the condition of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans, etc, during the last 3 years of the 6th plan is given below.

As regards criteria for its distribution among the States, as envisaged in the 6th Five Year Plan document, funds for IRDP were allocated @Rs. 5.00 Lakhs per block during 1980-81, Rs. 6.00 Lakhs per block during 1981-82 and Rs. 8.00 Lakhs per block per annum during the last 3 years of the 6th Plan. Under NREP/RLEGP the allocation was based on the criteria of giving 75% weightage to the number of agricultural workers and marginal farmers and 25% weightage to the incidence of poverty. Under DPAP the allocations were @Rs. 15.00 Lakhs per block per year in selected blocks and under DDP it was @Rs. 10.00 lakhs per thousand sq. km. per annum in the selected blocks. The expenditure on the above mentioned programmes except RLEGP was shared by the State and the centre on 50:50 basis and 100% by the Centre in the case UTs. RLEGP is fully financed by the centre.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Year	Central Allocation	Central Release
IRDP	1982-83	928.00	983.00
	1983-84	944.00	1053.00
	1984-85	944.00	974.00
NREP	1982-83	492.00	457.55
	1983-84	480.00	488.65
	1984-85	550.00	775.00
RLEGP	1983-84	240.00	1200.00
	1984-85	240.00	1200.00
DPAP	1982-83	290.00	96.67
	1983-84	135.00	64.86
	1984-85	135.00	134.72
DDP	1982-83	785.50	461.83
	1983-84	785.50	652.62
	1984-85	785.50	756.26

Bonus to Tamilnadu Government for Performance Under Rural Water Supply Programme

4010. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu is to get bonus from the Union Government this year as reward for their performance in coverage of identified problem villages under the Rural Water Supply Programme ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRA KAR) : (a) and (b) Since there is no provision in the Seventh Five Year Plan for giving incentive bonus based on performance in coverage of problem villages with drinking water facilities, there is no question of giving bonus to any state this year.

Certificates Awarded for Excellence

4011. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that blank Certificates for excellence were awarded for printers, publishers and designers in token of National awards won by the persons who had collected from all over the country (Newstime-19.9.1985) ;

(b) whether this happened because of Government's directives to work faster ; and

(c) whether Government would in future entrust this work to computer for better results ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. An enquiry into the matter has already been started to fix responsibility and take remedial measures.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Financial Assistance to Rural Consumer Retail Outlets

4012. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to extend financial assistance to the Rural Consumer Retail Outlets opened in the country through a Central Sector scheme at least for a period of five years till they become viable ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government propose to give transport subsidy also to rural consumer outlets so as to enable them to supply the essential articles to the weaker sections living in the remote areas at fair prices ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The scheme is being implemented through the National Cooperative Development Corporation. Under the scheme margin money assistance ranging from Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 20,000/- depending upon the business potential is provided to the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies/ Farmers Service Societies/ Large Sized Multi purpose Societies etc. (known as link Societies). Additional margin money assistance is also provided to such societies for opening of branches at the rate of Rs. 5,000/- for each branch.

(d) No, Sir. To enable the primary marketing societies/wholesale consumer cooperative stores/state federation of consumer cooperatives, working as lead Societies for supply of consumer articles to the Link Societies in the rural areas, financial assistance is provided by the National Cooperative Development Corporation for purchase of transport vehicles. Such assistance to the Lead Societies is in the form of loan upto the maximum of Rs. 2 lakhs to meet upto 75% of cost of the vehicles. In respect of societies located in North-Eastern States and Sikkim, 95% of

the cost is given as loan. In respect of societies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, subsidy is also given to the extent of 25%.

Illegal Fishing in Sunderbans Areas

4013. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the flood-cum-cyclone devastation in Sunderbans areas of West Bengal in October, 1985 was aggravated by the weakening of the river embankments due to breaches made in them over several years by the owners of illegal fisheries who carry on their profitable business by inducting the brackish water of the river in to the adjoining paddy fields and flooding them ; and

(b) whether Union Government propose to take steps in conjunction with State Government to suppress such illegal fishing.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the sabha.

Industrial Disputes from Dhanbad Region Pending for Reference with Labour Ministry

4014. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) number of industrial disputes from Dhanbad region pending with the ministry for reference as on 1 October, 1985 :

(b) number of disputes concerning the tribal workers ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take special crre for the disputes concerning the tribal workers to give them early justice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) As on 1.10.1985, 222 Failure of conciliation reports on industrial disputes sent by the Central Industrial

Relations Machinery from Dhanbad region were pending decision in the Ministry of Labour either for reference or for declining reference to adjudication.

(b) and (c) No separate statistics are maintained regarding industrial disputes concerning tribal workers.

Hiring of Godowns by C.W.C. in Shyamnagar

4015. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Warehousing Corporation hired two godowns in the Shyamnagar South Jute Mills Complex;

(b) if so, the rent being paid;

(c) whether the said godowns were offered for sale by the owners;

(d) if so, the present position of the said offer; and

(e) whether the Food Corporation of India is also interested in buying those godowns ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The Central Warehousing Corporation has hired godowns with a total area of 4,67,833 sq. ft. from M/s. Shyamnagar Jute Factory Company.

(b) The Corporation is paying the rent @ 27 paise per sq. ft. per month for an area of 4,01,458 sq. ft.; 35 paise per sq. ft. per month for an area of 41,108 sq. ft. and 40 paise per sq. ft. per month for an area of 25,267 sq. ft.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Corporation does not propose to purchase these godowns.

(e) No, Sir.

Collection of Development Charges by D.D.A. In Jheel Kuranja, Delhi

4016. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :-

(a) whether it is a fact that the D.D.A. has collected development charges (Rs. 500/-) and Rs. 81/- as three months ground rent from each encroacher in Jheel Kuranja, Delhi for allotting alternate sites in Subzi Mandi;

(b) if so, the date when these encroachers would be shifted from the road to Subzi Mandi; and

(c) the reasons for delay in implementing the decision to clear the public road in Jheel Kuranja ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The DDA has decided to shift the encroachers (vegetable and fruit sellers) from road side in Jheel Kuranja and to allot them alternative sites. For this purpose, the DDA has fixed the cost of the plots at Rs. 1000/- on *ad-hoc* basis. The encroachers have, however deposited Rs. 500/- only. The balance of Rs. 500/- is still to be recovered from them. Besides, the DDA has charged from the encroachers rent amounting to Rs. 81/- for three months at the rate of Rs. 27/- per month for the present sites.

The decision to shift the encroachers could not be implemented initially on account of stay order from the court. After the case was decided by the court, the date for shifting the encroachers was fixed for 28.10.85. However, the shifting could not be done on that date due to non-availability of the police. The DDA has intimated that the scheme is likely to be implemented shortly.

Agreement with Asian Countries on Wage Level of Workers in Gulf Countries

4017. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to excessive export of manpower from certain Asian Countries like South Korea, Philippines, Bangladesh etc. to the Gulf countries, the wage level of the workers in the Gulf countries has come down seriously affecting the earnings of the Indian workers there;

(b) if so, whether Government would take initiative in arriving at a common agreement with these Asian countries with regard to the wage level of Asian workers in the Gulf countries; and

(c) if so, the details there of ?

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

(b) and (c) With the drop in oil prices and economic recession, Gulf Countries have started phasing out foreign workers. This has resulted in stiff competition amongst labour sending countries of Asian region and therefore it is not feasible to arrive at a common agreement with regard to wage-level.

Installation of Plant for Desalination of Brackish Water in Andhra Pradesh

4018. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :-

(a) whether Central Government propose to instal plant for desalination of brackish water in East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the installation work will be completed by the end of this year;

(c) the site on which this plant is to be installed;

(d) cost of the project and quantum of potable water available per day; and

(e) when the project will commence supplying of potable water ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has intimated that it is proposed to instal a desalination plant at village Jelledupadu in East Godavari district with the assistance of Department of Ocean Development.

(b) and (e) It is programmed to supply potable water from the plant on 26th January 1986.

(d) The capacity of the plant is 50,000 litres per day. The project is expected to cost about Rs. 8.75 lakhs.

**Shopping Centres in Housing Colonies
by D.D.A.**

4019. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :-

(a) whether Government are aware that the D.D.A. as Lessor are constructing convenient shopping centres in the various housing colonies on land paid for and developed by the Cooperative House Building Societies and are netting crores of rupees on sale of shops; and

(b) whether Government will examine the legalities for the D.D.A. to appropriate the entire sale proceeds without sharing any portion with the Cooperative Housing Societies for the expenditure incurred by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) As per the agreement entered with the Societies, the land other than residential plots reverts back to the D.D.A. for disposal after development and the same is disposed off as per the provisions of D.D.A. (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Rules, 1981.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Delay in Settlement of Dues of Deceased
Employees of Central Warehousing
Corporation (Delhi)**

4020. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR VERMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is inordinate delay in Central Warehousing Corporation (Delhi Zone) in settling the claims of relatives of deceased employees, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether relations are put to great hardship because of delay in settling the dues admissible to the deceased employees towards Contributory Provident Fund, Gratuity, Group Insurance, Bonus and Pay and Allowances etc.

(c) the number of such cases of deceased employees during the last three years and in how many such claims of their relations have not so far been settled and reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to settle such cases expeditiously to prevent hardship to relations of deceased employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected.

**Procurement of Rice by Andhra Pradesh
State Civil Supplies Corporation**

4021. SHRI C. SAMBU :
SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Government of Andhra Pradesh have approached Union Government for consideration of their proposal to give concessional credit and to permit procurement of rice by Andhra Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation at procurement prices to substantiate their "Rs. 2/- a kilogram rice programme" in the State :

(b) if so, the details of the permission accorded by Union Government; if any; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The requests were not acceded to. It is the policy of the Central Government that there should not be foodgrains procurement, simultaneously, for both, the State and the Central Pool, in a State. Concessional bank credit is available only when procurement is made at support prices fixed by the Government.

Improvement of Children's Films

4022. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has stressed the need to improve the quality of children's films made in the country (Hindu) dated 17 November, 1985) ;

(b) whether any steps have been taken for involving rural children in these films and also to provide more programmes for children; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) Under the scheme, "Theatre Reaches Children", the Children's Film Society, India has a Mobile Van for taking its films to children in rural/backward areas. Some of its films are also exhibited in rural areas through the Directorate of Field Publicity.

Programmes specifically directed to rural children are telecast by Doordarshan Kendras like Delhi and all the Post-SITE/INSAT Centres once a week.

Doordarshan telecasts enrichment-type of educational programmes meant for primary school going children which also cater to the juvenile audience. Shows bearing on children's interest, for example, Panchatantra (Stories in animation), Indra-Dhanush, Appu Aur Pappu, a series on pet animals, Dada-Dadi Ki Kahaniyan, Ek Do Teen Chaar, are also proposed to be included in the sponsored programmes of Doordarshan.

Setting up of Krishi Vigyan Kendras in Andhra Pradesh

4023. SHRI V. SOBANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Krishi Vigyan Kendras are being set up in rural areas of coastal region of Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government propose to establish a Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Krishna District during Seventh Plan ; and

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

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

(b) Three Krishi Vigyan Kendras located at Amdalvalsa (Srikakulam) ; Rajahmundry (East Godavari) and Rastakuntabai (Vijayanagaram) have been established in the coastal region of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d) Establishment of Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Krishna district can be considered during the Seventh Plan depending upon the availability of resources therefor.

[English]

Production of Edible Oils and Oilseeds in Orissa

4024. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to increase the production of edible oils ;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to increase the production of mustard, till and other oilseeds in Orissa during the last three years ;

(c) whether the climate in the hilly areas in Orissa are favourable for 'Niger' cultivation ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken for the promotion of 'Niger' mustard and other oilseeds cultivation in Orissa ?

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

(b) to (d) During 1983-84. Centrally Sponsored Schemes were implemented in Orissa to increase the production of rapeseed mustard, groundnut, sunflower and niger. From 1984-85, a National Oilseeds Development Project is in operation to carry out the Development of groundnut, rapeseed-mustard, niger and other oilseeds crops in potential districts. Under the National

Oilseeds Development Project subsidies are provided on critical inputs in order to induce the farmers to take up oilseeds cultivation on a large scale.

Profits/Losses in National Seeds Corporation

4025. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTAIAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the profits/losses of National Seeds Corporation during last three years, year-wise ;

(b) the total quantity and value of seeds with National Seeds Corporation decayed/condemned during the above period, year-wise ;

(c) the reasons for losses to seeds and whether any responsibility has been fixed ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The details of profits/losses of National Seeds Corporation during the last three years are as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Profit/Loss (-) (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1982-83	15.94
1983-84	(-) 24.15
1984-85	42.25

(b) The details of quantity and value of seeds of the National Seeds Corporation condemned/decayed during the last three years are as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Quantity condemned (in Qils.)</i>	<i>Original value of condemned seed (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Net impact on Profit & Loss Account (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1982-83	30,932	92.80	64.47
1983-84	22,768	119.15	96.09
1984-85	60,614	199.74	133.58

(c) and (d) The main reason for condemnation of seeds is that seed being a living organism, its quality deteriorates naturally with the passage of time. The conditions of storage, transportation and handling can also, at times, contribute to deterioration in quality. Sometimes, the buyers also fail to lift the full quantities of seeds indented by them. It becomes difficult to market such left-over seeds in the next season due to general reluctance among buyers for purchasing carry-over/revalidated stocks. For this reason also, seeds have to be often condemned.

The reasons for condemnation are thoroughly enquired into before actual condemnation of stocks. In case of there being any evidence of condemnation resulting due to negligence of any of the officers

of the Corporation, appropriate action is taken against the officers responsible under the relevant rules of the Corporation.

The present cases are also being pursued in the above light.

Distribution of Minikits to Farmers in West Bengal

4026. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have sponsored any scheme for assisting small and marginal farmers of West Bengal in increasing agricultural production by distributing minikits of seeds and fertilizers and providing subsidy for wells and pumpsets ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the number of small and marginal farmers of West Bengal benefited-during Sixth Plan period by such Central assistance ;

(d) the assistance released by the Union Government for such schemes in West Bengal during 1980-85 and to what extent this assistance was actually utilised by State Governments ; and

(e) target fixed for such assistance in the Seventh Plan ?

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

(b) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers

for Increasing Agricultural Production was launched during the last two years of the Sixth Five Year Plan in all the blocks of the country including West Bengal. Under this Scheme a sum of Rs. 3.50 lakh for minor irrigation and Rs. 1.00 lakh for free distribution of minikits of seeds fertilizers for oilseeds and pulses production including land development and staff per block per annum was earmarked. These outlays were to be shared between the Central and State Governments on 50 : 50 basis.

(c) Reports received so far from West Bengal Government reveal that a total number of about 7,77 lakh farmers have been benefited under these components of the Scheme during Sixth Five Year Plan.

(d) Central share released for minor irrigation and minikits, land development etc. and funds utilised by Government of West Bengal are indicated below :

Rs. lakhs

	<i>Central share released</i>	<i>Central funds utilized</i>
1983-84	418.55	283.79
1984-85	474.73	299.57

(e) The Scheme is being continued during the Seventh Plan with an annual outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh (Rs.3.50 lakh for minor irrigation, Rs. 0.50 lakh for seed minikits of pulses, oilseeds and coarse grains and Rs. 1.00 lakh for land development and staff) per block.

[*Translation*]

Employment to Farmers in Fertilizer Factory at Gorakhpur for Lands Acquired

4027. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an assurance was given at the time of setting up of the fertilizer factory at Gorakhpur that those farmers whose lands have been acquired for this factory will be given preference in the

matter of appointments in this factory ; and

(b) if so, the category-wise number of such persons appointed in this factory so far alongwith their percentage to the total number of employees of the factory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The Fertilizer Corporation of India has reported that the farmers, whose land was acquired for setting up of the factory at Gorakhpur, were given an assurance that preference would be given in the employment of one member of their family in the factory.

(a) Till 30th September, 1985, 486 oustees were provided employment in Group D category which was 21.26% of the total manpower employed in the factory.

[English]

Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

4028. SHRI K.S. RAO. Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of unauthorised colonies regularised in Delhi during the last three years and how many of them have been provided with basic amenities like sewer connections, water supply and electricity supply ; and

(b) whether there are still some regularised colonies which have not been provided basic amenities and if so, details thereof and by what time these are likely to be provided with such amenities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) 170 unauthorised colonies have been regularised by DDA and MCD during the last three years out of a total of 539 colonies regularised so far.

The position about provision of facilities of electricity, water supply and sewerage in the regularised colonies is as follows :

Electricity

DESU has intimated that 414 regularised colonies are fully electrified. Besides 106 such colonies are partly electrified.

Water Supply & Sewerage

Delhi Water Supply and Sewerage Disposal Undertaking has reported that out of 402 colonies regularised by MCD, water supply and sewerage have been provided in 225 and 70 regularised colonies respectively. In addition, schemes for providing water supply in 107 colonies and sewers in 37 colonies have been sanctioned. Water supply schemes in 61 colonies and sewerage schemes in 21 colonies are under execution with Delhi Water Supply and Sewerage Disposal Undertaking.

The information relating to provision of water supply and sewerage facilities in the regularised colonies under the control

of DDA is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Sabha.

It is not feasible to lay down any time for provision of basic amenities in the remaining regularised colonies as it depends upon payment by beneficiaries of development charges prescribed by the concerned authorities.

[Translation]

Damage of Crops Due to Rains in Bihar

4029. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of damage caused to paddy and potato crops in Bihar due to recent torrential rains;

(b) the financial assistance sought by Bihar State; and

(c) the financial assistance being provided by Union Government to Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The Government of Bihar have not sought any financial assistance on account of damage caused to paddy and potato crops due to flood during 1985-86.

[English]

Creation of SC/ST Cell in the Department of the Fertilizers

4030. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that upto now no SC/ST Cell has been formally created in the Department of Fertilizers and the work relating to the welfare of SC/ST has been entrusted to a UDC as part-time work :

(b) If so, the reasons for non-implementation of instructions issued by the Home Ministry from time to time ;

In case the cell has since been created whether a copy of Office Order issued by the Department of Fertilizers indicating its sanctioned strength will be laid on the Table; and

(d) the effective steps being taken to ensure proper implementation of reservation orders by Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of the Department of Fertilizers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) to (d) The new Department of Fertilizers came into existence with effect from 25th September, 1985. The question whether a separate SC/ST Cell for the new Department of Fertilizers should be set up or the work should be centrally looked after in the Ministry, is under review.

Pending the aforesaid review, the organisational set-up in the erstwhile Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers continues to watch implementation of Government directives on reservation in services for SC/ST in the public sector undertakings under the Department of Fertilizers. It is, however, not a fact that this work is looked after only by one UDC part of his time.

[*Translation*]

Setting Up of TV Centres in Madhya Pradesh

4031. SHRI K. N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Television Centres proposed to be set up in Madhya Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period; and

(b) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have requested for the posting of television camera crew at Bhopal and if so, the time by which it is likely to be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) A low power (100W) TV transmitter is under implementation at Jagdalpur as an on-going Sixth Plan Scheme. Subject to year-wise availability of resources during the VII Plan period, it is envisaged to set up 23 new TV relay centres in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Considering the requests in this regard, it has been decided to set up a full-fledged TV studio centre at Bhopal during the VII Plan period. The centre will be provided adequate number of sets of equipment (ENG camera, etc.) for coverage of newsworthy events. Completion of this scheme will, however, depend on year-wise availability of resources. A Films Division cameraman posted at Bhopal has, in the meantime, been provided with film camera by Doordarshan for coverage of important local events.

[*English*]

Grants Allotted to DRDA in Union Territory of Pondicherry

4032. SHRI P. SHANMUGAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how much Central Government grant has been allotted towards District Rural Development Agency during the period 1982-85 Year-Wise, in the Union Territory of Pondicherry,

(b) whether the grants have been fully utilised and the details of the allocation; and

(c) how many people have been benefited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c) A statement is given below.

Statement*Progress of Utilization of Funds by DRDA of Pondicherre.*

(a)	S. No.	Year	Allocation	Amount Released	Expenditure
	1.	1982-83	32.00	27.00	18.68
	2.	1983-84	32.00	32.00	35.54
	3.	1984-85	32.00	50.54	49.70
	Total	1980-85	96.00	109.54	103.92

Families Assisted

(b)	S No.	Year	No. of beneficiaries
	1.	1982-83	1971
	2.	1983-84	3820
	3.	1984-85	8191

Housing Problem in A. & N. Islands

4033. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision for meeting the housing problem in the Union Territory of A and N Islands, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government have considered constitution of a Housing Board in the Union Territory of A and N Islands, if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Housing is a State subject and the State Govts./U.Ts have been given full powers to formulate and implement special Housing Schemes as per their requirements and plan priorities. Financial assistance is given to the State/U.Ts by the Union Government in the shape of block loans and block grants without being tied to any particular head of development or scheme.

(b) The setting up of a Housing Board for the Union Territory is already engaging

the attention of the U.T. Admn. and the Union Govt.

LIC Loans to Municipalities and other Urban Local Bodies

4034. SHRI ASUTOSH LAW : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Urban local bodies in some States/Union Territories have benefited under the Life Insurance Corporations scheme of loans to municipalities and other urban local bodies for their water supply and sewerage schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress so far;

(d) the Zone-wise/State-wise break-up of the loans advanced during 1980-85 and amount outstanding as on 31-3-85; and

(e) the efforts made by the municipal bodies in West Bengal to mobilise institutional finance/loans from LIC for their water supply and sewerage schemes and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e) LIC loan funds are allocated to various sectors including water supply and sewerage by the Planning Commission as part of plan funds of the State Governments. The loans given/allocated to the States for water supply and sewerage sector by the LIC during the years 1980-81 to 1984-85 are shown in the state-

ment given below. The loans are released by the LIC to the State level agencies/local bodies on the basis of specific schemes. Information regarding zonewise loans advanced by the LIC, the amounts outstanding as on 31-3-1985 and the efforts made by municipal bodies in West Bengal to mobilise institutional finance loans is not readily available with this Ministry.

Statement

LIC Funds released during 1980-85 for Water Supply and Sewerage

S. No.	State/UT	(Rs. in lakhs)				
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Allocation)	1984-85
1.	Andhra Pradesh	..	231.00	17.00	50.00	233.20
2.	Assam	34.00	67.00	19.00	60.00	109.00
3.	Bihar	...	..	...	...	...
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	290.00	107.00	..	..	...
5.	Gujarat	457.00	772.00	550.00	695.00	757.00
6.	Harayana	198.00	..	233.75	139.00	..
7.	Himachal Pradesh	..	54.00	..	..	..
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	55.00	106.00	62.00	300.00	235.00
9.	Karnataka	684.00	928.00	791.00	100.00	320.00
10.	Kerala	149.00	273.70	430.00	469.05	495.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	273.00	183.00	444.40	345.00	735.00
12.	Maharashtra	978.09	1201.83	1293.66	1682.75	1610.00
13.	Manipur	...	46.00	43.60	...	24.00
14.	Meghalaya	...	..	250.00	...	...
15.	Nagaland	...	53.00	53.00	..	...
16.	Orissa	6.00	100.00	199.65	90.00	159.00
17.	Punjab	581.25	198.70	499.34	549.70	253.80
18.	Rajasthan	135.00	183.40	174.00	223.00	208.00
19.	Sikkim	...	...	..	...	...
20.	Tamil Nadu	505.00	408.00	750.70	1302.00	1238.00
21.	Tripura	..	..	..	42.00	67.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	374.70	695.07	1267.36	8.55	173.00
23.	West Bengal	55.00	72.00	..	..	..
Total		4684.55	5665.70	7078.16	5855.05	6618.20

**Allotment of Accommodation for
CGHS Dispensary in Shalimar Bagh, Delhi**

4035. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in March, 1984, Director General, Central Government Health Scheme had requested D.D.A. authorities for allotment of suitable accommodation to house a new CGHS Dispensary in Shalimar Bagh, Delhi to render medical facilities to more than 2000 beneficiaries of the locality;

(b) whether DDA has agreed to allot suitable accommodation for the purpose on priority basis;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The request was received in November 1984 (not in March 1984).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A piece of land measuring 2100 Sq. mtrs has since been allotted to CGHS for construction of a dispensary building in Shalimar Bagh.

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

**Namrup Allowance of Employees of
Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation**

4036. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to enhance the Namrup Allowance for the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation employees to 20 per cent with effect from 1 January, 1983 as per the agreement between the management and the Fertilizer Workers' Union, Namrup and passed by the Board of Directors of the Corporation;

(b) whether unpaid salary for the period of Assam agitation will also be paid to these employees as they were in no way

connected with the said agitation and the management failed to give proper security to the willing workers;

(c) if so, the time by which both these payments will be released; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd., has reported that there is no agreement between the Management and the Workers' Union regarding enhancement in the rate of Namrup Allowance being given to the employees working in the Nampur Fertilizer Plant.

(b) The Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd., has reported that all necessary precautions were taken with the help of State Government to provide security to its employees for attending their work. The employees, who did not attend their duty during Assam agitation, were not paid salary on the basis of "no work no pay". However, to regularise their aforesaid absence the Management has advised the employees to apply for grant of leave of the kind due and admissible to them.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Construction of Fish Landing Centre
at New Mahe**

4037. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state .

(a) whether Kerala Government have submitted a project report for construction of fish landing centre at New Mahe;

(b) whether administrative and financial sanction have been given to the scheme;

(c) actual allocation provided for the scheme in 1985-86; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay ?

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

(b) : Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) A sum of Rs. 7.00 lakhs was released to the State Government during the year 1984-85 against the administrative sanction issued for the work on 10-12-1984 for Rs. 28.53 lakhs. Further release of funds during the year 1985-86 can be made on receipt of financial and physical progress report from the State Government on the construction of fish landing facilities at New Mahe.

Setting Up of Air Station at Cannanore

4038. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any team has been sent by or on behalf of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry to determine the site of the proposed All India Radio station at Cannanore in Kerala;

(b) whether any offer has been received by the Ministry to the effect that land free of cost would be given if the proposed All India Radio is located at Kadalayi in Cannanore; and

(c) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c) A voluntary offer of site has been received alongwith an assurance that all help will be offered in the aquisition thereof by AIR. There is no mention that the land will be transferred free of cost. A decision on the suitability of the site will be taken after AIR's authorities have completed their evaluation.

Transfer of DDA Flats to Relatives of Allottees

4039. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :-

(a) whether DDA built residential flats can be transferred by the allottee to his/her blood relations and other persons;

(b) whether D.D.A. has prescribed any terms any conditions under which the D.D.A. built flats can be transferred in the above-mentioned cases;

(c) if so, the details of terms and conditions; and

(d) the detailed procedure to be followed by allottees to avoid delays and inconvenience ?

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

(c) The details are as under :

1. For Transfer within blood relation

i) An affidavit to the effect that neither the transferee nor his/her wife/husband or dependent children own any residential plot/flat/house in the Union Territory of Delhi.

ii) The transferee has to produce documentary proof of having blood relation with the transferee.

2. For transfer outside blood relation

i) An affidavit to the effect that the transferee or his wife/husband or any minor and or dependent children or dependent persons or dependent minor sisters and brothers ordinarily residing with him do not own in full or in part or on lease hold basis or free hold basis any residential plot or house in the Union Territory of Delhi.

ii) An undertaking to the effect that the transferee will not acquire/purchase any other lease hold plot/flat from the DDA/President of Indian Cooperative Society in the Union Territory of the Delhi for a period of 10 years from the date of grant of sale permission by the DDA.

iii) An undertaking to the effect that the transferee will pay to the DDA 50% of the unearned increase in the

value of component of land accounted for, which has to be paid before actual transfer is allowed.

iv) An undertaking to the effect that the allottee has not executed any power of attorney by way of sale in respect of the flat in question either in favour of anybody or the transferee is in possession of the said flat.

d) An application form along with the prescribed affidavit and/or undertakings etc. is to be submitted by the allottee to the DDA.

Recommendations of Conference of Labour Ministers Held in Delhi

4040. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJITBHAI MAVANI :
SHRI KUNWAR RAM :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-
CHANDRAN : Will the Minister

of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether tripartite meeting conference of Labour Ministers had been held at Delhi in the last week of November, 1985;

(b) if so, the names, status and other details of participants therein;

(c) the details of discussions took place therein;

(d) whether some resolutions were passed and decisions taken at the conference;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (f) In part (a) of the Question the reference presumably is to 28th Session of the Indian Labour Conference, which is a tripartite body, which was held in New Delhi on 25th and 26th November, 1985.

The particulars of organisations of the employers and the workers and their representatives who participated in the Conference as Delegates and Advisers are shown in the Statement given below. In addition, representatives of the State Governments and the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government also participated in the Conference.

The Conference attempted at consensus with regard to various issues deliberated by it but the draft in that regard was left to be finalised after comments thereon from the participants from the workers and employers organisations were available. The Comments have still not been received from all concerned. After the report on consensus is finalised, appropriate action will be initiated for implementation. No resolutions were passed at the Conference.

Detailed proceedings of the Conference are being drawn up.

Statement

*List of participants to the 28th Session of Indian Labour Conference, New Delhi
25-26 November, 1985.*

EMPLOYERS ORGANISATIONS

1. Council of Indian Employers :

1. Shri Yogendra K. Modi, AICE
2. Shri Keshub Mohindra, President, EFI
3. Shri M.K. Garg, Member, Executive Board, SCOPE
4. Shri A.S. Kasliwal, Vice-President, AIOE
5. Shri D.D. Buri, Vice-President, EFI
6. Shri C. Rajagopalan, Director, AMCO Batteries Ltd.

Delegate

7. Shri R.K. Gupta, Director, Coal India Ltd.	Delegate
8. Shri I.P. Anand, Thapar House	..
9. Shri O.P. Dhanuka, Member, ISMA Committee Belsund Sugar Co.	..
10. Dr. Ram S. Taneja, Managing Director, Bennet Coleman & Co.	..
11. Shri S.P. Singh, Director (Personnal) BHEL	..
12. Shri B.L. Swhney, President, Delhi Factory Owners Federation.	..
13. Shri P.B. Ghosh, Executive Director, Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd.	..
14. Shri R.D. Gupta, Director (Personnel), National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	..
15. Shri G.N. Palriwala, Madan Industries Ltd., Meerut	..
16. Shri S.D. Singh, Managing Director, Indian Oxygen Ltd., Calcutta.	..
17. Shri Waris R. Kidwai, Secretary, General, SCOPE	..
18. Shri Pran Nath	..
19. Shri Vineet Virmani, Managing Director, Jawala Flour Mills Delhi.	Adviser
20. Shri B.M. Sethi, Secretary, AIOE	..
21. Shri V.B. Mahatme, Acting Secretary, EFI	..
22. Shri Nizamuddin Ahmed, Adviser, Association of Indian Engineering Industri, Bombay.	..
23. Shri Mohan L. Bhardwaj, Development Officer ILO/SIDA Project for Small Enterprises Development, AIOE,	..
24. Shri B.P. Gupta, Industrial-Relations Officer, PHD Chamber of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi.	..
25. Miss. N. Hamsa, Assistant Secretary, AIOE, New Delhi.	..
26. Shri O. Mahepathi, 1-1-774, Gandhinagar.	..
27. Shri H.S. Malik, Executive Assistant, to the Chairman, Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., Bombay.	..
28. Shri S.K. Manjoo, Asstt. Secretary, AIOE, New Delhi.	..
29. Shri C.P. Pavaskar, Labour Adviser, Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Bombay.	..
30. Shri B.J. Ponnappa, Administrative Officer, SCOPE, New Delhi.	..
31. Shri B.C. Prabhakar, Secretary, KESA, Bangalore.	..
32. Shri L.N. Wahi, Secretary, ISMA, New Delhi	..
33. Shri R.M. Bhandari, Director, Shaw Wallace and Co. Calcutta.	..
34. Shri K.V. Ramachandran, Vice-President, EID Parry Co. Ltd. Calcutta.	..
35. N. Kannan, Deputy Secretary, EFI, Madras.	..
36. Shri S.K. Chatterjee, Secretary General, IJMA, Calcutta.	..
37. Shri R.C. Gupta, Director (P), Gas Authority of India, N. Delhi.	..
38. Shri Sunil Tandon.	..
39. Shri R. Dutta	..

2. All India Manufacturers' Organisation :

- | | |
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| 1. Shri P.M. Pillai, President, AIMO, Bombay. | Delegate |
| 2. Shri R. Vishwanathan, Executive Director, Simpson Group of Companies, Madras. | Adviser |
| 3. Prof. V.B. Kamath, Treasurer, AIMO, Bombay. | |

WORKERS ORGANISATIONS**1. Indian National Trade Union Congress :**

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| 1. Shri G. Ramanujam, President, INTUC, Madras. | Delegate |
| 2. Shri Kanti Mehta, General Secretary, INTUC, Calcutta. | " |
| 3. Shri V.G. Gopal, Vice-President, INTUC, Jamshedpur. | " |
| 4. Shri Sanjeeva Reddy, Vice-President, INTUC, Hyderabad. | " |
| 5. Shri Subrato Mukherjee, MLA, Vice-President, INTUC, Calcutta. | " |
| 6. Shri N.M. Adyanthaya, President, INTUC, Karnataka. | " |
| 7. Shri Haribhau Naik, Secretary, INTUC, Bombay. | " |
| 8. Shri Raja Kulkarni, President, Indian National Chemical Workers Federation, Bombay. | Adviser |
| 9. Shri S.L. Passey, Secretary, INTUC, New Delhi. | , |
| 10. Miss. E.D. Souza, Secretary, INTUC, Bombay. | " |
| 11. Shri Ram Lal Thakar, Secretary, INTUC, New Delhi. | " |
| 12. Shri Laxmi Narain, M.P., President, INTUC, New Delhi. | " |
| 13. Shri Ram Yash Singh, President, INTUC, Lucknow. | " |
| 14. Shri Keshav H. Kulkarni, General Secretary, NFIR, New Delhi. | " |
| 15. Shri S.N. Rao, Editor, The Indian Workers, New Delhi. | " |
| 16. Shri Ravi Arya, MLA, Organising Secretary, INTUC, | " |

2. Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh :

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| 1. Shri Manhar Bhai Mehta, President.
Shriji Sadan, Shankar Lane, Kaudivili, Bombay. | Delegate |
| 2. Shri G. Prabhakar, General Secretary, Felix Pal Bazar, Mangalore. | " |
| 3. Shri Raj Krishna Bhakt, Secretary, BMS, New Delhi. | " |
| 3. Shri T.C. Junade, Secretary, Akhil Bhartiya Khadan Mazdoor Sangh, Nagpur. | " |
| 5. Shri O.P. Aghi, Organising Secretary, BMS, New Delhi. | " |
| 6. Shri Ram Prakash Mishra, BMS, Kanpur. | Adviser |
| 7. Shri W.S. Mitkari, T-15, Atul Grove, New Delhi. | " |
| 8. Shri Raj Kumar Gupta, BMS, New Delhi. | " |
| 9. Shri Amar Nath Dogra, Vice-President. | " |
| 10. Shri B.N. Sethaya, Finance Secretary. | " |

3. Hind Mazdoor Sabha :

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| 1. Shri R.K. Samantraj, President, HMS, Rourkela. | Delegate |
| 2. Shri S.R. Kulkarni, Working President, HMS, Bombay. | " |
| 3. Shri Umraomal Purohit, General Secretary, HMS, Bombay. | " |

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| 4. Shri Thampan Thomas, M.P., Secretary, HMS, Cochin. | Adviser |
| 5. Shri Veereshwar Tiagi, Secretary, HMS, Meerut. | " |
| 6. Shri Vasant Gupte, Secretary, HMS, Bombay. | " |
| 4. United Trades Union Congress (LS). | |
| 1. Shri Pritish Chanda, General Secretary. | Delegate |
| 2. Shri Gian Singh, Vice-President. | " |
| 3. Shri Fatick Ghosh, Secretary. | Adviser |
| 4. Shri Tapas Dutta, Secretary | " |
| 5. National Labour Organisation. | |
| 1. Shri N.M. Barot, President | Delegate |
| 2. Shri D.K. Patel, General Secretary | Adviser |
| 6. United Trades Union Congress. | |
| 1. Shri Anil Das Choudhury, Secretary | Delegate |
| 2. Shri Protul Choudhury, Secretary | Adviser |
| 7. Trade Union Coordination Centre. | |
| 1. Shri Ramkrishna Mazumdar, M.P. and Vice-President, TUCC. | Delegate |
| 2. Shri Rajendra Kumar Shastri, Office Secretary. | Adviser |
| 8. All India Trade Union Congress. | |
| 1. Shri Indrajit Gupta, M.P., General Secretary. | Delegate |
| 2. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, Secretary | Adviser |
| 9. Centre of Indian Trade Unions. | |
| 1. Shri M.K. Pandhe | Delegate |
| 2. Shri P.K. Ganguly | Adviser |

[Translation]**Central Instructors Training Institutes**

4041. SHRI R.P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) number of Central Instructors Training Institutes in the country and the total number of persons trained in each of these Institutes so far;

(b) total number of the trainees taken into service during the past three years and if none has been taken, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to give preference to the trainees of these Institutes in providing employment ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) There are 5 Advanced Training Institutes, one Central Training Institute, one National Vocational Training Institute for Women and two Regional Vocational Training Institutes for Women where instructors training programmes are offered. So far 28,540 trainees have passed out from these Institutes.

(b) Major portion of the trainees trained in these Institutes are deputed by Government and Private ITIs and they go back to the Institutes after completing the training.

(c) & (d) As per the prescribed procedure it is essential for the candidates appointed as instructors in the I.T.I's to undergo instructor's training in the above institutes if they have not, already done so.

[English]

Liquor Advertisements in National Stadia

4042. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether liquor manufacturing companies are breaking ban on advertisements by putting up advertisements in National Stadia, which are being frequently televised for Bagpiper Soda, Diplomat Soda, and Mc. Dowell Soda etc.;

(b) whether Government would put total ban on such surreptitious advertisements at the earliest;

(c) whether any communication has been received from C.E.R.C., Ahmedabad on the subject; and

(d) if so, action taken thereon?

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

(a) The hoarding and display of advertisements on the sports grounds and stadia are put by the organisers of the events. Doordarshan tries to avoid such advertisements to the extent possible without sacrificing the quality of its spot coverages. However, at times it becomes impossible to avoid such advertisements because of their placements on which Doordarshan has no control.

(b) It is for the State Government to ban such advertisements in case these are considered to be advertisements on liquor. However, the organisers who arrange the game/match could also decide not to permit such advertisements. In any case, advertisement on liquor are not accepted by Doordarshan.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Eradication of Weeds in Common Area Projects

4043. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the problem of kansha (weed) is gradually becoming acute in command area projects;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have formulated any scheme for its eradication and if so, the outlines thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(c) whether Government propose to make available chain type dredgers with plough of 120 or more horse power to States as per the fixed programme for its eradication and if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CORPORATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The problem of kansha weed, commonly known as 'Kans' and botanically known as *Saccharum spontaneum*, has been known in India since long. No. Command Area Development Project has reported about the problem becoming acute.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above. However, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is implementing an All India Coordinated Research Programme on Weed Control which is working on problem weeds including kansha (*Saccharum spontaneum*). The Project work is being suitably strengthened during the 7th Five Year Plan.

(c) There is no Scheme for deploying machinery for its eradication in Command Area Development Schemes.

[English]

Increase in Sugar Production

4044. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the total production of sugar during October, 1985 was considerably higher than the corresponding month last year; if so, the comparative figures showing sugar production during the first sugar month in 1985-86 and 1984-85 seasons ;

(b) the estimated sugar production for November, 1985 and how it compares with

production during the corresponding month last year; and

(c) how far the estimated production during 1985-86 sugar season is likely to exceed that in the last season and what specific steps have been taken to increase sugar production this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO). (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. The sugar production during the months of October and November, 1985 as compared to the corresponding months during 1984-85 season was as under:—

(in lakh tonnes)

Month	1985-86	1984-85
October	0.44	0.19
November	5.89	4.38

(c) The sugar production during the current 1985-86 season is estimated at about 65 lakh tonnes as against 61.43 lakh tonnes achieved in 1984-85 season. To increase the sugar production during the current 1985-86 season, the Government have taken specific steps such as (i) increase in the statutory minimum cane price from Rs. 14.00 to Rs. 16.50 per quintal linked to 8.5% recovery for 1985-86 season and the fixation of ex-factory levy prices based on revised Statutory Minimum Price of sugarcane; (ii) advance announcement of statutory minimum cane price of Rs. 17.00 per quintal linked to 8.5% recovery for the season 1986-87; (iii) rebate in Excise Duty for excess production during October and November, 1985; (iv) incentives to the new sugar factories/expansion projects by way of higher free-sale quota and concessional rate of excise duty; (v) continuance of an extra levy price of Rs.26/-per quintal during 1985-86 season for weak units having capacity below 1250 TCD installed prior to 1.10.1955, etc.

Consumption of Edible Oils

4045. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made in regard to the consumption of edible oils by the end of Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI R.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Having regard to the production projection of oil seeds of the Ministry of Agriculture by the end of this 7th Five Year Plan, the Sub-group on Edible oils constituted in the Department of Civil Supplies has made an assessment about the per capita consumption of edible oils. According to the Sub-group, the consumption of edible oils by the end of the 7th Plan is estimated to be about 7.5 Kg. per head per annum.

Space for Bank in 4-Storeyed Commercial Complex at Sheikh Sarai Phase-II, New Delhi

4046. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3863 on 22 April, 1985 regarding space for bank in 4-storeyed commercial complex at Sheikh Sarai Phase-II and state:

(a) the present position about opening of a bank in the four-storeyed Commercial Complex at Sheikh Sarai Phase-II New Delhi;

(b) if the space for a bank is still unoccupied, what steps have been taken by the Delhi Development Authority to protect against the loss of rental revenue arising out of non-utilisation of the space built for the purpose at a considerable cost; and

(c) the steps taken to mitigate the difficulties being faced by the residents of the area due to non-functioning of a bank in a space specifically built for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The office flat No. 1 measuring 96-21 Sq.m. is earmarked for bank in the local shopping centre in Shiekh Sarai, Phase-II and has not been allotted to any bank as no bank to whom licence has been issued by R.B.I to open a branch, has approached DDA for the allotment of the flat.

(b) & (c) Steps are being taken to allot this space by inviting applications through advertisement from banks having licence from RBI to run the branch in this area.

[Translation]

Increase of capacity of Ranchi Station of AIR

4047. SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a proposal to increase the capacity of Ranchi station of All India Radio from 10 Megawatt to 100 Megawatt and this work was expected to be completed by the month of August 1985; and

(b) the reasons for which this work could not be completed so far and the time by which it is likely to be completed ?

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

(a) & (b) The 6th Five Year Plan scheme was to upgrade the power of AIR transmitter at Ranchi from 10 KW to 100 KW MW. The installation of the transmitter has been completed. It has not yet been commissioned due to non-availability of power supply connection from Bihar State Electricity Board for the high power TV. The transmitter is, however, targetted to be commissioned during 1985-86.

1. Sri B.K. Malhotra
Commissioner (Housing)
2. Sh. P.Krishnan,
Chief Engineer (QC)
3. Shri S.M. Aggarwal
Chief Engineer (WZ)
4. Shri S.A. Ali
U.D.C. (Finance Wing)
5. Shri K.D. Madan
U.D.C. (Finance Wing)
6. Sh. M.L. Budhiraja
U.D.C./Actt.,
(Fin. Wing)

[English]

Deputation of Officers to DDA

4048. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers from the Central Government and State Services who have come on deputation to Delhi Development Authority during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of officers who have come on deputation more than once and the period for which they remained on deputation;

(c) the rules of deputation for such cases;

(d) whether repeated deputations of these officers are in accordance with the rules and guidelines; and

(e) if not, action Government purpose to take in such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 327 (136 during 1983, 106 during 1984 and 85 during 1985.

(b) Six, as detailed below:-

- (i) Feb., 1968 to July 73.
- (ii) Jan., 77 to Oct., 80
- (iii) 8-12-83 to date.
 - (i) July 72 to April 77
 - (ii) 25-6-85 to date.
- (i) April, 77 to Feb., 79
- (ii) June, 83 to date.
 - (i) 12-1-70 to 28.9.75
 - (ii) 1.6.77 to date
 His case for permanent absorption is under consideration with V.C.)
 - (i) 9.7.68 to Feb., 1973
 - (ii) 5.7.79 to 3.1.85
- (i) Feb., 1969 to Nov., 1971
- (ii) 16.2.81 to 25.2.85

(c) DDA is following the same rules and instructions of deputation as applicable to Central Government employees.

(d) There is no contravention of the guideline.

(e) Does not arise.

Reconstitution of Coconut Development Board

4049. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to reconstitute the Coconut Development Board and vest it with more powers ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The Coconut Development Board has already been duly constituted. It has already been delegated adequate powers to discharge its functions.

Scheme for Allotment of Flats to Government Employees by DDA

4050. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT) : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ghaziabad Development Authority (GDA) has recently announced a new scheme for allotment of flats to Central Government employees at Ghaziabad ;

(b) if so, whether on the lines of Ghaziabad Development Authority, the Delhi Development Authority propose to announce similar scheme for Central Government employees in the near future ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Conversion of Old Delhi into Modern City

4051. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any proposal in the past namely 'Shahjahan Abad' to rebuild and construct old Delhi into a modern city ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the reasons for the delay in its implementation ; and

(d) whether his Ministry would give special consideration to the problems of the city of old Delhi and its people and prepare effective new schemes to make it a modern city or revive the proposal of 'Shahjahan Abad'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority have reported that there is a proposal for planned development of walled city while conserving its traditional character.

(c) and (d) The proposal is in the form of extensive modifications to the Master Plan for Delhi which are being processed for approval as per Delhi Development Act, 1957 as amended from time to time.

Formulation of Unified Definition of "Establishment", "Workmen" & "Pay"

4052. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the definition of "establishment", "workmen" and 'Pay' widely differs in various labour acts ; and

(b) whether Government propose to bring any uniformity in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) It is a fact that existing definitions of the terms "establishment", "workmen" and "pay" differ in the various Labour Acts because of different objectives in different Labour Acts.

(b) This is a continuing exercise and necessary amendments to bring about uniformity in various Acts are made depending upon the requirements of each case.

**Guidelines for Commercial Advertisements
on Doordarshan**

4053. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of guidelines, if any, for
commercial advertisements on Doordarshan;

(b) whether any instances of violating
such guidelines by the advertisers have
come to the notice of Government ; and

(a) if so, the action taken in respect
of such violations ?

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

(a) Commercial advertisements on Door-
darshan are governed by Doordarshan's
'Code for Commercial Advertising'. Broadly
it provides that advertisements should con-
form to laws of the country and should
not offend against morality, decency and
religious susceptibilities of the people.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, some
discrepancies were noted by Doordarshan of
its own in certain cases and they were
immediately brought to the notice of agencies
for rectification.

**Warehousing Farmers Extension
Service Scheme**

4054. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of farmers who utili-
sed the Warehousing Farmers Extension
Service Scheme introduced in 1978-79, yearly
upto 31 March, 1985 in each State and
Union Territory;

(b) whether Government are satisfied
with its working, if not the effective steps
taken to popularise the scheme; and

(c) the total amount loaned to the
farmers under this scheme during the above
period, yearly ?

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

(a) A statement is given below.

(b) In 1979-80, the Corporation was
operating the Farmers' Extension Service
Scheme from 11 warehousing. As at present,
it is operating the scheme from 75 ware-
houses. The number of beneficiaries covered
under the scheme has also increased signi-
ficantly from 7,865 in 1979-80 to 58,803 in
1984-85. The Corporation has been advised
to take necessary steps to extend/popula-
rise the scheme further to the extent
feasible

(c) No loan is given by the Corpora-
tion under this schemes.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Number of farmers educated under Farmers Extension Service Scheme					
		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	666	391	1228	772	1569	4739
2.	Bihar	39	33	-	-	12	258
3.	Gujarat	65	147	330	176	1712	2243
4.	Haryana	458	1171	4089	1460	3854	5196
4.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	54	123
6.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	16	546
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1	5	6	19	800	3061

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Maharashtra	1828	775	-	62	957	13663
9.	Punjab	4231	2362	8280	1153	2772	2573
10.	Rajasthan	96	250	385	180	1194	1228
11.	Tamil Nadu	174	183	376	6	497	2569
12.	Tripura	-	-	4	53	172	42
13.	Uttar Pradesh	594	1137	1133	1447	2688	21457
14.	West Bengal	513	361	-	25	966	1105
TOTAL :		7865	6815	15831	5343	17263	58803

[*Translation*]

Auction of Plots by DDA in Pitampura

4055. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Governments, attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'Nav Bharat Times' dated 9th September, 1985-under the caption "Afsaron se milo, plot saste lo" (contact the officers and get plots cheaper rate) regarding auction of plots in Pitampura :

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) It is not correct to say that by contacting officers one can get plots at cheaper rates. The highest bids of the plots in Pitampura Residential Scheme obtained in the auction held on 8-2-1985 were considered by the D. D.A. to be on the lower side keeping in view the prevalent market rates in the area and as such these bids were rejected. However, representations from some of the bidders against the rejection of their bids have been received and the matter is being reconsidered.

Scheme of Okhla Subzi Mandi

4056. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Governments' attention has been drawn to the news item under the caption "Okhla Subzi Mandi Ki Yojna Khatai Mein" (Okhla Subzi Mandi Scheme in cold storage) appearing in the daily Nav Bharat Times dated 19 September, 1985;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Shops available in Okhla Subzi Mandi are to be allotted to the traders of phool, Mandi Daryaganj and therefore cannot be auctioned. The Delhi Agricultural marketing Board has sent varified lists of present occupants of Phool Mandi Daryaganj to the DDA for doing the needful.

(c) In view of reply to (b) above, question does not arise.

[*English*]

Refusal by Labourers to unload Fusty Wheat

4057. SHRI H.M. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that transport labourers at Mangalore port and railway yards have refused to unload the stocks of wheat since it has become fusty;

(b) whether the labourers have alleged that if such stocks are allowed to be distributed to the consumers it is definite to be health hazard;

(c) whether it is a fact that these stocks have arrived from Punjab; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Food Corporation of India has reported that the labour of Central Warehousing Corporation refused to unload certain wagons of F.C.I. wheat due to heavy khapra infestation at Mangalore goods shed.

(b) No, Sir. Such stocks are not distributed to the consumers, as only stocks conforming to PFA Rules are issued to consumers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Draft Code of Ethics Evolved by Press Council

4058. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Press Council has in collaboration with the Press evolved any Draft Code of Ethics so far;

(b) whether Press Council suo-moto have taken action on any scandalous/defamatory/motivated/inspired and false reports; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Under Section 13(l) and 2(b) of the Press Council Act, 1978, the Press Council is charged with the responsibility to 'build up a Code of Conduct for newspapers, news agencies and journalists in accordance with the high professional standards'. The Council has brought out a compendium of case-law on the basis of adjudications rendered by it.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The cases are:

(i) News Story entitled 'Tragedy that struck Bombay couple' appearing in the Sunday Standard on April 6, 1980.

(ii) Newspaper reports in March 1981 with regard to the attack on three newspapers offices, viz. 'Samaj', 'Prajantra' and 'Matrabhumi' and assault on Journalists by about 150 miscreants.

(iii) An article captioned 'The President's Visit' published in Sunday Observer on 29-4-1984.

Regulation of Fishing Operations

4059. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a clash between traditional fishermen and mechanised fishing vessels in respect of area of fishing, season for fishing and other aspects connected with sea fishing in different coastal areas in the country; and

(b) whether Government propose to bring forward any comprehensive law to regulate the fishing operations in the country, thereby mitigating the problems of traditional fishermen?

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

(b) There is no proposal to introduce Central legislation in this regard. However, the Government of India commended all the maritime States and Union Territories in 1979, a Model Bill for enactment on marine fishing regulation, which would empower them to earmark areas of operation for traditional fishermen, mechanised boats and deep sea fishing vessels. The Governments of Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Goa, Daman and Diu have already enacted suitable legislation in this respect. The Central Government have urged upon the remaining maritime States/Union Territories also to enact similar legislation.

Recommendations of Gujarat Agricultural Price Commission for Fixation of support Price of Rabi Crops

4060. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Gujarat Agricultural Price Commission has recommended to Centre for fixation of support prices of rabi crops viz. wheat, gram, mustard, jira etc. for the year 1986-87 marketing season by adding 20 per cent over the total production cost per quintal;

(b) whether Centre has received such a recommendation from the State Government/ Gujarat Agricultural Price Commission ;

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereon; and

(b) if not, whether Centre intend to fix the support prices of these commodities for 1986-87 marketing season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) & (b) The Government of Gujarat had suggested to the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices the minimum support prices for wheat, gram, rapeseed and mustard and cuminseed for 1985-86 crops. The prices suggested are higher by more than 20 per cent than the estimated cost of production of these crops given by the State Government except in the case of unirrigated wheat for which the cost of production is more than the price asked for.

(c) and (d) The price policy for wheat, gram and rapeseed and mustard for 1985-86 crops to be marketed in 1986-87 season is under consideration of the Government. For cuminseed, there is, at present, no proposal to fix minimum support price.

Industrial Training Institutes

4061. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) number of Industrial Training Institutes functioning in the country now;

(a) the number of persons being trained there annually in different industrial fields ; and

(c) whether any follow-up action is being taken to provide employment for them in different trades after they complete their training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) 1447 as on 31-07-1984.

(b) 2.64 lakhs.

(c) Passed out trainees are advised to register their names in the Employment Exchange for securing Employment. Some of the ITI's also contact industries in their area for providing employment to the trainees.

Dairy Cooperatives

4062. SHRI SRI HARI RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether as many as 35,000 Dairy Cooperatives have been set up in the country ;

(b) if so, details of such cooperatives, State-wise and extent of increase in milk production; and

(c) the reasons for increase in price of milk inspite of hike in milk production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) & (b) 46081 (Provisional) Milk Producers' Cooperative Societies have been organised till September, 1985 in the areas covered under Operation Flood in the country out of which 39,488 are on Anand pattern. State-wise details are given in the Statement below. No separate study has been made for estimating the extent of increase in milk production in these societies. The milk production in the country is, however, estimated to have increased from 21.6 million tonnes in 1969-70 to 38.74 million tonnes in 1984-85 due to the impact of various central centrally sponsored and the State Plan schemes which also include Operation Flood Programmes.

(c) There has been increase in the prices of all commodities over the years and this increase has also resulted into (i) increased cost of milk production at the farm level, (ii) increase in over-heads in rural milk transportation, (iii) increase in operating expenses at chilling/processing plants and (iv) increase in the marketing and distribu-

tion overheads. Since milk producer is also a consumer for other commodities, increase in price of other commodities forces the milk producer to spend more and this logically forces the farmer to demand a higher price for agricultural commodities including milk.

Statement

State	Village Dairy Cooperatives Organised	
	Anand Pattern	Others
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	2879	8
Assam	125	—
Bihar	830	—
Gujarat	8092	482
Haryana	2626	79
Himachal Pradesh	96	31
Jammu and Kashmir	103	13
Karnataka	2535	25
Kerala	484	452
Madhya Pradesh	2012	—
Maharashtra	3096	4580
Orissa	302	2
Punjab	3989	—
Rajasthan	3529	144
Sikkim	112	—
Tamil Nadu	4522	447
Tripura	65	35
Uttar Pradesh	2902	295
West Bengal	1043	—
Goa, Daman and Diu	58	6
Andaman and Nicobar	20	—
Pondicherry	58	4

Leakage of Gas

4063. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
 SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH
 MALIK :
 DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR
 TRIPATHI :
 SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA
 MURTHY :
 SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
 SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :
 PROF. P J. KURIEN :
 DR KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
 SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of cities whether Bhopal type gas leaked out during the last 10 months ;

(b) the number of persons killed and affected ; and

(c) the nature of action taken by the Union Government in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c) Monitoring of industrial accidents due to gas leakage is the responsibility of the State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories and Central Government issues guidelines and recommends model rules and schedules to those Governments for appropriate action.

Provision of Wash Basins, Sinks, Looking Glass etc. in Government Quarters, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi

4064. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that Government quarters in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi were upgraded from type B to type C many years back but the allottees have not so far been provided with the facilities like wash basins, sinks, looking glass etc. which are provided in this category of quarters in other colonies ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not providing these facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The quarters in Sarojini Nagar were re-classified as Type C quarters keeping in view the plinth area. The facilities like wash basins, sinks, looking glass etc. in old quarters have not been provided due to financial constraints.

Programmes Telecast by Ahmedabad Doordarshan

4065, SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any changes have been made in the programmes after the new Doordarshan Centre in Ahmedabad ; and if so, the details in this regard :

(b) whether programmes in Gujarati language from this station are being telecast on the lines of the programmes being telecast in regional languages from other stations ;

(c) whether there is any local Advisory Committee for selecting these programmes ; and if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the bottlenecks and deficiencies due to which Ahmedabad Doordarshan programmes are not found upto the mark and the remedial steps proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No change has been made in the content or format of programmes transmitted earlier from 1 KW transmitter at Pij after the commissioning of & High Power Transmitter (10 KW) at Ahmedabad on 25.7.1985. With this augmentation, the agricultural developmental programmes telecast earlier from Pij and which catered only to the Kheda District, are now available to a much larger area, including the project area of Kheda district.

(b) to (d) Doordarshan Kendra, Ahmedabad is not yet equipped with studio set-up. At present, agricultural development programmes produced by Space Application Centre are telecast. Besides, regional news bulletins, current affairs and entertainment

programmes prepared by interim set-up at Doordarshan Kendra, Ahmedabad are also transmitted daily on the new High Power Transmitter in Gujarati language. The developmental programmes are exclusively planned and produced by Development and Educational Communication Unit (DESU) in consultation with experts and concerned State Government Departments/agencies. The Programme Advisory Committee at Doordarshan Kendra, Ahmedabad will be constituted only after the Kendra becomes a full-fledged centre by 1986-87. With the commissioning of the full-fledged studio centre, the contents, quality, duration, etc. of the programmes telecast by that Kendra are expected to improve.

[*Translation*]

Requirement of Heavy Water by I.F.F.C.O.

4067. SHRI RAMPUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(b) whether heavy water is required in I.F.F.C.O. Phoolpur, Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the quantity of heavy water required and the amount spent thereon ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Return of Wheat sent to FCI Godowns in Kerala

4068. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the wheat sent to the Food Corporation of India godowns in Kerala was returned because of its bad quality;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take action against the guilty persons; and

(c) whether proper care would be taken to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(*Translation*)

Construction of Sub-Standard Flats by CPWD in Delhi

4069. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact instead of cement more quantity of sand is used in the flats constructed by CPWD in Delhi; and

(b) if So, the number of complaints received in this regard during the last two Years and the action taken by Government against the guilty officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Teletext Service

4070. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Doordarshan's consumer oriented teletext service was inaugurated on 14th november, 1985;

(b) if So, the main purpose of this teletext service;

(c) to what extent it will be beneficial for the people and for the Doordarshan ; and

(d) the other measures being considered by the Doordarshan to improve further its working?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The purpose of teletext service is to make available detailed and updated news (including sports, news, financial news like commodity prices, prices of shares, exchange rates etc. meteorological information, train and air flight timings, information of tourist interest, etc. This can be received on the screen of colour TV sets in place of, or super-imposed on, the normal TV picture, with the help of decoders. Viewers can thus get upto-date information on a wide variety of topics at their will.

(d) The teletext service of Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi is at present experimental in nature. Further improvements will depend on viewers, reactions as well as availability of resources.

Installation of Flour Mills in Jammu & Kashmir

4071. PROF SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether union Government had given permission for installing flour mills in States;

(b) if so, the number of flour mills permitted to operate in Jammu and Kashmir State during the last 3 years; and

(c) the locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The setting up of new roller flour mills is not at present being permitted.

(b) Only one unit of capacity of 30 MTs per day has been permitted in relaxation of the general policy in Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) The unit is being established at Sopore in Kashmir Valley.

Accidents in Haldia Fertilizers Complex

4072. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether investigations have been conducted about the accidents which have taken place in the Haldia Fertilizers complex during the past few months ;

(b) if so, the findings thereof ;

(c) the number of cases in which the responsibility for the incidents has been fixed ;

(d) the number of cases in which sabotage is suspected ; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent any sabotage in the complex ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a), (b) and (d) : Although no major accidents occurred in the Haldia Complex in the last four months, there were four incidents which could have caused damage to the plant if timely action had not been taken by the plant management. On preliminary investigation sabotage is suspected in these four cases.

(c) All the four cases were reported to the police and to the Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs. The police investigations are still in progress.

(e) All round vigil with the assistance of the local police administration and Central Industrial Security Force has been intensified in the plant in general and sensitive areas in particular. The gravity of the situation has been explained to the Union Officers' Association. Departmental heads, Operating and Maintenance personnel, who have been alerted to keep a close watch to prevent any situation that could lead to sabotage in the Complex,

Allocation of Funds to Maharashtra for Completion of work Under RLEGP

4073. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the net requirement of the Maharashtra State Government for completing the spill over works for the year 1985-86 under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), a 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme, introduced with effect from 15 August, 1983 ;

(b) what amount was made available to the Maharashtra State Government for this purpose by the Union Government after

earmarking 20 per cent for social forestry programme and 10 per cent for schemes of direct benefit to the Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes ; and

(c) the reasons for providing amount lesser than the requirement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) (a) to (c) During the 6th Five Year Plan, the Government of Maharashtra have submitted, from time to time, project proposals under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) out of which the Central Sanctioning Committee approved 20 projects involving an estimated cost of around Rs. 92.06 crores. Thereafter, the State Government have withdrawn certain projects and revised the cost of other projects. As a result 18 projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 71.74 crores approximately have remained approved under the RLEGP for Maharashtra during the 6th Plan period.

As against this, an amount of Rs. 39.46 crores was released to the State Government during the 6th Plan period. The cost of spill over projects comes to around Rs. 31.96 crores

The current year's allocation for the State Government is Rs. 38.77 crores. Out of this an amount of Rs. 7.91 crores is earmarked for construction of houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Rs. 6.17 crores on Social Forestry. In addition, the State Government have been allocated an additional quantity of 39950 Metric Tonnes of wheat free as additional resources to be utilised for payment of a part of the wages in wheat. The cost of this quantity foodgrains comes to Rs. 5.99 crores approximately and this is available to the State as additive.

The allocations to the State are made on the basis of a fixed formula which takes into account the number of Agricultural workers, marginal farmers and the incidence of poverty. The projects sanctioned under this programme are generally 150 per cent of the allocation so that enough projects are always available for execution. Some of the projects sanctioned are such that they

take two years for completion. In view of this the State allocations and sanction of projects are not expected to tally with each other.

Shifting of Village Sarai Sohal from Palam Area

4074. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether village Sarai Sohal in Delhi Cantonment Area has been surrounded by Palam International Airport by constructing boundary wall around it ;

(b) whether there is no proper approach road, street lights, water supply and electric supply arrangements and other civil amenities in this village :

(c) whether Government propose to provide above civic amenities in this village, if so, when it is going to be done ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to shift this village from the present site to some other suitable place on the pattern of village Manglapuri ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The village is surrounded by the International Airport Authority land and partly by boundary wall/fencing.

(b) to (d) An approach road to the area already exists. The traditional source of water supply for the village is a shallow well. It is supplemented by supply through Cantonment Board water tanker. As it is proposed to shift the village for the future expansion of the International Airport at Delhi, no other civic amenities including electric supply are being provided.

Drinking Water Requirements

4075. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken to estimate the drinking water requirements

of the growing urban areas in the country by the year 1990 ; and

(b) whether any long term steps have been devised to meet the drinking and domestic water requirements and the industrial requirements of water in the urban areas in the country by 1995 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) According to the National Master Plan for International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990), safe and adequate drinking water was to be provided to 100% of the urban population by March, 1991. The requirements of resources and need for development of sources were estimated in this context. Water supply schemes are required to be designed by State level agencies/local bodies on the basis of prescribed norms of drinking water for various purposes such as domestic and non-domestic needs, institutional needs, industrial needs, etc.

Mookaiyoor Fishing Harbour Project in Ramanathapuram (Tamil Nadu)

4076. Dr. V. RAJESHWARAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to implement Mookaiyoor fishing harbour project in Ramanathapuram district in Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) whether Union Government also propose to relax rules regarding implementing fishing harbour project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) No decision has been taken on the preliminary report received during the month.

Extension of ESI Scheme

4077. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the Employees State Insurance Scheme to units and sectors which have still not been brought under ESI Scheme ;

(b) if so, which are the sectors and units that have been brought under the scheme during the past two years ; and

(c) whether any reduction in the payment of workers contribution is also proposed for small scale sector workers ?

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

(b) The Employees' State Insurance Act is being extended areawise in phases. A list of new industrial centres to which the Act was extended during the past two years is given in the statement below. The Act, which was originally applicable to factories run with power and employing 20 or more persons, is now being gradually extended by the State Governments to the following new classes of establishments :

- (i) smaller power using factories employing 10 to 19 persons and non-power using factories employing 20 or more persons ; and
- (ii) shops, hotels, restaurants, cinema (including pre-view theatres), road motor transport and newspaper establishments employing 20 or more persons.

During the past two years, the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa and Punjab had extended the provisions of the Act to all the above mentioned new classes of establishments in certain specified areas in their State, while the State Governments of Tamil Nadu and West Bengal had extended the provisions of the Act to Road Motor Transport establishments and shops respectively in certain specified areas in their State.

(c) No, Sir.

Statement

List of new industrial centres to which the ESI Act was extended during 1983-84.

Sl. No. Name of State/Industrial Centre where the Act was extended.

(1) (2)

1. Andhra Pradesh :

Kothagudem (including Paloncha and Ramavaram).

Yerraguntanalli (including Tadipatri).

Lanjaguda and Wanjari in the outskirts of Sirpurkagznagar.

Kattedan Industrial Estate in the outskirts of Hyderabad.

Nirmal.

Vendra.

2. Bihar :

Jharia

Tipudana

Fatuah.

Bankaghat.

Gujarat :

Vapi

Visnagar

Surrendranagar

Revenue limits of Visnagar Town.

Navsari.

4. Haryana :

Panchkula

Hansi

Contiguous areas of Kundli.

Livaspur.

Dharuhera.

Killazafargarh.

5. Karnataka :

Balgaum Suburbs

Nanjangud Suburbs

Ramanagaram.

Telaguppa

6. Kerala :

Vamanapuram

Kolazhi and Kuttur.

7. Madhya Pradesh :

Neemuch.

Mandideep

Contiguous areas of Industrial Estate Dewas.

Industrial Estate Raipur.

Contiguous areas of Banmore Distt. Morena

8. Orissa :

Bhadrak (Randia)

Lathikata

Bhagatpur

Charampa (Bhadrak)

Nuapatna.

9: Punjab :

Chappercheri

Mukerian

Kotkapura

Sailakhurd

Sangrur.

Contiguous areas of Khanna

Contiguous areas of Batala

10. Rajasthan :

Extended Municipal limits of Pali

11. Tamil Nadu :

Veeravanallur

Manamadurai

Arumuganeri

Salem Subrubs (re-named as Salem-II)

Ariyur

Hasur

Panji (Ranipet Suburbs)

Veerapandi

Padianallur and Alamathi (Red Hills)

Thiruninravur

Thiruvallur and Kakkalor.

Wallajapet.

Tirumalayampalayam.

12. Uttar Pradesh :

Haldwani

Sandila in Distt. Hardoi,

13. West Bengal :

Dankui

14. Maharashtra :

Surrounding areas of Sangli and Miraj.

TV Coverage in Arunachal Pradesh

4078. SHRI WANGPHA LOWANG : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Television coverage in Arunachal Pradesh is very poor; and

(b) if so, steps taken/proposed to be taken to provide maximum coverage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) At present, a low power (100 Watt) transmitter (LPT) at Itanagar provides TV service in Arunachal Pradesh.

(b) The TV expansion Plan for the North-Eastern region, approved in March, 1984, provides for replacement of the existing LPT at Itanagar by a 1 KW transmitter and setting up of LPTs at Tezu and Passighat. These schemes are under implementation. In addition, 7th Plan of Door-darshan includes setting up of 2 × 10 Watt relay transmitters at 11 places viz. Bomdila, Namsai, Roing, Along, Changlong, Daporijo, Khonsa, Tawang, Ziro, Seppa, and Anini. Implementation of these schemes will depend on year-wise availability of resources.

Supply of Agricultural Implements to Small Farmers at Subsidised Rates

4079. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to extend financial assistance to States during the current year for supplying agricultural implements to small farmers at subsidised rates; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) A statement is given below.

Statement

A sum of Rs. 219.60 lakhs (central share) has been provided for the current financial year against the centrally sponsored scheme of "Establishment of Farmers Agro Service Centres and popularisation of improved Agricultural Implements and hand tools". The statewise allocation of funds is as under :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State	Amount
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17.444
2.	Assam	9.774
3.	Bihar	18.119
4.	Karnataka	13.208
5.	Madhya Pradesh	35.399
6.	Maharashtra	26.823
7.	Orissa	22.388
8.	Tamil Nadu	15.127
9.	Uttar Pradesh	24.705
10.	Gujrat	6.725
11.	Haryana	1.494
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1.494
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.494
14.	Kerala	4.484
15.	Meghalaya	0.600
16.	Manipur	0.600
17.	Nagaland	0.450
18.	Punjab	0.748
19.	Rajasthan	5.980
20.	Sikkim	0.300

21. Tripura	0.600
22. West Bengal	9.045

UNION TERRITORIES

1. Goa	0.310
2. Pondicherry	0.150
3. Mizoram	0.620
4. Arunachal Pradesh	0.920

Total :	219.000
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Salary of Staff at Head

Quarters	0.600
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G. Total :	219.600
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Setting Up of TV Relay Station Near Surendranagar

4080. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated for setting up of TV relay stations, upto 1 KW capacity during the current year; and

(b) whether priority has been given to the proposal for setting up of one such station near Surendranagar in Gujarat State ?

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

(a) Doordarshan's VII Plan outlay of Rs. 700 crores includes a provision of Rs. 53.05 crores for setting up new TV transmitters of powers upto 1 KW and associated maintenance centres.

(b) It is envisaged to set up a low power (100 W) TV transmitter at Surendranagar during the VII Plan period. Its implementation would, however, depend on year-wise availability of funds.

Production of Betel Leaves

4081. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the production of betel leaves during the last three years and the estimated production during the current year ;

(b) whether betel leaf growers are not getting remunerative prices for their produce ;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and steps Government propose to take in this regard ;

(d) whether Government have decided to give subsidy to betel leaf growers till the remunerative price is fixed ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The data on area and production in respect of betelvine are not available. However, the major producing States are Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa.

(b) to (e) Some of the State Governments are providing assistance in the production and marketing of betel leaves to ensure remunerative prices to the growers. Indian Council of Agricultural Research is implementing a scheme for the control of diseases on betel leaves for increased production to ensure higher returns to the growers.

Installation of 10 KW T.V. Transmitter Centre at Jabalpur

4082. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to instal 10 KW TV transmitter centre in place of 1 KW at Jabalpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the date by which this would be installed;

(c) whether Government have allocated sufficient funds in the Seventh Plan for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (d) Jabalpur at present has low power transmitter of 100W. Upgrading this to high power is one of the schemes under consideration for VII plan period.

[*Translation*]

Insects in Sugar Sold in Super Bazar

4083. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in Nav Bharat Times (New Delhi) dated the 9 November, 1985 under the caption "Super Bazar Ki Chini Mein Kire" (Insects found in sugar sold by Super Bazar);

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken against the Super Bazar officials responsible for this and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure purity of food stuffs in Super Bazar in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) In the news item referred to in the question it has been, *inter-alia*, alleged that insects were found inside 1 kg. packet of sugar and also in a packet of 1 kg of "moong dal" purchased from Super Bazar. The Super Bazar has, however, informed that no sugar with insects has been sold by them and no complaint regarding insects in "moong dal" has been received from any customer. As such no action in this connection against any official of Super Bazar is called for.

(c) All food items sold in Super Bazar are tested in Super Bazar's quality testing laboratory for their good quality before these are put on sale. Stocks not conforming to "Prevention of Food Adulteration" requirement are not sold. Instructions to all the branches have been issued by Super Bazar to ensure that sugar and other cereals packed and put on sale should be free from insects and any other foreign matter or impurities.

(*English*)

Setting Up of a High Power T.V. Transmitter at Ooty

4084. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up a high power transmitter in Ooty; and

(b) the districts in Tamil Nadu which are not presently covered by television network and how they are proposed to be covered during the Seventh Plan period ?

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

(b) All the 16 districts in Tamil Nadu are fully or partially covered by the TV network. It is envisaged to further improve the TV service in the State by setting up a high power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Rameshwaram and 3 low power (100 W) TV transmitters at Dharampuri, Nagarcoil and Guddalore during the VII Plan period, subject to year-wise availability of resources.

Production of Programmes for Eradication of Superstitious Beliefs

4085. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any directions have been given to Doordarshan to produce programmes which may have the effect of eradicating superstitious beliefs prevailing in the minds of the people, specially in rural areas; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) No such directions have been given to Doordarshan. However, in its various programmes, Doordarshan does

make an attempt, whenever possible, to dispel superstitious beliefs prevailing in the minds of the viewers and to promote scientific temper in them. These messages are projected mainly through special audience programmes meant for rural areas, industrial workers and youth.

Payments for DAVP Advertisements to Newspapers

4086. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether small newspapers have complained that payments they receive for DAVP advertisements are often neutralised by peripheral costs like keeping liaison in Delhi, making of blocks etc.;

(b) if so, whether any discussions have been held with them to find out how these costs could be eliminated; and

(c) if so, the outcome of these discussions ?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise. However, Government have decided on its own to enhance the rates of DAVP advertisements by 30 per cent with effect from 1-9-1985.

Strengthening of Programmes of Calcutta TV Centre

4087. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to strengthen Calcutta TV centre so that the programmes broadcast by the Calcutta TV centre may be relayed through all the TV relay centres of West Bengal, Tripura and Bengali speaking areas of Bihar, U. P., Assam and Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :
(a) and (b) TV transmitter at Asansol relays programmes of Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta through a microwave link between Calcutta and Asansol. Similar link is under implementation between Calcutta and Berhampur (Murshidabad). Provision for extension of this link to Siliguri and setting up of programme production facilities at Siliguri for telecast of Bengali programmes from TV transmitter at Kurseong is included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan. There is no scheme to link Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta to any Centre other than those mentioned above.

Purchase of Paddy by FCI in Madhya Pradesh

4088. SHRI M. L. JHIKRAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether paddy is being purchased at the support price by Food Corporation of India in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if not, by what time arrangements for procurements of paddy will be made;

(c) whether the support price fixed for paddy procurement is proper keeping in view the farmer's labour and high costs at present; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) :
(a) and (b) In Madhya Pradesh, the Food Corporation of India have opened 49 purchase centres, in the current season, to undertake support purchase of paddy in areas allotted to them by the State Government. These centres are located in the following districts :

Raipur, Bhopal, Rajgarh, Sihor, Raisen, Vidisha, Guna, Shivpuri, Rewa, Sidhi, Panna, Chhattarpur, Sagar, Damoh, Narsinghpur and Chhindwara.

(c) and (d) Support prices for paddy are fixed by the Government of India on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices and after considering all aspects of the matter.

Minimum Wages for Agricultural Workers

4089. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether minimum wages for agricultural labour is linked to consumer price index in many States:

(b) if not, which are the defaulting States and reasons for this non-linkage; and

(c) what protection is there for agricultural labour in such States against severe erosion of their earnings through inflation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c) The State Governments of Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal and the Chandigarh Administration have linked minimum wages for agricultural workers to the Consumer Price Index Number. The Minimum Wages Act has not yet been extended to the State of Sikkim. In Arunachal Pradesh the minimum wages have been fixed under executive orders only. The Lakshadweep Administration and the Government of Mizoram have not considered it necessary to fix minimum wages for agricultural workers as the number of such workers is very negligible. The remaining State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been fixing all inclusive minimum wages and revise them periodically after taking into account the rise in the Consumer Price Index Number so as to compensate the workers for the loss of their real earnings because of the rise in the cost of living.

Contract Labour System in Public Sector Undertakings

4091. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether contract labour system is still in existence in Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, names of the undertakings where this system is prevailing at present;

(c) whether Government are committed to abolish the contract labour system in Public Undertakings;

(d) whether Government have given instructions to abolish the system in Public Undertakings; and

(e) if so, detail of such instructions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 does not envisage complete abolition of the contract labour system. The Act provides for the abolition of employment of contract labour in certain circumstances and for the regulation of employment of contract labour in other cases. The Central Government has prohibited the employment of contract labour in certain jobs/operations in some industries. The details are given in the statement below.

The employment of contract labour is not illegal unless such employment has been prohibited by the appropriate Government under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. Information about public sector undertakings where the contract labour system is prevalent is not maintained. State Governments are appropriate Governments in respect of a large number of Control Government public sector undertakings.

(c) Government are committed to the abolition and regulation of contract labour system within the framework of the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

(d) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 does not differentiate between the private sector and the public sector in the matter of employment and regulation of contract labour.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing the jobs/processes/categories of work wherein employment of contract labour have been prohibited in Central sphere.

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	Nature of job/operation	Date of abolition
1	2	3	4
1.	Coal Mines	i) Raising or raising-cum-selling of Coal ; ii) Coal loading and unloading; iii) Soft coke manufacturing; iv) Overburden removal and earth cutting; and v) Driving of stone drifts and miscellaneous stone cutting underground.	1-2-1975
2.	Buildings	Sweeping, cleaning, dusting and watching of buildings owned or occupied by the establishments in respect of which the appropriate Government is the Central Government.	1-3-1977
3	Iron Ore Mines	i) Over-burden removal; ii) Drilling and Blasting; iii) Float ore operations. iv) Muck cleaning operations in crushing plants, screening plants and or conveyor belts; and v) Wagon levelling operations.	10-5-1980
4.	Limestone, Dolomite and Manganese Mines.	i) Over-burden removal; and ii) Drilling and blasting.	22.6.1980
5.	Coal Washeries.	i) Unloading of raw coal; ii) Charging of magnetite; and iii) Plant cleaning including removal slippage, waste, muck cleaning, magnetite removal etc.	25.7.1983
6.	Chromite Mines	i) Over-burden excavation and removal; ii) Drilling and Blasting; iii) Raising of Ore; and iv) Transportation of over-burden to dumps and Ore to stocking sites.	8.12.1984

1	2	3	4
7.	Magnesite Mines	i) Over burden removal; ii) Drilling and Blasting; and iii) Raising of Minerals.	8.12.1984
8.	Gypsum Mines	i) Over-burden removal; ii) Mining/Raising of Mineral.	8.12.1984
9.	Mica Mines	i) Raising of Mica; ii) Drilling and Blasting; iii) Dewatering of mines; iv) Muck removal; v) Processing of Mica.	8.12.1984

Sunflower Cultivation in States

4092. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to bring more acres of land under sunflower cultivation;

(b) if so, the States where sunflower is cultivated under centrally sponsored scheme;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to increase the acreage under this crop in the sunflower growing States; and

(d) if so, the steps taken therefor and the target set for sunflower cultivation in Karnataka in Seventh Plan ?

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

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project, sunflower is cultivated in the States of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A Special Project for development of sunflower is in operation from 1984-85 in the States of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu under the Centrally Sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project. Besides, intensive approach has also been extended for sunflower development in the States of Andhra

Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal under Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme of the Project. Under this project, number of incentives and facilities are provided for the promotion of sunflower cultivation. By the end of the Seventh Plan, it is proposed to cover 9.00 lakh hectares area under sunflower cultivation on all India basis. State-wise targets in terms of area are not fixed.

[*Translation*]

Statue of Shrimati Indira Gandhi

4093. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether people have urged Government to instal a statue of Shrimati Indira Gandhi in her memory;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this direction; and

(c) the time by when a decision in this regard is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Yes. The Government have decided to erect a statue of Late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, at a suitable location in Delhi. An international competition of sculptors has been announced for preparing maquettes. The last date for submission of entries is 31.1.86.

[English]

Rise in the Prices of Essential Commodities

4094. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made by Government with regard to the percentage of rise in the prices of essential commodities since the presentation of the Budget (till date) ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the main reasons for the unabated rise in the prices of essential commodities and the measures taken by the Government to check the price rise and the results achieved ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing percentage variation in the wholesale price indices of selected essential commodities between the weeks ending 9.3.1985 and 23.11.1985 is

given in the statement below. The figures given in the statement show that the wholesale price indices of some commodities have gone up while those of others have come down or remained steady during this period. The increase in prices of some commodities may be mainly due to the seasonal factor, hike in transportation cost and increase in support/procurement/issue prices of a few commodities.

The main thrust of Government's policy is to increase the production of various essential commodities in the country. In order to supplement domestic production, some essential commodities are also imported. Export of essential commodities is regulated. The public distribution system is being strengthened and expanded. The State Governments have been requested to strictly enforce the various provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and Similar legislations.

As a consequence of these measures, prices in general remained within reasonable limits. The wholesale price index has risen by 4.6% between the week preceding the presentation of the Union Budget and the week ending 23.11.1985.

Statement

Percentage Variation in the Wholesale Price Indices of Selected Commodities Since the Presentation of Budget for 1985-86 (Between Weeks-Ending 9.3.1985 and 23.11.1985)

Commodity	Wholesale Price Index as in the week-ending		Percentage variation
	9.3.1985	23.11.1985	23.11.1985 9.3.1985
1	2	3	4
Rice	266.4	286.4	+ 7.5
Wheat	212.6	229.9	+ 8.1
Jowar	228.6	239.7	+ 4.9
Bajra	219.8	274.0	+ 24.7
Gram	532.5	618.1	+ 16.1
Arhar	274.9	325.2	+ 18.3
Moong	492.9	417.5	- 15.3
Masoor	348.7	500.5	+ 43.5
Urad	405.3	390.2	- 3.7
Potatoes	90.2	202.6	+ 124.6

	2	3	4
Onions	286.5	439.0	+ 53.2
Milk	265.9	284.3	+ 6.9
Fish	526.6	453.1	+ 14.0
Meat	469.5	525.9	+ 12.0
Chillies	256.2	250.6	-- 2.2
Tea	451.1	379.0	16.0
Coke	575.2	575.2	steady
Kerosene	346.2	382.7	+ 10.5
Atta	215.6	213.3	-- 1.1
Sugar	243.2	284.6	-- 17.0
Gur	345.9	442.7	+ 28.0
Vanaspati	275.3	315.0	+ 14.4
Groundnut Oil	310.6	313.4	+ 0.9
Mustard Oil	242.5	238.1	-- 1.8
Coconut Oil	391.8	351.1	- 35.9
Gingelly Oil	283.7	272.7	-- 3.9
Salt	237.2	238.8	0.7
Cotton cloth (mills)	264.4	269.7	+ 2.0
Soap	323.6	321.3	-- 0.7
Matches	129.0	129.0	steady
ALL COMMODITIES	340.6	356.2	+ 4.6

Production of Onions in States

4095. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the States in which the production of onion has been increasing during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether some new varieties of onion seeds have been developed by Indian scientists; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Production of onion in most of the major growing States has generally been increasing during the last three

years except in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, where it has fluctuated. However, all India production of onions during the last three years viz. 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 was estimated at 24.3, 26.6 and 28.7 lakh tonnes respectively.

(b) and (c) A large number of improved varieties, both in red and white groups of onion, have been developed as a result of research efforts by our scientists. These include two improved varieties of N-2-4-1 red group and N-257-9-1 in the white group. Other improved varieties developed include Arka Niketan, Arka Kalyan, Arka Pragati and 'Udaipur Selection'. The varieties already developed by the scientists and which have become popular include Punjab Selection, Pusa Ratnar and Pusa Red (in the red group) and Pusa White Globe, Pusa White Flat and S-48 (in the white group).

Extension of Range of Indore TV Centre

4096. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal to extend the range of the existing transmission centres is under consideration of Government to provide TV facilities to the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) whether the range of the Indore TV Centre is likely to be extended in the near future ?

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

(b) The TV transmitter at Indore is functioning on its full rated power of 10 KW and there is no proposal to further augment its service range.

Cooperative Training Institutes in Karnataka

4097. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Karnataka State lacks adequate number of cooperative training institutes; and

(b) if so, what measures have been taken or are proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Training is an important ingredient of cooperative development programmes. There were 6 cooperative training institutes in Karnataka at the end of the 6th Plan i.e. 1984-85 with a total training capacity of 1200 per annum catering to the training needs of junior category of personnel. Keeping in view the growing requirements of the movement in the State, 3 more institutes are proposed to be set up during the 7th Plan (1985-90). In the year 1985-86 one such institute has since been

established raising the total number of cooperative training institutes in the State to 7. The cooperative training institute is a State Plan scheme.

The training of intermediate and senior categories of cooperative personnel of Karnataka is also arranged at the cooperative training College, Bangalore and the Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, Pune working under the administrative control of the National Council for Cooperative Training and financed as a Central Sector Scheme.

Illegal sale of Plots Allotted from Group Housing Societies in Trans-Yamuna, Delhi

4098. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of persons who have sold their plots illegally which were allotted to them from their Group Housing Societies Particularly in Swasthya Vihar, Nirman Vihar and Yojna Vihar in Delhi (Trans-Yamuna); and

(b) if so, what measures are contemplated by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) According to Delhi Development Authority, so far as the land allotted to the societies in Swasthya Vihar and Yojana Vihar is concerned, no complaint regarding illegal sale of plots has come to their notice. However, in case of Nirman Vihar, the honorary Secretary of Ministry of works and Housing and Supply Coop. House Building Society has reported that 30 of their members seem to have made benami transaction of the plots allotted to them.

(b) Action for determination of the sub-lease deeds will be taken if the default is established.

Verification of Membership of Employees Provident Fund Organisations

4099. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Employees' Provident Fund Staff Federation, New Delh

is completing two-year term of recognition in early January, 1986; and

(b) if so, whether Government will order fresh verification of membership of all registered Trade Unions/Associations functioning in the Employees Provident Fund organisation as laid down in the Code of Discipline to determine the fresh membership for granting recognitions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The results of verification of membership of unions operating in the regional and sub-regional Offices of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation are being reviewed in the light of the decision of the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund, that only one union in each region would be accorded recognition on the basis of the largest single majority determined after verification. In the light of the aforesaid review, the question of granting recognition to the unions is being considered.

Procurement of Paddy in Punjab

4100. SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of paddy produced in Punjab during 1985-86 so far;

(b) the total quantity of paddy procured by Government agencies during the aforesaid period;

(c) the quantity kept in pucca warehouses and the quantity kept in open warehouses and reasons for not making proper arrangements for warehouses;

(d) the total quantity purchased by Food Corporation of India during 1984-85; and

(e) the reasons for low purchase, if any, during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The Central Government has not yet estimated the paddy production in Punjab during 1985-86.

(b) 34.37 lakh tonnes, as on 12-12-85, in Punjab.

(c) The information is being collected.

(d) and (e) During 1984-85, the Food Corporation of India purchased 18.88 lakh tonnes of paddy in Punjab. In the current season, upto 12-12-85, the Food Corporation of India had purchased 18.69 lakh tonnes. The purchases on the corresponding date last year totalled 18.76 lakh tonnes. There is no significant difference in the procurement during the two years.

Erection of HPT Relay Stations

4101. SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a policy of allowing erection of high power transmitting relay stations by organisations like the TTD Tirupathi, at their own cost, on condition that it is taken over by the Government of India after completion; and

(b) if so, whether there is any application pending before Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) In August, 1985 Government of India decided to allow State governments, public sector undertakings, co-operatives, private institutions, etc. to bear the cost of setting up TV relay transmitters in their respective areas subject to the conditions that the ownership of such TV transmitters will vest in Doordarshan which will operate and maintain these transmitters and also determine the programmes to be put out therefrom.

(b) Some requests for setting up TV transmitters under the said scheme have been received. Request of TTD, Tirupathi for setting up a very low power (5 Watt) transmitter within the temple complex was received in March, 1985, i. e., before the decision referred to above was taken and not acceded to. TTD, Tirupathi as well as applicants under the new scheme have now been issued letters communicating main conditions of the scheme, details of costs, etc, so as to get their firm offers.

Punishment for Violation of Factories Act

4103. M. R. HALDER : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to make punishment for repeated violation of the provisions of the Factories Act dealing with safety and health aspects more deterrent;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c) This aspect is covered in proposed amendments to the Factories Act, 1948 which are under examination.

Translation.

Allocation of Vanaspati and Sugar in Bihar

4104. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the per month demand of Bihar for Vanaspati and Sugar; and

(b) the quantity of these commodities allotted against the demand during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) The consumption of vanaspati in Bihar is around 6700 MT per month which is a reflection of its demand in that State. No allotment of vanaspati to States is made by Government.

Sugar is a dual priced commodity and, therefore, the allocation of State-wise monthly quotas of sugar is not made on the basis of requirement or demand received from the State Governments. These quotas are allotted on the basis of certain uniform norms out of the total availability of levy sugar for allocation to all the State Governments. The monthly levy sugar quota allotted to the Bihar Government since October, 1983, is 31,573 tonnes based on

425 grams per capita availability for the projected population as on 1.10.1983. However, an additional quantity of 5,047 tonnes was also allotted to the Bihar Government for each of the months of June, August, September, October and November, 1985 during the current year for festival purpose. This excludes a small quantity of 10 to 12 tonnes per month allotted for CRPF/BSF personnel deployed in the State.

[*English*]

Working Conditions of Women Workers in Unorganised Sectors

4105. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the unsatisfactory working and living conditions of women workers in the unorganised sectors like agricultural, tobacco, bidi, artisan and vendors ; and

(b) if so, measures Government propose to adopt in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI TANJIAH) : (a) and (b) Government has been making concerted efforts to improve the conditions of workers in the unorganised sector. Employments under the unorganised sector, by and large, fall within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. The following steps have been taken by Government for the workers (including women workers) in the unorganised sector in the employments mentioned :-

(i) A Beedi Workers Welfare Fund has been established in the Ministry of Labour which provides housing, water supply, medical care, recreation and educational facilities to the beedi workers and their children.

(ii) Government has set up four tripartite study groups to examine the nature of social security schemes and the possibilities of establishment of welfare funds for various categories of unorganised workers like fishermen, leather workers, workers in the building and construction industry and handloom and powerloom workers.

(iii) Some State Governments have constituted Welfare funds for workers in the unorganised sector and pension schemes for agricultural workers.

(iv) Ministry of Labour has been granting assistance to voluntary organisations to take up projects on women labour including agricultural labour.

(v) To prevent the displacement of women in the tobacco industry due to introduction of mechnaisation, the State Government of Gujarat and Karnataka have been addressed to take necessary steps.

Staff Quarters for Central Government Employees in Seventh Plan

4106. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI
SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of staff quarters of different categories available for Central Government employees in various cities;

(b) the backlog in staff quarters of different categories, the amount allocated for the provision of Government accommodation to its employees in the Seventh Plan and the extent of facility that would be available by the end of the Plan ; and

(c) the date of priority of each category employees upto which accommodation has been allotted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The information is given in the STATEMENT-I below.

(b) The backlog is indicated in STATEMENT-II below. A sum of Rs. 135 crores has been approved by the Planning Commission during the 7th Five Year Plan and with this amount about 15,000 quarters of various types are likely to be constructed.

(c) The information is given in the STATEMENT-III below.

Statement I

The position of general pool accommodation as on 30.9.1985 in the cities shown below is as under :-

City	T Y P E								Total
	A	B	C	D	E	EI	EII	EIII	
Calcutta	540	1144	874	149	139	110	2	-	2958
Bombay	1532	3896	1748	539	190	90	-	-	7995
Madras	300	719	264	272	54	16	-	-	1625
Simla	297	276	102	29	22	7	6	-	739
Nagpur	160	619	165	94	37	14	2	-	1091
Faridabad	330	664	200	140	52	16	-	-	1402
Gaziabad	64	304	132	-	-	-	-	-	500
Chandigarh	344	497	400	32	4	2	2	-	1279
Bengolore	128	276	180	42	18	-	-	-	644
Indore	102	38	14	8	13	-	-	-	175
Delhi	13530	19691	19330	5289	1820	504	112	60	60336

(as on 22.11.1985)

Statement II

Statement II showing the back log of staff quarters for different categories in various cities as on 30-9-1985.

City	A	B	C	D	E	EI	EII	EIII	Total
Calcutta	14603	32799	7872	2510	688	290	10	-	58772
Bombay	7908	12804	6652	2361	580	120	-	-	30425
Madras	2979	7137	4723	427	102	50	-	-	15418
Simla	541	1206	531	77	18	9	-	-	2882
Nagpur	1856	2721	1484	203	114	16	-	-	6094
Faridabad	193	430	251	6	9	3	-	-	892
Ghaziabad	184	161	85	21	7	1	-	-	459
Chandigarh	1976	3883	2110	328	46	18	-	-	8361
Bangalore	1397	4387	2300	348	145	-	-	-	8577
Indore	77	165	119	16	9	-	-	-	386
Delhi*	3892	19690	12530	3026	2186	717	-	-	42041

as on 22-11-85

*This is based on the applications invited in 1984 with the top priority upto 1970. The position is as on 19.11.85.

Statement III

The position as on 30-9-85 in the cities shown below is as under :-

City	T Y P E							
	A	B	C	D	E	EI	EII	EIII
Calcutta	27.9.54	4.6.54	1.8.56	1.8.56	5.1.74	1.3.81	1.11.74	-
Bombay	15.11.59	18.10.57	7.9.56	2.1.61	14.2.83	1.8.74	-	-
Madras	19.11.53	1.11.63	5.1.56	29.5.64	1.5.78	1.4.70	-	-
Simla	13.12.66	30.3.55	4.8.56	14.12.59	up to date	upto date	upto date	-
Nagpur	31.8.58	24.7.57	7.1.56	7.2.57	12.7.77	31.7.77	-do-	-
Faridabad	1.1.72	11.8.71	6.1.61	9.11-72	1.10.82	1.9.81	-	-
Ghaziabad	22.10.65	28.5.69	22.11.59	:	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	31.12.63	5.2.62	5.10.52	1.3.49	31.1.75	21.5.78	-	-
Bangalore	6/55	3154	1/53	7/54	1.68	-	-	-
Indore	25.6.65	19.3.49	31.7.50	14.3.49	1.6.81	-	-	-
Delhi	23.6.65	31.8.56	23.1.62	30.10.55	1.1.71	25.1.74	***	***

*** Due to acute shortage of bungalow type of accommodation in these types (EII and E. III) the accommodation is allotted to Ex-Ministers in Centre, Ex-Speakers Ex-Governor being M.Ps., Ex-Chief Ministers of States Judges, Chairman of Commissions, Additional Secretary, Secretary and Officers of equal rank etc. keeping in view the merits of individual cases.

**Allotment of Mother Dairy Booths
to Ex-Servicemen**

4107. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mother Dairy allot booths to Ex-servicemen on contract basis;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to allot them on permanent basis in view that it is solely allotted to Ex-servicemen on payment;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to allot Mother Dairy booths to all intending Ex-servicemen;

(d) whether the allotment is cancelled on receipt of complaint from any quarter;

(e) if so, whether Government propose to examine it thoroughly before cancelling it on bogus complaint; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Mother Dairy allots Bulk Milk Vending Booths to Ex-Servicemen as Concessionaire by an Agreement for a stipulated period which is renewable on satisfactory performance.

(b) There is no proposal to allot Milk Booths on permanent basis. The booths are not allotted on payment. The concessionaire gives a security deposit at the time of execution of agreement.

(c) Since the number of Bulk Milk Vending Booths is limited, it will not be possible to accommodate all intending Ex-servicemen.

(d) If on investigation of a complaint it is found that the terms and conditions of the Agreement have been violated and the lapse is serious in nature or repeated, the Agreement is terminated.

(e) and (f) As far as the Mother Dairy is aware, no Agreement has been terminated on the basis of any bogus complaint.

**ILO's Report Entitled "Strategies for
Alleviating Poverty in Rural Asia"**

4108. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the ILO's recent report entitled "Strategies for Alleviating Poverty in Rural Asia";

(b) if so, whether the ineffectiveness of India's anti-poverty programmes has been attributed to non-implementation of land ceiling laws and failure to actively involve the participation of the rural poor;

(c) whether Government broadly agree with these conclusions; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures proposed in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) "Strategies for Alleviating Poverty in Rural Asia" published by International Labour Organisation in April, 1985, inter-alia, mentions 'It is thus evident that the history of land reforms in most Asian countries is characterised by high ceilings compared to average farm size, lack of will as well as the administrative machinery of the governments for implementing even such soft reforms, and opposition from landlords. The result has been a very little redistribution of land among the landless and the land-poor and a meagre impact on the condition of living of the rural poor. Attempts at tenancy reform have also faced a number of problems regarding implementation, and consequently contributed very little towards improving the levels of productivity and income of the tenant farmers.'

(c) The Seventh Five Year Plan states "strict enforcement of land reforms and revamping of credit institutions can provide the necessary access to assets and resources for the poor as well as promote a more equitable social structure. Greater participation of the poor through the elected institutions at the grass-roots level as well as

through their own organisations is another means to achieve social change." It also emphasizes the need for viewing IRDP as a conjunctive activity with land reforms as well as NREP, RLEGP and for promotion of group initiative and effort of the poor as also the role of voluntary agencies in these.

(d) In the Conference of Revenue Minister of States/UTs. held in May, 1985, it has been recommended to the States that a drive should be undertaken with the help of panchayats, voluntary organisations and local people to bring on record all insecure and informal tenants and sharecroppers, irrespective of whether tenancy is recognised or abolished in the State, unnecessary exemptions permitting leases and tenancies should be done away with, personal cultivation should be defined more strictly, and legislation, wherever it is not there, should be enacted to confer ownership rights on all tenants including bargadars, limiting tenancies to specified disabled categories only. In regard to land ceiling, the States have been requested to take up vigorous implementation as also measures for plugging loopholes and countering evasion and avoidance of law, for expediting decisions in cases under litigation, for bringing areas newly irrigated from public investment under appropriate ceilings. States have also been requested to consider inclusion of major sons in the definition of family with effect from 24-1-1971 to determine family ceiling limits, bringing lands with religious and charitable institutions in the purview of land ceiling and to consider lowering of ceilings to 5 hectares for irrigated land with 2 crores; 7.5 hectares for irrigated land with one crop and 12 hectares for other lands. Integration of land reforms and the schemes of financial assistance to assignees of ceiling surplus land with the programme of IRDP, NREP, etc. was also re-emphasized.

In order to bring about a greater degree of awareness among, and participation of, beneficiaries a Central Sector scheme has been formulated to be implemented through voluntary and non-governmental agencies for training organisers and holding camps of beneficiaries to increase their conscientisation, augment their knowledge of schemes, create awareness of benefits of group formation and collective action and promote their organisation for group oriented activities and self-reliance.

Translation

Allotment of Shops to Scheduled Castes in Delhi

4109. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of shops allotted by Government in each shopping centre during the last three years, year-wise in Delhi;

(b) whether in spite of necessary concessions given by Government to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, they are unable to purchase these shops; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to make arrangements to ensure that shops reserved for Scheduled Castes are allotted only to them and shops are allotted to the financially weak persons by charging initially only one tenth of the total cost of shop and the value in easy instalments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The following shops have been allotted during the last three years in each shopping centre in Delhi on licence fee basis :-

Year	Name of Market	General	Reservation for SC and ST
1	2	3	4
1982	INA	—	1 (SC)
	Mehar Chand	2	—
	Ring Road	2	1 (SC)
	Lancer Road	1	—

1	2	3	4
1983	Kasturba Nagar	1	—
	I.N.A. Mohan Singh	1	—
	I.N.A.	1	—
	Lancer Road	1	—
1984	Ring Road		1 (SC)
	Srinivaspuri	1	—

(b) During the last three years, no shop has been auctioned by way of sale.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Reformance of Public Sector Fertilizer Units

4110. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the performance of public sector fertilizer units is far below their installed capacity;

(b) the installed capacity of each of the public sector fertilizer plant as on the 1 June, 1985 and its production performance and the reasons for the shortfalls;

(c) whether Government propose to hand over these plants to the cooperative sector; and

(d) if not, the steps Government propose to take to improve the performance of these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) While the production performance of some of the fertilizer units in the public sector is quite satisfactory, the performance of certain other public sector fertilizer units, particularly those owned by the Fertilizer Corporation of India and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation, is below the standard norms.

(b) The installed capacity of each public sector fertilizer plant as on 1st June, 1985, and their production during the year 1984-85 are given in the STATEMENT below.

Inherent design deficiencies and equipment imbalances in some plants, and power constraints are the major factors responsible for unsatisfactory performance of the units.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Remedial measures such as renovation/debottlenecking/modernisation, installation of captive power facilities, addition of balancing equipments, etc., have either been initiated, or are planned, in order to improve the performance of public sector fertilizer units.

Statement*Plant-wise capacity and production of public sector fertilizer plants during 1984-85.*

<i>Name of the Plant</i>	<i>Annual Installed Capacity (as on 1.6.85)</i>	<i>Production during 1984-85</i>
	2	3
<i>(Figures in thousand tonnes)</i>		
A. NITROGE		
Fertilizer Corporation of India		
Gorakhpur	131	82.4
Sindri	219	125.2
Ramagundam	228	93.4
Talcher	228	55.1
Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation		
Namrup-I	45	21.6
Namrup-II	152	66.7
Barauni	152	37.7
Durgapur	152	57.5
Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers		
Trombay	90	84.3
Trombay-IV	75	55.6
Trombay-V	152	125.0
Thal	683	*245.7 (April- Novemebr, 1985)
National Fertilizers Limited		
Nangal-I	80	52.6
Nangal-II	152	137.8
Panipat	235	157.1
Bhatinda	235	143.6
Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited		
Udyogamandal	78	51.2
Cochin-I	152	107.9
Cochin-II	87	65.6
(Under Review)		
Madras Fertilizers Limited		
Madras	176	151.4

(*Thal plant started commercial production in March, 1985 - Phase-I and June, 1985 - Phase-II)

1	2	3
Steel Authority of India Ltd.		
Rourkela (Fertilizer Plant)	120	49.8
Neyveli Lignite Corporation		
Neyveli (Fertilizer Plant)	70	58.9
P ₂ O ₅		
Rashtriya Chemical & Fertilizers		
Trombay	45	41.1
Trombay-IV	75	55.6
Madras Fertilisers Limited		
Madras	112	112.4
Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited		
Udyogamandal	37	29.0
Cochin-II	127	85.3
(Under Review)		

Allocation of Shops by DDA to Nirman Vihar Society

4111. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the request of Nirman Vihar Society to allocate some shops built by DDA in the convenient shopping centre for an extension counter for a Bank for a small camp Post Office and a couple of shops for the Super Bazar for catering to the essential requirements of the residents of the colony; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) According to the Delhi Development Authority, the Welfare Association of the Society was requested to ask the concerned departments to approach the DDA for allotment of shops. No such request has been received from any department and therefore, the allotment could not be finalised. The shops are also not yet ready for occupation.

Targets of Oilseeds Output

4112. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether oilseeds output targets have been low due to failure of R&D efforts;

(b) whether oilseed output has been erratic over the past 10-15 years; and

(c) whether the objectives of cooperative league of USA (CLUSA) oilseed project supported by USA and Canada have been fulfilled by the National Dairy Development Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The oilseeds production targets have never been low due to failure of R&D efforts in oilseeds. In fact, recently, on the advice of the Planning Commission and keeping in view the requirement of Vegetable Oils and to minimise its import upto the extent possible, the oilseeds production target by the terminal year of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1989-90) has been revised and raised to 180 lakh tonnes from

170 lakh tonnes. Similarly, for the preceding years of the terminal year of the Seventh Plan, the targets of oilseeds have been raised proportionately.

(b) Average oilseeds production has progressively increased over the last 3 Plan periods as is evident from the following figures :-

Plan	Average Production (lakh tonnes)
4th Plan (1969-74)	86.4
5th Plan (1974-79)	95.9
6th Plan (1980-85)	114.5

(c) Yes, Sir.

Distribution Margin to Cooperative Societies Selling Fertilizers

4113. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of such cooperative societies which sold fertilizers to the farmers in each State particularly in Uttar Pradesh in the year 1984; and

(b) the pre-revised distribution margin and revised distribution margin effective from January, 1982 to December, 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There were 55,636 licensed Cooperative retail outlets distributing fertilizers in different States as on 30-6-1984, including 6956 such Cooperative outlets in Uttar Pradesh, State-wise position is given in the STATEMENT-I below.

(b) The distribution margins to institutional agencies and private trade distributing fertilisers as allowed with effect from 15-8-1981 and later revised with effect from 20-5-1983 are shown in the attached STATEMENT-II below.

Statement-I

Statement Showing state-wise Number of Licensed Cooperative Retail outlets for Distribution of Fertilisers as on 30.6.1984.

S. No.	Name of State	No. of Cooperative Retail Outlets
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1138
2.	Assam	220
3.	Bihar	1092
4.	Gujarat	6694
5.	Haryana	1626
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1996
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1685
8.	Karnataka	4650
9.	Kerala	1964
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4622
11.	Maharashtra	3420
12.	Manipur	174
13.	Meghalaya	26
14.	Nagaland	Nil
15.	Orissa	2567
16.	Punjab	2908
17.	Rajasthan	5255
18.	Sikkim	Nil
19.	Tamil Nadu	4880
20.	Tripura	N.A.
21.	Uttar Pradesh	6956
22.	West Bengal	3263
23.	U.Ts.	500
		55636

Statement-II

Statement Showing Distribution Margin Effective from 15-8-1981 Onwards on Major Varieties of Fertilisers

(Rupees/per tonne)

Product	Effective from			
	15-8-81		20-5-83	
	Institu- tional agencies	Private Trade	Institu- tional agencies	Private Trade
Urea (46% N)	140	120	150	130
A.S. (21% N)	90	80	90	80
CAN (26% N)	90	80	90	80
CAN (25% N)	85	75	85	75
D.A.P. (18%N & 46% P)	165	145	210	190
MOP (60% K2O)	110	90	115	95
Complex Fertilisers				
NPK (20:20:0)	140	120	160	140
NPK (15:15:15)	140	120	155	135

**Availability of Chemical Fertilizers in
Uttar Pradesh**

4114. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government made available adequate quantity of chemical fertilizers in the country in 1985-86 ;

(b) if not, the steps taken by Government to make chemical fertilizers available adequately to promote larger off-take and for judicious application of those chemical fertilizers in the fields in Uttar Pradesh in the above year ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

(b) & (c) : Does not arise.

Low Cost Housing Projects Sanctioned by NBO

4115. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether 43 Low Cost Housing Projects have been sanctioned by the National Building Organisation ;

(b) the particulars of the projects State-wise covering the 72 selected villages in the different geoclimatic regions of the country ; and

(c) the time by which the projects would be completed and handed over to the occupants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) 43 projects

have been taken up by the N.B.O. under its experimental housing scheme.

(b) N.B.O. has so far sanctioned 81 projects under its demonstration rural housing scheme. The Statewise details of these projects are as in the statement. (*Placed in Library see. LT No. 1946/85*)

(c) Out of the 81 projects, 50 have been completed and the other projects are in different stages of execution. The completed houses are handed over to the State Governments for being given to the beneficiaries.

Report of Joshi Committee on Doordarshan

4116. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Joshi Committee on Doordarshan has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the major recommendations made by the Committee and the decision taken thereon ;

(c) whether the Committee has stressed the fact that National Integration can be achieved through a judicious combination of the National and the regional programmes ;

(d) if so, whether Government have accepted this recommendation and decided to provide programme making facilities at all relay centres ; and

(e) the names of the relay centres where these facilities have been provided ?

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

(a) yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) The Report of the Working Group to prepare Software Plan for Doordarshan headed by prof. P. C. Joshi containing the recommendations of the Group has been examined by the Media Advisory Committee of this Ministry, which has recently submitted its report to this Ministry. This report is yet to be examined.

Technology for Extraction of Edible Oil from Rice bran

4117. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken some steps to develop the technology to extract edible oil from rice bran ;

(b) whether this technology is available in some other countries in Asia ; and

(c) if so, the names of those countries and whether Government propose to collaborate with any such country in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government has already approved a proposal received from an Indian firm for fabrication of equipment with Japanese collaboration for production of edible rice bran oil. This firm is reported to be in an advanced stage of making available such plants. A study is also being made by a technical team for evaluation of technology for upgradation/modification of huller rice mills so as to enable increased availability of quality Rice bran suitable for production of the oil. Besides Japan, some other countries in Asia which are reported to have this technology are China and Burma. It is proposed to study the technology available in some of these countries.

Evaluation of IRDP in Tamil Nadu by Madras Institutions of Development Studies, Madras

4118. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras Institution of Development Studies, Madras have conducted independent and professional evaluation and analysis of I.R.D.P in Tamil Nadu and if so, salient points of their findings (Newstime 25 October, 1985);

(b) whether similar independent surveys have been carried out in other States and if so, details of the findings;

(c) whether any of the States are reluctant to have independent analysis done and if so, Government's position in the matter of Central funds and assistance provided to various States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHADRAKAR) : (a) The Madras Institution of Development Studies, Madras, conducted an evaluation study of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and related programmes in Ramanathapuram and Dharamapuri districts of Tamil Nadu in the year 1980.

The sample of the study covered 598 beneficiaries and 692 non-beneficiaries from 64 villages in 8 blocks. Main findings of the study in relation to IRDP are as under :

(i) even if the implementation of the programme is wholly effective, the IRDP is a fairly thin programme in terms of annual allocation of funds;

(ii) in the actual provision of subsidies, small and marginal farmers were relatively favoured vis-a-vis agricultural labourers;

(iii) Geographical spread in the implementation of the programme was not equitable;

(iv) In the Ramanathapuram sample, large or better-off farmers constituted 9.3%

of the beneficiaries. In the Dharamapuri sample, the corresponding figure was 17.3%;

(v) Some of the small farmers were wrongly identified as marginal farmers. Such cases came to 5.7% in the Ramanathapuram sample and to 7.5% in the Dharamapuri sample;

(vi) The Government sanction was available quite late and the credit plan was finalised only after that. There was much variation between the Credit Plan and the lending pattern that was actually implemented; and

(vii) The indebtedness of the poorer beneficiaries actually increased because of initial costs for obtaining the benefit, inadequacy of the assistance provided and shortcomings in the adequacy and efficiency of infrastructure.

(b) Summary of main findings of four major evaluation studies on IRDP is given in the Statement below.

(c) It has now been decided to have concurrent evaluation of IRDP where field work will be done through reputed research or academic institutes, selected in consultation with the State Governments. The concurrent evaluation study will enable an independent analysis of the programme on a continuous basis through association of such institutions. The evaluation of the programme on this basis has already started, after consultation with the States.

Statement

Findings of major Evaluation Studies on the Integrated Rural Development Programme

Coverage	I.F.M.R.£	RBI£	NABARD£	PEO£
1	2	3	4	5
(a) Number of States	2	16	15	16
(b) Number of districts	5	16	30	33
(c) Number of blocks	17	16	60	66
(d) Sample size	1859	730	1498	1170
2. Percentage of sample households who received incremental income	90*	51	82**	88

	1	2	3	4	5
3. Percentage of sample households who crossed the poverty line		NR	17***	47@	49.4
4. Percentage loan repayment by the sample households		79.6@@	NR	69	9%
5. Percentage of ineligible households who received assistance		-@@@	16	15	<u>no repayment</u> 25.8

£ : Programme evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission.

∴ : Institute for Financial Management and Research, Madras Reserve Bank of India.

∴ : National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

* : Were happy with the IRD assistance.

** : The programme helped push up the average income of the beneficiaries by 82% expressed in 1982-83 prices.

*** : After discounting the income on the basis of consumer price index for agricultural labourers as on February, 1984.

@ : 22% at current prices.

@@ : Did not find any difficulty in the repayment of loan.

@@@ : Only district-wise figures give.

Foreign Loan for Construction of Houses for Urban Poor

4119. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign countries are extending their co-operation by assisting India through loan to construct houses for the Urban poor;

(b) if so, the details regarding the amount of loan sanctioned, country-wise and the details regarding the selected cities for construction work; and

(c) the names of the cities selected in the Orissa State ?

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

(b) The details of the Loan assistance received from foreign Countries Agencies during the last five years are as under :

(I) Assistance from United Kingdom (RTA) for EWS Housing Schemes in Urban and Rural areas :

The Project, known as the RTA project, is in two phases. Government of UK has provided financial grant amounting to £14.75 million and £24 million under phase-I and II respectively, These funds are meant for EWS housing schemes both in rural and urban areas.

(II) World Bank Assisted Projects :

(a) **Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Project** : The World Bank has approved a loan of US \$ 24, 1 million for an integrated urban development project in Madhya Pradesh, which is being co-financed by HUDCO. This project will provide improved

services and shelter to nearly 3.5 lakh of urban poor in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) **Calcutta Urban Development Project III**: The total cost of the project is Rs. 288 crores and is intended to cover provision of water supply, drainage, sanitation, shelter and area development etc.

(c) **Madras Urban Development Project**: The total cost of the project is US \$ 42.00 million and it provides for development of sites and services and other facilities including shelter loan to about 15,000 low income households, slum improvements, solid waste management etc.

(d) **Kanpur Urban Development Project**: The total cost of the project is Rs. 20.77 crores. The project provides for development of 14800 residential plots under sites and services, slum upgradation of 2000 households.

(e) **Bombay Urban Development Project**: The total project cost is \$ 105 million and it covers development of sites and services (85000 sites) and slum upgradation (1,00,000 households).

(III) **Federal Republic of Germany As instance for EWS housing in Urban Areas**: Under an agreement recently signed, the KFW.

(a) Techno Financial Agency in Federal Republic of Germany) would make available financial assistance of 20 million DM for HUDCO projects and Programme for EWS Housing in Urban areas.

(c) The cities/towns of Athagarh, Godagopinath and Banusalundi in the State of Orissa are covered under the RTA Loan Scheme.

[*Translation*]

Hospitals for Bidi Workers in Bihar

4120. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether sanction had been accorded for the construction of a fifty-bed hospital in Biharsharif situated in Nalanda District of Bihar State out of Bidi Labour Welfare Fund;

(b) if so, whether efforts are now being made to shift this hospital from Biharsharif to any other place;

(c) whether there are fifteen thousand Bidi workers working in Biharsharif; and

(d) if so, the reasons for shifting this hospital from Biharsharif ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(*Translation*)

Amount Contributed to Bidi Workers Welfare Fund by Bidi Industrialists

4121. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the amount contributed by bidi industrialists in various States in the country to the Bidi Workers Welfare Fund during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the amount out of this fund spent on the welfare of bidi workers in the various States during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the amount in this fund is insufficient to meet the health and educational requirements of bidi workers; and

(d) if so, the Government's scheme to increase the amount in the fund ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The amount of cess collected under the Bidi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976 in the bidi producing States during the last three years is given in the Statement below.

(b) The expenditure figures are not maintained Statewise for all beedi producing States. They are maintained by the Regional Welfare Commissioners region-wise. However the total expenditure on the welfare of bidi

workers during the last three years, year-wise is as under :—

Year	Expenditure
1982-83	Rs. 1,44,55,328
1983-84	Rs. 1,80,35,861
1984-85	Rs. 2,04,91,721

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It is planned to increase the scale of activities to ensure fuller utilisation of funds.

Statement

Collection of Cess on Beedis.

(in lacs of rupees)

S. No.	State	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1.	Assam	0.45	0.47	0.45
2.	Bihar	15.17	18.87	20.28
3.	West Bengal	21.67	22.29	11.93
4.	Orissa	3.37	3.29	3.40
5.	Uttar Pradesh	9.80	21.48	25.40
6.	Andhra Pradesh	51.00	55.36	68.35
7.	Kerala	13.30	14.65	15.65
8.	Karnataka	48.79	52.88	70.03
9.	Tamil Nadu	41.54	45.14	48.86
10.	Rajasthan	4.09	3.64	4.51
11.	Gujarat	1.33	1.01	1.05
12.	Maharashtra	38.87	32.02	35.58
13.	Madhya Pradesh	70.53	74.75	98.73
		<u>319.91</u>	<u>345.85</u>	<u>404.32</u>

[English]

Approval of Maps/Plans Submitted by Group Housing Societies in Delhi

4122. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGLAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) steps being taken to prevent delays in approving maps/plans submitted by co-operative Group Housing Societies who have been allotted land in built up areas in Delhi.

(b) whether these delays are due to non-coordination between DDA and the Delhi Urban Art Commission; and

(c) if so, steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) : It is ensured that both DDA and Delhi Urban Art Commission approve/clear maps and plans submitted by co-operative group housing societies to the extent of their respective responsibilities without any delay. Frequent discussions are also held between the representatives of Delhi Urban Art Commission, DDA and Government to ensure co-ordination between the two agencies and to eliminate possibilities of delay.

**Artificial Insemination Services Performed
under Operation Flood and Non-operation
Flood Projects**

4123. Dr. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO ;
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of artificial insemination performed under Operation Flood and non-Operation Flood projects during last three years showing percentage of successful insemination and expenses incurred and cows and buffaloes; and

(b) the percentage of milch animals covered, State-wise, under the present programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA
MAKWANA) : (a) State-wise number of
artificial inseminations (AI) performed and
female calves born during the last three

years i.e. 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 under Operation Flood are given in the Statement I below. Expenses on cows and buffaloes for these services are not available as the programme implementing agencies in the States do not provide as a matter of course, the operating details of these services to the Indian Dairy Corporation/National Dairy Development Board. Information relating to the number of AI performed and female calves born in non-Operation Flood areas is not available as the AIs are performed under various State Cattle Development Programmes such as Intensive Cattle Development Projects, Key Village Blocks, Urban AI Centres, Veterinary hospitaes/dispensaries, etc.

(b) Based on the studies (Society Village Enumeration) conducted by the State implementing agencies, the number of milch animals covered under cooperative ambit and artificial insemination services, State-wise, under Operation Flood are given in the statement II below :

Statement— I
State-wise Artificial Insemination Services under Operation Flood during the Year 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85

STATES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		AI performed during the year 1982-83	Female calves born during 1982-83	AI performed during the year 1983-84	Female calves born during 1983-84	AI performed during the year 1984-85	Female calves born during 1984-85
Andhra Pradesh		9382	708	12257	2364	9408	759
Assam		351	84	333	—	1195	29
Bihar		—	—	—	—	1188	Nil
Gujarat		349051	60506	477988	67929	584448	67583
Haryana		3252	166	11624	716	13318	959
Himachal Pradesh		—	—	—	—	Nil	Nil
Jammu & Kashmir		—	—	—	—	Nil	Nil
Karnataka		—	—	113898	10678	143631	12576
Kerala		—	—	—	—	57598	5581
Madhya Pradesh		345	—	22342	1293	24326	1752
Maharashtra		17722	2071	28680	2744	37597	3586
Orissa		2343	242	4332	385	8645	1018
Punjab		15041	364	21250	1005	43040	2619
Rajasthan		903	66	53510	5528	69702	7920
Sikkim		550	30	524	16	713	119
Tamil Nadu		177853	16369	203371	22172	270994	30951

Tripura	—	—	128	—	504	2
Uttar Pradesh	3203	385	11193	397	25701	751
West Bengal	19562	3725	31919	6272	35926	6270
Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	154	—	278	28
Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	19	—	275	5
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	968	Nil

IDA-AIDED PROJECTS

Karnataka	86165	19949
Madhya Pradesh	18013	898
Rajasthan	58622	4798

Statement II

Statement Indicating Estimated Number of Milch Animals covered under cooperative Ambit and Artificial Insemination Services Ambit as on August, 1985.

State	Estimated no. of Milch Animals covered under cooperative ambit as on August, 1985 ('000's)	Estimated number of Milch Animals covered under Artificial Insemination Services as on August, 1986 ('000's)
Andhra Pradesh	491	25
Bihar*	54	5
Gujarat*	1387	363
Haryana	176	22
Karnataka*	1085	410
Kerala	79	31
Madhya Pradesh	291	135
Orissa	25	16
Punjab	512	103
Maharashtra*	1066	64
Rajasthan	692	112
Tamil Nadu	980	346
Uttar Pradesh*	256	52
West Bengal*	65	47
Goa, Daman & Diu	12	1
Pondicherry	15	4
Assam**	3	1
Sikkim**	16	7
Himachal Pradesh**	23	—
Jammu & Kashmir**	23	—
Andaman & Nicobar Islands**	3	—
Tripura	11	2

Note : *In case of the unions/milksheds of these States, society village Enumeration (SVE) was not carried out. The estimate number of milch animals under cooperative and A. I. ambit has been calculated taking into consideration the average milch animals with the members of those milksheds/unions where SVE was conducted.

**These States/Union Territories were not covered under SVE and the estimated number of milch animals under cooperative and A. I. ambit for these States/Union Territories have been worked out using the average of all the milksheds of rest of the States/Union Territories where SVE was carried out.

**Health Care given to Cattle under
Operation Flood-II**

4124. DR. G.VIJAYA RAM RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of animals, State-wise, given health care under Operation Flood II and the total annual expenditure incurred for the last 3 years;

(b) the total number of milch animals in each of these States outside the Operation Flood II project and these covered under the project; and

(c) the per capita milk production in the country in 1969 and 1984 ?

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

number of milch animals in each State covered under Operation Flood and outside Operation Flood separately, is not available. However, the total number of milch animals (cross bred and indigenous cows and milch buffaloes) based on the 13th Livestock Census, 1982 (Provisional), and the number of animals covered under Animal Health during the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 under Operation Flood are given in the Statement below.

(c) The figure relating to the per capita milk production in the country in the year 1969 is not found available. However, the annual milk production per milch bovine in India for the year 1971-72 and 1983-84 was estimated at 286 kilograms and 437 kilograms respectively.

Statement

Statement Indicating the total Number of Milch Animals State-wise as per 13th Livestock Census 1982. Number of Animals Covered under Animal Health Cover under Operation Flood During the Years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85

State	Animal Health						Provisional
	Cases treated by mobile clinics (in '000)						Total number
	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85		of milch
	Regular	Emer- gency	Regular	Emer- gency	Regular	Emer- gency	animals ('000)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	95.78	2.44	105.121	3.456	90.673	2,360	7218
Assam	1.30	—	2,210	Nil	0.535	Nil	2320
Bihar	—	—	Nil	Nil	0.176	0.075	6052
Gujarat	335.57	188.77	348.888	233.794	406.471	262.933	Not available
Haryana	19.85	3.51	27.236	0.823	35.211	0.576	2140
Kerala	13.44	1.66	44.611	1.086	64.283	1.805	1557
Madhya Pradesh	26.55	3.78	205.816	15.501	221.782	13.339	10889
Maharashtra	76.94	7.80	125.210	8.223	140.181	11.094	Not available

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Orissa	14.22	—	15.436	0.031	29,278	0.005	3926
Punjab	216.03	1.83	316.721	0.708	398.033	0.814	Not available
Rajasthan	11.56	1.63	191.158	3.983	289.105	6.235	N. A.
Sikkim	0.58	3.60	0.002	0.762	Nil	0.268	46
Tamil Nadu	327.3	37.68	364.782	18.820	439.835	20.384	4571
Tripura	3.63	—	3.446	0.011	3.097	0.021	190
Uttar Pradesh	49.57	11.05	44.683	1.512	113.725	7.311	10152
West Bengal	37.98	3.92	48.229	4.365	26.585	3.160	—
Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	1.999	0.038	4.637	0.177	51
Pondicherry	1.17	—	Nil	Nil	5.065	Nil	41
Karnataka	298.75*	23.39*	327.025	17.738	371.455	39.260	4913
Madhya Pradesh	122.49*	9.39*	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	138.98*	6.81*	—	—	—	—	—

* International Development Association (IDA) Assisted Project.

Irrigation Facilities to Coconut growers

4125. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether irrigation facilities are provided to coconut growers under any Central scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) assistance given in 1984-85 on this account and number of farmers who availed of this assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, irrigation facilities have been provided to coconut growers by the Coconut Development Board under the Project "providing assistance for irrigation facilities to coconut growers".

(b) & (c) Under the aforesaid project, subsidy on pump sets has been provided at the rate of Rs. 1,000/- per pump set to be shared equally between the Coconut Development Board and the State Governments. The

scheme has been sanctioned for implementation in the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Bihar.

Besides, assistance has also been provided for development of irrigation facilities in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Details of assistance provided during 1984-85 are given in the enclosed STATEMENT.

It has been estimated by the Coconut Development Board that the total number of farmers benefited during 1984-85 was 1023.

Statement

Assistance provided during 1984-85 for Irrigation Facilities to Coconut Growers

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| (i) 1000 pump sets distributed in Kerala. | Rs. 5.00 lakh |
| (ii) Development of 23 irrigation sources in Andhra Pradesh. | Rs. 0.46 lakh |

- (iii) Improved irrigation in the hybrid farm in Tamil Nadu.

Rs. 1.564 lakh

Total Rs. 7.024 lakh

Milk Production

4126. **SHRI MANIK REDDY** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) per capita production and consumption of milk, State-wise in the country as compared to 1970;

(b) the milk drying capacity installed under Operation Flood I and II in each of the States (showing year of installation) and present average daily production;

(c) average cost for production of one Kg. milk powder; and

(d) the total investment in milk drying plants and total production in these plants during last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) 1977-78 is the earliest year for which State-wise milk production data are available on the basis of random sample surveys and official estimates. As such the figures regarding State-wise milk

production and per capita availability of milk for the years 1977-78 and 1982-83 are given in the Statement-I below.

(b) The figures relating to State-wise milk drying capacity available under Operation Flood as on March, 1981 and March, 1985 are given in the Statement II below. The figures as regards production of milk powder by Operation Flood Dairies during September, 1985 are given in the Statement III below.

(c) The cost of production of 1 kg. milk powder depends on various factors like price of milk, make and capacity of the power plant, capacity utilisation of the plant, type of power manufactured, cost of power, fuel etc., and all these vary from State to State. The cost of drying varies from Rs.4.00 to Rs. 6.00 per kg. of milk powder.

(d) Since the investment on Feeder Balancing Dairies also include milk drying plants, it is not possible to indicate investment on milk drying plants separately. The estimated production of milk powder including infant milk food by the Operation Flood Dairies during the last three years is given below :

(Figures in metric tonnes)

1982-83	53,920
1983-84	58,025
1984-85	70,873

Statement I

Statement showing Statewise Milk Production and Per Capita Availability during the Years 1977-78 and 1982-83.

S. No.	State	1977-78		1982-83	
		Milk production ('000 M.T.)	Per Capita availability (Kgs.)	Milk production ('000 M.T.)	Per Capita availability (Kgs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1830	37.9	2303	44.1
2.	Assam	419	23.2	482	23.0
3.	Bihar	1828	28.8	2133	30.7
4.	Gujarat	2188	72.0	2529	75.0

1	2	3	3	4	5
5.	Haryana	1727	151.2	2262@	177.5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	279	71.3	358	83.2
7.	J & K	211	39.0	270	44.1
8.	Karnataka	1271	38.5	1655	45.7
9.	Kerala	778	32.2	1078	40.8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2000	41.0	2510	46.3
11.	Maharashtra	1400	24.7	2009	32.5
12.	Manipur	53	40.9	63	41.8
13.	Meghalaya	50	42.0	60	44.3
14.	Nagaland	2.8	4.4	4	5.4
15.	Orissa	212	8.5	322@	11.7
16.	Punjab	2709	180.9	3599	220.7
17.	Rajasthan	2879	95.1	3400	99.2
18.	Sikkim	1.4	5.9	19	74.1
19.	Tamil Nadu	1681	37.4	1788	37.4
20.	Tripura	14	7.5	18	8.3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5447	55.4	6666	62.0
22.	West Bengal	1128	22.0	2013	35.3

@ Provisional.

Statement II

Statement showing the Statewise Milk Drying Capacity Available under Operation Flood as on March, 1981 and March, 1985.

(Metric tonnes per day)

S. No.	State	March, 1981	March, 1985
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.5	96.0
2.	Bihar	5.0	5.0
3.	Gujarat	142.5	213.5
4.	Haryana	5.0	10.0
5.	Karnataka	—	5.0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	—	10.0
7.	Maharashtra	5.0	28.0
8.	Punjab	10.0	36.0
9.	Rajasthan	5.0	35.0
10.	Tamil Nadu	20.0	39.5
11.	Uttar Pradesh	15.0	19.5
12.	West Bengal	10.0	10.0

Statement III

*Statement Showing the Production of Milk Powder Including infant Milk Food
by Operation Flood Dairies During September, 1985*

(Figures in metric tonnes)

Sl. No.	State	September, 1985
1.	Andhra Pradesh	240
2.	Gujarat	3366
3.	Haryana	63
4.	Maharashtra	93
5.	Karnataka	23
6.	Madhya Pradesh	60
7.	Punjab	309
8.	Rajasthan	399
9.	Tamil Nadu	—
10.	Uttar Pradesh	187
11.	West Bengal	—
	Total	4740

**Accurate System of Estimating Milk
Production**

4127. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMAN-GALAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Operation Flood-II Evaluation Committee headed by L. K. JHA in its report of December, 1984 has made several useful observations and suggestions apart from some valuable recommendation in order to correct the imbalances and shortfalls in the targets of milk production;

(b) if so, corrective steps taken/proposed;

(c) whether Government propose to create an effective set up for milk production enhancement and accurate system of estimating milk production;

(d) whether Government would also arrange supply of subsidised milk for socially deprived and other vulnerable groups; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The Committee in its report has emphasised the need to pay adequate attention to the enhancement of milk production and also referred to State-wise variations. The report of the Committee is receiving the active attention of the Government.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

(e) Primarily it is for the State Government to consider the necessity and feasibility of subsidised supply of milk to identified target groups of the society.

**Balanced Cattle Feed Plant Capacity
Installed under Operation
Flood I and II**

4128. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the balanced cattle feed plant capacity installed under Operation Flood I and II in the various States (indicating year of installation) and average per day feed manufactured for the past three years:

(b) the non-Operation Flood balanced cattle feed plant capacity, State-wise and average per day feed manufactured by these plants;

(c) whether Government are satisfied with cattle feeds available State-wise in relating to the optimum needs vis-a-vis total milch animals in each State; and

(d) whether milk production programme is suffering due to large scale export of best quality cattle feed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The State-wise capacities of cattle feed plants as on March, 1985 and annual production of cattle feed during the last three years under Operation Flood are given in the statement below :

(b) Information with regard to non Operation Flood balanced cattle feed plant is not available with the Central Government.

(c) No survey has been conducted about cattle feed available, State-wise, in relation to optimum needs, vis-a-vis the total milch animals in the States.

(d) There is no large scale export of cattle feed.

Statement

Statement Indicating Capacities of Cattle Feed Plants and Annual Production of Cattle Feed during the year 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 under Operation Flood.

State	Cattle feed plant capacity	Annual Production of Cattle Fee (MT)		
	March, 1985 (MT/Day)	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	294	4,064	6,948	13,072
Bihar	100	5,997	6,758	6,389
Gujarat	1350	1,85,043	2,23,179	2,56,473
Karnataka	200	—	584	10,934
Kerala	100	—	—	2,494
Madhya Pradesh	200	—	2,352	10,164
Maharashtra	200	13,351	20,945	23,671
Punjab	100	—	Not available	18,846
Rajasthan	340	—	Not available	21,372
Tamil Nadu	100	251	5,911	4,516
Uttar Pradesh	200	941	6,314	8,723
West Bengal	100	6,338	9,660	7,912
Pondicherry	5	400	411	318

**Selection of Films and other Programmes
for Bangalore Doordarshan**

4129. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no machinery to
advise Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra on
selection of films, songs, dances and other
programmes to be telecast: and

(b) if so, whether Government propose
to appoint an Advisory Committee for
Bangalore Doordarshan consisting of non-
officials and representatives from different
fields to select films, song dramas and other
programme ?

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

(a) and (b) Feature films telecast over
Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore are selected
by a Regional Screening Committee
duly appointed by the Director General,
Doordarshan consisting of the Director,
Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore, Station
Director, All India Radio, Bangalore,
Regional Officer, Central Board of Film
Certification, Information Officer, Press
Information Bureau, Bangalore, representative
from Films Division, Assistant Station
Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore

and Producer incharge. Songs, dances and
other programmes are selected by the
concerned producers depending upon their
availability and suitability of presentation.

**Emphasis on Fruit Production and
Reducing Imports**

4130. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been
laying greater emphasis on increasing fruits
production and reducing imports;

(b) if so, the progress made in this
regard in the last three years;

(c) the programme of Government in
this regard in the current financial year;
and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(b) The data on production fruits are
not collected except in respect of banana
and papaya. The progress is given as
below:-

Production in thousand tonnes

Name of the crop	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Banana	4579.3	4221.3	3986.7
Papaya	288.1	342.6	309.7

(c) and (d) The following schemes on fruits have been sanctioned for 1985-86.

Name of the Scheme	Amount in Rs. lakhs
(i) Improved technology for quality apple- production	13.69
(ii) Package programme on banana and pine apple in union territories	7.61
(iii) Elite progeny orchards-cum nurseries at State Farm Corporation of India farms	33.50

Besides, the State Government are having programmes under State Sector for
fruit development.

Import of fresh fruits are allowed within the limits of foreign exchange permitted
by the department of Economic Affairs for this purpose only through the National
Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED).

**Target for Production on Cotton in States
During 1985-86**

4131. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :
SHRI DINESH SINGH : Will
the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased
to state :

(a) the target set for the production
of cotton for the year 1985-86 in different
cotton growing States :

(b) the prospect of cotton production
in those States during this year; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed
to be taken to give support price to the
cotton growers for their production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA
MAKWANA) : (a) The target proposed
for production of cotton during 1985-86 in
major cotton growing States is as follows :

<i>State</i>	<i>Target proposed for cotton production</i>
	(lakh bales of 170 kg. each)
Punjab	13.00
Haryana	7.00
Rajasthan	5.00
Madhya Pradesh	4.50
Gujarat	19.00
Maharashtra	16.00
Andhra Pradesh	6.50
Karnataka	8.00
Tamil Nadu	3.50
All-India	83.00

(b) Firm estimates of production of
cotton for the crop-year 1985-86, from the
States are not yet due. The pickings of
cotton in Southern and Central States are
still in progress. As per the current assess-
ment, the all-India production of cotton
during 1985-86 may be around the 1984-85
production level of 85 lakh bales.

(c) Government of India have directed
Cotton Corporation of India to ensure that

market prices do not fall below the support
price.

Draft Child Labour Bill

4132. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will
the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to
state :

(a) whether a voluntary organisation
in Bangalore has prepared a draft Child
Labour Bill also has urged the Central
Government to accept the same;

(b) if so, details of the draft bill;

(c) whether Central Government have
examined the draft bill in details; and

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

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

(b) The draft Bill proposes to provide
certain basic facilities and privileges to
working children such as :

- (1) Formal and non-formal education
- (2) Vocational training
- (3) Career planning and development
- (4) Nutrition and health care
- (5) General welfare

The draft Bill also provides for :

- (1) Child labour unions
- (2) Setting up authorities under the
Act
- (3) A Child Labour Development Fund
collected through a cess levied on
employers
- (4) Penalties and procedures

(c) & (d) The draft Bill is under
examination in consultation with concerned
Ministries and experts in the field of child
labour.

**Gap in Controlled and Market Prices
of Essential Commodities**

4133. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a big gap between controlled and market prices of essential commodities in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a gap:

(c) the comparative prices during the preceding three years; and

(d) the measures Government propose to take to remove this gap ?

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

(a) For the commodities sold through the public distribution system for which there is a dual price system, some variation between the prices fixed by the Government and the market prices exists.

(b) The main reason for the difference between the two prices is the Government's

policy to make available these commodities to the common people, particularly the weaker and vulnerable sections of society at reasonable prices. The variation is also to some extent influenced by the demand for and supply of each commodity.

(c) The information is furnished in the STATEMENT below.

(d) The main thrust of the Government policy is to improve the availability of essential commodities by increased production, better and larger coverage by the public distribution system, imports wherever necessary, regulation of exports and enforcement of the various provisions under the Essential Commodities Act and similar legislations. It has been impressed upon State Governments from time to time to take drastic action against persons selling commodities at prices higher than fixed by the Government.

Statement*Retail selling prices of selected commodities in Delhi*

(Price in Rs.)

Commodity	Unit	Retail Selling Prices in Delhi in Rs.									
		Last week of November, 1982		Last week of November, 1983		Last week of November, 1984		Last week of November, 1985			
		F. P. S./ Controlled Price	Market Price	F. P. S./ Controlled Price	Market Price	F. P. S./ Controlled Price	Market Price	F. P. S./ Controlled Price	Market Price	F. P. S./ Controlled Price	Market Price
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Wheat	Kg.	1.66	2.10	1.78	2.15	1.78	2.00	1.78	2.25		
Rice	Kg.	2.21*	3.20@	2.21*	4.00@	2.41*	3.50@	2.50*	4.30@		
Sugar	Kg.	3.75	4.85	3.75	5.10	4.00	5.65	4.40	7.30		
Imported Edible Oils	Kg.	9.05	14.00£	9.05	18.00£	10.13	17.00£	11.18	13.40£		
Kerosene	Litre	1.81	—	1.88	—	1.92	—	2.11	—		
Soft Coke	40 Kg.	20.35	—	22.16	—	23.70	—	26.80	—		
Long Cloth	Metre	3.90	14.00\$	3.90	14.00\$	3.90	14.25\$	3.90	14.25\$		
			(19.11.82)		(18.11.83)		(16.11.84)		(15.11.85)		

* Superfine

@ Parmal

£ Price of mustard oil

\$ Price of DCM Long cloth. The gap between the controlled variety and DCM cloth may to some extent be due to difference in quality.

Separate Department for Consumer problems

4134. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGA LAM :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that consumer law in the Country is not adequate to give legitimate protection to the consumer and if so, the steps Government propose to take cover the consumer needs;

(b) whether Government propose to create suitable implementation agency and infrastructure, including voluntary consumer organisations to fulfil various "Guarantees" and "Warranties" given by the manufactures at the time of sales; and

(c) whether Government also propose to create a nodal Department for Coordinating all consumer problems on the basis of a "Single window service" to deal with consumers and their representative Organisations ?

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

(a) A number of consumer laws are in force to protect the interest of the consumer such as Essential Commodities Act, 1955, Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976, Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodity) Rules, 1977, Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, etc. These laws aim at giving legal protection to the consumer against various unfair trade practices, adulteration; blackmarketing, etc. Ministries/ Departments concerned with consumer laws review these laws for providing better protection to the consumer.

(b) & (c) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Act, 1984, provides legal protection to the consumer against unfair trade practices such as misleading advertisements; guarantees and

warranties; bargain sale, bait etc. MRTP Commission deals with complaints of the consumer in regard to such unfair trade practices. In addition, the Government has initiated a number of measures to deal with consumer problems. Apart from financial assistance to voluntary consumer organisations for schemes on consumer's protection, the Government has constituted a Consumers' protection Council to advise the Government on measures for consumer's Protection. Brochures on adulteration and weights and measures have been issued for education of the consumers. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised to create a cell to receive complaints of the consumers and to act on those complaints. Delhi Administration has recently set up a Directorate of Consumers' Affairs for this purpose. In order to give impetus to voluntary consumer movement, the Government will be organising an All India Seminar of Voluntary Consumers' Organisations in January, 1986.

(Translation)

Cases of DDA Referred to CBI

4135. SHRI C. JANGA READY :

DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :-

(a) the total number of the cases of Delhi Development Authority referred to Central Bureau of Investigation during the last three years, the dates on which these cases, were sent to the Bureau and the number of the cases, out of them, in which investigation has been completed and of those in which investigation is still to be made;

(b) the number of officers/employees punished in the cases in which C.B.I.S. recommendations have been accepted, the nature of punishment awarded to them and the reasons for not accepting the recommendations made in each case; and

(c) the number of officers who have been promoted despite the fact that their cases were referred to the Bureau and the charges against them had been proved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) & (b) DDA
has reported that it referred 12 cases to
the CBI during 1982-85, details about
which are given in the Statement. low

(c) DDA has reported that none of its
officers against whom the disciplinary authority,
on the basis of the investigation report
of the C.B.I., had taken a decision to
proceed against departmentally, has been
promoted.

Statement

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (VIGILANCE BRANCH)

List of cases Referred to C.B.I. Delhi as on 19-11-85

S.No.	Subject	Date on which sent to C.B.I.	Remarks.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Case against Sh.M.C. Mahajan, UCD, ISBT.	2.3.1984	CBI returned the case on 21.4.84 with the remarks that it was not found to be worth investigation by them. Case referred to DCP (Control) on 7.5.84 for investigation.
2.	Allotment of factory plots on Najafgarh road New Delhi on fictitious ground.	19.11.1983	Returned by CBI on 15.7.85 with the remarks that their sources are limited and may be examined by DDA. The matter has been taken up with SP CBI again on 6.11.1985.
3.	Illegal sale of DDA land in village Hasanpur. Case against Shri G.B. Rawat, EE and others.	22.11.1983	CBI returned the cases on 21.4.84 with the remarks that it is not worth CBI investigation. FIR had been lodged in Vikas Bhawan Police Station. DCP (PS) Special Cell Vikas Bhawan has been reminded to intimate the present position of the case. Commissioner (Lands) has also been reminded to intimate the action taken on the observation made by CBI during their investigation for inadequate arrangements of fencing wire in khasra No. 95/1 Hasnanpur and unauthorised construction thereof.
4.	Corruption in the Auction Hall at Counter No. 3 Vikas Minar	26.3.1984	CBI had conducted a surprise check at the cash Counter of Building Section and had not found any serious irregularity and as per the report of CBI, the case was closed on 10.5.84.
5.	Forced NDC in r/o Khasra No. 398/152 Dev Nagar, Karol Bagh.	20.3.84	CBI returned the case on 21.4.84 with the remarks that it is not inclined for CBI to register any case and DDA may like to deal with it in the way they deem it fit. The case was closed by the Disciplinary Authority on 20.7.84.

4

3

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 6. | PE 11/84-DLI Phenyale case of ISBT. | 21.1.84 | The CBI's report received alongwith their letter dt. 9.8.85 vide which RDA for major penalty was recommended against Shri S.P Kalra, AE, Shri R.L. Gupta, AE (Maintenance) and Shri Sant Ram, Asst Director DDA (now promoted as Dy Director). The documents are being collected from CBI by deputing some official in order to examine the case further. |
| 7. | Complaint from Shri Shankar Dass Minami r/o3 Bantalla Street Calcutta-700007. regarding Plot No. C-24, Friends Colony. | | Special Unit of CBI is making investigation into the case. |
| 8. | Disputs of Labour Employed for sweeping the area of Yamuna Vihar. | 6.11.84 | CBI returned the case on 19.7.85 as they did not find it worth investigation. It is being looked into by SE (Vig) |
| 9. | Theft of Govt. material and forged bank guarantee given by M/s Sunder Khatri & Sons. | 26.7.85 | CBI returned the case with the remarks that since the case had already been reported to the local Police, it may be persued with the police for further action. |
| 10. | Fire in DDA building at Vikas Sadan. | 17.7.85 | CBI returned the case with the remarks that the case does, not come within the orbit of the functions of the CBI. Case referred to DCP (Crime & Rly) on 22.8.85, for investigation. The case is now being looked into by DCP/ South Delhi Distt. Defence Colony. |
| 11. | Unauthorised construction at Lalji Nagar (Tekhand). | 17.7.85 | CBI returned the case with the observation that the matter basically is an administrative problem which can be dealt with departmentally. Back reference has been made to CBI. |
| 12. | Case of Kishangarh. | | CBI has registered a case and the same is under investigation. |

**Contract System in Railways and
other Departments**

4136. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR
YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR
be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that contract
system is still in existence in Railways and
other departments of Government;

(b) if so, the reasons for the viola-
tion of the Contract Labour (Regulation
Abolition), Act; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken
by Government to abolish this system
totally ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T.
ANJIAH) : (a) and (b) The Contract Labour
(Regulation Abolition) Act 1970 does not
envisage complete abolition of the contract
labour system. The Act provides for the
abolition of employment of contract labour
in certain circumstances and for the regu-
lation of employment of contract labour
in other cases.

The Central Government has prohibited
the employment of contract labour in certain
jobs/operations in some industries. The
details are given in the Statement below.

(c) It is not proposed to abolish the
contract labour system totally.

Statement

*Statement showing the jobs/processes categories of work wherein employment
of contract labour have been prohibited in Central sphere*

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	Nature of job/operation	Date of abolition
1	2	3	4
1.	Coal Mines	i) Raising or raising-cumselling of Coal ; ii) Coal loading and unloading ; iii) Soft coke manufacturing iv) Overburden removal and earther cutting; and v) Driving of stone drifts and miscellaneous stone cutting underground.	1-2-1975
2.	Buildings	Sweeping cleaning, dusting and watching of buildings owned or occupied by the establishments in respect of which the appro- priate Government is the Central Government.	1-3-1977
3	Iron Ore Mines	i) Over-burden removal; ii) Drilling and Blasting; iii) Float ore operations ; iv) Muck cleaning operations in crushing plants screening plants and/or conveyorbelts; and v) Wagon levelling operations.	10-5-1980 28-5-1982

1	2	3	4
4.	Limestone, Dolomite and Manganese Mines.	i) Over-burden removal; and ii) Drilling and blasting :	22-6-1980
5.	Coal Washeries.	i) Unloading of raw coal; ii) Charging of magnetite; and iii) Plant cleaning including removal slippage, waste, muck cleaning magnetite removal etc.	25-7-1983
6.	Chromite Mines	i) Over-burden excavation and removal; ii) Drilling and Blasting; iii) Raising of Ore; and iv) Transportation of over burden to dumps and Ore to stocking sites.	8-12-1984
7.	Magnesite Mines	i) Over burden removal; ii) Drilling and Blasting; and iii) Raising of Minerals.	8.12.1984
8.	Gypsum Mines	i) Over-burden removal; ii) Mining/Raising of Mineral.	8.12.1984
9.	Mica Mines	i) Raising of Mica; ii) Drilling and Blasting; iii) Dewatering of mines; iv) Muck removal; v) Processing of Mica.	8.12.1984

[English]

Implementation of Rural Development Programmes during 1985-86.

4137. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) details of rural development programmes schemes started or proposed to be started by Government during 1985-86;

(b) details of rural areas where such schemes have already been started beginning from 1 April, 1985, State-wise;

(c) whether Government have set up a machinery to monitor these schemes; and

(d) if so, the impact of such schemes in the first 6 months of 1985-86 on the programmes started before and after 1 April, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The major rural development programmes of this Ministry viz., Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) will continue in the Seventh Plan with suitable changes, based on the experience gained.

(b) IRDP, NREP and RLEGP will be implemented in all the blocks of the country. A statement showing statewise districts and blocks covered under DPAP and DDP is given in the statement I below.

(c) Yes sir, This Department has a comprehensive system of monitoring through periodical progress reports, review meetings and field visits by officers of this Department.

(d) A Statement II is given below.

Statement I

Statement showing statewise number of districts and blocks covered under DPAP and DDP during 1985-86

State	DPAP		DDP	
	No. of districts	No. of Blocks	No. of districts	No. of blocks
1. Andhra Pradesh	8	69	—	—
2. Bihar	5	54	—	—
3. Gujarat	8	43	2	9
4. Haryana	1	9	4	26
5. Himachal Pradesh	—	—	2	2
6. Jammu & Kashmir	2	13	2	10
7. Karnataka	11	71	—	—
8. Madhya Pradesh	6	49	—	—
9. Maharashtra	12	74	—	—
10. Orissa	4	39	—	—
11. Rajasthan	8	30	11	84
12. Tamil Nadu	6	43	—	—
13. Uttar Pradesh	16	87	—	—
14. West Bengal	3	34	—	—
Total	90	615	21	131

Statement II

Statement showing progress of achievement during the first 6 months of 1985-86 under IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, DPAP, and DDP

(i) IRDP ... 7.71 lakh beneficiaries
 (ii) NREP ... 964.81 lakh mandays of employment generated
 (iii) RLEGP ... 826.98 lakh mandays of employment generated
 (iv) DPAP & DDP :

Programmes	Achievements	
	DPAP	DDP
1. Soil & Water Conservation (Area treated Hect.)	22500	—
2. Area under plantation (Area planted Hect.)	29000	15,000
3. Irrigation potential created (Area in Hect.)	27000	—
4. Animal Treated (No.)	About 6 lakhs	1.33 lakhs

Simplification of Procedure for Settlement of E. P. F. Claims

4138. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Employees Provident Fund arrears of exempted units and of un-exempted units as on 31 March 1984;

(b) the details of steps taken to simplify the procedure involved in the settlement of claims; and

(c) whether account slips have been issued to all the account-holders and if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) According to the Provident Fund authorities, the amount of provident fund arrears against the exempted and un-exempted establishments as on 31.3.84 were Rs. 45.75 crores and Rs. 41.62 crores respectively.

(b) Some of the important measures taken or proposed to be taken to simplify the procedure for settlement of claims are as given below :

- (i) Forms for settlement of claims under all the three schemes have been simplified and combined into single form. This enables the members to prefer their claim under all the three schemes simultaneously;
- (ii) The procedure for scrutiny and disposal of claims has been simplified;
- (iii) Standard work sheets and check lists have been devised for expeditious scrutiny of claims;
- (iv) It has been made obligatory on the part of the employee to get the application forms filled up by members at the time of leaving service for onward transmission to

the Provident Fund Office, duly attested by him;

(v) Steps are being taken to computerise the accounting work in the Organisation, in a phased manner.

(c) As on the 31st March, 1985, 87.1 lakhs accounts slip out of a total of 189.4 lakhs, were yet to be issued. The main reasons for pendency are non-receipt of statutory returns from the employers, non payment of contribution etc. The Provident Fund authorities are taking action to procure the wanting returns and to recover the outstanding dues so as to facilitate the early issue of account slips.

Training to Housewives in preservation of Fruits and Vegetables

4139. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether arrangements have been made by Government for the establishment of Community Canning and Preservation Centres for imparting training to the housewife in preservation of fruits and vegetables;

(b) if so, the specific steps taken in this regard in Orissa; and

(c) the details of the steps taken in this regard in other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) & (c) The Ministry has set up 33 community canning and preservation centres and 30 mobile extension units in different parts of the country for imparting education in nutrition and preservation of fruits and vegetables to the general public including housewives. 4 additional mobile extension units and 3 processing centres are in the process of being set up. A STATEMENT giving the location of these units Statewise is given below.

(b) In Orissa, there is one community canning and preservation centre and one mobile extension unit.

Statement

*Statement indications of community canning and preservation centres/
mobile Food and Nutrition Units/Food Processing Centres.*

COMMUNITY CANNING AND PRESERVATION CENTRES

State/Union Territory	Location
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Hyderabad
	2. Vijayawada
	3. Vishakhapatnam
2. Assam	4. Guwahati
3. Bihar	5. Patna
	6. Ranchi
4. Chandigarh	7. Chandigarh
5. Delhi	8. Mayapuri, New Delhi
	9. Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi
	10. CC Colony, Delhi
	11. Jarodhakalan, Delhi
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	12. Panaji
7. Gujarat	13. Bulsar
8. Haryana	14. Hisar
9. Himachal Pradesh	15. Shimla
10. Karnataka	16. Bangalore
11. Kerala	17. Trivandrum
	8. Ernakulam
12. Madhya Pradesh	19. Bhopal
	20. Raipur
	21. Jabalpur
13. Maharashtra	22. Bombay
	23. Pune
	24. Nagpur
14. Manipur	25. Imphal
15. Meghalaya	26. Shillong
16. Orissa	27. Bhubaneswar
17. Punjab	28. Ludhiana
18. Rajasthan	29. Jaipur
	30. Udaipur
19. Tamil Nadu	31. Madras
	32. Madurai
20. West Bengal	33. Calcutta

MOBILE FOOD AND NUTRITION EXTENSION UNITS

State/Union Territory	Location
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Hyderabad
	2. Vishakhapatnam

State/Union Territory	Location
2. Andaman Nicobar*	3. Port Blair*
3. Arunachal Pradesh*	4. Itanagar*
4. Assam	5. Guwahati
5. Bihar	6. Patna
	7. Ranchi
6. Chandigarh	8. Chandigarh
7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	9. Silvassa*
8. Delhi	10. Delhi-I
	11. Delhi-II
9. Gujarat	12. Ahmedabad
10. Goa, Daman & Diu	13. Panaji
11. Himachal Pradesh	14. Mandi
12. Jammu & Kashmir	15. Jammu
13. Karnataka	16. Bangalore
	17. Margalore*
14. Kerala	18. Trivandrum
	19. Ernakulam
15. Madhya Pradesh	20. Bhopal
	21. Raipur
16. Maharashtra	22. Bombay
	23. Puna
17. Manipur	24. Imphal
18. Meghalaya	25. Shillong
19. Orissa	26. Bhubaneshwar
20. Pondicherry	27. Pondicherry
21. Rajasthan	28. Udaipur
22. Sikkim	29. Gangtok
23. Tamil Nadu	30. Madras
	31. Madurai
24. Uttar Pradesh	32. Allahabad
	33. Bareilly
25. West Bengal	34. Calcutta

FOOD PROCESSING CENTRES IN THE PROCESS OF BEING SET UP

State/Union Territory	Location
1. Haryana	1. Mahendragarh
2. Kerala	2. Balussery
3. Tripura	3. Kumarghat

*Units in the process of being set up.

National Programmes on TV

4140. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what steps have been taken by his Ministry in making the Television as a catalyst for social change in the various parts of the country in keeping with the local social and cultural traditions and practices;

(b) whether it is a fact that whereas 70 percent of the country population is now covered by TV the type of programmes introduced under the National Programmes do not take into consideration the local needs and conditions, including the language barrier; and

(c) if so, the corrective steps proposed with its time frame ?

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

(a) It is the endeavour of Doordarshan to present the best possible combination of education, information and entertainment in its programmes. Development programmes covering a variety of subjects of social relevance account for about 30% and news and other informative programmes make another 25% of the total telecast time.

(b) & (c) National programme does comprise programmes contributed by various Doordarshan Kendras and this programme is aimed at presenting integrated picture of life and culture of the country.

It is envisaged to provide programme generation facilities at the Capitals of all States and Union Territories (except Lakshadweep and Dadar and Nagar Haveli) during the 7th Plan period subject to year-wise availability of resources. Besides, it is also envisaged to provide Satellite/Micro-wave links at each State Capital so that the programme locally produced can be relayed by the relay transmitters of the particular State.

Repatriation of Indian Labour from Singapore

4141. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian High Commission at Singapore recently repatriated some Indians to India who were stranded at Singapore for the last four weeks after falling victims to an unscrupulous employment agent; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps proposed against those unscrupulous employment agents to check their activities ?

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

(b) It has been reported by the Indian High Commission that an agent from Punjab had brought six workers to Singapore with false promise of getting them jobs on 6.10.85. On arrival they were lodged in a private guest house and after three days the agent disappeared taking their travellers cheques, passports and return tickets. When this came to the notice of the High Commission, the persons were advised to report the matter to the police and immigration authorities. The police were not able to trace the agent. The High Commission arranged repatriation of the six workers on 8.11.85. The passport details of the agent are still not available for taking any action against him.

Setting up of Gas-Based Fertilizer Projects

4142. SHRI YASEWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the time schedule for exploration and setting up of gas-based fertilizer projects being set up in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and the present position thereof; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure that the projects are completed in time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS : (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) All the gas-based fertilizer projects are scheduled to be completed within 36-39 months from the 'Zero Date'. Project-wise details are given in the statement given below. Letters of Intent in respect of all these projects, have already been issued and the projects are under various stages of implementation.

(b) A committee of Secretaries has been constituted to monitor and review the progress of implementation of gas-based fertilizer projects. In addition, a Special Cell has been created in the Department of Fertilizers to deal exclusively with the gas-based fertilizers projects. These arrangements ensure that problems, if any, coming in the way of speedy implementation are promptly taken care of.

Statement

Sl. No.	Location	Expected Commissioning
1.	Vijaipur, Guna District, M.P.	September, 1987
2.	Aonla, Bareilly District, U.P.	January, 1988
3.	Jagdishpur, Sultanpur District, U.P.	June 1988
4.	Babralla, Badaun District U.P.	July, 1989
5.	Shahjahanpur District, U.P.	December, 1989.

Setting up of Liquid Fertilizers Plants

4143. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start liquid fertilizer plants in the country; and

(b) the advantages of the liquid fertilizer plants compared to the existing fertilizer plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Liquid fertilizers are reported to offer advantages in areas like cost of manufacture and application, more uniform distribution of fertilizer nutrients in the soil and possibility of mixing with micro-nutrients and herbicides, etc. They are also reported to permit an entirely mechanised manipulation and distribution. However, the question of setting up plants for

exclusive manufacture of liquid fertilizers can be considered only if large scale manufacture/distribution/application of liquid fertilizers is established as techno-economically viable under Indian conditions.

Per Capita Production of Foodgrains

4144. SHRI ANIL BASU :

SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether per capita production of foodgrains during the Sixth Plan period decreased in comparison to previous plan periods and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether per capita consumption of foodgrains during the Sixth Plan period decreased in comparison to previous plan periods and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any target has been fixed for per capita production of foodgrains during the Seventh Plan period and if so, steps proposed to achieve the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Per capita production of foodgrains at the end of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Plan periods is given below :-

Plan	Year	Per capita production (Grams per day)
Fourth	1973-74	486.0
Fifth	1978-79	547.4
Sixth	1984-85 (Provisional)	531.0

(b) Per capita net availability of foodgrains for 1974, 1979 and 1984 is as under :-

Plan	Calendar year	Per capita net availability (Grams per day)
Fourth	1974	451.2
Fifth	1979	476.5
Sixth	1984 (Provisional)	483.1

(c) Projected population and foodgrains production for the Seventh Five year Plan period as also the strategy for achieving targetted production are contained in the 'Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90' document brought out by the Planning Commission.

Loans/Assistance Sanctioned by IDA/World Bank for Urban Transport Projects

4145. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any information about the loans/assistance sanctioned by IDA/World Bank during the last three years for urban transport projects designed to improve the quality and quantity of mass transport services in the urban areas of some States/Union Territories;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) to what extent such loans/assistance have been utilised so far; and

(d) to what extent the original targets under such projects, financed by IDA/World Bank, have been achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No new Urban Transport Project has been sanctioned by IDA/World Bank for financial assistance, during the last three years.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Community TV Sets in Coastal Areas

4146. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide community television sets in the coastal areas in order to improve the awareness and education of the people specially among fishermen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) There is no proposal, with the Central Government to provide television sets for Community viewing in the coastal

areas. All States/and Union Territories have however, been requested to expand the scheme of community viewing in their respective areas by providing TV sets out of their own resources. This is expected to benefit the people of coastal areas also.

Accidents Deaths at Badarpur Mines on Delhi-Haryana Border

4147. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of accident deaths in the Badarpur mines on Delhi-Haryana border during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for the same indicating yearly details thereof;

(c) in how many cases Government of Haryana intervened and how many deaths were reported by Haryana Government during the above period in the area;

(d) the safety measures taken by both Government in this area and the results thereof;

(e) the yearly amount of compensation paid by Government during the last three years; and

(f) whether the above mines are managed by Government or leased out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) & (b) The following table gives the number of persons killed in fatal accidents and causes thereof in Badarpur mines on Delhi-Haryana border during the last three years :

Year	No. of accidents	No. of persons killed	Cause of accident
1983	8	14	Hit by water drum/ Fall of sides.
1984	1	1	Fall of person
1985 (upto 30-11-85)	—	—	—

(c) Government of Haryana prematurely terminated the leased of three Bajri/Silica sand mines in Faridabad.

(d) Delhi Administration stopped mining operations in all the old pits of Bhatti mines and mining operations were commenced in virgin area under the direct control of Delhi State Mineral Development Corporation Limited.

(e) Compensation is payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, which is administered by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

(f) The Bajri mines in Bhatti area are managed by the Delhi State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., a Public Sector Undertaking under the control of Delhi Administration. Leases have been granted to private parties in Faridabad area by the Haryana Government and in October, 1985 two mining leases have been given to Haryana Minerals Limited, a public sector undertaking in Gurgaon Distt.

Peripheral Development of Asansol Durgapur Industrial Areas

4148. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have any programme/scheme for peripheral development of Asansol-Durgapur industrial areas where there are many Public Undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress made during the Sixth Plan period; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

(d) There is no proposal for development of the area at present.

Palika Accommodation to NDMC Employees

4149. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Palika accommodation is allotted on out-of-turn basis to the employees performing emergent and essential duties;

(b) whether the services of employees working at the Control Room (Water Supply) NDMC are also treated as emergent/essential ?

(c) if so, the details of employees at Control Room (Water Supply) who have been allotted Palika accommodation on out-of-turn basis;

(d) the details of employees in NDMC who have been sanctioned out-of-turn allotment during the last two years; and

(e) the number of application pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) As reported by the NDMC, Palika accommodation can be allotted on out-of-turn basis depending on individual merit, to the employees performing emergent and essential duties in the exigencies of services, even though the Committee has not so far identified the essential duty posts for this purpose. Only one Work Assistant of the Control Room (Water Supply) is reported to have been allotted a Type-II accommodation in exigencies of service.

(d) In all, 53 employees have been allotted quarters on out-of turn basis in exigencies of service during the period from December, 1983 to November, 1985, as per details given in the statement below.

(e) No request is pending at present.

Statement

*List of Employees who have been Allotted Qrs, in the ...
Exigency of Service from the Period from Dec. 83 to Nov. 85.*

S.No.	Name & Designation	Qr. Allotted	Office Order No. Dated.
1.	Shri Pritam Singh, Chokidar.	F-I, Pry. School, L.B. Nagar.	341 dt. 12.12.83
2.	Sh. Hoti Lal, Chowkidar,	New Qr. in Pry. School, Nauroji Nagar.	
3.	Sh. Kesri -do-	New Qr. in Pry. School III Moti Bagh.	-do-
4.	Shri Mehmmod Hussen -do-	F-4, Pry, School L.B. Nagar	-do-
5.	Shri Jaipal -do-	G-3, Pry, School L.B. Nagar.	-do-
6.	Sh. Om Parkash -do-	Qr. at 1st floor in N.P. Gr. Sr. Sec. School Gole Mkt.	-do-
7.	Sh. Gurinder Singh. -do-	New qr. in Pry. School XV Moti Bagh.	-do-
8.	Sh. Ratti Ram -do-	G-4, Pry. School L.B. Nagar.	-do-
9.	Sh. Ramanuj, -do-	G-1 Pry. School L. B. Nagar.	-do-
10.	Sh. Radhey Lal -do-	Allowed to retain old one room qr. Pry. School Pataudi House.	-do-
11.	Sh. Balbir Singh -do-	F-4, Pry. School L.B. Nagar.	-do-
12.	Mrs. Uma Bala Singh Kitchen cleaner	H-5, NDMC Hosp. Moti Bagh-	370 dt. 24.1.84
13.	Sh. Om Pal Singh ward Boy.	H-7, Moti Bagh.	-do-
14.	Dr. K.S. Saxena Radiologist	Flat No. 6 Moti Bagh.	372/p dt. 28.1.84
15.	Dr. (Mrs.) Poornima Roy, Eye Specialist	Flat No.6, Moti Bagh (IV)	-do-
16.	Smt. Susamma Verughese Nurse.	D-359, Moti Bagh.	410 dt. 18.8.84
17.	Sh. Ajaib Singh, Chowkidar	Qr. No.3, Pry. School L.B. Nagar.	429 dt. 23.4.84

1	2	3	4
18.	Sh. Hoti Lal, Chowkidar	Qr. No. F-4, L.B. Nagar.	429 dt.
19.	Sh. Mahavir, Chowkidar	Qr. No.F-3, -do-	23-4-84
20.	Sh. Balbir Singh, -do-	New Qr. in Pry. School V Moti Bagh.	-do-
21.	Sh. Yad Ram, -do-	Qr. 1, in NDMC Navyug School, Sarojini Nagar.	448 dt. 9.5.84
22.	Sh. Kishan Singh, Mali	Qr.2, -do-	-do-
23.	Sh. Hayat Singh, Helper	Qr.4, -do-	-do-
24.	Sh. A.V. Rossets, Peon,	Qr.5, -do-	-do-
25.	Sh. Bhuvan Chand, Driver,	Qr.3, -do-	-do-
26.	Mrs. Gyatri Sharma, (Nurse)	R-14 (II) Int. Health Centre.	482 dt. 23.6.84
27.	Sh. Subash Chand, (Wireman Ist ground)	B-13, R.K. Puram	496 dt. 24.7.84
28.	Sh. Chhanga Singh (Chowkidar) MB Hospital	185, Bapu Dham	526 dt. 26.6.84
29.	Dr. (Mrs.) Ahuja E.N.T. (Specialist)	F-2(III), Moti Bagh Hospital.	558 dt. 5.11.84
30.	Smt. Gursharan Kaur, Nurse	Q.No.20, CWC Lodi Colony,	563, dt. 27.11.84
31.	Sh. Rajinder Kumar, (Care-taker)	Qr. in Barat Ghar Kidwai Nagar,	578 dt. 21.12.84
32.	Dr. N. Pamnani (Sr. Resident)	Room No. 1 of Qr. No.1, Moti Bagh Hosp. (III)	55 dt. 22.4.85
33.	Sh. Virendar Kumar (CS.E.XO)	Flat No.1, Elect. S/Station-III (Type IV)	60 dt. 26.4.85
34.	Miss Sushma Devi, Nurse Grad-I	Room No.1 Unmarried Nurses Hostel, Moti Bagh Hospt.	74 dt. 17.6.85
3 5.	Sh. Kulwant Singh (Ambulance-van driver)	G-43 Harijan Basti.	79 dt. 24.5.85
36.	Dr. (Mrs.) Vijay Bharti	Flat No.2 (VI) Moti Bagh Hospital.	80 dt. 24 6.85
37.	Sh. Padan Singh, Khallasie	Qr.No. 7 at Compost Plant Okhla	60 dt. 30.5,85
38.	Sh. Bulak Singh, cleaner	Qr.No. 3 -do-	-do-
39.	Sh. Ramesh Chand, Lineman.	Qr.No. 4 -do-	-do-

1	2	3	4
40.	Sh. Dhan Singh, Khallasie	Qr.No. 9 at Compost	60 dt.
41.	Sh. Devi Prasad, Chowkidar	Qr.No. 5 Plant Okhla	30-5-85
42.	Sh. Chander Bhan Chowkidar.	Qr.No. 6 -po-	-do-
43.	Sh. Gaya Deen, Chowkidar.	Qr.No. 11 -do-	-do-
44.	Sh. Padam Singh, Chowkidar	Qr.No. 8 -do-	84 dt. 26.6.85
45.	Sh. Vijay Singh, Khallasie	Qr.No. 10 -do-	-do-
46.	Sh. Harish, Auto Filter Compost Plant.	Qr.No. 4 -do-	92 dt. 18.7.85
47.	Dr. (Mrs.) Renna Pahwa Incharge M and CWC	Type IV Qr.No. 1, in M and CWD Community Hall P.R. Road,	94 dt. 23.7.84
48.	Mrs. Janki Parkash, M and CWC LHV	Type IV Qr.No. 2, in M and CWC Commnity Hall, R.K. Road.	-do-
49.	Mrs. A.W. Singh. CWC Lodhi Rd. Nurse,	Qr.No. 16, M and CWC Lodi Colony (II)	99 dt. 31.7.85
50.	Sh. Dilwar Khan, School Chowkidar.	Qr.No. G-2, N.P. Pry. School, L.B. Nagar.	151 dt. 24.10.85
51.	Dr. (Mrs) Sneh Verma G.D.M.O. (II) NDMC Hosp.	F-2, (III) Moti Bagh Hospt.	152 dt. 6.11.85
52.	Sh. Lakhi Ram, Staff Car Driver.	36, CWC, Lodi Colony.	163 dt. 14.11.85
53.	Sh. Hari Singh, Chowkidar, N.P. Pry. School, Vinay Marg.	Qr.No. 2, Duplex Lane, School.	169 dt. 22.11.85

**Intensive Rice Cultivation Programme
in Orissa**

4150. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) how many blocks have been covered
under the Intensive Rice Cultivation Pro-
gramme in Orissa;

(b) whether there is any programme
to cover all the blocks in the State; if so,
by what time;

(c) what is the assistance provided
under the scheme to the farmers in the State;
and

(d) whether Government propose
waiving of the matching contribution by the
State Government to enable the State to
take full advantage of this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA
MAKWANA) : (a) In all 63 blocks have
been covered under the Centrally Sponsored
Special Rice Production Programme in
Orissa.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The assistance provided under the
Scheme to the farmers is given below :

1. Paddy seed minikits free of cost.
2. Fertiliser at 25 per cent subsidy.
3. Pesticides including herbicides at 50 per cent subsidy.
4. Plant Protection Equipment at 50 per cent subsidy.
5. Improved bullock drawn and hand operated farm implements at 50 per cent subsidy.
6. Training in improved rice production technology to the farmers and farm labourers.

(d) No, Sir.

Assistance to Fish Seed Development Corporations

4151. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States where Fish Seed Development Corporations have been set up;

(b) the amount of assistance given to those States for these Corporations in the last three years;

(c) whether World Bank has financed some of these Corporations; and

(d) if so, the amount of World Bank assistance made available to each of these Corporations during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) & (c) The Fish Seed Development Corporations have been set up in the States of Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh under the World Bank programme and Fish Seed Development Programme has been taken up in Madhya Pradesh by the Madhya Pradesh State Fisheries Development Corporation under the World Bank programme.

(b) & (d) The amount of refinance disbursed by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development under the World

Bank assistance programme upto 15.4.1985 is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Hatchery construction programme by Fish Seed Development Corporation.	Pond Development programme by State Government.
Madhya Pradesh	3.55	2.20
Uttar Pradesh	4.30	4.54
Bihar	3.17	6.65
West Bengal	3.77	12.92
Orissa	9.80	15.60

Rehabilitation of Weaker Sections of Society under IRDP

4152. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of people from the weaker sections of society in the country proposed to be rehabilitated economically under the Integrated Rural Development Programme in the financial year 1985-86 ;

(b) how many such people in Orissa are proposed to be brought under the above programme in the current financial year; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Originally a target of 4 million beneficiaries-3 million old for supplementary assistance and 1 million new was fixed under Integrated Rural Development Programme for 1985-86. This is now being revised based on the results of the house to house survey necessary for supplementary assistance.

(b) & (c) The original target for Orissa was 2.46 lakhs-1.84 lakh old and 0.62 lakh new. This is likely to be revised.

Consumer Cooperative Outlets

4153. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of consumer cooperative outlets opened in the country by the end of the Sixth Plan;

(b) whether Government have proposal to increase the number of such outlets during the Seventh Plan;

(c) if so, the number of such outlets proposed to be opened in the country by the end of the Seventh Plan; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(a) There were 32,500 consumer cooperative retail outlets in the country at the end of the Sixth Plan. Besides, 40,100 primary agricultural societies have opened retail outlets in the rural areas.

(b) to (d) During the Seventh Plan, it is proposed to provide financial assistance for opening of 1200 retail outlets comprising of 100 department stores, 250 large sized retail outlets and 850 small sized retail outlets by consumer cooperatives in the urban area. In the rural areas, 22,500 primary agricultural societies are proposed to be assisted to open retail outlets.

Back-Log of Housing Units in Delhi

4154. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the existing back-log of housing units in Delhi; and

(b) the annual requirement of new housing in the city ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Draft Perspective Plan places the present housing shortage in Delhi at about 3 lakh units.

(b) The total requirement of new housing units has been placed at 16.2 lakh units

in the two decades viz. 1981 to 2001. The Draft Perspective Plan places the annual requirement of new housing during 1986-91 at about 75,000 units per year.

Quarters for Central Government Employees

4155. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of quarters for Central Government employee under construction in Delhi;

(b) whether any plan has been formulated for further construction of quarters for Central Government employees;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the percentage of employees proposed to be covered by allotment of accommodation from general pool ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) 4474.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) About 2500 quarters are proposed to be constructed during the 7th Plan period in Delhi.

(d) With this the percentage of employees proposed to be covered will be about 48.

Indian Sugarcane Development Council

4156. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the date on which the last meeting of the Indian Sugarcane Development Council was held and the reasons for not reconstituting the Council so far; and

(b) the present set-up functions and location of the Directorate of Sugarcane Development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The last meeting of the

Indian Sugarcane Development Council was held on 14th October, 1980. The question of reconstitution of the Indian Sugarcane Development Council has been under active consideration taking into account all connected aspects. The State Governments and other concerned Departments and Organisations have been addressed with a view to obtain their recommendations for reconstituting the Council and the matter is being pursued.

(b) The Directorate of Sugarcane Development is located in Sahibabad, District Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh. It is headed by a Director, who is a technical Officer and is assisted by three Technical Officers and 35 other supporting staff. The important functions of the Dte. of Sugarcane Development are as under : —

- (i) Maintenance of liaison with the State Governments and other State level agencies in course of development.
- (ii) Coordination between research and development by keeping in touch with the research work undertaken by the ICAR, the Agricultural Universities and other research organisations.
- (iii) Compilation and analysis of data regarding crop acreage, production, prices, marketing, trade, consumption and other related aspects and studies on problems of development.
- (iv) Feed back to the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation on various aspects mentioned above as well as crop estimates and prospects in relation to changes in agro-climatic conditions and other relevant factors.
- (v) Dissemination of technical knowledge and information through publications including specialised journals bulletins as well as other literature.

Foreign Tours of Officers of DDA

4157. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the officers in Delhi Development Authority had gone on foreign tours during August/September, 1985 and therefore work in Delhi Development Authority had virtually come to a standstill;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) at what level these tours were sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) & (b) No, Sir, only Vice-Chairman, Engineer Member and Chief Engineer of DDA went abroad. They visited Denmark and other countries in Europe to study modern technology about prefab construction and possibilities of collaboration.

(c) Their visit had the approval of the Lt. Governor of Delhi, who is also the Chairman of the Authority.

Areas Under HYV of Crops During Sixth and Seventh Plan

4158. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had taken steps to increase areas under high yielding varieties of crops during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the achievement made in this regard by different States during the above plan period;

(c) the target set by Government for increasing areas under high yielding varieties of crops during Seventh Plan period; and

(d) the schemes prepared and amount earmarked to achieve this target ?

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

(b) The yearwise achievement made in this regard by different States during Sixth Plan is given as under :—

STATEWISE TOTAL AREA UNDER HIGH YIELDING VARIETIES

(In Lakh ha.)

State		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 Anticipated Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34.78	39.98	40.73	42.29	44.72
2.	Assam	6.89	9.98	10.60	11.15	11.76
3.	Bihar	32.80	37.00	38.75	45.00	50.00
4.	Gujarat	21.71	21.41	21.94	24.10	24.40
5.	Haryana	21.37	23.88	25.49	26.61	26.95
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.14	4.45	4.47	4.60	4.88
7.	J & K	4.32	4.64	4.64	4.79	5.05
8.	Karnataka	17.06	19.50	18.79	20.67	20.80
9.	Kerala	3.96	4.31	4.65	2.00	2.20
10.	Madhya Pradesh	31.15	31.97	38.51	40.71	50.50
11.	Maharashtra	43.78	45.43	47.33	65.23	54.58
12.	Manipur	0.55	0.79	0.79	0.88	0.92
13.	Meghalaya	0.30	0.33	0.33	0.40	0.46
14.	Nagaland	0.16	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.24
15.	Orissa	13.45	13.98	18.24	16.07	18.20
16.	Punjab	40.13	42.49	44.36	46.78	48.85
17.	Rajasthan	19.07	22.23	25.59	28.91	25.53
18.	Sikkim	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.36	0.37
19.	Tamil Nadu	23.67	28.30	16.40	28.70	31.50
20.	Tripura	1.37	1.58	1.55	1.54	1.50
21.	Uttar Pradesh	88.45	89.92	90.32	101.45	106.35
22.	West Bengal	21.35	22.22	20.21	23.39	22.85
Total States		430.79	464.91	474.22	535.85	552.61

(c) It is envisaged to bring 70 million hectares of area under high yielding varieties of cereal by the end of 7th Plan period.

(d) The high yielding varieties programme is supported by Central Sector Schemes of (i) Establishment of Community Nurseries of Rice; (ii) Minikit demonstrations programme of Rice, Wheat and Coarse cereals; (iii) Maize demonstrations in tribal backward areas; (iv) Replacement of rust susceptible wheat varieties; and (v) State

level training of Extension Workers. A tentative allocation of Rs. 15.00 crores has been earmarked for implementing these schemes during 7th Plan period.

Improvement in Agricultural Financing System

4159. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any measures to improve the present agricultural financing system in the country;

(b) if so, the specific measures taken in this regard during last three years; and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

(b) & (c) Some of the important measures taken to improve the present agricultural financing system are listed below :—

- (i) Guidelines have been issued to the State Governments for intensive development of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies. As at the end of June, 1985, as many as 4399 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies have been selected in 16 States/Union Territories for the purpose by the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD).
- (ii) National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has drawn up a Pilot Project for integrated development of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies in India. Providing assistance to societies to undertake various activities such as marketing, processing, distribution, storage etc. is envisaged in the project.
- (iii) A programme of rehabilitation of State Cooperative Banks/Central Cooperative Banks was introduced in respect of Banks whose debts and doubtful debts, accumulated losses and other overdues over 3 years exceeded 50% of their own funds. Evaluation studies in respect of implementation of the rehabilitation programme by a number of Banks have also been carried out to find out the difficulties and to suggest remedial measures.

(iv) Organisational and management studies were got conducted by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development through experts in respect of a number of State Land Development Banks and suitable recommendations made to the State Governments to improve their functions. Guidelines were also issued to the State Land Development Banks for preparing rehabilitation programme for the Primary Land Development Banks identified as weak units. A high level working group has also been constituted to study the basic difficulties of structural, financial and legal nature from which the Land Development structure suffers, with a view to suggesting remedial measures to improve their position.

(v) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has approved a package programme for identifying the non-wilful defaulters eligible for refinance from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development by segregating the hardcore of overdues.

(vi) An Advisory Committee was set up by Reserve Bank of India for tendering expert opinion on the organisation and operational aspects of Regional Rural Banks.

(vii) Banks have been advised to ensure that their direct finance to agriculture (including allied activities) should reach a level of 16% of their total credit by March, 1987.

(viii) Other measures include provision of agricultural officers in the Commercial Banks, simplification of the loan application forms, provision of loan application forms in the regional languages, the relaxation of norms for security and margins and provision of concessional rate of interest.

(ix) A comprehensive scheme on Crop Insurance has been introduced in the country from kharif 1985 providing for financial support to farmers in the event of crop failure as a result of drought, flood etc.

*[Translation]***Allocation to U. P. for Drinking Water Facility**

4160. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the funds allocated to U. P. to provide drinking water facility during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : The funds allocated to Uttar Pradesh for providing drinking water facilities in rural area during the Seventh Plan under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) is Rs. 175 crores.

Allocation for Development of Small and Medium Towns and Low Cost Sanitation Schemes

4161. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount given to various States during the Sixth Five Year Plan for the development of small and medium towns and low cost sanitation schemes and the amount earmarked for this purpose in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether some new towns are proposed to be covered under this programme during this Plan period; and

(c) if so, whether Pithoragarh, Bageshwar and tribal dominated towns like Dharchoola in Uttar Pradesh will also be covered under this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The amount, as detailed below was given to various States during the 6th Five Year Plan for the development of Small and Medium towns and low cost sanitation schemes :

S. No.	State	Central assistance for	
		IDSMT	LCS
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	397.80	5.83
2.	Assam	197.50	—
3.	Bihar	298.00	34.21
4.	Gujarat	487.85	20.82
5.	Harayana	143.00	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	34.78	—
7.	J. & K.	18.76	—
8.	Karnataka	252.00	73.25
9.	Kerala	270.30	41.25
10.	Madhya Pradesh	258.09	39.25
11.	Maharashtra	641.16	57.371
12.	Manipur	9.10	—
13.	Maghalaya	18.90	—
14.	Nagaland	25.00	—
15.	Orissa	212.50	—
16.	Punjab	308.25	84.00
17.	Rajasthan	394.00	92.00
18.	Sikkim	5.50	—

1	2	3	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	832.80	67.28
20.	Tripura	17.40	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	458.60	8.53
22.	West Bengal	375.45	149.87
Union territories.			
1.	A & N Islands	25.00	—
2.	D & N Haveali	25.00	—
3.	Goa, Daman & Diu	30.50	—
4.	Mizoram	22.50	—
5.	Pondicherry	4.00	—
Total		5,683.74	673.641

The amount earmarked for IDSMT during the 7th Five Year Plan is Rs. 88 crores.

(b) During the 7th Plan 102 new towns with a population of below 1 lakh are being proposed to be covered.

(c) The selection of the towns is to be done by the State Governments. The Central Government has not received project reports for these three towns from the State Governments.

**Integrated Horticulture Development
Project for Development of Horticulture
in Hill Areas of Uttar Pradesh**

4162. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an integrated Horticulture Development Project with an estimated cost of Rs. 57.38 crores for the development of horticulture in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh was forwarded to World Bank for approval ;

(b) if so, when this project was submitted to World Bank and what is the opinion of World Bank and what is the opinion of World Bank experts on this project; and

(c) the time by which World Bank's assistance for this project is likely to be received :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A horticulture development project in Uttar Pradesh hills with an estimated cost of Rs. 57.38 crores has been posed to the World Bank for assistance.

(b) & (c) The project was submitted to the World Bank for assistance on 30th May, 1984. Recently, a World Bank Mission has visited Uttar Pradesh and has concluded that on the basis of the present submission, it would not be possible for them to formally appraise the project.

[English]

Production of Jute

4163. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of Jute has declined in 1984-85;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to increase the production of Jute in 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) &(b) Production of Jute

in the country during the crop-year 1984-85 was 66.8 lakh bales, which is higher than the 1983-84 production level of 63.2 lakh bales.

(c) In order to increase the production of Jute in the country during 1985-86, a Centrally sponsored Scheme on Intensive Jute Development Programme is in operation in seven major jute producing States. In this scheme, incentives are being provided to jute growers for :-

- (i) Improved certified seeds;
- (ii) Use of weedicides;
- (iii) Use of drill and Wheelhoe;
- (iv) Demonstration on Scientific cultivation;
- (v) Construction of retting tanks;
- (vi) Providing minikits;
- (vii) Stipend for training in jute grading etc.

Setting Up of TV Relay Station at Ram Nagar in Kasargod District (Kerala)

4164. SHRI I. RAMA RAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to set up a television relay station at Ram Nagar in Kasargod District (Kerala); and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) & (b) It is envisaged to set up a low power (100W) TV transmitter at Kasargod during the VII Plan period. Implementation of this scheme would, however, depend on year-wise availability of resources.

Decline in Per Capita Availability of Land and Cultivation

4165. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the availability of land per capita and land for per capita cultivation has declined during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present position in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) Land being a fixed natural resource, its per capita availability, both in terms of total and that available for cultivation, is likely to decline over years with increases in population. Per capita total land availability and that available for cultivation during the period 1981-82 to 1984-85 is as under :-

Year	(Area in ha)	
	Per capita total land	Per capita cultivable land
1981-82	0.47	0.26
1982-83	0.46	0.26
1983-84	0.45	0.25
1984-85	0.44	0.25

Disappearance of HYV of Rice

4166. PROF. K.V THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that as a result of the introduction of High Yielding Varieties of rice, a large number of varities of rice growing earlier are disappearing; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to preserve these varieties ?

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

(b) Every effort is being made by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to collect, conserve and catalogue all the local germplasm of rice. The Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack and the National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources have been organising plant exploration and collection expeditions in the country to collect rice germplasm. About 16,000 varieties so far collected are maintained at Cuttack. A

similar number is maintained in Madhya Pradesh. The Central Rice Research Institute and the National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources are developing medium term and long term storage facilities for preserving rice germplasm.

Documentary Films on Harms of Smoking

4167. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI MOHAN BHAI PATEL :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government propose to produce documentary films to educate people against the harms of smoking ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :
Films Division have already produced/acquired documentary films on the subject of all effects of smoking. These films have also been released in the All-India circuit of Films Division.

Jobless Indian Workers went Abroad

4168. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of jobless Indian workers who were permitted to go to foreign countries during last three years, year-wise; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to bring forward a comprehensive legislation for the welfare of immigrant labour and introduce compulsory insurance scheme and take initiative to create welfare funds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI TANJIAH) :

(a) The number of Indian workers permitted to go for employment to the foreign countries during the last three years is as follows :

1982	2,39,545
1983	2,24,995
1984	2,05,922

No record is available as to whether these workers were jobless prior to their departure.

(b) The proposal to introduce compulsory insurance for emigrant workers is under consideration of the Government. There is no proposal to create a welfare fund or to bring a comprehensive legislation of type envisaged.

Setting Up of New Radio Stations in Karnataka

4169. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new radio stations proposed to be set up in Karnataka during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the locations thereof; and

(b) whether the State Government have agreed to provide land and other infrastructural facilities ?

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

(a) During the 7th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to set up new radio stations at seven centres at Karnataka as under :-

1. Mercara
2. Hassan
3. Hospet
4. Karwar
5. Bijapur
6. Chitradurg
7. Raichur

(b) State Government has been requested to make available suitable site for the establishment of these radio stations during the 7th Plan.

Veterinary Sciences Universities

4170. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Veterinary Sciences Universities functioning in the country;

(b) whether there is any such University in Karnataka; and

(c) whether Government propose to establish more Veterinary Sciences Universities in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) At present there is no Veterinary Sciences University functioning in the country. However, an Institute of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research namely the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar has been granted "Deemed-to-be University" Status by the Ministry of Education, Government of India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

O.B. Van for Bangalore Doordarshan

4171. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of O.B. Vans operating in the Country and the locations thereof; and

(b) whether Government propose to sanction one O.B. Van to Bangalore Doordarshan keeping in view the availability of colour transmission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) There are at present 6 O.B. Vans with Doordarshan operating one each at Doordarshan Kendras, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Jalandhar, Madras and Srinagar.

(b) Subject to actual availability of funds, one colour O.B. Van is proposed to be provided at Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore during the VII Plan period.

Workers Participation in Management

4172. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether in one of the series of meetings with the Finance Minister in September, 1985, several trade union leaders suggested that the area of operation of

public sector units should be expanded to cover items of mass consumption;

(b) if so, whether trade union representatives felt that employment potential and generation of greater productivity in the public sector could be achieved only through labour participation in the process of decision making and its implementation; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government on the above points/suggestions and action being taken to introduce participation of workers there in the process of decision making and its implementation as a "compulsory" one by way of some 'Enactment' in the near future, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c) A meeting with some Trade Union Leaders was held in order to get their views on the formulation of long term fiscal policy on 19th September, 1985. During the discussion several suggestions were made by the trade union leaders on various aspects of the economy, including the operations of public sector units and workers' participation in decision making.

Public sector is already engaged in the production of several mass consumption items e.g. textiles, watches, drugs, vanaspati, edible oils etc. The matter relating to "workers' participation in management and the question of statutory provisions" was discussed at the 28th Session of the Indian Labour Conference held at New Delhi on 25-26 November, 1985. The question whether this scheme should be voluntary or should be implemented by legislation was left to be considered by the Standing Labour Committee.

Increase in Prices of Sugar, Vanaspati and Imported Edible Oils

4173. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of sugar, vanaspati and imported edible oils had gone much high during the Sixth Five Year plan as compared to the prices during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, Plan-wise?

SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a)
Yes, Sir.THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL(b) The information is given in the
statement below.**Statement***Wholesale Price Indices of Sugar and Vanaspati and Central Issue Prices of Imported
Edible Oils for the Public Distribution System*

	Terminal year of IV Five Year Plan (1974-1975)	Terminal year of V Five Year Plan (1979-1980)	Terminal year of VI Five Year Plan (1984-1985)
Wholesale Price Index (Base : 1970-1971 = 100)			
Sugar	169.7	177.3	243.8
Vanaspati	171.5	195.9	274.7
	Terminal year of IV Five Year Plan (1974-1975)	Terminal Year of V Five Year Plan (1979-1980)	Terminal year of VI Five Year Plan (1984-1985)
Central Issue Prices of Imported Edible Oils* for Public Distribution System (Rs. per Tonne)			
Rapeseed oil (Refined)	Not applicable	8000.00 (in tins)	9500.00 (in tins)
RBD Palm Oil (in bulk)	Not applicable	6400.00	8000.00
RBD Palm Oil (in tins)	Not applicable	7750.00	9500.00
RBD Palmolein (in bulk)	Not applicable	6400.00	8000.00
RBD Palmolein (in tins)	Not applicable	7750.00	9500.00
Refined Soyabean Oil (in bulk)	Not applicable	Not applicable	8000.00
Refined Soyabean Oil (in tins)	Not applicable	Not applicable	9500.00

*There is no Wholesale Price Index for Imported Edible Oils.

Strengthening of T.V. Relay Centres

4174. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places where Government have set up T.V. Relay Centres of one kilowatt capacity in the country;

(b) whether there is any scheme to strengthen them to 10 kilowatt capacity; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and when they would be strengthened?

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

(a) High power (1KW) TV transmitters are at present functioning at Raipur, Muzaffarpur, Gulbarga, Sambalpur and Pune (0.6KW) and for the 2nd channel service at Delhi and Bombay Besides, high power (10KW) TV transmitters at Panaji, Vijayawada and Kurseong are functioning on the reduced power of 1 KW, pending construction of TV towers at these places.

(b) & (c) The power of the TV transmitters at Panaji, Vijayawada and Kurseong is expected to be augmented to 10 KW by the middle of 1986, as a part of on-going scheme of the VI Plan. It is also envisaged to replace the existing transmitters at Raipur, Pune (0.6KW), Bombay (2nd channel) and Delhi (2nd channel) by 10 KW TV transmitters during the VII Plan period, subject to yearwise availability of funds.

[*Translation*]

Films For Children

4175. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister, while inaugurating the Fourth International Children Films Festival, has advised the film producers to make good films for children;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken in this regard; and

(c) the number of the children films in Hindi available at present, the number of

films under production and the future programme in this regard ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government cannot do much for improving the quality of Children's films produced in the private sector. However, to encourage production of high quality children's films, the Government gives an award for the best Children's film every year in the National Film Festival. There is also a registered society receiving grants-in-aid from the Government, namely the Children's Film Society, India, which is responsible for production of children's films. It has been its constant to favour to produce high quality films. Some of the measures that it has taken/proposes to take for ensuring high quality Children's films are as under :- (i) Reputed outside producers are proposed to be involved in the production of children's films; (ii) the International Children's Film Festival of India is held every alternate year to make the producers of children's films aware of latest trends in the production of Children's films all over the world; and (iii) Children's Film Complex is proposed to be set up in Bangalore which will provide more modern facilities for production of Children's films.

(c) The Children's Film Society, India has produced 79 feature films and 72 short films in Hindi. One short film is under production. It is proposed to undertake production of 3 feature films during 1985-86. The information about Children's films in Hindi available in the private sector or under production is not available with the Government.

Grant for Increasing use of Approved Seeds in Madhya Pradesh

4176. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commission of Agricultural Costs and Prices had put forth a proposal to the Ministry to give grant for increasing the use of approved seeds in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken by Government thereon;

(c) whether Union Government are considering any proposal for giving 25 per cent grant to farmers in Madhya Pradesh for the purchase of approved seeds of paddy and wheat;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA); (a) The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices had recommended in their report on Rabi crops for 1984-85 that the distribution of certified seeds of wheat in Madhya Pradesh be subsidised to the extent of Rs. 150/-per quintal.

(b) With regard to the recommendation for subsidy on distribution of wheat seeds in Madhya Pradesh, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices had mentioned in their report that the percentage cost of seeds in the total cost of cultivation in Madhya Pradesh was higher as compared to the percentage cost of seed in the total cost of cultivation in the States of Punjab and Haryana.

The details of cost of cultivation of wheat in Madhya Pradesh and other States were obtained from the Commission and an analysis of the cost of cultivation in Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana for the years 1981-82 and 1983-83 was made. The analysis indicated that the cost of seeds in the cost of cultivation of wheat in Madhya Pradesh was of the same order as that in Haryana and in the case of Punjab, it was marginally lower but not substantially different. Fertiliser application, on the other hand, was found to be much lower in the case of Madhya Pradesh and for this reason mainly, the expenditure on use of seeds per hectare as percentage of the total cost of cultivation appeared to be higher in case of Madhya Pradesh. It was accordingly concluded that productivity of wheat in Madhya Pradesh could be increased by substantially increasing the scientific application of agricultural inputs. Since this purpose could not be achieved by subsidising the cost of seeds, it was decided not to provide subsidy on wheat seeds in Madhya Pradesh,

The State Government were, however, advised to formulate an Intensive Area-specific Wheat Development Programme to give a boost to the productivity of wheat in the State.

(c) & (d) In view of (b) above, the Government are not considering any proposal for giving grant to farmers in Madhya Pradesh for purchase of seeds of wheat.

So far as paddy is concerned, an amount of Rs. 126 lakhs has been sanctioned for subsidy on distribution of paddy seeds and for free distribution of minikits of paddy seeds in the 40 selected blocks of eastern Madhya Pradesh. This has to be shared in the ratio of 50:50 between the Centre and the State. This is in addition to the 100 percent assistance being provided to Madhya Pradesh for free distribution of rice minikits under the Central Sector Scheme of Rice Minikits-cum-Community Nurseries programme. Under this Scheme, an amount of Rs. 39.90 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 1985-86 for Madhya Pradesh.

Supply of Minikits to States to Increase Production of Pulses and Oilseeds

4177. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry provide minikits to State Governments for increasing the production of pulses and oil-seeds;

(b) if so, crop-wise details of the minikits of seeds of pulses and oil-seeds provided to Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;

(c) whether Government are reducing the number of minikits every year; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The details of the minikits of oil seeds and pulses distributed by Madhya Pradesh Government under the Central Sector/

Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Pulses and Oilseeds during the last three years are given below :

Year	No. of Minikits supplied to Madhya Pradesh	
	Pulses	Oilseeds
1982-83	10939	4,45,035
1983-84	61406	5,05,471
1984-85	139621	11,23,963

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production, minikits of seeds and fertilisers for oilseeds and pulses production were also supplied to small and marginal farmers in Madhya Pradesh during 1983-84 and 1984-85 as per details given below :

Year	Number of Minikits supplied to small and marginal farmers in Madhya Pradesh.	
	Pulses	Oilseeds
1983-84	84371	98088
1984-85	89178	90133

(c) & (d) There has been no reduction in the distribution of minikits of seeds of pulses and oilseeds in Madhya Pradesh during the three year period from 1982-83 to 1984-85.

Provision For Development of Jabalpur

4178. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 47 crores for development of six cities in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the criteria adopted for determining the priority in selecting the cities and the reasons for not including Jabalpur city in this scheme;

(c) whether Government will make a provision in the Seventh Plan for development of Jabalpur; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) : The Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Project has been approved by the World Bank at a cost of Rs. 47.7 crores.

(b) The areas selected by the World Bank for physical investment in the States are those which have the greatest potential for urban growth-based on their resource base and their commercial and industrial development patterns.

(c) & (d) No specific funds have been earmarked for the development of Jabalpur by the Centre. The Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Project would however, continue in the Seventh Five Year Plan also. The State Govt may like to invest from their own funds for the development of Jabalpur.

[English]

Materials used by CPWD in Aram Bagh Quarters, Delhi

4179. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the material used by CPWD in the construction of Aram Bagh quarters, Delhi are very poor;

(b) whether Government have made any enquiry in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the persons responsible if any; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to make such enquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Possession of Plots taken over by DDA in Nirman Vihar and Madhuban

4180. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many sub-leases of plots in Nirman Vihar and Madhuban in the Trans-Yamuna area have surrendered the sub-leases to the President and whether the Delhi Development Authority have taken over possession of the plots; and

(b) if not, the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) One sub-less as has surrendered his plot, in case of Delhi Officers Co-operative House Building Society to whom the land has been allotted in Madhuban, and the same has also been re-allotted to the next eligible member on the waiting list. None in Nirman Vihar has surrendered his plot so far.

Service charges Recoverd from Residents of Lakshmi Nagar and Shakarpur

4181. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be please to state :

(a) the authorities which have been constructing the storm water drains and metalled roads in the areas proposed to be regularised such as Lakshmi Nagar and Shakarpur in East Delhi; and

(b) whether any recovery of service charges for providing these services has been made from the residents of those areas and if so, the rate per square metre therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Delhi Development Authority.

(b) The residents of these colonies have been issued demand notices to deposit the development charges @ Rs. 95/- per sqm., tentatively; but initially they are required to deposit at the rate of Rs. 16/- per sqm, (Rs. 10/- for drainage and Rs. 6/- for water supply).

[*Translation*]

Monthly Report Regarding Implementation of IRDP

4182. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that monthly report in respect of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Adivasis is sent through telegram under Integrated Rural Development programme and if so, the points highlighted there in;

(b) the names of the States which have submitted the reports regularly;

(c) the names of those states which have not been complying with the directives for the last two years and the action taken by Government against them so far; and

(d) whether Rajasthan has always complied with such directive, and whether details in this regard pertaining to the year 1984-85 have been sent by the Government of Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The information for every month regarding the beneficiaries covered including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families, is being obtained from all the States/Union Territories telegraphically so as transmit the same to planning Commission for their monthly report on 20 point programme.

(b) Monthly progress reports are received invariably from all States/Union Territories regularly.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) 89,231 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families were assisted under Integrated Rural Development Programme in Rajasthan during 1984-85.

[*English*]

Eradication of Urban Degradation in the Country

4183. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has recently emphasised the need to eradicate urban degradation by following an integrated approach to

human settlements, planning and management;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what ways and means would be adopted by Government to remove the urban degradation in the country and by when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Government is aware of the need to adopt an integrated approach and vigorous multi pronged attack to eradicate urban degradation in human settlements. A number of schemes like Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums and Urban Basic Services Schemes are being implemented to improve the living conditions of urban poor. Urban Development is a continuous process and efforts are being made constantly to Upgrade the slums and improve the living environment in human settlements. Therefore, it will not be possible to give any definite date by which this process will be completed:

Safety Control Measures in Industrial Units

4184. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government and experts of the International Labour Organisation have agreed that safety control should be the sole responsibility of employers;

(b) whether Government have issued instructions in this regard to all the State Governments and industrial units in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, and what action Government propose to take for non-compliance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) A Tripartite meeting of Special Consultants nominated by the Governments, employers and workers organisations was held at Geneva from 15th to 21st October, 1985 to advise the ILO on methods of prevention of Major Hazards in

industry. The question of employers' responsibility for developing control systems for protection of workers and the public came up for focus at that meeting and it was generally felt that the employers should be responsible for control of major hazards in industry and prevention of major accidents. The report of the Committee is, however, awaited.

(b) & (c) Government had evolved a Safety and Health Accident Reduction Action Plan specifying the responsibilities of employers, workers and Governments for prevention of accidents and disasters, and this has been forwarded to the employers, workers organisations, State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories for compliance. The responsibilities of the employers are also prescribed under the Factories Act, 1948 and the State Governments are empowered to take action under this Act in cases of non-compliance of these provisions.

Construction of Good Houses by Delhi Development Authority

4185. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 942 on 29 July, 1985 regarding construction of good houses by Delhi Development Authority and state :

(a) whether the new design approach which was under the consideration of Government in consultation with structural engineers has since been finalised;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) further steps contemplated to build good houses in the country ?

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

(b) & (c) (i) Few new designs, both by private architects as well as architects of the DDA have been finalised for various income groups that is EWS, Janata, LIG, MIG and other categories of the Self Financing Schemes.

(ii) The house designs are simple, flexible and structurally sound. Economy

in services is being achieved by rational grouping of the housing blocks. In the layout plan, open spaces both for active and passive a recreation are being provided.

Telecast of Bulletins of 'Parliament News' and 'Sansad Samachar'.

4186. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the bulletins of 'Parliament News' and 'Sansad Samachar' are telecast by all Kendras; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor.

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

(b) 'Sansad Samachar' in Hindi and 'Parliament News' in English is telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi for a duration of 10 minutes each which is relayed by all the relay transmitters linked to Delhi. The 'Sansad Samachar' at 7.30 pm. is not relayed by a few relay transmitters in Maharashtra State because Area Specific Programmes are telecast by these transmitters at the time. Besides, the weekly round up of parliament proceedings is telecast by major Kendras in their respective regional languages. The script for this is sent by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi to all the major Kendras of Doordarshan. Apart from this, the news bulletins in Hindi and English telecast in the National Programme also carry news relating to Parliament which accounts for about 10% of the total time of the two National News Bulletins. These steps enable Doordarshan to provide necessary information about the Parliament News to the viewers all over the country.

Setting up of T.V. Studio at Vijayawada

4187. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have withdrawn their proposals to establish a television studio at Vijayawada ;

(b) if so, the reasons for such withdrawal; and

(c) whether Government will reconsider the decision ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Research on use of Organic Fertilizers to Improve Soil Fertility

4188. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has done any work on organic fertilisers and their use in improving soil fertility;

(b) if so, the details of all India coordinated projects conducted in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Government are aware of deleterious impact of chemical fertilisers on soil fertility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Research on the conversion of crop residues and animal wastes into compost and digested sludge through bio-gas plan has been carried out by the ICAR in sufficient details, from 1940s onwards. The role of green manures in cropping systems was also worked out for different agroclimatic regions. Recent research emphasis is also on the promotion of bacterial fertilizers, blue green algae and Azolla.

(b) Through the Coordinated Agronomic Experiments Projects and long-term fertilizer scheme, the use of organic manures in improving soil fertility have been clearly brought out in various field experimental programmes. The direct, residual and cumulative effects of organic manures on

crop yields in various cropping systems have also been determined in various parts of the country.

The Coordinated Project on Microbial Decomposition and Recycling of Farm and City Wastes has screened efficient microbial strains for faster decomposition of organic residues. The research results from these Coordinated Projects have been brought out in ICAR Publications such as the Hand Book of Manures and Fertilizers & ICAR Technical Bulletin on Organic manures. The Coordinated Project on bio-gas technology carries out investigation on improvement in the efficiency of bio-gas production and designs of bio-gas plants.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Research results based on the above projects have brought out clearly that there is no deleterious impact of chemical fertilizers on soil fertility.

News Captioned "Scandal in the Name of Tele-Films"

4189. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item under the caption "Scandal in the name of tele-films" published in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 16 November, 1985;

(b) if so, whether the films selected were of a poor quality and had poor social relevance;

(c) whether the tele-films like "Ek Ruka Hua Faisla" are frame-to-frame copies of earlier classics; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the tele-films are of social relevance, and are of high quality if cine value and made by stabilised directors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :
(a) & (b) Yes, Sir. However, we do not agree with the views expressed by the columnist.

(c) ED RUKA HUA FAISLA is a feature film 'premiered' by Doordarshan which has some similarity with another film titled 'TWELVE ANGRY MEN'.

(d) While approving proposals for tele-films, full care is taken to ensure that these are of high social relevance/entertainment value and that the producers/directors and experienced persons in their fields.

Installation of Fertilizer Plants in Seventh Plan

4190. SHRI ANIL BASU :

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken for installation of fertiliser plants during Seventh Plan period;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange acquired for payment to foreign firms, if any, to whom contracts have been given;

(c) the names of the foreign firms with corresponding amount of foreign exchange to be paid for each of the plants;

(d) whether indigenous technology is available for this work; and

(e) if so, the reasons for giving contract to foreign firms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The number of new fertilizer plants on which the work should start during the Seventh Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised. However, six gas-based nitrogenous fertilizer plants of 1350 tonnes per day ammonia capacity have already been taken up which will materialise during the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

(b) & (c) Out of these six projects, the requisite details in respect of those for which contracts have been finalised/awarded, are given in the statement below.

(d) The process licences and basic design for the technology for the type and size of the projects mentioned in (a) above have to be obtained from foreign process technology owners.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Name of the owner Company and the Project	Name of the Foreign Contractor/Consultant	Details of amount payable in foreign exchange
National Fertilizers Limited, VIJAIPUR PROJECT (Guna)	(i) M/s. Haldor Topsce of Denmark	AMMONIA PLANT Fees Payable— —US \$ 8.68 million
	(ii) M/s. Snam Progetti, Italy	UREA PLANT Fees Payable— —US \$ 4.33 million
	(iii) M/s. Union Carbide, U.S.A.	Benfield Process for CO ₂ removal Fees payable— US \$ 343,638
Indian Farmers Ferti- lizers Cooperative Ltd., AONLA PROJECT	M/s. Snam Progetti, Italy	AMMONIA PLANT Danish Kroner 4,592,295 PLUS US \$ 8,421, 488 UREA PLANT US \$ 4,729,950
	(i) M/s. Snam Progetti, Italy.	SUPPLY CONTRACT Fixed lumpsum : US \$ 84,000,000 Japanese Yen 2766,000,000 *Provisional sum for spares US \$ 4,000,000 Japanese Yen 144,000,000 *Provisional sum for vendors supervision: US \$ 3,000,000 Japanese Yen 104,400,000
Indo-Gulf Fertilizers and Chemicals Corpn. Ltd , JAGDISHPUR PROJECT.	(*These are estimated amounts, subject to variation as per actuals)	
	(ii) M/s. Haldor Topsoe of Denmark	SERVICE CONTRACT Lumpsum : US \$ 19,621,000 *Provisional sum : US \$ 1,451,000 Lumpsum Payment : Danish Kroner 4,668,577

Food for Work Programme

4191. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a widely held view that Food-for-Work programmes should be undertaken on a massive scale to alleviate the sufferings of poverty stricken people together with or in lieu of the present NREP; and

(b) whether Government have received any suggestion for reintroducing Food-for-Work programme in view of the existing practical limitations of NREP as experienced by several states ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) & (b) Food for Work Programme which was implemented during the years 1977-1980 was restructured, revamped and renamed as National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) from October, 1980. Taking into account the foodgrains availability with the Government it has been decided to allocate 1 million tonnes of additional wheat under the plan schemes of National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) during 1985-86 in order to expand the coverage of these employment programmes. It is expected to generate additional employment of about 50 million mandays by utilising this additional 1 million tonnes of wheat. It is proposed to allocate 2 million tonnes of foodgrains under these programmes during 1986-87 so as to increase the coverage of these employment programmes by about 100 million mandays.

Projects Undertaken by NBCC

4192. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the original, extended and actual dates of completion or likely completion of each project undertaken by the National Building Construction Corporation abroad;

(b) the percentage of progress and reasons for delay in case of each project;

(c) amount of penalty invoked by each overseas client and paid by the NBCC in the case of each project;

(d) the provisional or actual profit/loss in each overseas project and the reasons for loss, if any;

(e) the new projects abroad which are likely to be awarded to NBCC in the near future; and

(f) when was the last bid submitted by NBCC in Libya ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) & (b) The requisite information is given in the Statement I below.

(c) No penalty has been invoked by overseas clients and as such the question of its payment by NBCC does not arise.

(d) & (e) The requisite information is given in Statements II and III respectively below.

(f) The last bid was submitted by NBCC in Libya on 6th August, 1985.

Statement I

S. No.	Name of Project	Value/ Revised Value of contract (Rs. in lacs)	Original date of comple- tion.	Extended date of comple- tion.	Actual date of comple- tion.	Likely date of comple- tion.	%age of progress.	Reason for Delay.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A-LIBYA								
1.	Const. of Runway Taxiway and Apron for New Ghat Airport.	3200.00	30.6.78	10.8.79	30.9.83	Completed.	100%	1. Due to liquidity pro- blem and non-availa- bility of const. mate- rial in the local mkt.
2.	Const. of (ii) 100 Houses at Beniwalid	6715.00	1.9.79	30.9.83	30.9.83	"	100%	2. Due to delay in approval of design drg & Specification of materials for finishing & Specilised items of this project.
3.	305 Houses at Ghat, Const. of 22 Kms. APP Road from New Ghat Airport to Ghat Town.	691.91	10.8.79		Aug. 83	"	100%	3. Due to delay in han- ding over of site & hold by the Clients after handing over of site.
4.	Const. of Airport at Brak.	2070*00	25-10-83		31.9.82	"	100%	
5.	Const. of Terminal Build- ing at New Ghat Airport.	307.00	30.6.79		23.1.83	"	100%	
6.	Const. of 100 houses at Ghat awarded as variation order.	670.00	15.8.81	31.3.83	31.3.83	"	100%	4. Due to delay in payment of Mobili- sation Advance &

7.	Variation order No. 2,3,4 comprising of turning pads, 3 bed room accommodation & Airforce camp in respect of New Ghat Airport.	920.00	30.6.79	30.9.83	Completed.	100%	delay in payment of Bills. 5. Due to complicated procedure for importation of man power.
8.	Const. of 10 schools building at Beniwalid.	999.00	20.12.80	28.2.84	"	100%	
9.	Design of const. of social security at Beniwalid.	396.50	6.9.81	30.9.83	"	100%	
10.	Design & const. of social security at Ghat.	322.90	5.12.81	30.4.83	"	100%	
11.	Const. of Utility service at Beniwalid.	954.50	7.10.80	30.9.83	"	100%	
12.	Const. of 2 schools build. & Hostel at Ghat.	554.20	15.3.81	31.12.83	"	100%	
13.	Const. of Temp facility at secondary runway at New Ghat Airport.	49.50	15.6.83	30.9.83	"	100%	
14.	Const. of Mosque at Ghat.	69.00	30.9.80	13.4.81	"	100%	
15.	Road illumination work at Beniwalid (contract No. 4/81 to 8/81)	445.00	30.9.82	31.12.83	"	100%	Hard rock strata at sites, non-realisation of dues & no availability of material locally.
16.	Road illumination work at Twarge (contract No. 15/81 to 20/81 & 3/82 to 5/82)	1050.00	31.1.83	11.7.84	"	100%	
17.	Medical store at Ghat.	266.00	Work not yet started since				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18.	Health centre at Barkat.		196.00	clients have not yet released				
19.	Schools & stores		27.29.00	mobilisation Advance and Site.				
20.	30 Houses at Heamn.	475.56		Work not yet started since				
21.	Health centre at Alseon.	196.00		clients have not yet released				
22.	Super Market at Ghat.	348.72		mobilisation advance & site.				
23.	Const. of nurses training Centre, Hostel and 60 Doctor's residence at Ghat.	1910.00						
24.	Const. of roads, street lightening at Bargain Idre (Alshatee near Brak)	695.70	10.9.83	31.12.85		30.4.86	80%	Accute shortage of fund & non-availability of bitumen.
25.	Const. of 120 Bed Hospital at Ghat.	3061.00	22.2.80	31.3.86		31.5.86	89%	(i) Delay in receipt of payment.
26.	Const. of 12 Houses at Tunin	156.00	24.2.84	30.6.86		29.5.86	91%	(ii) Shortage of locally available material
27.	Const. of 12 houses at Kalala.	156.00	24.2.84	31.12.85		6.6.86	91%	(iii) Difficulty in import of material for want of foreign exchange.
28.	Const. of 54 houses at Ghat.	867.00	23.5.84	31.12.85		9.1.83	9%	(iv) Most of the running projects not yet approved by G.P.C. (General Peoples
29.	Const. of post Office & Telephone Exchange buildg. at Ghat.	220.00	20.11.85			3.10.86	18%	committee)
30.	Ancillary works for Schools,		1.3.86			31.3.86	21.6%	

31.	Const. of Dispensary at Fivet.	164.00	31.12.84	31.12.84	31.3.86	94%	
32.	Const. of Stadium at Barkat	1167.00	13.7.86		18.4.86	10% No Delay.	
33.	P & D of Roads for Ghat Town.	12.00	2.10.13	2.10.78	Completed.		
34.	P & D of 304 houses Quality services at Ghat.	7.50	15.2.79	15.2.79	Completed.		
B. IRAQ.							
1.	Design & Const. of Prestressed concrete cast in situ SHUTAIT SEWERAGE PROJECT Baghdad.	420.00	31.12.78	15.8.80	"	100%	
2.	Const. of structural const. works for Baghdad University (I).	655.00	30.4.81	24.10.81	"	100%	
3.	Const. of 2 flyover a cross airport road at Baghdad.	600.00	10.2.82	26.11.82	26.11.82	100% (i) The work was disrupted due to war.	
4.	Const. of Road work for council of Minister's Building at Baghdad.	172.00	31.5.82	31.5.82	31.12.85	99% (ii) Work delayed due to certain clarification from Clients.	
5.	Finishing items of Baghdad University. (II)	88.00	28.2.82	16.6.85	31.12.85	99% (iii) Delay in payment.	
6.	Const. of Brine storage reservir at Kirkook including control Building	535.80	27.6.83	31.1.86	31.1.86	97%	
7.	Const. of water treatment Plant at Kirkook,	524.10	20.6.83	30.4.84	"	100%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Const. 4 Star Int. Hotel at Mosul.	2275.00	14.4.82	25.5.85		30.12.85	98%	
9.	Const. of 100 bad. Tourist Hotel at Dokan.	689.00	14.2.82	14.1.85		31.12.85	97%	
10.	Finishing item of the building for the Baghdad Alqiam Akashat Railway Project.	6258.60	28.4.84	20.8.85		31.3.86	77%	
11.	Const. of passenger building conginge shed, sick and building at Kubnsa.	408.00	30.1.86	30.1.86		31.7.86	14%	
C. NEPAL								
1.	Const. of Extention of Bir Hospital at Kathmandu, Nepai.	407.50	4.2.87	4.2.87	26.11.85	Completed.	100%	No. Delay.
2.	Const. of Indian pavallion in Kathmandu.	40.00	28.2.85	28.2.85	28.2.85	"	100%	No. Delay.
D. NORTH YEMEN								
1.	Const. of 774 Houses in DHAMMAR SANNA.	1355.00	April, 86			April 86	18%	Delay in issue of entry Visa for labour & non availability of land for construction.

Statement II

Statement showing UG Profit and Loss on Various Overseas Projects undertaken by N. B. C.C. Ltd., as on 31.3.85

S. N.	Unit	+ / - Profit/Loss (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
I. LIBYA			
1.	Housing & Hospital (including expenses of Central Office in Libya)	(+) 1283.95	In case of projects in Libya, the accounts for a number of small works covered by separate Agreements but pertaining to a particular station or location and under the Administrative charge of the same Project Manager have been clubbed with the main work and covered by a consolidated Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account.
2.	Brak Airport	(+) 231.59	
3.	Indree & Bergain	(-) 62.18	
4.	Ghat Airport	(-) 620.08	
	Total	<u>(+) 833.28</u> (A)	

REASONS FOR THE LOSS :

1. The decisions by the clients regarding design and specifications had been delayed.

2. Local materials to be used on the work were not available in Local Market and whenever available was at much higher prices than anticipated.

3. Progress of the work received a severe set back due to delay in payments for work done.

4. Euro-dollar loan had to be raised at high rate of interest to tide over the adverse fund flow position.

5. The clients delayed the final taking over of the complete works, resulting in idle manpower on the works.

6. Due to above reasons, the overheads had increased.

5.	Mosul Hotel	(-) 77.45****
6.	Dokan Hotel	(-) 98.84*****
7.	Council of Minister's Building	(-) 25.32*****
8.	Water Treatment Plant	(+) 272.42
9.	Brine Storage Tank	(+) 201.30
10.	Control Building	(+) 9.34
11.	Railway Works	(+) 959.59
12.	Kubaisa	(-) 7.53
	Total	<u>(+) 982.82</u>

Less Central Office : (-) 395.13
(Iraq) expenses

Net : (+) 587.69 (B)

II. IRAQ :

1.	Shutait Sewerage	(-) 19.60*
2.	Flyover Bridge	(-) 187.88**
3.	University I	(-) 110.27***
4.	University II	(+) 52.00

REASONS FOR THE LOSS :

* Delay in approval of drawings by clients resulting in idle labour and overheads.

** Stoppage of work on account of war.

- *** Stoppage of work due to war.
- **** (i) Out Break of War;
(ii) Delay in payment;
- & (iii) Delay in drawing decisions and execution by ITDC
- ***** (iv) Due to wrong estimation by consultants, bill of quantity was not proper.
- ***** (i) Full Site was not available;
(ii) Site of helipad was modified;
(iii) Prolongation of work by clients' delayed decisions;
(iv) Delay in payment for actual work done;

III. SANA'A :

1. Dhommer Housing Projects	(-) 46.11
Less Central Office (Sana's) expenses	(-) 12.01
Total	(-) 58.12 (C)

This project is in progress for some months now. The loss shown now is due to the debiting of the full cost of mobilisation of equipment and personnel. As the work progresses and the turnover increases this temporary loss will get offset.

IV. NEPAL :

1. Bir Hospital	(+) 16.76
2. Trade Fair Authority of India	(+) 3.61
Total	(+) 20.37 (D)

GRAND TOTAL :

(A + B + C + D) : (+) 1383.22

Less H. O. expenditure incurred in connection with Overseas Projects. (-) 232.75

Net Overall profitability in respect of Overseas Projects. (+) 1150.47

Statement

New Projects abroad which are likely to be awarded to N.B.C.C. in the near future.
IRAQ

1. AL-NUMANIAH Water Supply Project.
2. Computer Centre Building.
3. Railway Water Supply Project.
4. Military Hospital at Kirkuk & Mosul.

LIBYA

1. Utilities AL-ABIAR
2. Renovation and Maintenance of 471 Houses at Zavia

NORTH YEMEN

1. Haaja Hospital.

NEPAL

1. Construction of Medical inspection Unit at Pokhra.
2. Construction of Medical Inspection Unit at Dharan.
3. Construction of Planetarium at Kathmandu.
4. Construction of Kehalpur Mahakali Higaway at Nepal.
5. Planning, Design & Construction of Womens Technical Institute at Sanothimi, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Time Allotted for Folk Songs

4193. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the time allotted by A. I. R., Door-darshan and Song and Drama Division at national level for programmes in Punjabi, Rajasthani, Bhojpuri, Maithili and Magahi folk songs during the year 1984;

(b) the criteria for selection of folk song programmes;

(c) the reason for not giving due importance and time to Maithili, Bhojpuri and Magahi folk songs as compared to those of Punjabi and Rajasthani; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to give appropriate importance and time to Maithili, Magahi and Bhojpuri ?

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

(a) A. I. R. broadcast at the national level in the "national programme of regional and light music," the folk songs programme in Rajasthani for one hour during 1984. Information regarding Doordarshan is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House. As far as Song and Drama Division is concerned, there is no scheme or format for programmes in Punjabi, Rajasthani, Bhojpuri, Maithili and Magahi folk songs at national level.

(b) to (c) The folk songs having wider appeal to listeners/viewers on all-India level are selected in such a way as to give representation to all the States and Union Territories. The position is reviewed periodically to take necessary steps to meet the specific requirements of folk music programmes.

[*Translation*]

Assistance to Federations of Small Newspapers and Journals and Periodical

4194. Dr. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of federations and confederations of small newspapers and journals;

(b) whether Government gave them any assurance for assistance; and

(c) if so, whether these assurance have been fulfilled and if not the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Government's policy towards the press

is one of deep commitment to its freedom consistent with high journalistic standards. No list of federations and confederations of small newspapers and journals is maintained by Government;

(b) and (c) No specific assurance of assistance has been given to any federation or confederation of small newspapers and journals. However, suggestions made by them are duly considered. To promote the growth of small and medium newspapers, the Government provides a number of concessions and facilities to them. A statement indicating the facilities extended to such newspapers is given below.

Statement

(A) Facilities Extended by Press Registrar:

The Newsprint Allocation Policy for the year 1985-86 is yet to be formulated. However under the Policy of 1984-85, the following facilities were available to them:

- (i) Newsprint is supplied in sheets to the newspapers which are printed on sheet-fed machine. In case, where Sheets are not available, an additional 5% of their entitlement is given to them for conversion of reels into sheets;
- (ii) The newspapers with entitlement less than 300 M.T. were given the option to obtain imported or indigenous newsprint either in part or in full;
- (iii) The validity period of authorisation for newspapers where entitlement was upto 50 tonnes was six months as against three months in the case of others. This concession enables a large majority of small newspapers to draw newsprint in a convenient and phase manner;
- (iv) Small newspapers with a circulation upto 2000 copies are not required to give chartered accountant's certificate while applying for allotment of newsprint;
- (v) Small newspapers with a circulation upto 5000 copies were given allowance of 10 to 15 per cent of copies distributed free, returned, unsold or printed but neither sold or distributed free, while calculating their entitlement of

newsprint, and 10 to 15 per cent for newspapers with circulation between 5000 copies and 10000 copies. In the case of others, the percentage is 5 to 10 only.

- (vi) The Government was charging customs duty at the rate of Rs. 825/- per matric tonnes of imported variety of newsprint. Whereas small newspapers were totally exempted from payment of customs duty, medium newspapers were required to pay the customs duty at the rate of Rs. 275/- per matric tonne only. However, as a result of an interim decision of the Supreme Court, the big newspapers are at present being charged customs duty at the rate of Rs. 550/- per metric tonne on a provisional basis.

(B) Facilities Extended by the Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity

Under the existing Adverting Policy of the Government of India, the following facilities have been extended to language newspapers etc. in general and Small and Medium newspapers in particular :-

- (i) the general eligibility requirement of paid circulation is 1000 copies per issue. Relaxation is, however, permissible in the case of the following;
- (a) specialised/scientific technical journals with a paid circulation of 500 copies per issue;
- (b) Sanskrit newspaper/journals and newspapers/journals published in backward, border or remate areas or in tribal languages or primarily meant for tribal readers, with a minimum paid circulation of 500 copies per issue.
- (ii) In the matter of print areas also relaxation is permissible to newspapers/journals published in tribal languages or primarily meant for tribal readership.
- (iii) newspapers/journals with paid circulation upto 2000 copies are exempted from the requirement of submitting

certificate of circulation from a chartered accountant etc.

- (iv) there is parity of rates in the matter of fixing advertisement rates i.e., no-discrimination is made between the English newspapers and language newspapers. However, language papers/periodicals upto a circulation of 10000 copies enjoy a higher basic rate than their counterparts in English. A large number of small paper periodicals borne on DAVP Media/List fall in this category.

(C) Facilities Extended by Press Information Bureau :

Press Information Bureau extends from time to time a number of services pertaining to release of news, photos etc. apart from giving special representation to 'small' and 'medium' newspapers in the conducted tours organised by them with a view to have these newspapers first-hand knowledge or developmental activities in different parts of the country. Accreditation Rules have also been liberalised to extend greater facilities to 'small' and 'medium' newspapers.

[English]

Unused Frequencies with AIR

4195. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are unused frequencies available with AIR;

(b) if so, whether under the international regulations for radio frequency allocation, these frequencies would revert to the general pool if not used within a time limit;

(c) whether plans are afoot to utilise these frequencies;

(d) whether AIR is continually monitoring its broadcast frequencies to protect against jamming and unusual interferences; and

(e) if so, whether it has detected interference and overlapping from stations in neighbouring countries ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Unused frequencies are available in the Medium Wave band.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Depending upon the effectiveness of a satisfactory coverage on such frequencies, the availability of resources and other technical considerations, the remaining assigned frequencies will be utilized to the extent possible.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) On certain frequencies, interference from stations in neighbouring countries has been observed. Technically, during night time, the propagation over the medium wave is able to travel long distances since the radio waves get reflected back to the earth from the earth's upper atmosphere. Interference therefore occurs to far off stations operating on the same or adjacent frequencies. This phenomenon should be occurring in the stations in other neighbouring countries also.

Research on "No-Till Agriculture"

4196. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any research has been conducted on "no-till agriculture".

(b) whether it has been found suitable in India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

Research on no-till agriculture has been carried out at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar and Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Vishva Vidyalyaya, Jabalpur.

Experimental results do not clearly demonstrate its utility in all agro-climatic zones.

It, however, has the promise of reducing the time for field preparation and energy demand in agriculture provided water and nutrient supply is adequate and weed control is effective.

The results from the Division of Agricultural Engineering of IARI do not show a definite trend of increase or decrease in yield. Three other studies on different rotations with zero-tillage have, however, shown that yields were as much as those with conventional tillage. The results from PAU from various trials on farmers' fields do not show any yield advantage from conventional tillage over zero-tillage.

It is considered that zero-tillage may be successful in lighter soils and in less weed intensive fields.

Large scale long duration field trials are required to establish successfully whether no-till agriculture would result in energy saving without lowering crop yields significantly. The suitability of no-till agriculture in dry land areas has also to be determined.

Broadcasting of News Bulletins

4197. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the news bulletins are broadcast throughout the country around 8.30 p. m. which is the prime listening time;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether news bulletins in regional languages such as Telugu are broadcast around 2.30 p.m.;

(d) if so, reasons for such disparity; and

(e) whether Government will consider transmissiion of all news bulletins in all languages at the same time or close to each other in different regions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) For news bulletins, the period

from 1800 hrs. till around 2130 hrs, is regarded as prime listening time. No news bulletin is broadcast around 8.30 p. m. The Central bulletin in Hindi is put out at 8.45 p. m. and that in English at 9.00 p. m.

(c) Central bulletins in regional languages are broadcast from Delhi in a cyclic order between 6.10. p. m. and 9.30 p. m. The Central bulletin in Telugu goes on the AIR from Delhi at 7.05 p.m. to 7.15 p.m.

(d) The Central bulletins in different regional languages broadcast from Delhi are meant for relay by the respective regions only. The Central bulletins in Hindi and English are for All-India relay. The timings have been fixed after taking into account these considerations. As such there is no disparity.

(e) The total number of regional languages in which Central bulletins are broadcast is 17, apart from Hindi and English. It is not possible to transmit all the news bulletins in all the languages at the same time since AIR does not have so many channels for transmission of all the bulletins simultaneously. Therefore, all the language bulletins are transmitted close to each other during the prime listening time in the evening.

[Translation]

**Regularisation of Chander Vihar
(Mandawali Fazalpur) Colony.
Delhi**

4198. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT :

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

(a) whether Chander Vihar (Mandawali Fazalpur) colony, Delhi is proposed to be regularised;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The colony has come up after the out off date of 30-6-1977 and as such does not qualify for regularisation in accordance with Government's policy for regularisation of unauthorised colonies covering residential and commercial structures constructed therein upto 30-6-1977, and 16-2-1977 respectively.

[English]

**Dry Land Farming for Production of Oil
Seeds and Pulses**

4199. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to explore the possibility of dryland farming for production of oilseeds and pulses in some States;

(b) if so, which are the States proposed to be covered under the proposal;

(d) the places identified in the State of Karnataka for the purpose; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) & (b) Oilseeds and Pulses are mostly grown under dryland farming conditions in almost all important oilseeds and pulses growing States. For increasing production of oilseeds, National Oilseed Development Project is under implementation in all major oilseeds producing States in the country. Similarly for increasing the production of pulses, Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development of Pulses and Central Sector Scheme of Minikit Demonstration of Pulses are being implemented in all major pulses growing States.

(c) The districts identified for increasing the production of oilseeds in Karnataka State under the National Oilseed Development Project are Raichur, Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Kolar, Tumkur and Bidar besides potential areas of other districts in the State. The Pulses Development Programme is in operation in almost all the districts of Karnataka State. However, the districts selected for the Intensive Pulse Production under the Centrally Sponsored

Scheme on Development of Pulses in Karnataka State are Gulbarga, Mysore and Tumkur.

(c) The National Oilseeds Development Project and the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development of Pulses envisage, inter alia, increase in production through enhancement of productivity levels and expansion of area under various oilseed and pulse crops.

Central Assistance to Karnataka State for Fish Seeds Development Corporation

4200. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where Fish Seeds Development Corporations have been set up;

(b) whether such a corporation has been set up in Karnataka;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Karnataka State Fish Seeds Development Corporation for the production of fish seeds in the last three years; and

(d) the details of Central assistance given to Karnataka State Fish Seeds Development Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Fish Seed Development Corporations have been set up in the States of Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh under the World Bank programme and Fish Seed Development Programme has been taken up in Madhya Pradesh by the Madhya Pradesh State Fisheries Development Corporation under the World Bank programme.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) & (d) Questions do not arise.

Increase in Production of Fertilizers

4201. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of fertilizers has increased in 1984-85:

(b) if so, the percentage increase over the preceding year 1983-84;

(c) whether Government propose to cut down the import of fertilizers in view of increase in the production;

(d) if so, the extent to which the imports are proposed to be cut down in 1985-86; and

(e) the steps taken to increase the indigenous production of fertilizers ?

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

(b) The increase in production of fertilizers during 1984-85 over 1983-84 was 12.4% in Nitrogen and 20.6% in P_2O_5 .

(c) The quantum of imports is planned on year-to-year basis taking into account the likely demand, the indigenous production, opening stock, etc.

(d) It would not be in the public interest to disclose the details of imports of fertilizers in 1985-86.

(e) A major programme has been undertaken to increase the production of fertilizers in the country. As a part of this programme, many new fertilizers plants have been taken on hand, to substantially add to the fertilizers capacity already in operation/under installation. These measures would help augment the indigenous production of fertilizers considerably.

New Stations of AIR in Maharashtra

4202. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Central Government to establish new stations of All India Radio during the Seventh Five Year period in the State of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the names of the sites selected and the criteria for selection thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are indicated in the statement given below.

Statement

During the 7th Plan period, it is proposed by AIR to set up new F.M. radio stations at the following Centres in Maharashtra.

S.No.	Location/Place	Power of the transmitter
1.	Kolhapur 2×3 KW FM Tr., M.P Studios	
2.	Nasik 2×3 KW FM (Local)	..
3.	Ahmed nagar 2×3 KW FM	.. ..
4.	Dhule 2×3 KW FM	.. ..
5.	Bir 2×3 KW FM	.. ..
6.	Chandra- ptr 2×3 KW FM	.. ..
7.	Nanded 2×3 KW FM	.. ..
8.	Akola 2×3 KW FM	.. ..
9.	Osmana- bad 2×3 KW FM	.. ..
10.	Yavatmal 2×3 KW FM	.. ..
11.	Satara 2×3 KW FM	.. ..

2. The setting up of a new Radio Station is decided, keeping in view several considerations, the principal among them being the need for providing coverage to the areas not covered by the signals from any other existing stations, specific needs of the tribal and border areas, linguistic and cultural needs, technical feasibility etc. The availability of financial resources is also an important consideration.

Implementation of Projects Under RLEGP

4203. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been received from the State Governments that lack of decentralisation and other procedural bottlenecks are causing delays in the implementation of the Projects under RLEGP; and

(b) the steps taken to streamline the procedure for speedy implementation of the Projects under RLEGP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) & (b) Certain State Governments such as Gujrat, Haryana, Maharashtra West Bengal etc., have represented that the Powers to sanction Projects under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), which at present vests in the Central Committee, should be delegated to the State Governments. Project Proposals which are properly formulated in accordance with the instructions for implementation of the RLEGP are sanctioned without delay. The Central Committee meets frequently to consider Project sanctions. It is only when projects are not properly formulated and lack details that it becomes necessary to ask the State Government to revise the projects and furnish necessary information. The present procedure is thus enabling formulation of better projects. As projects to the extent of 150 percent of the allocation for a State are sanctioned by the Central Committee there are generally enough projects available in the pipeline to the State Government for execution. Implementation of the approved projects is the overall responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Committee reviews the implementation of the programme and necessary assistance is given to the States to improve the pace of implementation.

Proposals for Development of Rail, Tele-Communications, in N.C.R.

4204. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a plan of Rs. 867 crore for the development of 3 sub-regions of National Capital Region;

(b) whether N.C.R. planning Board has suggested certain plans to be undertaken in

the Seventh Plan regarding telecommunications, national highways and Railways;

(c) whether Government are financing upto 50 per cent of the investment in State Sector;

(d) whether N.C.R Board has also decided to prepare an interim land use plan for NCR region;

(e) whether he has emphasised need to tone up facilities and services in the rest of NCR?

(f) proposals or development of Rail, Telecommunications in NCR regions and amount to be spent thereon; and

(g) when the schemes are likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) & (b) There are proposals of an expenditure of Rs. 867 crores including proposals regarding telecommunications, national highways and railways for the development of 3 subregions of NCR.

(c) Yes, Sir, on approved schemes.

(d) & (e) Yes, Sir.

(f) & (g) The Integrated Investment Plans are being processed and it will not be possible to indicate at this stage as to when the Schemes will be initiated.

Refusal by Vanaspati Mills to Honour Contracts

4205. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether several vanaspati mills have refused to honour their non-transferable contracts in the wake of steep hike in prices;

(b) if so, whether these contracts were signed before the announcement of hike in vanaspati prices;

(c) the main points of the contracts;

(d) the reasons for their rejection;

(e) whether the sharp hike in issue price of imported oil for vanaspati industry and

public distribution system and reduction of use of imported oil for manufacture of vanaspati has led to inflationary trends;

(f) if so, to what extent;

(g) whether the Association of vanaspati mills has urged the Government that excise duty on Vanaspati should be withdrawn in order to give relief to consumers;

(h) whether Government have agreed to withdraw the said excise duty; and

(i) if not, the main reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) No non-transferable specific delivery contract is permitted on vanaspati and, hence, vanaspati factories are to sell on the basis of ready delivery. Some vanaspati factories enter into bargains for ready delivery (11 days including the date of contract). However, such contracts are verbal in accordance with the prevailing trade practice. In case, bargains are reduced to writing, contracts are signed which cover the quantity, price and date of delivery. The vanaspati factories adhere to the agreed prices in accordance with the bargain irrespective of the market fluctuations. However, during the currency of a bargain, if the prices are revised by the Government, as per trade practices, factories re-negotiate the bargains. After renegotiations vanaspati factories passed on Rs. 10 to 15 per tin of 15 Kg. to wholesalers instead of Rs. 20.50p which was the total increase for such a pack with effect from 15.11.1985.

(e) & (f) The increase in price of imported oil for vanaspati industry and Public Distribution System and reduction in the usage of imported oil in the manufacture of vanaspati has resulted in consequential increase in the prices of vanaspati to some extent.

(g) Yes, Sir.

(h) & (i) The matter is engaging the attention of the Government.

TV Relay Stations Opened in 1984 and 1985

4206. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of relay T.V. stations opened in the year 1984 particularly in August, September, October and November, 1984;

(b) the number of relay T.V. Stations opened in the year 1985;

(c) whether these relay T.V. stations were opened according to some plan chalked out, month-wise or year-wise; and

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

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

(a) Of the 125 relay Centres set up in the country during 1984, the number of transmitters set up during the period from August to November, 1984, month-wise, is as under :

August,	1984	—	33
September,	1984	—	31
October,	1984	—	19
November,	1984	—	3

(b) Eight new TV relay Centres have so far been set up during 1985.

(c) & (d) These TV Centres were set up as a part of the VI Plan schemes as well

as the Special TV Expansion Plan approved in July, 1983.

Commercial Advertisements on T.V.

4207. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any norms have been formulated for making commercial advertisements on T.V.;

(b) the rates at which charges are made for commercial advertisements; and

(c) whether any concessions are proposed to be given to handloom and small scale industries and village and Khadi industries for making commercial advertisements on the TV?

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

(a) Commercial advertisements on TV are governed by Doordarshan's 'Code for Commercial Advertising'.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) Advertisers certified as small scale industries and also Public Sector Undertakings are eligible for a concession of 15% of normal rates.

Statement

Statement showing the Rate Structure (implemented from 1-11-85)

Proposed Grouping	Delhi and relay transmitters	Bombay and relay transmitters	Calcutta/Madras/Bangalore/Trivandrum/Hyderabad/Ahmedabad/Lucknow and Relay Transmitters.	Nagpur/Jalandhar & Relay Transmitters	Srinager/Gauhati	National Net work
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10 Second Spot						
Super 'A' Special	25,000	15,000	6,000	5,000	2,500	*45,100
Super 'A'	20,000	12,000	5,000	4,000	2,000	40,000
'A'	10,000	7,000	4,000	3,000	1,500	25,000
'B'	5,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	15,000
'X1'						20,000
Sponsored Programmes of Doordarshan *2						
Supper 'A' Special	40,000	30,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	1,50,000
Super 'A'	35,000	25,000	12,000	7,500	7,500	1,25,000
'A'	22,000	12,000	7,000	4,000	4,000	75,000
'B'	15,000	8,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	50,000

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Sponsored Programmes Produced by Sponsors *3

30 Minutes Programmes 20,000 12,000 5,000 5,000 70,000 *3
(with 2 mts. free time)

15 minutes programmes 12,000 8,000 3,000 3,000 40,000 *3
(with 1 mt. free time)

Sponsored Programmes Imported by Sponsors *4

30 mt. programmes 70,000 40,000 20,000 14,000 14,000 2,00,000
(with 40 secs. free time)

15 mt. programmes 35,000 20,000 10,000 7,000 1,00,000
(with 20 secs) free time)

Sponsored Telefilms made for Doordarshan by Sponsors :

90 mnts. film 1,00,000
(with 4 mnts. free time)

60 mts. film 70,000
(with 3 mnts. free time)

* This rate will hold also for fixed time slot* bookings on National Network subject to at least 10 bookings per month.

*1 'X' category spots will be given for filling gaps before and after super 'A' programmes without guarantee regarding time slot but with 4-5 exposures per month.

*2 Free Commercial time of 1½ minute for a 30 minute programme and 45 seconds for a 15-minute programme will be allowed.

*3 Free Commercial time for these programmes will be allowed as follows :-

1. Animation and wild life films, 2 minutes for a 30 minute programme and 1 minute for a 15- minute programme.
2. Tele feature films; 4 minutes for a 90-minute programmes and 3 minutes for a 60 minute programme.

3. Plays and dance ballets: 1½ minute for a 30 minute programme and 45 seconds for a 15 minute programme.
4. Others; 1 minute for a 30 minute programme and 30 seconds for 1,15 minute programme.
5. When plays and dance ballets are telecast after 2200 hours then 2 minute free commercial time will be allowed for a 30 minute programme, and 1 minute free commercial time will be allowed for a 15 minute programme.

In all cases a separate credit line of not more than 10 second will be allowed in addition to free commercial time.

*4 In addition to the free commercial time, a credit line of 10 seconds in the beginning and 10 seconds in the end will be allowed for sponsored programmes imported by sponsors.

Note :- i) Super 'A' Special category will include World Cup Cricket and Football, Olympics, Asiad, Wimbledon Tennis etc. This list is indicative

- ii) Rates for second channel or all categories of programmes will be the same as for Group 'D' (i.e. Nagpur/Jalandhar)
- iii) Same rate is being proposed for Black and White and colour for all categories of programmes.

Exhibition of Dances in T. V. Programmes

4208. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of artists, invited from Andhra Pradesh to participate in programmes relating to dances or folk music in 1985;

(b) whether Government are aware that there are two ancient schools of dances known as Andhra Natyam and Perini Tandavam in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, whether there are any proposals to allow these schools of dances to be exhibited in the T. V. programmes of Delhi Doordarshan ?

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

(a) Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi has invited 21 artists of folk music of Andhra Pradesh from its functional zone in 1985.

(b) & (c) Yes, Sir. The programmes on Andhra Natyam and Perini Tandavam schools of dances of Andhra Pradesh have been telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Hyderabad. These programmes will also be scheduled in the programmes of Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi depending upon the programme requirements.

Development of Displaced Persons Colonies in West Bengal

4209. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) what was the Sixth Plan outlay in the Central Sector for development of Displaced Persons Colonies in West Bengal :

(b) the actual expenditure during the Sixth Plan period :

(c) the targets and achievements in physical terms : and

(d) the outlay and target fixed for development of such colonies in West Bengal during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) & (b) At the time of finalisation of the Sixth Plan, for want on details regarding cost estimates etc. only a token provision of Rs. 0.05 crores was made on the undertaking that the requirement of funds would be met on an annual basis. A total amount of Rs. 522 lakhs was released to the Govt. of West Bengal during the Sixth Plan period.

(c) & (d) Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Transmission Capacity of TV Transmission Kendra in Indore

4210. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the transmission capacity of T. V. transmission Kendra functioning in Indore (Madhya Pradesh) (the radius within which the programmes of this Kendra can be viewed):

(b) whether this Kendra is working to its full capacity at present; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) The TV transmitter at Indore is functioning on its full power of 10 KW. It has a service range of about 120 kms. which is subject to local terrain conditions.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Indo-Norwegian Protocol on Development of Fisheries in West Bengal

4211. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any project for development of fisheries in West Bengal will be undertaken under the Indo-Norwegian protocol;

(b) if so, the detail thereof; and

(c) if no, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) & (b) Government of West Bengal have sent the following two projects proposals for seeking foreign assistance from Norway/Sweden—

- (i) development of Beel Fisheries;
- (ii) development of small scale marine fisheries and welfare of traditional fishermen in West Bengal.

The Government are yet to take a view on the projects.

(c) Does not arise.

[*T anslation*]

**Removal of Regularised Colonies by
Delhi Administration**

4212. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Delhi Administration has recently issued a notice for the removal of regularised colonies as a result of which lakhs of Delhi citizens are greatly concerned over increasing housing problems;

(b) the justification on the part of Delhi Administration in removing these regularised colonies;

(c) whether Government propose to issue a directive to Delhi Administration and Delhi Development Authority not to remove the regularised colonies and to undertake their development; and

(d) if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No notice for removal of regularised colonies has been issued by Delhi Administration.

(b), (c) & (d) Question does not arise.

**Allotment of Janta Tea House, I.N.A.
Cafeteria in New Delhi to Super Bazar**

4213. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased state :

(a) whether the Janata Tea House, I N.A. Cafeteria in New Delhi building is the property of the Ministry and Directorate of Estates and whether the Directorate of Estates had itself allotted this building to Super Bazar under the policy of ensuring easy availability of essential commodities;

(b) whether the senior managers of the Super Bazar have handed over its possession to private shopkeepers on licence basis violating the rules of the Directorate;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any action against the persons responsible therefor; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. 148 shops were allotted to the Cooperative Stores Ltd. 1966 for running a Super Bazar in INA Market, New Delhi.

(b) to (d) A few shops were sublet by the Super Bazar authorities who have been directed to surrender such shops to the Directorate of Estates as are not in their actual use. The matter is subjudice.

[*English*]

Maintenance of Parks/Gardens in Delhi

4214. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that various parks/gardens etc. in the capital are neglected;

(b) whether it is a fact that in many such parks milkmen etc., have encroached and disturbed ecology of the area;

(c) details of such parks identified during the last two years and action taken.

for their maintenance and for eviction of unauthorised occupants;

(d) whether there is some yard-stick for providing parks, gardens etc. in the colonies; and

(e) if so, the reasons for neglect and whether any responsibility has been fixed to ensure proper maintenance of the parks/gardens ?

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

There have been some complaints of neglect and misuse. Some corrective steps have also been taken to ensure better maintenance.

(d) Delhi Master plan lays down certain norms.

(e) As indicated above, some corrective steps have been taken to ensure better maintenance and better management.

Acquisition of Land by DDA in South Delhi

4215. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK:
DR. SUDHIR ROY :

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the matter of land acquisition by Delhi Development Authority under section 6 of the land Acquisition Act in the South Delhi areas, a patch of land, has been left untouched though it falls in between the land in the 11 villages which are to be acquired;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) remedial measures taken by Government in this matter; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The following categories of land have been left from the purview of the

notification under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act :—

(i) Abadi deh;

(ii) Cremation grounds;

(iii) Land involving building plans approved by the MCD before 5-11-80 and shown to the satisfaction of the Land Acquisition Collectors;

(iv) Govt. land; and

(v) Land already notified under section 4 and 6 of the Act.

Delhi Administration have reported that some Khasra Nos of Village Chatterpur were also inadvertently left out due to electrical mistake.

(c) & (d) The land which has been left out inadvertently is being acquired under Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

[Translation]

Lockout Declared in Mills

4216. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the mills in the country in which lock out was declared by mill owners during the last one year and the mill-wise number of the workers rendered jobless;

(b) whether these lock-outs were declared with the permission of Government; and

(c) if not, the action taken by Government in the matter so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Information on lockouts is maintained industry wise and calendar year wise. According to available information during 1985 (Jan-August); 15 cotton textile mills involving 23,765 workers and 15 Jute, Hemp and Mesta Textile Mills involving

50,505 workers were under lockout. Mill-wise information in this regard is not maintained.

(b) Under the Industrial Disputes Act 1947, there is no provision of prior permission of Government before declaring lock-outs.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Financial Support for DDA Housing Scheme

4217. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the question as to who would give financial support for the future scheme of Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) who would meet the future escalation cost in any future D.D.A. Housing Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) & (b) Being an autonomous organisation, the DDA is required to have and maintain its funds as provided in the Delhi Development Act 1957. To the extent developmental schemes are Plan schemes, these would be financed from Plan funds given by the Government.

(c) Escalation in cost of housing schemes is passed on to the allottees on the basis of costing on completion of houses etc.

Financial Allocation to DDA in Seventh Plan

4218. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has got any firm financial allocation by the Union Government or by the Delhi Administration in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) & (b) Financial allocation amounting to Rs. 158.57 crores for the implementation of DDA's plan schemes including slum schemes has been made by the Delhi Administration in the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90). The details of such schemes allocations are given in the statement below.

Statement

DDA main schemes	Figures in crores of Rs.
1. Development of Regularised unauthorised colonies	25.00
2. Development of Urban villages	10.50
3. Providing additional facilities	10.00
4. Development of Narela Township	6.00
5. Channelisation of River Yamuna (Studies only)	0.24
6. Innovation & Research & Plan monitoring	0.26
7. Acquisition & Development of land	10.00
8. Mass Transportation studies	0.25
9. Housing for economically weaker sections linked with affordability	26.80
10. Night Shelters	3.00
11. Construction of low cost shops/ stalls	0.20
12. Re-development of shahjahanabad	5.00
13. Environmental Improvement in Jhuggi slusters	10.00
14. Environmental improvement in redesignated slums	20.00
15. Conversion of dry type latrines into water borne in slum areas	2.00
16. Structural Improvement in Slum Katras	2.60
17. Providing developed Plots for self-help housing to lower strata of society economically weaker sections including squatters linked with affordability.	26.00
18. Publicity programme	0.40
19. Research & Innovation	0.25
20. Planning, Survey and monitory division in Slum Wing	0.07
	<u>158.57 crores</u>

Printing Presses in Residential Areas of Delhi

4219. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of printing presses are running in residential areas in Delhi day and night;

(b) the number of such printing presses, and

(c) whether there is any proposal to shift these printing presses from residential areas to some commercial areas/industrial areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) A number of printing presses are running in residential areas in Delhi during day time.

(b) & (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Minimum Price for Raw Jute

4220. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has asked State Government to recommend the minimum price for raw jute for next year;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations of State Governments in this regard; and

(c) the contemplation of his Ministry in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The Government fixes the statutory minimum prices of raw-jute from year to year after due consideration of the recommendations made by Commission on Agriculture Costs and Prices (CACP). The CACP in turn while formulating its proposals takes into account the relevant factors including views of the Governments of Jute growing States. As for the statutory minimum prices of raw-jute

for next year (1986-87), the CACP is in the process of formulating its recommendations on the price policy for raw-jute.

[Translation]

Display of Banners/Name Plates Relating to Government Meetings in English on T.V.

4221. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether banners, name plates etc. relating to the conferences, meeting etc. convened by Government on National and International levels are often displayed in English only on the television;

(b) if so, whether the Official Languages Act is not being violated thereby; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c) The banners/name plates used in the conferences, meetings, etc; are placed by organisers of these meets. Doordarshan Camera team assigned to cover these conferences/meetings cannot help in this regard as they have no control on placement of this material.

[English]

Warehouses Requirements of Food Corporation of India

4223. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Food Corporation of India requirements of warehouses during the last three years; year-wise giving the details of the space arranged by FCI by constructing warehouses and by hiring them (year-wise);

(b) the space that was proposed to be constructed but was arranged under hiring;

(c) whether it is cheaper to construct warehouses or to hire them and the reasons for the same; and

(d) the number of warehouses that had to be closed during the last three years showing the amount of loss incurred and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) A STATEMENT is enclosed.

(b) & (d) Information is being collected.

(c) It would be difficult to make any general statement on the comparative economics of construction of godowns vis-a-vis hiring them because the specifications of the godowns constructed by the Corporation are not strictly comparable with the specifications of the hired godowns. The difficulty is further compounded because the rental varies from agency to agency.

Statement

Statement Referred to in Reply to Part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 4223 for Answer in the Lok Sabha on the 16th December, 1985

As on	Requirement of storage capacity for foodgrain stock held by FCI on the basis of achievable capacity utilisation (Million tonnes)	Covered storage capacity with F.C.I.		
		Owned	Hired	Total (Million tonnes)
1.7.1983	13.41	8.41	8.10	16.51
1.7.1984	19.24	8.71	9.94	18.65
1.7.1985	21.61	9.10	10.71	19.81

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds to States for Drinking Water Supply in Rural Areas

4224. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : SHRI H.A. DORA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount provided by Government to each State in the Seventh Five Year Plan to solve drinking water problem in rural areas;

(b) whether Central Government would be successful in finding a permanent solution in the Seventh Five Year Plan to the aforesaid problem in desert areas of the country having many villages in an area of 25 to 200 kilometre, where drinking water is saline or the water is not available at all; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) In the Seventh Five Year Plan

provision of funds for rural water supply is as follows :

	Rs. in crores
1. States/U.Ts. Plan	
Rural Water Supply under Minimum Needs Programme	2253.25
2. Central Plan	
Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARP).	1201.22
TOTAL :	3454.47

State-wise allocation of funds under MNP in the Seventh Plan is given in the statement below.

(b) & (c) During the Seventh Five Year Plan, the programme would aim at covering the identified problem villages on the existing criterion based on the earlier survey or the subsequent survey and full coverage of partially covered villages/habitations including those in desert areas with special emphasis on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes habitations.

Statement

Statement showing MNP provision in the State Plans for Rural Water Supply.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	Seventh Plan 1985-90 MNP Provisions
1.	Andhra Pradesh	140.00
2.	Assam	90.00
3.	Bihar	95.00
4.	Gujarat	80.00
5.	Haryana	105.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	68.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	120.00
8.	Kerala	81.00
9.	Karnataka	75.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	143.00
11.	Maharashtra	460.00
12.	Manipur	22.00
13.	Meghalaya	30.00
14.	Nagaland	15.00
15.	Orissa	40.00
16.	Punjab	65.00
17.	Rajasthan	150.00
18.	Sikkim	10.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	175.00
20.	Tripura	20.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	175.00
22.	West Bengal	35.00
23.	A&N Islands	8.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	18.00
25.	Chandigarh	—
26.	Dadra & N. Nagar Haveli	0.75
27.	Delhi	6.00
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	5.00
29.	Lakshadweep	1.50
30.	Mizoram	18.00
31.	Pondicherry	2.00

Scheme Re : Beautification of Varanasi

4226. SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government are considering any scheme at Central level for the beautification of Varanasi, the cultural centre of India and, for the development of its 'Ghats' ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : The Ganga Project Directorate under the Ministry of Environment and Forests have considered a special action programme which seeks to integrate the Schemes for River Quality Improvement with city development. This Ministry is not aware of any scheme being considered for the development of its Ghats.

[English]

**Rural Development Scheme under the
New 20-Point Programme in Orissa**

4227. DR. KURUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any scheme from the Government of Orissa for rural development under new 20-Point Programme in various parts of Orissa during the year 1983-84; and

(b) if so, the details of the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) & (b) The major rural development programmes of this Ministry under the new 20-Point Programme are Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and Surplus-Land distribution. These are continuing programmes. Only, under the RLEGP State Governments are required to prepare projects and submit them to Central Government for approval. The Government of Orissa had submitted 10 projects involving a cost of Rs. 2721.52 lakhs during 1983-84. Out of these 8 projects involving a cost of Rs. 2002.53 lakhs have been approved.

**Sanction of Plans in Inner Circle of
Connaught Place, New Delhi by
N.D.M.C.**

4228. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why N.D.M.C is not sanctioning plans in the inner circle of Connaught Place, New Delhi inspite of the fact that the building plans are within the latest laid down norms of 45 ft. height;

(b) whether the ban was earlier imposed on the construction in the inner circle due to the traffic problems;

(c) if so, whether after opening of the Palika Underground parking centre, the traffic problem is more there;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to sanction the building plans referred to in part (a); and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) & (b) The N.D.M.C. has not been sanctioning any building plans in the inner circle of Connaught Place on account of heavy vehicular traffic and also due to the fact that the civic amenities are not adequate to sustain the load of additional construction. Moreover, Connaught Place has unique character which requires to be pre-served.

Any additional construction therein, if permitted is likely to affect adversely its architectural aesthetics and environmental quality.

(c) The Palika Underground Parking Centre provides for parking of vehicles and does not contain the increased road traffic in Connaught Place.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Reasons have been given against (a) & (b) above.

[Translation]

**Telecast of Programmes Through
Private Discs**

4229. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the outlines of the policy announced by Government regarding telecasting the programmes through private discs; and

(b) the number of private discs installed in the country at present under this policy ?

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

(a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member has referred to the policy recently announced by Government of India under which State Governments, public sector undertakings, co-operatives, private institutions, etc. have been allowed to fund installation of TV relay transmitters in their respective areas. Funding of cost of transmitters under this scheme is subject to the conditions that the ownership of such transmitters would vest in Doordarshan which will operate and maintain these transmitters and also determine the programmes put out therefrom.

(b) No TV transmitter has been installed under the said scheme so far.

[English]

**Rural Development Scheme under New
20-Point Programme in U. P.**

4230. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any scheme from Government of Uttar Pradesh for rural development under new 20-point programme in various parts of Uttar Pradesh during the year 1983-84 and 1984-85; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) & (b) The major rural develop-

ment programmes under the new 20-point programme are Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and Surplus Land distribution. These are continuing programmes. Approval of Central Government is not required to individual schemes under IRDP, works under NREP or for proposals for surplus land distribution. However, under the RLEGP State Governments are required to prepare projects and submit them to Central Government for approval. The Government of Uttar Pradesh had submitted 35 projects involving a cost of Rs. 10,117.14 lakhs during 1983-84. Out of these 16 projects involving a cost of Rs. 3447.71 lakhs have been approved. During the year 1984-85 the State Government submitted 60 projects involving a cost of Rs. 49,466.29 lakhs out of which 52 projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 17,719.57 lakhs were approved. The RLEGP allocation for Uttar Pradesh for 1983-84 and 1984-85 was Rs. 1705 lakhs, Rs. 8525 lakhs respectively.

[Translation]

Corruption Cases Against DDA Officials

4231. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Vigilance Commission has found DDA responsible for not taking any appropriate action against some officials found guilty in certain cases of corruption;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a), (b) & (c) Some cases have been quoted which in the Annual Reports of Central Vigilance Commission for the years 1982, 1983 and 1984, still require appropriate action by the DDA. Details of such cases and reasons for not taking action are given in the statement below.

Statement

Details of Cases Quoted by the Central Vigilance Commission in the Annual Reports Pertaining to the years 1982, 83 & 84 in which DDA has not taken Appropriate Action.

In the Annual Report of Central Vigilance Commission pertaining to the year 1982, case of one DD (Hort.) had been quoted indicating that Inquiry Officer had not been appointed in the case despite reminders issued by the Commission.

In this above mentioned case, inquiry has already been concluded and penalty of reversion to the lower post of Asstt. Director has been imposed upon Shri Niranjan Singh, DD (Hort.).

In the Year 1983 a case of one SE Shri R. S. Jindal, DDA against whom no appropriate action was taken by the authority, has been quoted by the Commission. DDA sought the re-consideration of C.V. C's advice for major penalty proceedings against SE concerned through the Ministry of Works and Housing (now Urban Development). The C.V.C. re-iterated its advice of major penalty proceedings of December, 1982. The file remained with the Estimates Committee during the period 20.9.83 to 9.10.84. The case was being submitted by V.C. and L.G. for orders on the advice of C.V.C. when the file was called by Estimates Committee in September, 1983.

Subsequently when the case was under resubmission to VC/LG in Nov., 84 for orders for major penalty proceedings against the SE, the SE filed a suit in the court of Law against the proceeding and obtained a stay. The matter is, therefore, subjudice.

As per the observations of the Commission, major penalty proceedings had been advised against former E. E., MCD now working as CE in DDA. The misconduct committed by the Engineer pertained to the period when he was working in MCD. The MCD's investigation prima-facie established that the Engineer was responsible for falsifying official records, issue of excess material to a private contractor and making over-

payments to the private contractor. These irregularities were allegedly committed in order to show favour to the private contractor. Further the Commission was informed in March, 1983 that the Commissioner, MCD had closed the case against some other officials of MCD who were also involved in the transaction alongwith Chief Project Engineer and the case against the Chief Project Engineer was also closed by the DDA with the approval of LG. The Commission was not consulted by the DDA before closing the case against the C.P.E.

In this case, after the CVC had conveyed that there were no reasons warranting re-consideration, the case was put up to the LG, being a disciplinary authority in the case who approved initiation of major penalty against the EE on 14th July, 1983. While the case was being processed for issuing of charge-sheet, the file was called by Estimate Committee and was received back in October, 1984. After the receipt of the file in Oct. 84 from Estimates Committee action was being taken for procurement of the relevant records from MCD. In the meantime the SE filed a suit in the court of Law against the proceedings and obtained a stay. The matter is therefore subjudice.

[English]

**Allotment of Land to Ministry of Works,
Housing and Supply Cooperative House
Building Society**

4232. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the land earmarked for the Community Centre in Madhuban colony in East Delhi was handed over to the Madhuban Housing Society;

(b) if so, the terms thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not handing over the land earmarked for Madhuban Colony in Nirman Vihar to the Minister of Works Housing and Supply Cooperative House Building Society on the same terms and conditions as for Madhuban Housing Society even though the former asked for the land more than a year ago ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No land for Community Centre in Madhuban Colony has been handed over to the Madhuban Housing Society so far.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The request for allotment of land to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply Coop. House Building Society is expected to be finalised shortly by the Delhi Development Authority.

Malpractices in D. D. A.

4233. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that CAG's Report about DDA pin-pointing various malpractices prevalent in the DDA gives break-up of plots allotted and tenements constructed by DDA since 1960;

(b) whether it is a fact that ownership of these tenements/plots has changed hands many times any that most of them are in unauthorised occupation for which DDA has failed to collect any licence fee etc.

(c) if so, the loss suffered by DDA on account of these malpractices;

(d) action proposed by Government; and

(e) whether any responsibility has been fixed therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) In para 54 of the C & AG's Report for 1983-84, the total number of plots and tenements constructed and allotted under the J. J. Schemes since 1960 has been given.

(b) No detailed survey has been conducted so far. However, it is estimated that more than 50 per cent of plots/tenements have changed hands. Licence fee is not being collected from such unauthorised occupants.

(c) & (d) The D.D.A. have submitted certain proposals to the Govt. of India for regularisation of the unauthorised occupants of the plots/tenements in J.J.R. colonies. Financial aspect will be duly taken care of while taking a final decision thereon.

(e) In view of above, the question of fixing responsibility does not arise.

News Captioned "DDA complacent Towards Rules Violations"

4234. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'DDA complacent towards rules violations' appearing in the Stateman, New Delhi dated the 3 November, 1985;

(b) if so, whether he has got the matter investigated in the light of the disclosures made therein;

(c) whether it had also been brought to his notice sometime back how the owners of commercial buildings in the Community Centre, East of Kailash, New Delhi had in violation of the approved plan constructed mezzanine floors thus adding to their covered floor area; and

(b) if so, whether he will get the whole matter re-opened and take appropriate action against the defaulters including DDA's officials and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. Action was initiated on receipt of the first complaint by the Delhi Development Authority. On examination it was found that the sub-lettee firm was not manufacturing packing boxes, was using/occupying the whole premises instead of 3614 sq. ft. for which permission was accorded and had also constructed temporary sheds against the provisions of building bye-laws. Therefore, the sub-letting permission was withdrawn and the allottee was issued a show-cause notice for determination of lease-deed on 5.11.1985.

(c) The D.D.A. has noted that in some of the plots in the community centre, the parties have extended the area of mezzanine floors beyond the permissible limit. Inspections are carried out during the construction stage when the party applies for 'C' and 'D' forms which pertain to laying of internal services to be covered and the sanitary fittings to be provided in the building respectively. The additional space in the mezzanine floor had been constructed by the parties after getting these certificates. Action in the form of withholding the occupation certificate/completion certificate has been taken when the parties applied for the same and site inspection was made.

(d) In view of the reply to part (c) above, question does not arise.

[Translation]

Old Houses Vacated for Demolition in DIZ Area, New Delhi

4235. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of old houses belonging to Directorate of Estates and Land Development Organisation in D.I.Z. area, New Delhi which have been got vacated for demolition but have neither been demolished nor the scheme of constructing multistoreyed houses in their place has materialised so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received complaints regarding use of these old houses by anti-social elements as shelter and if so, the action taken or being taken thereon; and

(d) whether Government have such squads which may pay surprise visits and conduct raids from time to time on these old houses to detect the cases referred to in part (c) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) & (b) At present 235 old houses are lying vacant for demolition. Due to Stay Order of the Court, some of the quarters, which were under

unauthorised occupation, could not be got vacated. After the vacation of Stay Order in October, 1985, these quarters have been got vacated. Necessary action to demolish these houses will start now. Major portion of the area is earmarked for development as parks etc.

(c) Yes, Sir. There were complaints. Necessary action has been taken.

(d) No, Sir.

[English]

Measures for Arresting Fall in Jute Prices

4236. SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the jute production all over India has gone in excess of the estimates made by Government;

(b) production of jute as per Government's estimate and the actual production this year;

(c) whether the steep fall in jute price has been due to excess production; and

(d) if so, the measures Government propose to take for arresting the fall in jute price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) & (b) Government estimates of production are based on area enumeration and the crop cutting experiments conducted in different States in respect of various crops including jute. These estimates at the all-India level are compiled on receipt of relevant information from the State Governments. For the current year i.e., 1985-86 information in respect of the raw-jute production have as yet not become available from the States.

(c) The current fall in the prices of raw-jute is attributable to a number of factors including expected high production of raw-jute in the current year, fall in the international prices of raw jute and sluggish demand for jute manufactures.

(d) The Government have already taken a number of measures to arrest the fall in jute prices during the current season. These include :—

- (i) A direction to the Jute Corporation of India to undertake large scale purchases of raw-jute at the statutory minimum prices fixed by the Government.
- (ii) A directive by the Jute Commissioner to all working jute mills in the private sector to build up stocks of raw-jute upto specified levels so as to boost the demand for raw-jute.
- (iii) Measures to open some of the closed jute mills.
- (iv) Permission to the Jute Corporation of India to export limited quantities of raw-jute.

Ban on Import of Edible Oils

4237. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that edible oil output has increased and gone beyond the targets during last 2-3 years and this increase is equivalent or higher than total quantity of vegetable oils imported under gifts and commercially;

(b) whether in view of the above Government propose to ban all imports which alone would boost our production as happened in wheat vis-a-vis P. L. 480 imports;

(c) whether Government propose to ban imports of all farm products in recognition of our ability to stand on our own and considering that over 70 per cent of our people are engaged in agriculture; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that similar situation exists in matter of marginal imports of milk powder and butter which is blocking our self-reliance and self-sufficiency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) & (b) For the last several

years, there has been a gap between the availability of indigenous oil and their demand. To bridge this gap, as a short term measures, the Government of India have been importing edible oils and supplying them to the State Governments/Union Territories for distribution under Public Distribution System and to the vanaspati industry for the manufacture of vanaspati. So long as there is a gap between the availability of the indigenous oil and its demand, Government may have to import edible oils. However, the actual imports will depend on the production of indigenous oils. Information in regard to demand, supply and gap in edible oils for the last three years is given below :

(Quantity in lakh tonnes)

Year	Demand	Supply	Gap
1982-83	41.71	30.21	11.50
1983-84	47.00	33.00	14.00
1984-85	49.06*	36.68*	12.38

*Estimated.

The quantum of import of selected edible oils in the past few years has been as follows :

Year	Quantity in '000 tonnes
1980-81	1633
1981-82	1315
1982-83 (Upto Feb. '83)	968

The National Dairy Development Board (NDDDB) is implementing the project for Restructuring Edible Oil and Oil seeds production and marketing with assistance in the form of gift oil from the Cooperative League of USA (CLUSA) and from the Cooperative Union of Canada. The following quantities of gift oil have been received since inception of the project.

('000 M.T.)

Year	Refined soyabean oil	Crude oil	Rapeseed oil
1979-80		55.88	—
1980-81		9.97	3.26

1981-82	16.82	12.47
1982-83	21.38	17.18
1983-84	13.03	18.30
1984-85	9.58	20.04
TOTAL*	126.66	71.25

*Upto June 30, 1985

(c) The import of farm products will have to be considered in the light of the developing demand supply situation, price level etc. from time to time.

(d) The commercial import of milk powder was discontinued from 1975-76. The gift commodities are obtained on a regulated basis for generating resources for dairy development activities and are being priced in a manner as not to act as an impediment to indigenous milk production.

Accident in Stone Quarry in South Delhi

4238. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the accidents are increasing in the stone quarry in Madangir village, near Saket in South Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of workers who have died in that stone quarry accident during this year;

(c) the reasons why adequate safety measures have not been taken in that quarry;

(d) the action taken against the persons responsible for the accidents; and

(e) the details of the compensation paid to next kith and kin of the each deceased ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (e) According to information available from the Delhi Administration there are no stone quarries in Madan Gir village for which mining permits have

been granted by Delhi Administration. However, it has been reported that in an area nearly 150 metres away from Madangarhi stone mine of the Delhi State Mineral Development Corporation, there was an accident in September, 1985 in which three persons died in the process of extracting stone illegally.

The Delhi State Mineral Development Corporation have stopped mining operations in Madangarhi area from 15.10.85 as the areas have been acquired by Delhi Administration for a new University in that area.

**Decline in Prices of Cardamom,
Cloves, Nutmeg, Pepper**

4239. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of all the spices like cardamom, cloves, nutmeg, pepper etc. have declined; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure remunerative prices to the growers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) & (b) Prices of all spices have not declined. Pepper and Nutmeg prices have gone up. Prices of Clove over the months has remained steady. Cardamom prices have recently established around normal level prevalent before the drought years of 1983-84 and 1984-85 when prices shot up abnormally.

**Approval Sought by Caparo Group of
Britain to Set up Gas-Based Fertiliser
Plant**

4240. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Caparo Group of Industries of U. K. has sought Government's approval for setting up of gas-based fertiliser plant at Shahjehanpur worth Rs. 750 crore;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions under which letter of intent is being given to that group ; and

(c) the details of the incentives and facilities being given to Caparo Group and other Non-Resident Indians for investment in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A letter of intent has already been issued to M/s. Caparo Group, London, for setting up a gas-based fertilizer project at Shahjahanpur in U. P., at an estimated cost of Rs. 620 crores.

(b) The terms & conditions under which the letter of intent has been issued are given in the Statement I below.

(c) The details of the incentives and facilities being given to Non-Resident Indians for investment in India are given in the Statement II below :

Statement I

*Terms & Conditions Stipulated in the
Letter of Intent issued by Department
of Industrial Development vide
Letter No- LI : 955 (1985) dated
21-8-1985.*

The Terms & Conditions inter-alia include, in addition to other usual conditions the following :—

- (i) The need for and terms of foreign collaboration (Financial/Technical) will be settled to the satisfaction of the Government.
- (ii) Adequate steps shall be taken to the satisfaction of the Government to prevent air, water and soil pollution. Such anti-pollution measures to be installed should conform to the effluent and emission standards prescribed by the State Government in which the factory of the industrial undertaking is located. Further, adequate industrial safety measures as provided in the Factories Act shall be made to the satisfaction of the State Government.

in which the factory of the industrial undertaking is located.

- (iii) Financial arrangements would be made to the satisfaction of the Government.
- (iv) Satisfactory arrangements are to be made and necessary approvals obtained from the State Government, in regard to the supply of water, power and land required for the project.
- (v) The entrepreneur commits both to the State Government and the Central Government that he will instal the appropriate equipments and implement the prescribed measures for the prevention and control of pollution.

Statement II

Facilities available to Non-Resident Indians

The Non-Resident Indian Investment Scheme was liberalised in 1982 in order to attract the large number of potential Indian investors abroad who could share in India's Industrial progress. The scheme basically consists of four elements (a) Direct Investment; (b) Portfolio Investment; (c) Deposits in Banks; and (d) Import facilities.

(a) Direct Investment

Non-Resident Indians can invest on repatriation as well as non-repatriation basis except in real estate business, agriculture and plantation activity. The investment can be upto 100% of the equity capital of the company on non-repatriation basis. With repatriation right, the investment opportunities are available under the following two schemes ;—

(i) 40% Scheme

Non-Resident Indians are permitted to make investment upto 40% in new issues of shares of convertible debenture of new or existing companies which are raising capital for setting up new industrial/manufacturing process or for

expansion/diversification of existing activities.

(i) 74% Scheme

Non-Resident Indians can invest upto 74% of the equity capital in new issues of existing companies or new companies in industries covered under Appendix-I (priority industries). In other industries, they can do so provided they undertake to export 60% of the production (75% in the case of industries reserved for small scale sector). Investment can also be made under this scheme for setting up hospitals and hotels (3, 4 & 5 'Star' categories).

(b) Portfolio Investment

Non-Resident Indians can make portfolio investment in shares and debentures quoted on Stock Exchange in India with repatriation benefits, provided the purchase of equity shares/convertible debentures in any one company by each non-resident does not exceed 1% of the paid-up value of the equity capital/convertible debentures and subject to an overall ceiling of 5% of the total paid-up equity capital/paid-up value of convertible debentures by all eligible non-resident investors.

(c) Deposits in Banks

Non-Resident Indians can make bank deposits in Foreign Currency Non-Resident Account (FCNR)/Non-Resident External (NRE) (Rupee Account) with repatriation facility. At present, FCNR Account can be maintained in two currencies i.e. Pound Sterling and US \$.

(d) Import Facilities

Non-Resident Indians returning home for permanent settlements are allowed the following facilities :—

(i) Import of capital goods financed out of their own Foreign Exchange Funds.

(ii) Import of professional equipments used abroad for at least one year.

- (iii) Import of generating sets of above 500 KVA rating.
- (iv) Import of office equipments and furniture used abroad, for use in their industries in India.
- (v) Import of computer used abroad for at least one year.c.i.f. value not exceeding 10 lakhs.
- (vi) Import of proto-type.
- (vii) Import of cement for construction of factory buildings.
- (viii) Import of raw materials, components, consumables and spares for meeting the requirements of their industry upto three years (one year at a time) subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs each year.

Recommendations of I.L.O. on Bhopal Gas Tragedy

4241. SHRI B. V. DESAI :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY :

SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of experts from International Labour organisation had visited India in April and made detailed recommendations to Government on various aspects of major hazards control system in India to avoid another disaster of the kind in Bhopal;

(b) if so, whether the team has suggested a number of other recommendations; and

(c) if so, how many of these recommendations have been accepted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c) An International Labour Organisation Mission consisting of two Experts visited the country in April, 1985

and thereafter submitted a report indicating the action required to be taken in the area of major hazards control and the technical assistance the ILO can offer in this regard. Summary of the recommendations of the Mission is given in the statement below. In pursuance of those recommendations, one of the Experts visited the country again in November, this year. Three workshops on major hazards control were held in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in which the representatives of the State Factory Inspectorates, Workers and Employer's Organisations participated and a draft of a manual on Major Hazards Control was also made available by him. Twenty seven Factory Inspectors including Technical Officers of the Labour Institutes were trained in Industrial Hygiene in Australia. Three Chief Inspectors of Factories were given training in Major Hazards Control measures in U. K. A team of 4 official consisting of representatives of the Government, the Directorate General of Factory Advice Service & Labour Institutes, Workers and Employers Organisations are now undergoing training on Major Hazards Control Systems in U.K., FRG and France. As regards other recommendations of the Mission, a Project for technical assistance is being worked out.

Statement

Summary of the Recommendations of ILO Mission-April 1985

The principal recommendations made by the Mission in their report, among other things include :

(1) There should be a new legislative arrangement to control use and storage of hazardous chemicals and flammable gases.

(2) In the Central Labour Institute a Major Hazards Control Advisory Division has to be established with responsibility for monitoring safety standards in plants, risk assessment and emergency planning. The Division should have computer facility.

(3) A list of hazardous chemicals and flammable gases has to be established indicating the permissible limits of exposure, standards for storage and guidelines for usage.

(4) Each industrial unit should formulate an emergency plan detailing what action has to be taken in the event of a major accident.

(5) Steps should be taken to prevent centres of population being situated in the immediate vicinity of the works.

(6) Factory Inspectorates in the States and Union Territories are to be strengthened by recruiting specialist chemical Inspectors. This would be in addition to the programme already approved for setting up Industrial Hygiene Laboratories with adequate staff and other facilities.

(7) Every application for licence should include details of hazardous chemicals including their physical, chemical and toxic properties, particulars of maximum quantity that should be stored or used.

(8) The Major Hazards Control Division should establish a data base of National and International Experts and Organisations who would be able to give immediate assistance in the event of major accident.

(9) The employers and workers organisations should provide for appropriate training and education to their members in the control of major hazards.

Marketing Strategy adopted by Food Specialities Units

4242. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH :

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the deceptive marketing strategy adopted by some of food specialities units as reported in "The Business Standard", Calcutta, of 10 November, 1985;

(b) if so, whether he has got the matter examined; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken to prevent such unethical trade practices ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. According to a report in 'The Business Standard', Calcutta of 10 November, 1985, Maggi brand sauces and ketchup have been marketed in 400 grams, which is not a permitted size under the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977.

(b) and (c) The matter has been brought to the notice of the State Authorities, incharge of enforcement of the Rules for necessary action.

Pay Fixation in respect of Ex-servicemen Re-employed in Sub-regional Office, EPF Organisation, Ludhiana

4243. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a huge number of cases relating to the pay fixation of ex-servicemen re-employed in the Sub-Regional Office, E. P. F. Organisation, Ludhiana, have been pending for more than a couple of years; and

(b) if so, the number of persons involved and the steps taken to mitigate their hardship to ensure proper pay fixation with retrospective benefits from the date of their joining ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Import of Pulses

4244. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantity of pulses since 1982 to-date, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : The quantity of pulses

imported since 1982-83 is as under

<i>Year</i>	<i>Imports in MTs</i>
1982-83	93,427
1983-84	64,565
1984-85	98,078
1985-86	1,86,149*
(upto 30.9.85)	

* Contracts registered with the agency nominated by the Government to monitor imports of pulses viz. NAFED. (National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd.).

[*English*]

Import of Phosphoric Acid on F. O. B. basis

4245. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is one of the world's biggest buyers of phosphoric acid, whose demand may rise to 2.5 million tonnes by 1987-88;

(b) if so, whether the present import of the liquid form is about 1.50 million tonnes;

(c) whether the said imports are being made on f. o. b. basis;

(d) if so, the total quantity of the liquid imported on f. o. b. basis; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) India is one of the major importers of phosphoric acid in the World. The anticipated demand by 1988 would be about 2.4 million tonnes of solution.

(b) The present imports of phosphoric acid in liquid form is about 1.4 million tonnes.

(c) and (d) Only smaller quantities have been imported, occasions on f. o. b. basis.

(e) Phosphoric acid is purchased on the basis of long term quantity contracts. Phosphoric acid requires special carriers for transportation. When these contracts were entered into no Indian shipping capacity capable of carrying phosphoric acid was available. It was only in 1983 that one such Indian vessel became available. Recently, in the latter half of 1985 another vessel has been acquired. Both ships have been provided with adequate cargo. The policy of the Government is to give first preference to Indian carriers of phosphoric acid. As part of this policy, whenever long term contracts come up for renewal or new contracts are negotiated, f. o. b. basis, is to be adopted so far as Government/Government controlled cargo is concerned. In other cases also, quotations are invited on f. o. b. as well as c. i. f. basis to ensure maximum use of Indian carriers of phosphoric acid.

Effective and Fast Transport System for the Capital

4245-A. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration schemes and plans for an effective and fast transport system for the capital; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The feasibility of evolving an effective and fast transport system for the capital is under examination. However, no concrete proposal have so far been formulated.

[*Transation*]

Assistance by Means of Food Articles and other Essential Commodities from other Countries

4245-B. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries which supply food articles and other essential commodities to India as assistance and the quantity of each article supplied by each of these countries;

(b) the names and quantity of each article received from each such country during the past two years, date-wise;

(c) whether any instructions are received from outside regarding distribution of these articles or whether Government distribute them at their own discretion; and

(d) if Government distribute them at their own discretion, whether Government have ever made any assessment to know if these commodities are being distributed in the desired manner and to the class to which these should be distributed?

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

[*English*]

Implementation of Housing Policy for Plantation Labour

4245-C. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government monitor the implementation of tea plantation labour housing;

(b) if so, the priority of such housing at present; and

(c) whether Government have taken or propose to take any measures to ensure strict compliance of the housing policy by plantation owners, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) The Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, which is a Central Sector Scheme, covers all plantations, including Tea, as are defined in the Plantation Labour Act. The progress of the Scheme is monitored through

quarterly progress reports from the State Governments.

For the Seventh Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 2.00 crores has been provided for the implementation of this scheme.

Section 15 of the Plantation Labour Act makes it obligatory for every employer to provide and maintain for every worker and his family, residing in the plantation, housing accommodation. The rules framed by the States under the said Act require the employers to construct housing accommodation for at least 8% of the workers every year until all of them are adequately housed.

Incentives to Jute Growers to Increase Jute Production

4245-D. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to provide incentives to the growers of jute to increase productivity;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed?

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

(b) In order to increase production and productivity of jute in the country during 1985-86, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Intensive Jute Development Programme is in operation in 7 major jute producing States. In this scheme, incentives are being provided to jute growers for:

- (1) Improved Certified Seeds;
- (2) Use of Weedicides;
- (3) Use of Scientific Seed drill and Wheel hoe;
- (4) Demonstrations on Scientific Cultivation;
- (5) Construction of Retting Tanks;
- (6) Providing Minikits;
- (7) Stipend for Trainees in Jute Grading etc.

The expenditure on the scheme is borne by the Government of India and the State Government on 50:50 basis.

(c) It is proposed to continue the existing scheme during the remaining period of Seventh Five Year Plan altering the programme to suit the needs for jute development

Increase in Price of Imported Edible Oil

4245-E. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD
RAWAT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of imported edible oil has been increased;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantity of edible oil imported during 1985-86 (April September) and the amount involved therein :

(d) the quantity likely to be imported during the remaining period of the year;

(e) whether it is a fact that price of edible oil in foreign countries has been increased;

(f) if so, how much and the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps being taken to provide edible oil to weaker section of the country at cheaper rates ?

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

(b) The issue price of imported edible oils for manufacture of vanaspati and for Public Distribution System has been increased with effect from 15.11.1985 as under :

	From 24.5.1984	From 15.11.1985
	(Rs. per tonne)	
For Public Distri- bution System in bulk	8,000	9,000

For Public Distri- 9,500 10,500
bution System in tins

For vanaspati industry 9,500 11,500

(c) Year	Quantity (in lakh MT)	value (in crores of Rs.)
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1985-86 (April to September)	7.30 (Prov.)	593.00 (Prov.)
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(d) The quantum of edible oils to be imported is decided by the Government from time to time keeping in view the availability of indigenous edible oils, likely demand of oils, availability of foreign exchange and other relevant factors.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The question does not arise.

(g) The imported edible oils are allocated to States/UTs each month for distribution to consumers including weaker sections of the society through fair price shops at pre-determined reasonable price.

[English]

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO USQ NO. 1842 DATED THE 5TH AUGUST, 1985

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :
In the Annexure-I attached to the reply to
Unstarred Question No. 1842 answered in
the Lok Sabha on 5.8.1985 furnishing the
names of empanelled Sports commentators
who broadcasting over AIR, the name of
Shri T. N. Lau appearing at Sl. No. 14 on
page 1 of the Annexure under I (a) Hockey
(English) at Sl. No. 22 on page 2 of the
Annexure under II (a) Football (English),
at Sl. No. 8 on page 3 of the Annexure un-
der III (a) Badminton (English) and at Sl. No. 1
on page 4 of the Annexure under VII (a)
Vollyball (English) may kindly be deleted.
Shri Lau passed away in 1984 and, therefore,
his name should not have figured in the list
of empanelled commentators at present.

2. The reply conveyed to the above Unstarred Question contained the names of several commentators for the various matches. When the inadvertent mistake regarding the name of Shri T. N. Lau was noticed, it was felt that the whole statement should be got rechecked. This task could not be completed before the Lok Sabha Session came to a close on 29.8.1985 because of the large number of names.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : We have admitted a Calling Attention on this for day after tomorrow.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI M. S. GILL (Ludhiana) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Urdu daily "Milap" of 7th instant such a poisonous...

MR. SPEAKER : Please wait for one minute.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : There is major cut—more than 47 percent—in power supply to Andhra Pradesh by REC. That is a major threat to agriculturists and for rural electrification. I request you to use your good office...

MR. SPEAKER : You give me something; I will see.

[*Translation*]

SHRI M. S. GILL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the editorial of an Urdu daily "Milap" of 7th instant which is published from Delhi, there is an attack on the character of Sikh community and Sikhism.

MR. SPEAKER : You give me in writing.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious matter. Such things are being indulged in to provoke the people. It can

undermine the integrity of the country. We are true nationalists above all. Why action is not taken against them under N.S.A. What for has N.S.A. been enacted ?

MR. SPEAKER : I shall look into the matter.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government should take action on it. You should direct the Government to take action in the matter.

MR. SPEAKER : You give me in writing. I shall get the matter looked into today itself.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I shall look into the matter today itself.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a news items published in the "Times of India" of yesterday...

MR. SPEAKER : News are published daily.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : It is very important.

[*English*]

Most Indian drugs are worthless.

[*Translations*]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall look into it. I shall not allow without going into the matter.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are 15 thousand medicines of daily use...

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : How do I know about this ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him.

[*Translations*]

Such news are published daily. How can we say without going into the matter as to what is correct and what is not ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : It is reported that passport has been granted for a delegation to South Africa by the Government of India...

(*Interruptions*)

I have given notice of a Calling Attention in this regard. Let the Minister make a statement...

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. You give me in writing. I will find out. I will look into it.

[*English*]

I do not know anything about it. I will have to find out. I will have to collect the information.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translations*]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding daily 'MILAP'...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER . I have heard it my dear friend. I have no magic with me.

[*English*]

I have already listened to it. I am going to look into it. I will have to find out.

That is what I have said to the other hon. Member. You have to bring it to my notice.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what should we do. Should we give in writing ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, you give me in writing ?

[*English*]

You have to bring it to my notice.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the way. You give me in writing. Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to ask another question.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a Question Hour.

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : I have given notice. Please listen to me for one minute.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Andhra Pradesh is facing drought and the people are facing great difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Tulsiramji, I have regard for you, but it does not mean that you take undue advantage.

[*English*]

You first sit down. You take your seat first.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : You please listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER : I have listened to what you have said. Such things will not be allowed to go on here. No, no.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : I am raising another point.

MR. SPEAKER : You give in writing. Such things will not be allowed to go on. I shall look into the matter.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER : O. K. I shall look into it. You take your seat. We are not discussing anything at present. You take your seat.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report and Statement regarding Review on the Working of Development Council for Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industry for the year 1984-85.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Development Council for Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industry for the Year 1984-85.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Development Council for Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industry for the year 1984-85.

]Placed in Library See No. LT 1621/85]

Notifications under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table .—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 : —
 - (i) The Cold Storage Order, 1980 published in Notification No. S. O. 2453 in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1980.
 - (ii) The Cold Storage (Amendment) Order, 1983 published in Notification No. S. O. 2964 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1983.
 - (iii) The Cold Storage (Second Amendment Order, 1984 published in Notification No. S.O. 3001 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 1984.
 - (iv) The Cold Storage (Amendment) Order, 1983 published in Notification No. S.O. 475 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 1985.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notifications mentioned at (1) above.

]Placed in Library See No. LT 1622/85]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of the Madras Fertilizers Ltd, Madras, Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd., Dehri on-sonne for Year 1984-85.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1976 :

- (1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, Madras, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, Madras, for the Year 1984-85 along

with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 1623/85]

- (2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited, Dehri-on-Sone, for the Year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited, Dehri-on-Sone, for the Year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 1624/85]

- (3) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, for the Year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 1625/85]

- (4) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, for the Year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, for the Year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No LT 1626/85]

- (5) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Fertilizers Limited, for the Year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Fertilizers Limited, for the Year

1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 1627/85]

- (6) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, for the Year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, for the Year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 1628/25]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation Ltd, for the Year 1981-82 and Karnataka Agra - Industries Corporation Ltd, Bangalore for the Year 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Yogendra Makwana. I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—
- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the Year 1981-82.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No LT 1629/85]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the Year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the Year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 1630/85]

[English]

12.07 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya-Sabha :

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Raja Sabha, at its sitting held on the 13th December, 1985, agreed without any amendment to the Aircraft (Amendment) Bill, 1985, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th December, 1985,"

[English]

MEMBERS OF LOK SABHA (DISQUALIFICATION ON GROUND OF DEFECTION) RULES, 1985

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 8 of the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution of India a copy of the Members of Lok Sabha (Disqualification on ground of Defection) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) made by the Speaker under sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 8 of the said Schedule.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is the question of the lives of crores of children.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER : You give in writing.. (Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : A number of multi-national organisations are manufacturing sub-standard baby-food. ..

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR SPEAKER : This is not the way to raise a question. Why don't you come to me ?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : I have given Calling Attention Notice...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Who has refused you. You come to me and tell me as to what is the matter.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M.S. GILL : There is a news item which has appeared in the 'Milap' daily...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You come to me and explain the matter to me. ...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have humbly explained the matter to you. You should try to learn and understand it. You are a new Member. You should have given it in writing. We shall find out and then take action.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M.S. GILL : We have already given in writing..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You take your seat. It is not proper to insist on a matter so much. . .

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER : I have no magic wand with me. I shall follow the procedure .

(Interruptions)

SHRI M.S. GILL : You should direct the Government to take some action in this regard.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER : I have told you that the matter is under my consideration. You have given me in writing.

[*English*]

I will take action on it. That is what it is.

[*Translation*]

You should put the matter in your own way. You are a new Member. You should not follow blindly Tulsiramji. Only his good things should be followed.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a Calling Attention regarding certain detections from Kirloskar Group.

[*Interruptions*]

MR. SPEAKER : You come and see me. Calling Attentions are not discussed this way.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Calling Attention notice has been given.

MR. SPEAKER : Calling Attentions are not discussed on the floor of the House.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : I have only drawn your attention, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : You can come to me. You are always welcome.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID
ON THE TABLE

Fifth Report

[*English*]

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY (Kanakpura) : Sir, I beg to present the Fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers laid on the Table.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID
ON THE TABLE

Minutes

[*English*]

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY (Kanakpura) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sittings of the Committee on papers laid on the Table relating to their Fifth Report.

CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT) BILL

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is.

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I introduce the Bill.

12.09 hrs.

CENTRAL EXCISE AND SALT
(AMENDMENT) BILL

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Sir, on behalf

of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1984.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1984.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :
I introduce the Bill.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

- (i) Need to take over Nahan Foundry and to set up Potato and Ginger factories in Himachal Pradesh.

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Himachal Pradesh is an industrially backward area. The Government of India provide assistance for setting up industries, but all these have been set up mostly on the plains and the border areas of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. These industries are not helpful in solving the unemployment problem prevalent in the far flung areas of Himachal Pradesh. Unless industries are set up by the Government in the interior parts of the State, the people of that area will not be able to make economic progress.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to Nahan Foundry which was set up more than 100 years back and in which hundreds of workers are employed. It is running at loss at present. The State Government is incurring loss to the tune of several lakhs of rupees in it. The Central Government has been requested through the State Government and the Member of Parliament representing Simla constituency to take over this factory, but no action has been taken till date.

I would, therefore, demand that the Central Government should immediately take over the factory as it has taken over

factories which were sustaining loss. I would demand once again that the Central Government should set up a big factory for processing potatoes on the lines of Russia which make 'Vodka' so that fair price to the farmers could be ensured. Similarly a ginger factory should be set up in district Sirmaur so that the farmers may get remunerative price of their produce. I would like to request the Hon. Prime Minister to direct the concerned department in this regard so that the problems of the people could be solved.

[*English*]

- (ii) Need to start a sub-division of Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. to produce diesel engines in the backward district of Tumkur in Karnataka.

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur) : The Chairman of Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., has stated that a sub-division of BEML would be started in one of the backward districts of Karnataka. This project worth Rs. 30/- crore is in collaboration with Japan to produce diesel engines. Tumkur is very backward district industrially. Tumkur has all the infrastructure required for such industries. The people of this constituency are also looking forward eagerly that this industry would be started in Tumkur. Therefore, I request the Government to start this industry in Tumkur only.

- (iii) Need to retain Naval Academy at Cochin for the time being to avoid expenditure on its temporary shifting to Goa.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHADRAN (Cannanore) : The decision to shift the prestigious Naval Academy from Cochin to Goa came as a rude shock to the people of Kerala especially since this came in the wake of the shifting of the Naval Air School from Cochin to Bangalore in April this year.

Retaining the Academy at Cochin is essential not only from the point of view of defence, but also to preserve our vast ocean wealth. This aspect may be viewed in the light of the lengthy coastal line that Kerala can be proud of. It is probably the strategic importance of the Kerala coast that has contributed to the decision to set up a

Naval Academy at Ezhimala on the northern most part of Kerala. But the work on this project is moving practically at snail's pace and even as per Government estimates is likely to take not less than seven years to be completed.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to retain the Naval Academy at Cochin at least until it can be directly shifted to Ezhimala so that the problems and expenses of an intermediary shifting to Goa and back to Kerala can be avoided.

(iv) Need to locate National Institute of Naturopathy at Nature Cure Hospital, Hyderabad.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM (Visakha-patnam) : In accordance with the general policy of Government of India to have National Institute for various system of medicines, we request that the National Institute of Naturopathy may be located at the Nature Cure Hospital at Begumpet for the following reasons.

Nature Cure Hospital, Begumpet, Hyderabad has been functioning efficiently since 1949, with a bed strength of 125 which can easily be expanded to 200 beds. The Hospital has been recognised by both Central and State Governments. There is a college with an intake of 30 students every year from all over the country. This was established in 1970 and is affiliated to Osmania University.

The Hospital has an extent of 11.6 acres, most of which is still available for utilisation. There are already 20 buildings available readily. The total value is of the order of Rs. 2/- to Rs. 2.5 crores. Considering this the only Institution of this magnitude with so many infrastructure facilities available in the country, the Central Government in the year 1979 proposed to State Government of Andhra Pradesh for acceptance of the proposal to locate the National Institute. The State Government accepted the same and issued G. O. Ms. No 400 (M&H) (R 2) dated 4th July, 1981.

It is requested that the Government of India may, therefore, revise the decision to locate the National Institute of Naturopathy in favour of Nature Cure Hospital, Begumpet, Hyderabad.

(v) Need to resume the running of Vaigai Pallawan and Sethee expresses train.

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli) : Even after a month's time after the floods havoc at Madras, Southern Railway are running only three express trains. The other three fastest Express trains viz. Vaigai, Pallawan and Sethee Expresses are under suspension owing to the delay in reconstruction of line by the Railways. With the new crop season ahead the people of the whole of Tamil Nadu are suffering a lot owing to the suspension of these trains. So, it is a matter of urgent public importance that the Railways should run these trains before the 14th January, the Pongal Day for Tamil Nadu.

[Translation]

(vi) Need to implement Barhiya Mokama Tal Yojana to save Monghyr district fo Bihar from severe floods, drought, erosion, etc.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begu-sarai) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I raise the following matter under Rule 377 :-

"India is affected severely every year by two natural calamities—floods and drought. According to the Irrigation Commission, India on an average loses 1,000 persons and 50,000 cattle heads every year due to devastating floods. About 15 to 20 lakh tonnes of foodgrains are also lost. In addition, dams, roads, rail tracks etc. get damaged by floods and thousands of villages are submerged in water, consequently, national loss is increasing every year.

More than 42,50,00,000 acres of land has been lost due to land erosion and 65 lakh acres of land has become barren due to inundation and salinity. In the absence of a proper water policy; the land erosion takes away 6,000 crore tonnes of soil every year. In this connection the situation in Barhiya block of Mongoyr district in Bihar is very critical. Due to erosion by the Ganga water, it is apprehended that thousands of acres of cultivable land, hundreds of villages, schools, colleges and railway line will be submerged under water. I have been drawing the attention of the Government of India

and Bihar Government towards this problem for many years, but in the absence of any permanent long term scheme the lives of thousands of people are in danger. Due to non-implementation of Barhiya-Mokama-Tal Scheme, this erosion problem is becoming grave every moment. I, therefore, draw the attention of the Government towards this and request it to take action in this regard as early as possible and save the life and property of the people who are on the brink of death.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, she has been drawing attention for many years, but has not succeeded in doing so.

MR. SPEAKER : Bairagiji, say something in poetry. Create attraction in her demand through poetry.

- (vii) Need to construct a fly-over at Safaidabad railway crossing and also to provide a halt of Janti Janta Express at Barabanki.

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT (Barabanki) : Mr Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government towards the problems of Barabanki district under Rule 377. In Barabanki district, the National Highway which connects Lucknow with Nepal and passes through Faizabad, Gonda, Bahraich, Basti, Deoria, Azamgarh is a very busy road. In Safaidabad, 20 kms. away from Lucknow, the railway line crosses this National Highway. Through this railway crossing pass many passenger and goods trains of Northern and North East Railways. As a result of this, the railway gate remains closed and the traffic is stranded. Construction of a fly-over on it is very necessary. On the road going from Barabanki to Deva there are two railway lines of Northern Railway, and North East Railway. If these are brought nearer, then people crossing them will be able to save a lot of time. Jayanti Janata Express does not stop at Barabanki. Consequently the people there have to face much difficulty in coming to Delhi. This train should be provided a stoppage at Barabanki.

MR. SPEAKER : Will not they be saving some money by not coming to Delhi ?

12.19 hrs.

[English]

CENTRAL EXCISE TARIFF BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : On behalf of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, I beg to move :

“That the Bill to provide for tariff for Central duties of excise be taken into consideration.”

MOTION RE : SUSPENSION OF PROVISO TO RULE 66

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : On behalf of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, I beg to move the following :—

“That this House do suspend the proviso to Rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Amendment Bill, 1985 in as much as it is dependent upon the Central Excise Tariff Bill, 1985.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : This Motion under Rule 388 is being availed of too frequently. After all this House has been in session for the last so many days. It would have been thought of much earlier, more so, when it is based upon the recommendations of the Expert Committee. It could not have been unanticipatable. They are using such Motions under Rule 388 very liberally. This is objectionable, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do suspend the proviso to Rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions

for taking into consideration and passing of the Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Amendment Bill, 1985 in as much as it is dependent upon the Central Excise Tariff Bill, 1985."

The Motion was Adopted.

[English]

ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE
(TEXTILES AND TEXTILE ARTI-
CLES) AMENDMENT BILL.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE: (SHRI JANAR-
DHANA POOJARY) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Act, 1978, be taken into consideration."

[English]

MOTION RE : SUSPENSION OF
PROVISO TO RULE 66

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-
DHANA POOJARY) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do suspend the proviso to Rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill, 1985 in as much as it is dependent upon the Central Excise Tariff Bill, 1985."

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : This is not dangerous. In case there is some, it will be stopped.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am one of those who do not like this. It is too much.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I have allowed it. If it had been something contrary to the rules, I would not have allowed them to put one by one.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : But the Minister should have been more alert. You must advise the Minister to be a little more alert. They cannot take us for granted.

MR. SPEAKER : Time is not there. That is why they are asking.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It was not an unanticipated thing.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do suspend the proviso to Rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill, 1985 in as much as it is dependent upon the Central Excise Tariff Bill, 1985."

[English]

The motion was adopted.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE
(GOODS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE)
AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-
DHANA POOJARY) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : Now you speak.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The whole thing has become so mechanical, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : What to do with the habit ?

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what has been done by Poojaryji that your entire Secretariat is on its toes ?

MR. SPEAKER : The means that achieve the end are the best means.

CENTRAL EXCISE TARIFF BILL ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE (TEXTILES AND TEXTILE ARTICLES) AMENDMENT BILL

AND

ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE (GOODS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE) AMENDMENT BILL

(English)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Sir, as hon. Members are aware, the Central excise duty is now levied at the rates specified in the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. When the Central Excises and Salt Act was brought into force in 1944, the First Schedule comprised only 11 items. Since then, the number of tariff items has increased to 137. The levy, which was selective in nature, to start with, became omnibus in 1975 when the residuary tariff item No. 68 was introduced. Barring a few items like opium, alcohol etc. in regard to which the Central Government has no jurisdiction to levy excise duties, all other manufactured goods now come under the scope of the levy.

The growth of the Central Excise Tariff, over the years, has not been a process of steady evolution. To some extent it has grown in a haphazard manner without following any set principles. This has led to some disputes relating to classification of goods for the purpose of levy of excise duty. The Government had felt the need for a review of the Central Excise Tariff, so that the areas of conflict between the taxpayers and the tax collectors could be reduced. With this purpose, in pursuance of the Budget speech of the then Finance Minister in 1984, a Technical Study Group on Central Excise Tariff was appointed by the Government. One of the tasks assigned to the Group was to formulate a new Central Excise Tariff which should bring about greater alignment with the customs tariff and other related schemes of classification, which

are in force today, as also to consider whether the Central Excise Tariff which now forms part of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, could be enacted as a part of a separate Central Excise Tariff Act.

12.24 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY—SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

In the international field under the auspices of the Customs Cooperation Council, Brussels, a new nomenclature was evolved for international trade and statistical purposes. The Council has evolved after deliberations at the level of world experts in customs matters and with the active assistance of the International Chamber of Commerce and other international trade bodies like the GATT, a convention described as the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System done at Brussels on 14th June 1983.

The Technical Study Group had detailed discussions with the trade interests as also with the departmental officers over a period of one year. The Group has since submitted its report on the 30th September, 1985. Copies of the report are available in the Library of Parliament. A revised Central Excise Tariff forms part of this report. The Group had considered various options before recommending the revised Central Excise Tariff. It has been observed that the Harmonised System of Nomenclature contains about 5,000 tariff entries much more than what we have in the excise tariff today. The enumerations are sometime specifically oriented towards goods which are internationally traded by advanced countries only. Some of the chapters of the Harmonised System of Nomenclature are unduly long or short for the purpose of the Central Excise Tariff. More significantly, the concept of "manufacture", which is important for the Central Excise levy, has to be dovetailed in the Tariff and goods which are not excisable have to be kept out of its scope. The new tariff, which the Study Group has recommended, is based on the International Convention on the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System. It has also recommended that there should be a separate Central Excise Tariff Act and the new Central Excise Tariff should form part of it, instead of its being part of the Central

Excises and Salt Act, 1944, as is the case now.

The proposed Central Excise Tariff as contained in the Central Excise Bill, 1985 is generally patterned on the tariff recommended by the Technical Study Group. However, the tariff has been more closely aligned to the Harmonised System of Nomenclature, by suitable amendments. Some chapters, particularly the later chapters, have been patterned fully on the basis of the Harmonised System. The scope of chapters in which the nomenclature has been divided is broadly the same as in the chapters having the corresponding number in the Harmonised System of Nomenclature. In the headings, departure has been made where necessary on the consideration of the fact that our manufactures are not varied or as sophisticated as requiring very detailed sub-classifications. The classification will also be covered by a set of interpretative rules for facilitating such classification. This tariff would have several advantages :—

- (a) The nomenclature is based on an internationally accepted nomenclature, in the formulation of which all the relevant factors—technical and legal—have been appropriately taken into account.
- (b) The Section and chapter notes and the incorporation of rules of interpretation would limit the areas of dispute.
- (c) The nomenclature would provide a detailed statistical base, ideally suited for computerisation, which would help in policy formulation.
- (d) The products manufactured within the country would get covered under a definite heading. The classification problems that arise out of an omnibus residuary non-descript Tariff Item 68 covering all goods not elsewhere specified would thus be eliminated.
- (e) Separately, legislative action is being taken to align the customs tariff on the basis of Harmonised System of

Classification. With the introduction of the proposed Central Excise Tariff, the charging of countervailing customs duty on imports would be greatly facilitated, in view of the broad 2-digit correspondence between the Central Excise Tariff and the Customs Tariff.

The proposed tariff provides the scheme for purposes of levy of central excise duty and with the nomenclature for classification only. It is not intended to bring about any change in the existing rates of duty. If there is any unintended change in the rate of duty from what is now in force these will be corrected before bringing this Tariff into force. This legislation is not being brought into force immediately. It is likely that the introduction of this tariff may, by and large, be synchronised with the financial proposals of the Government in the Finance Bill, 1986. This would give sufficient time for the departmental officers and the trade to become conversant with the new tariff nomenclature. For this purpose, it is proposed to *organise seminars on the new Tariff* throughout the country. If during the discussion in these seminars any unintended hardship is noticed or suggestions for further improvement of the tariff emerge, these would be considered for appropriate action within the broad framework of the Harmonised System and given effect in the Budget Session of Parliament.

In the Central Excise Tariff Act, a new provision is proposed to be made in Section 3 under which the Government will be given powers to enhance the rate of duty through notification in certain circumstances. The increase of duty will be subject to certain limits. Such powers will be exercised only in emergency circumstances. Notifications bringing into force such increases would be subject to approval by Parliament. As Hon. Members are aware, such powers are available in the Customs Tariff Act regarding protective duties and export duties, and on the Central Excise side also, these powers are needed to correct any imbalance in budgetary provisions that might arise out of trade practices or legal pronouncements.

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

Since the existing Central Excise Tariff as contained in the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 is proposed to be replaced by the Central Excise Tariff Bill, 1985 it is necessary to carry out consequential changes in the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 and Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Act, 1978 because the entries in the schedules to these two Acts are based on the existing Central Excise Tariff.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motions moved :

“That the Bill to provide for tariff for Central duties of excise, be taken into consideration.”

“That the Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Act, 1978 be taken into consideration.”

“That the Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 be taken into consideration.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Shri Srihari Rao will speak.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahboobnagar) : I am on a point of order. I will make a submission. I welcome the Bills for they are apparently based on recommendations of the Experts Committee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is the point of order you are raising, you tell me.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Committee reports are available in the Library. These Bills were made available to us on Saturday morning. On Saturday and Sunday library was closed. If we are to make any meaningful contribution, how can we do so without reading those reports? Are we to put our blind seals? I am not objecting to the Bills. Apparently these are welcome and apparently they are based on the recommendations of the Expert Committee. But

we have not been able to take a look at that Expert Committee report which, according to the Minister, is available in the library.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Srihari Rao to speak.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Minister should react.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing. What can he do?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I do not understand. It is ramming the Bill down the throat of Parliament. Even if it is a welcome Bill, it cannot be rammed down like that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If it is already in the Library, you could have referred whether it is coming or not; how can I...?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We do not even know that the report was available in the library. And the fact that they would introduce the Bill on Monday was made known to us on Saturday morning.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Saturday morning?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : That is true. The Library was closed on Saturday and Sunday. How can we study? What do we know?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Regarding this, on 12th itself it was circulated that Bills are going to come. The Bulletin already circulated that bills are coming. In the 12th Bulletin itself, it was already circulated that Bills are coming.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : But the copies of the Bills are not available. They were made available only on Saturday. We welcome the bills. But, as Members of Parliament, we must know what the Bill is about.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You could have asked on Saturday itself. They would have opened the library.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : They do not open the Library on Saturday.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Library is open on Saturday. You should have availed of that opportunity at that time. You cannot say that it is closed.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : In that note circulated to us, it was not made clear that the Experts Committee Report was available in the Library. Now the Minister in his statement has made that known.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Only you are raising this matter.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The House cannot be taken for granted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your submission is wrong submission, I tell you. In the Circular itself it is already mentioned. for your convenience I am reading :

"In this context, the above bills, a few copies of each of the following document received from the Ministry of Finance has been placed in the Parliament library for reference by the Members."

It is already mentioned. You cannot raise it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am referring to the Expert Committee's report.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is mentioned in the circular...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We are referring to the Expert Committee's report.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Srihari Rao. You can proceed.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You cannot find out anything from the Bills.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seat. It is mention in the circular. You can see it.

[Translation]

*SHRI SRIHARI RAO (Rajamundry) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am happy that the Central Excise Bill has been brought forward at long last. I welcome it. In fact it should have come long before. Never the less, though late, it has now been introduced in the House for which I congratulate the Government. When this Act was passed in the year 1944, only eleven items were included in the list. But today the list contains as many as 137 items. Similarly the revenue from the excise duty was only 68 crores of rupees during 1950-51 which has now gone up to Rs. 9814 crores. The collection through excise duty was only 17% of the total tax collection which has now gone up to more than 50%. But Sir, as many as 15000 cases have been pending before the various courts of the country and an amount of Rs. 1000 crores or so has been locked up in these litigations. The Central Excise and Salt Act had too many loopholes which enable the business men to take the matter to court at the slightest instance. The loop holes in the existing Act is the main cause for so many litigations. Since there is no uniformity and harmonious coding system excise inspectors were adopting different yardsticks to assess the tax. Their assessment varied from place to place on similar type of items. This led to many a litigation in the part. Businessmen had made use of this defect to approach the court and get a stay. That is how more than Rs. 1000 crores have been held up with the businessmen. Consumers are paying the tax. The tax amount is being collected from the people duly and promptly but not being remitted to the Govt. Thus Govt. is being deprived of its tax collections due to the manipulations of big businessmen and company owners. These very business men collect the tax from the poor consumers but avoid paying the same to the Govt. by challenging the assessment on various grounds. They go to court and courts order stay without any delay. I am not challenging the courts' decisions and it is not my intention to do so. The loopholes in the existing Act are the main reason

*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

[Shri Srihari Rao]

for the granting of so many stay orders. Because of these loopholes, the assessment which is now being done, is not uniform and very from case to case though they are of similar nature. So the big businessmen go to court and challenge the assessment and get a stay or injunction. They reopen the cases and thus avoid remitting the tax which they had already collected from the poor consumers. As a result of it, neither the Govt. nor the people are getting any benefit out of the imposition of these taxes. Only big business men and industrialists are deriving benefit out of it. So I am happy that the Government, realising this defect, has long lost, come out with this Bill before this House to plug this loophole and hence I welcome it. Now there will be an uniformity and a standard yardstick will be adopted throughout the country in assessment and will give few chances for litigations. Sir, faster computerisation will help very much in bring the uniformity in assessment throughout the country. I take this opportunity to request the Minister to computerise the entire system as fast as possible so that the litigations can come to a naught immediately.

In many cases the extra duty imposed decades back remains the same even today. In 1931 when one gallon of motor spirit used to cost one rupee, the extra duty imposed on it was 3½ paise per litre. But today when the gallon of the petrol costs about Rs. 51 the additional duty remains the same. So there is no increase in the income as far as the States are concerned. The amount thus collected is hardly sufficient to maintain roads and bridges etc. Hence this additional duty should be increased proportionately so as to benefit the States.

Sir, it is regrettable that the Central Govt. is trying to snatch away items from the purview of the sales tax and impose excise duty on them. Thus the Central Govt. is trying to snatch away even the paltry benefit that may accrue to the State Govts. through Sales tax. By doing so the Central Government is trying to enrich its coffers and make the financial position of the State Govts. weaker. It is a great

in justice. Already the financial position of State Govts. is in a very bad shape. By this step of the Central Govt., their economic conditions will slide down further. The Central Govt. is trying to take away all the resources of State Governments one by one. This is not proper. In order to improve the financial position of the States the Centre must increase the percentage of the amount it pays as their share. States should get a greater share in the collection of central taxes. It is unfortunate that the Central Govt. is still paying the same percentage or share in Central collections as it used to pay during 1944. Now the income through excise duty has gone up from 17% to 50%, the share payable to State Govt. must also go up in the same proportion. The ratio payable to the States must be directly proportional to the collection of the amount. Now what is happening is that the States have no powers to collect money because every duty or tax is in the hands of the centre and they are forced to beg from the Centre for financial help whenever they are in distress. But instead of helping the States, the Centre is turning them away. I want to give you an example as to how shabbily the Centre treats the State Govts. Andhra Pradesh has suffered unprecedented drought followed by a cyclone this year. The Govt. of AP has requested the Central Govt. for an immediate assistance of Rs. 600 crores. But the Central Govt. had given only Rs. 35 crores and washed off its hands. This paltry amount of Rs. 35 crores was too negligible an amount to meet the unprecedented situation. It was too small an amount to tide over the crisis. So the present position is such that the entire revenue collected through taxes is flowing into the Central exchequer, and the states are left with no resources whatsoever and are at the mercy of the Centre. The pleas for assistance by State Govts. are being turned down by the Govt. at Delhi. This is a great injustice and hence I request the Central Govt. to provide due share to the State Govts. out of the collection of Central taxes. The ratio of their share should be increased so that their financial position improves. This is my request to the Hon. Minister and I hope he will honour it.

Sir, I take this opportunity to plead for the exemption of customs duty on items which are meant for public use. There should not be any delay in granting exemption on such items and should be cleared immediately by the customs. If there is any delay in clearing such items many voluntary institutions face many hardships in service the people. To give you an example, Kakinada Municipality imported a fogging machine recently. The machine was necessary to reduce the menace of mosquitoes and to improve public health. Import of this machine was cleared earlier by the Govts. The machine arrived and is still lying at port awaiting the exemption of customs duty. I have already sent letters to the Health Minister Mrs. Kidwai and our Finance Minister Shri V. P. Singh in this connection. Sir, the machinery which is meant for public utility should not be delayed the exemption for a long time. There are many Municipalities in the country which are suffering the similar fate. Now it is more than 8 or 9 months. Exemption has not been accorded so far by the customs. Meanwhile the health of the people in that area is deteriorating due to the increased mosquito menace. Not only that, the Municipality had to pay a large amount as demurrage to port authorities. Municipality is an institution of the people. It is a loss suffered by not only the municipality but also by the people. It is a sheer wastage of public money. So any item which is meant for use of the public should be promptly exempted and cleared by the Govt. Of course, a circular was issued to this effect some time back. But it is not being implemented. Due to the non-implementation of the circular Kakinada Municipality had to suffer. I request the Govt. to effectively implement it and see that duty is removed on such items.

I appreciate the fact that our Ministers Shri V. P. Singh and Sri Janardhan Pujari are working hard to tone up the Finance Ministry. I congratulate them and wish them success. But I want to bring to their notice the harassment to which the people are subjected to at the lower rung of the staff in the Finance Department. We, the Members of Parliament too have received several

complaints from the public about the harassment by officers at the lower level in the Department of Finance. The cases once closed by inspectors or other lower officials are being reopened without any rhyme or reason by their successors without any information to the party concerned.

Finally such tax cases are taken to court for decision. This is how the harassment is going on at the lower level in the excise and other wings of the Finance Department. The Finance Department is losing the goodwill of the people on account of it. Now I am happy that the two Ministers in-charge of Finance Portfolio are doing their best to weed out such corrupt officials. But this is not sufficient. You should take action against more and more such officials to cleanse the Department. By doing so, not only the department becomes corruption free, but also received more revenue. The Central Excise collection will go up. The Govt. must take action against the corrupt businessmen too. The rod should not be spared in their case either. At the same time Govt. should encourage them to adopt honest methods by giving more incentives. So I pleased for the carrot and stick policy on all those who are concerned. There should be punishment and there should be incentive also for the honest ones whether he is an officer or business man. There should be a change in the attitude of officials also. The change in the attitude should appear at the root level. Only when such changes take place, the Act will be implemented sincerely and the Govt stands benefited. by it

Sir, I want to take this opportunity to raise one more important issue. Many of the factories like sugar and textile mills in the country are located in one State while their head offices are located in some other State. The people, where the factories are located suffer air and water pollution, congestion of roads etc., but the benefit accruing through various taxes go to other State where their headoffices are located. Thus the States where the factories are located. Stand to lose while the States where head offices of those factories are located stand to gain. The States where the factories are located suffer in every way.

[Shri Srihari Rao]

So, I request the hon. Minister to review this policy. The assessment should be carried out in the same States where the factories are located. The assessment should not be done where their head offices are located. All the amount collected through various taxes should go to that State only. It is proper justice that the people who suffer should get benefit also. Moreover if the assessment is carried at the place where the factory is located, there will be less scope for manipulation. So Sir, I earnestly appeal for assessment at the place where the factories are located and see that the taxes go to those States only.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This problem is there in my constituency also. The factories are at one place and their head offices will be in some other towns. The revenue will go only to the place where the head office is located. That is the problem.

SHRI SRIHARI RAO : This is the position everywhere in the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am narrating my experience to the Minister. I think he knows the problem too well.

[Translation]

SHRI SRIHARI RAO : So, Sir, I request that the assessment should be done at the place where the factory is located. The share in the taxes must go to that State only. It should not go to the States where the so called head offices are located. It is in the fitness of the things that people who bear the brunt like water and air pollution should also get the benefits. I am making this request repeatedly with the hope that hon. Minister will take steps to remove this anomaly.

Sir, the present ratio of the amount payable to States as their share out of the control excise collections must be increased. The Govt. should not stick on to the old ratio. Now the States do not have many

financial resources. Hence they require more amount from the Centre. They are facing many hardship on account of their difficult financial position. States are like legs while the Centre is the main body. If the legs are weak, they cannot withstand the burden of the entire body. Hence they should be stronger. Similarly the economic position of the States must have to be made stronger. So, in order to strengthen the economy of the State, I request the hon. Minister for Finance to delete some items from the list of the excise duty and include them under States tax. This way the centre can help the States to strengthen their economy.

(Interruption)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him speak. Why has he go to to Sarkaria Commission.

(Translation)

SHRI SRIHARI RAO : So some items have to be taken out of the purview of central excise and bring them under the purview of States tax.

Sir, there should be the same yardstick for similar kinds of goods if we are to remove disparities in assessment of duties. The uniformity and harmonious codification will eliminate litigations. It is also necessary that the classification and the items mentioned under them should be very clear. If it is done there will be little scope for any litigation. The arrangement should be foolproof. There should not be any scope to take the matter to courts. So, this Bill should be studied more thoroughly and necessary changes to make it fool proof should be made. Now more than Rs. one thousand crores are held up on account of litigation. Not only that amount can be collected if fool proof arrangements are made, but the Govt. would also get more income in future.

One again supporting this Bill wholeheartedly I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to welcome the Bill. There was a long-felt need for the rationalisation of the tariff of central excise and this will be met by making this law. In fact, there were several ambiguities in the tariff that was found in the First Schedule of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, in connection with various items. Moreover, various items contained in the tariff had become the subject matter of plethora of litigations in the years past and as a result on account of interpretational difficulties or otherwise, a huge amount of Central Excise came to be logged in the litigation. The classification as found in the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 was different from what was applicable in the matter of customs duty. Sometimes, we also found that the classification as per the tariff of Central Excise, Salt Act, 1944, was not quite in consonance with the Brussels nomenclature. Therefore, the present tariff was fully very useful in the interpretation thereof. Therefore, this Bill is welcome. However, I have some suggestions to make.

It has been stated that with the elaborate classifications it will not be necessary to provide for any residuary tariff items. I am not quite sure because due to the ingenuity of the manufactures who sometimes make profit only by evasion of duty and hired talents of lawyers to lend them some assistance in finding out some way some products may not be founded to be included in any of the specifically enumerated items in the present proposed tariff also. Therefore, the Government may well consider whether it is still not necessary to make provision for a residuary item so that if a product is not found on interpretation to be included in any of these specifically enumerated items, at least some residuary item can be there so that the Government can charge excise duty on the products which are not according to the manufacturer and as may be found by the court, included in any of the items specifically enumerated. The ingenuity of the brain is unlimited and apart from the ingenuity of the talents, our technical expansion might bring out new products come out and even the sources of products

may be new one and it may not have been contemplated at the time of framing the tariff rules. Therefore, the Government may still consider whether it is not necessary to add residuary item so that no product will go tax free only on account of non-provision for the same in the tariff rules.

Sir, the Central Excise duty is an indirect duty and it is intended to be passed on to the consumers. However, there certain anomalies arise on account of the approach of the manufacturers. They collect the Central excise duty from the buyers. They then often challenge levy in the courts. The courts go into it and examine it and if they find that the Central excise duty paid by the manufacturer to the government by way of Central Excise is not valid or is not legally tenable, then the court passes decree directing the Government to refund the tax amount collected to the manufacturer. There is no provision in the Central Excises and Salt Act 1944 and also in any other Act to the affect that since that the amount so collected from the buyer and paid to the Government does not belong to the manufacturer the same should not be refunded to the manufacturers in the event of that recovery being declared as illegal. Should not that amount be paid back to the original buyers? The money belongs to the buyer and he has paid to the manufacturer. The manufacturer is only a collecting agency in the context of indirect taxation. However, if the court passes a decree in favour of the manufacturer, there is nothing in the Central Excises and Salt Act 1944 to prevent this unjust enrichment. Undoubtedly, Government has been arguing in the court and sometimes successfully to deny the refunded to the manufacturer. In Gujarat there was some litigation. In Baroda there is a manufacturing unit called New India Industries producing Agfa Camera under the licence of the concerned company of West Germany. Agfa Camera was sold, duty was charged from the buyer and paid to the Government.

The Central Government argued before the Gujarat High Court that the amount paid by the manufacturer was not a money which belonged to him and that it was collected from the buyers. Then the assessee concerned relied on Section 72 of the

[Shri Haroobhai Metha]

Contract Act. The Contract Act provides that if any money is recovered by mistake, it has to be refunded, it has to be restituted. There is a provision for restitution in Section 72 of the Contract Act. What does the restitution mean? It means that the money should go back to whom it originally belonged. Anson, a famous English authority on contract law has stated that restitution in Contract Act means restitution to the original owner., but the interpretation of the Central Act given by the Supreme Court was to the effect that the money had to be refunded to the manufacturers. When the assessee succeeds in showing that a certain tax recovered was illegally, levied, the money should go back to the manufacturers; that was the interpretation given by Supreme Court as early as in 1959. It was in the Kanayalal's case. The matter has been agitated from time to time and in 1975 in D Cavasji's case, the Supreme Court pointed out that this was an anomaly. Unlike the United State, the United Kingdom and Australia, our courts are taking the view that even a mistake of law gives right to restitution of money. What does mistake of law mean? Suppose a tax has been levied and one company goes to the court. For example, in 1972, the Calico Mills challenged in the Gujarat High Court, the validity of duty on blended yarn and the Court decided in their favour. In such a case, all other textile units or companies producing the same product go to the court after and state such declaration of the court that they had been paying excise duty all along under a mistake of law e.g. Calico Mills case, that mistake was found in 1976 and other companies stated, that they were entitled to refund of the duty paid. The Supreme Court held in D. Cavassis', 1975 that even if it is 100 years hence the Government is bound to refund the money. Limitation starts from the date of discovery of mistake of law. The manufacturer collects the duty along with the price of the goods from the buyer. There is no mistake taking place in collecting the duty from the buyer. They have their own legal experts. There is no mistake in collection by manufacturer. Everybody is paying the duty voluntarily. But then if some company succeeds in the court, all other companies

also file their petitions of the plea of mistake of law and obtain a decree for refund. The Government argued in the Afga Camera case of Baroda that the Company should not be paid the refund. The High Court was pleased to direct that it was not obligatory for the civil court to pass a decree of refund in such matter and that it was permissible for the court to mould the relief keeping in view the circumstances of the case. And in view of this fact, the High Court declined to give a decree in favour of the manufacturers.

The second case above mentioned also arose in the Gujarat High Court, The Calico Mills challenged the duty on blended yarn in 1972. The tariff provision was ambiguous at that time; cotten yarn was provided, silk yarn was provided, but the blended yarn was not provided for, the question of interpretation of tariff require a different approach. This question should be approached in a manner which should be consistent with the interest of the nation. The courts should also be aware that the money paid as tax comes from the buyers and is spent by the Government in the interest of the public. If the Government collects the Central Excise or any other duty, it is spent for the public by way of expenditure as sanctioned by the Parliament. If after years, the levy is found to be illegal and the court directs the Government that it should pay back, is it not detrimental to the public interest? Unfortunately, this canon of interpretation does not find favour with many courts. In the blended yarn case filed by vaccine mills pursuant to the Calico case qudiament, the Government of India argued that the duty on blended yarn had been collected by the manufacturers from the buyers. They paid it to the Government by way of taxation. Now the recovery is illegal, but that does not mean that the manufacturers are entitled to refund. Section 72 of the Contract Act provides for restitution. Restitution means payment to the original owner. The money was not received from the pocket of the manufacturers, but it was collected from the buyers and paid to the Government. Therefore, if anybody is entitled to restitution, it is the original buyer, the consumer, and certainly not the manufacturer. The Gujarat High

Court in the blended yarn case undoubtedly proceeded on the basis as conceded for the Government of India that in view of the earlier judgement of the Gujarat High Court given Calico Mills case the duty on the blended yarn was illegal, so far as the law laid down by the Gujarat High Court is concerned.

An appeal against the calico case judgement is already pending in this regard before the Supreme Court. Of course, that is a different matter. The Civil Courts had granted a relief of crores of rupees and issued decrees in favour of the manufacturers. The High Court however set aside the decrees and said that the amount in question should not be refunded to the manufacturer. Though the recovery was illegal. The amount should be retained with the Govt. and should be utilised to give benefit to the consumer.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Mehta, would you like to continue your speech ?

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Yes Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Then you may continue after Lunch. We will adjourn for Lunch and reassemble at two.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled, after lunch, at Six Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

[*English*]

CENTRAL EXCISE TARIFF BILL ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE (TEXTILES AND TEXTILE ARTICLES) AMENDMENT BILL

AND

ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE (GOODS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE) AMENDMENT BILL

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Mehta, you may now continue your speech.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Sir: I was on the question whether money or any amount collected by way of tax should be refundable to the manufacturers in the event of the recovery there of being found illegal in the context of the nature of the incidence of a tax like Excise or Customs, which is an indirect one. I was pleading for the position that it should not be refundable to the manufacturers, because money had been collected. Unfortunately, the manufacturers are utilizing Section 72 of the Contracts Act. The position in Australia, United Kingdom and America is that money paid by a mistake of law is not refunded. But in India, the courts have taken a different approach. In 1975, Supreme Court had drawn the attention of Parliament to this. I am referring to D. Cavasji case of 1975. The Supreme Court said:

“A tax is intended for immediate expenditure for the common good, and it would be unjust to require its repayment after it has been in whole or in part expended, which would often be the case, if the suit or application could be brought at any time within three years of a court declaring the law, under which it was paid, to be invalid ..”

The Supreme Court, therefore, considers this to be unjust, but thinks that according to Section 72, under the existing law, it is helpless. Therefore, in paragraph 12 the Supreme Court says:

“The task of writing legislation to protect the interest of the nation is committed to Parliament and the legislatures of the States. We are referring to this aspect only to alert their attention to the present state of law.”

So, the Supreme Court has alerted Parliament as early as in 1975. I would like to know from the Government whether, during these ten years, Government has made any exercise to consider whether an amendment of Section 72 of the Contracts Act or Central Excise and Customs Act can remedy the situation. Now at least two judgements of the Gujarat High Court have strengthened the hands of the Government by accepting the Government's argument that this money

[Shri Haroobhai Mehta]

coming as it does from the buyers, should not be refunded to the manufacturers. So, what prevents Government from amending the Central Excises and Salt Tax Act 1944 and Customs Act as also Section 72 of the Contracts Act so as to provide that indirect taxation will never be refundable to the manufacturers, assesseees or the dealers as the case may be ? This is what I have to say on this aspect.

That is one aspect of it-

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : What do you want to propose ?

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : I, therefore, propose that the Government should come out with an amendment in section 72 so as to provide by adding the words, 'Otherwise than by way of a purported payment of a Tax.'

Once that is done in section 72, then the tax amount will not be repayable under section 72. Then section 72 should also be amended by providing that only mistake of fact should be covered; and that mistake of law will not be covered. Under the Central Excises Act and Salt Act and Customs Act, it should be provided that in the event of any excise dues or custom dues being held illegal by court, that should be refundable either to the consumer in particular or in general or they should be invested in a trust to be operated by the Government in the interest of the consumer. That will help three situations : (1) Government will not be required to pay or refund the amount. (2) In any case, the consumers who have paid the tax amount will get the benefit. (3) Litigation will be discouraged. Manufacturers are only interested in litigation against excise due or custom due or sales tax due or if they are to get money back to themselves. The money which does not belong to them, is to be refunded to them. This is an unjust enrichment. Therefore, this has to be discouraged.

Parliament has amended the Central Excise Act many times. Tribunals have been set up. It has been provided that an appeal from the Appellate Collector's order will lie

with the Central Excise and Gold Control and Custom Tribunal. Unfortunately, there is no provision even in the Central Excise and Salt Act as amended for excluding the jurisdiction of the High Court. Therefore, today, High Courts are entertaining petitions after petitions though there are tribunals set up. I wrote to the government drawing their attention that we should do something to exclude the jurisdiction of the High Court. The reply was very strange. The reply was that it might necessitate an amendment to the Constitution. I had to draw the attention of the Minister of State for Finance to Article 323B of the Constitution, which specifically providing for power of the Parliament to exclude the jurisdiction on of the High Court under Article 226 and even the Supreme Court under Article 32 when special tribunals have been set up. The constitution has given powers to us and we should make use of that power. Therefore, the jurisdiction of the High Court should be excluded so that unnecessary litigations can be avoided. The Prime Minister mentioned in October that large amount of revenue is bogged down in litigation. I am sure that the Finance Minister will also bear testimony to this that about Rs. 2,000 crores of central excise and custom duty are bogged down in the court litigation. Why don't you move a simple amendment in the Act to exclude the jurisdiction of the High Court under Article 226 and the Supreme Court under Article 32 which we are empowered to do.

There are certain situations of course where something should be done to help the manufacturers also. Sometimes different interpretations are made on the tariff items in different collectorates. It also happens on the judicial side. After all, every statutory authority, may be a Custom Collector, may be an Excise Collector, has to exercise his judgment independently. Therefore, one tariff item may be interpreted in one manner in Gujarat and the same tariff item may be interpreted in a different manner in Bombay: The Bombay collectorate might interpret it in favour of the manufacturer making it non-taxable or taxable at a lesser rate and the Gujarat Collection may interpret it in a manner attracting higher rate of duty.

Now, this creates an anomalous situation. A manufacturer in Gujarat has to pay central excise at a higher rate because of the interpretation prevailing there where as a manufacturer in Bombay may be free to pay central excise at a lower rate, though the law is the same, but since interpretations are different. So, in these situations, a Gujarat manufacturer will suffer because he is losing in competition. Such situations should not be allowed to continue forlong. Some provision may be made to the effect that whenever there are two interpretations prevailing in the matter of traiff items, a direct reference to the Central Excise Board or to the Tribunal should be provided instead of going to the Appellate Collector and then going to the Tribunal. This will obviate an anomaly prevailing on account of different interpretations.

The Central Excise Law is strict, but that is not enough. Why should we not go in for making it more powerful? After all, to pay tax is a duty to the nation, and if a manufacturer does not pay it in time, either by virtue of a stay order or otherwise. If there is delay in payment of central excise dues or custom dues, they must be asked to pay interest at a deterrent rate. Whenever it is actually paid or recovered, day after when the court injunction is released, they should be asked to pay, with a special rate of interest. Otherwise, there is a vested interest in delaying the litigation. You just file a petition, you get a stay. After five years, the High Court declares that the law is vailed, that the recovery is valid. At that time also the amount is paid without any special interest and during that time he would have spent the tax amount collected from the buyer for his business.

Therefore, a special rate of interest should be levied from manufacturers or assesseees who delay the payment of excise duty for whatever reasons. And, let us put more sharp teeth in Central Excise and Salt Tax. Let us make the punishments more deterrent. In fact, all economic offences should be non-bailable and there should be a provision for that.

Several days ago the Government, the Central Director of Revenue Intelligence

successfully made some raids on a very well-known reputed—reputed in the sense understood in the present society group of companies. There was a large scale violation of the FERA and the Central Excise Act. It was detected. Some people were arrested, and they were produced in the court. Forthwith, on the same day they got bail. What impression would the public get? If in a country which is wedded to ushering socialism, people who are found to be PRIMA FACIE guilty of such offences, unrobring large scale violation of foreign exchange regulations, tax laws and they are let off by the court on the same day, on bail or in whatever name, may be does it carry a very good picture about the enforcement of our economic laws in the eyes of the public? Unfortunately, a section of the Press also did not support the Government. Several political workers also tried to support the group of companies. Does it make any difference if the head of particular company (Kiroloskar) is a close relation of a top leader of Janata Party.** What difference does it make? Why should a special treatment be given to him? Some political leaders may make public statements lamenting the raids and the so called treatment given to the offenders concerned. After all, the Excise department has to work; they have to collect the revenue. Merely because, he happens to be a big gun—does it make any difference, after all or happens to be related to a top leader of the Janata Party they cannot leave him.

I must take this opportunity to congratulate the Government and particularly the Directorate of Revenue and and Intelligence for detecting such violations of important legislations like the FERA and Central Excise, etc. And, the national Press and ethos of public cultivated to encourage the efforts to detect the effences. And, they are criticising the efforts. Some dignitaries also cut jokes at the cost, of the concerned Government department in the context of these raids. For reasons of propriety I will not name them. But I am sure that some people and a section of the Press are trying to mobilise their strength, to prevent the Government from mopping up the revenue by enforcing the laws.

** Not recorded.

[Shri Haroobhai Mehta]

I, therefore, welcome this Bill with the expectation that the Government will further tighten the machinery of recovery of excise and customs duties.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): We are told that the Central Excise Tariff Bill has been introduced as per the recommendations of the Study Group on Central Excise Tariff which recommended adoption of a detailed central excise tariff based broadly on the system of classification derived from the International Convention on the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System.

If it is intended to rationalise direct taxes further and to realise more taxes from the monopoly houses, big companies, big manufacturers, it is all right. But if these additional duties at the rate of 15 per cent on the basic excise duty on all essential commodities would cause increase in the prices of essential commodities which are required for day to day life of the people, in that even we cannot support that, as the capacity of the people to pay any more additional taxes has already reached the saturation point. Therefore, it should be clarified whether this excise duty under the purview of the direct taxation, would be levied on the big companies, big manufacturers or monopoly houses or would go to plunder the pocket of the common man who is already suffering.

I also want to know from the Minister whether the Government should be able to collect taxes from big manufactures, producers and big houses as the incidents of tax evasion are rapidly growing and the black-money is still playing havoc in our country.

It is stated that additional excise duties in lieu of sales tax are being presently levied on certain items. There is a provision for allocation and remittance of a share of sales tax to the State Governments. I want to know whether in this case also there is such a provision or not. I also urge upon the Central Government that higher allocation of funds be made to the State Governments from the collection of excise and sales tax.

[Translations]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Central Excise Tariff Bill, 1985 and other Bills. These Bills have been brought to fix the excise rates on those items which had not been codified under Central Excise. I want to bring to your notice, and as has been said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons also :

[English]

“The Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 originally provided for only 11 items. The number of Items has since increased to 137. The levy, which was selective in nature, to start with, acquired a comprehensive coverage in 1975, when the residuary Item 68 was introduced.”

[Translation]

In this way with this Bill all the items brought under this Head will bring revenue to the Government in a definite way. During the past 5 years we have examined many a time Central Excise and Customs Department and have found that assessments are not done properly and under-assessment is resorted to due to collusion. During internal audit these things are pointed out and Department is asked to find out the officer responsible for it and to recover the money from him. In this way the assessing authorities have been causing losses to the tune of crores of rupees to the Government exchequer every year. Now that you have fixed separate excise duty for separate items, they will not have the right to interpret in their own way. Consequently, the Government will be benefited in a big way as all the Collectorates will levy uniform excise duty. The Government has thus taken a major step which will increase its income.

My second submission is that in the second paragraph they have codified on the basis of International Law. In this, they have said :

[English]

“...system of classification derived from the International Convention on

the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System (Harmonised system) with such contractions or modifications thereto as are necessary to fall within the scope of the levy of central excise duty. The Group has also suggested that the new tariff should be provided for by a separate Act to be called the Central Excise Tariff Act."

[Translation]

The Group has studied the different norms adopted by different countries in the matter of levying Excise Duty and has submitted its recommendations. The Government has studied all these things and have presented proposals. This will go a long way in favour of the Government.

[English]

The tariff suggested by the Study Group is based on an internationally accepted nomenclature, in the formulation of which all considerations, technical and legal, have been taken into account.

[Translation]

These are the aspects which have been kept in view while drafting the Bill. The Government used to suffer a huge loss as these aspects had not been kept in view earlier. The big manufacturers used to go to the courts and as a result of this the Government's income stopped. The cases used to remain undecided for years together and due to delay in deciding the cases the flow of income was adversely affected. You have presented this Bill keeping in view all these aspects. Now the number of disputes will come down and also, in the disputed cases the decision will be announced at an early date. This will result in quick and increased income to the Government. As the preceding hon. Member has stated, Government's revenue to the tune of about Rs. 2,000 crores has been held up in this litigation. Arrears for years have become overdue and the cases are not decided for many years. One thing more I want to say and earlier also I had said this that advocates appointed by you in such cases are not upto the mark and are, therefore, unable to plead in a proper manner. You appoint the

advocates from the list already prepared whereas the capitalists appoint very good advocates who plead their cases in a better way. Your department appoints inferior and the least paid advocates and as they are paid less, they do not plead the case properly. Consequently, the Department has to suffer huge losses. Therefore, it should be ensured that the Department prepares a panel of lawyers who can help in stopping the losses to the Government and who can plead Government cases properly and are able to get the decision in Government's favour. Unless you appoint advocates of good calibre in the panel, the Government's income will go on declining constantly. Therefore, there is imperative need to look into this aspect.

In one of the provisions you have provided :

[English]

"It would bring about considerable alignment between the customs and central excise tariffs and thus facilitate charging of additional customs duty on imports equivalent to excise duty."

[Translations]

If you levy higher excise duty on a particular item and if import duty on that very items is lower, the imported one is bound to be sold cheaper. The same item will sell at a higher price due to higher excise duty on its manufacture and will, therefore, have few buyers. With this end in view, the provision which you have made that the excise duty will be levied in such a way that it does not affect the indigenous manufacturer and item thus manufactured indigenously is sold cheaper as compared to the imported one is a big step to save the indigenous industry. Many people will be benefited under this scheme.

Similarly, there is another provision under which the government under Residuary Powers can raise the central excise duty if they feel that the excise duty on a particular item is low. The government can use this power at any time and raise the excise duty. This is also a commendable

[Shri Ananda Pathak]

step and the government will be benefited a lot from it.

The attempt made in this Bill to make this legislation uniform is also praiseworthy. This will increase your customs tariff and at the same time reduce legal complications. The big manufacturers who did not want to pay excise duty to the government under the cover of legal procedure will have a hard time now. This will result in a better system. This step is also very commendable.

I want to say a few words, especially, about the assessment on which maximum benefit is taken. You have posted Assistant Collectors and Inspectors in different States who deal with different industries. The officials of your Department have managed to stay on at one place for a long time as a result of which they develop close connections with those very industries. It results in a big benefit to the industries and a substantial loss to the exchequer.

This is true that you have recently conducted raids and have unearthed evasion worth crores of rupees from the companies like the Kirloskars and have also instituted cases against them. Just now, one of the hon. Members was saying that our law was so flexible that even a big offender who was sure to be punished got himself bailed out. Not only that, a big partner did not even go to the courts for seeking bail and got himself released on surety at his house. The person whose money has such a vast influence on law has nothing to fear. When your law is not properly enforced on a millionaire, how do you hope to recover the dues legally from such a person. Our law should be so stringent that even the richest of the rich dare not indulge in such offences. The poor men cannot manage to get themselves bailed out even within two years, whereas the millionaire got a bail the same day. The mighty owner of this company got himself released on surety at his own residence and was, therefore, not required even to go to the court for seeking a bail. Such a flexible law is a big malady in our system. You have to pay your attention especially to this aspect.

You should make the provisions for punishment more stringent so that stern action could be taken against such economic offenders who cause loss worth crores of rupees to the exchequer. This will prove deterrent to the offenders in future.

At the same time, I also want to say that many of the economic offenders apprehended by the government have also opened a number of companies in foreign countries. They divert money from the country and buy new companies with that money there and are thus duping the government of custom and excise. You should pay attention towards this aspect also. The Kirloskar case which has been made public is not the only case of its kind; there are many other companies which carry on business abroad, divert money to the foreign countries, buy assets and buy companies there. The money is diverted from here and the shares are purchased there and a huge profit earned. So, they adopt these means and as long as our government do not take stern action against these people, they are sure to prosper. As our communist colleagues were saying that there are only 18 to 20 big business houses in the country whose wealth is constantly growing and this is so because our official machinery does not take any stern action against them and they are not awarded deterrent punishment; it shows favour to them, their money plays a big role. All these things play big role and it is because of this that no stringent provision has so far been made against them. Therefore, I want to draw your attention that if you want to have a proper system, if you want to collect taxes, excise and custom duty in full, you will have to take stern action against such officials who are hand in glove with these big capitalists. They are supposed to be competent and honest officers, they do not go in for sycophancy of big people and all of them keep annoyed with such officers. Such officers are transferred and posted at odd stations to embarrass them whereas those who are sycophants and help big people get benefits and are given posting of their choice, such officials give undue advantage to the millionaires and also become millionaires themselves in the process. Proper watch needs to be kept on such people. Strict action is required not

only against big capitalists but also against such government officials who connive with them so that neither they could take undue advantage themselves nor help others to take any undue advantage. It is very essential to evolve such a system whereby they do not accumulate wealth themselves but help in the realisation of the tax which has been evaded. It is in this connection that I continue drawing attention of the government to the fact that as long as concerted efforts are not made to root out corruption, the country cannot make progress. Merely making speeches does not help, taking action against them can only help. Do not spare such people who are found indulging in such things, and take proper action against them. In big centres like Bombay and Ahmedabad which yield huge excise duty and custom, only selected competent and honest persons should be posted so that collection of duty could increase manifold and the increase in government revenue could be used in proper implementation of economic programmes. The resolve of our Prime Minister to remove corruption, to make the economy of the country strong and to economically uplift the poor can be fulfilled only when such people are punished. The entire system will function properly if a check is put on these people. With these words, I support this Bill.

*SHRI R ANNANAMBI (Pollachi) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to support the Central Excise and Salt (Amendment) Bill, 1985, the Customs (Amendment) Bill, 1985, the Central Excise Tariff Bill, 1985, the Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Amendment Bill, 1985 and also Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill, 1985. I take this opportunity to say a few words also.

Our Hon. Minister of State for Finance cannot refute my contention that the excise duty evasion is the prime source of black money in the country. During the past three, four days, we come across in the newspapers about the raids conducted on

some MRTP companies for excise duty evasion. Kirloskar Companies have evaded excise duty to the tune of several hundreds of crores, M/s Fedder-Lloyds in the capital city of Delhi have evaded excise duty to the tune of Rs. 23 crores. Similarly, many prominent film producers of Bombay have cheated the Government of several crores of rupees by evading excise duty. Sir, it is worth mentioning here that the excise duty is levied at the gate of factories when the produced goods are being removed. Unless there is collusion from the side of Excise Inspectors, there cannot be this kind of large scale excise duty evasion. I take this opportunity to suggest that deterrent and stringent action should be taken against the Excise Inspectors and other officials indulging in malpractices, in the same intensity and degree of action as is now being taken against the manufacturers evading excise duty. Only then the Government will be able to augment their excise revenue.

Sir, after last year's Budget the Government gave excise duty concessions on many items. But the manufacturers have not passed on this benefit to the consumers, by reducing the price of manufactured goods. On the other hand they have increased the prices of goods. For example, though the Government reduced the customs duty and excise duty on rubber, the tyre manufacturers have not reduced the price of tyres. On the other hand they have increased the price of tyres three or four times during this period. In the international market the tyre prices have fallen steeply. If we import tyres, then the imported tyres can be sold at 50% less than the price of indigenous tyre. Sometimes I am unable to appreciate the process of thinking of the Government of India. The Government gives so much incentive for imports that the producers take undue advantage of the same. For example, the Government have put under OGL the import of synthetic rubber and also the natural rubber. The tyre manufacturers import both these commodities at depressed prices in international market and stock them here. But they are not inclined to reduce the price of tyres. In fact, they resort to excise duty evasion and also do not hesitate to hike the tyre prices. Last year the Supreme Court in its judgment stated that there is no

* The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri R. Annanambi]

relationship with the post-manufacturing expenses and the excise duty. The tyre manufacturers owe to the Government some Rs. 800 crores. I want to know the steps that have been taken by the Government for recovering this sum of Rs. 800 crores from them.

I would refer to one or two related issues here. Our exporters and imports have devised many devious ways to cheat the Government from payment of proper rate of customs duty. They show less prices in the Bill of lading and pay reduced excise duty. After importing they sell them at fancy prices. The Customs officials are not aware of the current prevailing international market prices of these commodities being imported. Naturally they pass on these false bill of ladings. I suggest that the Customs officials should be given all the information about the prevailing international market prices of commodities being imported. Then only the customs duty evasion can be checked to some extent.

Sir, presently there is only a sum of Rs. 2500 given as free allowance for us when visit foreign countries. After that there is graded customs duty according to the value of product which we bring. Because this is a meagre amount, we are tempted to take recourse to many underhand dealings for bringing some foreign items. I suggest that this free allowance of Rs. 2500 should be increased to Rs. 5000, so that we are not inclined to adopt unauthorised ways.

Because of pending cases in the Courts, the Government has been deprived of Rs. 2000 crores in excise duty. This much money is being utilised by the producers. I demand that the Government should bring forward a legislation prohibiting reference of excise cases to Courts.

The Comptroller and Auditor General in his Annual Report gives instances of excise duty evasion and also the collusion of the concerned officials in them. The Public Accounts Committee of this House examines this Report and gives valuable recommendations to the Government for curbing such

collusion from the officials. But the Government have not been taking appropriate action on these recommendations. The failure of the Government in implementing the recommendations of PAC is evident from the recent raids conducted by the Department and the revelation of huge evasion of excise duty. This could not have been done overnight. This has been going on for years. I want that the Government should take immediate action on the recommendations of PAC so that these things could be put an end to.

In conclusion, I would suggest that the excise department staff should be given better salary and other fiscal incentives so that they do not succumb to extraneous influences leading evasion of excise duty. With these words I conclude my speech.

(English)

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the translation from Tamil to English is very good.

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur) : Sir, it is really fine.

SHRI R. ANNANAMBI : I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words on these important Bills. The successful implementation of these provisions will swell the public revenues, which in turn could be used for ameliorating the misery of our people.

(Translation)

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support and welcome the custom (Amendment) Bill, The Central Excise Duty and Salt (Amendment) Bill, The Central Excise Duty and Tariff Bill (Suspension of Proviso to Rule 66), The Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Amendment Bill, The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill and the Bill relating to Suspension of Proviso to Rule 66 moved by the hon. Finance Minister in the House for consideration.

This is a big step forward for rationalisation of direct taxes, especially for increasing

the Revenues and for simplification of economic laws and regulations. The present day industrialists have evolved a number of ways for evasion of Excise Duty and under the cover of a number of rules, they go to the courts and withhold the payment of excise duty worth crores of rupees from being paid into the exchequer thereby not only causing loss of revenue but involving the government in unnecessary litigation.

Earlier, there was anomaly in Tariff and Salt Acts. I once again welcome this Bill which has been brought forward to remove such lacunae. The people used to evade excise duty by taking advantage of many loopholes. These being indirect taxes, the general public did not know about these tax evasions and billions of rupees remained irrecoverable due to litigations. These amendments are expected to bring about a definite improvement in the situation.

The broad examination made and the suggestions given by the Central Excise Duty Tariff Technical Study Group are really commendable and the amendments introduced by the hon. Finance Minister in the House in pursuance of their suggestions are praiseworthy. Many anomalies which existed before classification are now being removed through these amendments. In the absence of classification, the manufacturers and others had to face many difficulties. Therefore, a need was being felt for a long time that the items of the same category should be classified together and the list of this Bill be made more detailed and comprehensive, which is now being done through these amendments.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what is needed today is that fundamental changes should be made in the entire tax structure and uniformity should be brought in it. We should collect all taxes on production and sale at a single point where goods are manufactured. All kinds of taxes should be collected along with the excise duty at the point of production. For instance, the entire country is agitated on the issue of sales tax. The machinery employed for collection of this tax has become a den of corruption throughout the country. Tax worth crores of rupees is evaded in con-

nivance with tax officials. Due to different rates of sales tax prevalent in different States, trade is adversely affected and as a result of this different price for the same commodity is charged in different States. This is also causing hardship to the consumers. Especially, the petty traders are supposed to maintain different registers, fill up a number of forms and complete other formalities and thus they have to face a number of difficulties. Besides, they also earn the displeasure of the officials of the Department. All these factors hit the consumers economically. We had promised to abolish sales tax in the States and the time has now come to abolish sales tax in the States. Hence, I welcome all these amendments and request the hon. Finance Minister to introduce a system under which all taxes are collected at a single point with a view to bringing about uniformity in the tax structure. At the same time, a new legislation should be enacted to abolish sales tax from all the states. Besides, stringent regulations should be framed for economic offences so as to speed up tax assessment and recovery.

(English)

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, we are now discussing three Bills simultaneously which are being brought forward by the hon. Finance Minister out of turn.

I only wish, it may be repetition, that Government is technically correct in bringing these Bills today. But they should have also considered the practical difficulties of the Members. Now, most of the Members go to their Constituencies during week ends. However, at least in future, when such important legislation is brought before the House, sufficient notice must be given for the Bills to be brought forward.

So far as this legislation is concerned, I am not opposed to this.

I would only like to make a few observations with regard to the three legislations.

This is based on the recommendation of the Technical Study Group on Central Excise which was set up by the Government

[Lhri V. S. Krishna Iyer]

in 1984. This legislation was necessary. We were also demanding that the excise duties should be streamlined, modernised and rationalised. Almost all the Members were demanding that there should be rationalisation. To that extent, we certainly welcome this Bill. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Minister has said that, by and large, the Bill seeks to preserve the existing tax structure.

There is one more point which should not be forgotten. In the same Bill, that is, Central Excise Bill, there is a provision to give power to the Government to enhance the tariff wherever it deems necessary under emergent circumstances of the State. Here I feel this particular Clause is really dangerous. It is very difficult for the Parliament to give such unbridled power to the executive.

I would like the hon. Finance Minister to specify the circumstances which will warrant such enhancement. Why does the Government want such powers? After all, Heavens will not fall if it is brought through legislation. It may be even through Ordinance.

So I am particularly opposed to that particular provision which gives power to the Government to enhance the tariff whenever they want by mere notification.

In the Clause, it provides that the Notification can be placed before the Parliament. We know that is my experience of the past one year—no notification will be discussed here. It will be placed before the Parliament unnoticed many times unless a Member is very very alert to try to have a debate on that. But generally it does not happen. Under this particular Clause, why does the Government require that power? I am not convinced about it. It would request the hon. Finance Minister in his reply to specify the circumstances under which Government requires such power.

The Central Excise is really a Kalpa Vruksha so far as Central Government is concerned. If I am not wrong, I think, nearly 50% of the revenue come through the

indirect taxes. I remember in one of the statements.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : 80%.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : I am subject to correction. I remember in one of the statements, the Finance Minister has stated that this indirect tax which was only Rs. 182 crores in 1948 has risen to Rs. 18,000 crores in 1984-85. I do not know this year what it will be. Of course, the Finance Minister can state it. This indirect tax or excise duty will take the entire population of the country into its net. Coming to direct tax, income-tax, if I am correct, 4 million out of 76 million, are required to pay the income-tax. Only limited percentage will pay the income-tax. But so far as Excise duty is concerned, it will hit almost every person. It is a Kalpa Vruksha for Government. So, it is very necessary that such an excise duty should be administered effectively.

All these years since 1948, I find that there has been haphazard increase in the excise duty. There is no system, whenever they want they could amend the Schedule and increase it. In one of the reports it is stated that there are more than 15,000 cases still pending in the courts involving more than Rs. 1,000 crores. One Hon. Member said that it was Rs. 2,000 crores. I do not know whether he got the figures from the report or from the newspapers. The Hon. Minister must say what is the amount involved in such cases. The confusion is caused by this ad hocism. When enhancements are made in a haphazard manner and there are collections, the parties are forced to go to courts and many of them obtain stay. I rally welcome this measure which is for rationalisation and which is, at the same time, a comprehensive Bill. I would, however, like to make one or two suggestions.

Hon. Member from CPI has also pointed out this. What is ignored here in fixing up the excise duties is the consumers' interest. The consumer is a forgotten man in this. We must safeguard the interests of the consumers. There is that there is no coordination between the State Governments and the Central Government while fixing up the

excise duty so much so the raw material is taxed, the input is subjected to excise levy and the finished product is also subjected to excise levy. In addition to that, the State Governments - after all, they have to survive - levy octroi, entry tax, sales tax, etc. What will happen is that all these taxes will be added on to the cost of the finished product. So, what will be the effect of these taxes on the consumer - that should be borne in mind. What I would suggest is that there should be coordination between the State Governments and the Central Government while fixing up the excise duties on several items and even when there is enhancement. There may be some practical difficulty for the Central Government in doing it, but still I feel that in the interest of the consumers it is absolutely essential.

Another point which I would like to make is this. It is not at all necessary to increase the excise duty, it is not at all necessary to impose any new tax, provided the existing taxes are collected effectively and honestly. And this has been proved by what has been going on for the past one year. Almost every day we read in the papers - and we are happy about it - about unearthing of excise duty evasion, income-tax evasion, etc., involving crores of rupees - not lakhs but crores. The way in which black money is generated is reflected on these evasions which are now being unearthed by the Government. We have been seeing what is being done in the last one year. Raids have been conducted on the premises of several top people, including Maharajas, the people who have exploited the poor all these years, the people who have squeezed the blood of the poor. We welcome this. In this connection what I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister is this. They have raided various premises and seized documents and other things in the last one year. But what will be the ultimate result, what will happen, that should come to light. I would request the Hon. Minister to tell us how many raids have been conducted in the last one year, how much money has been unearthed, what is the action taken against those, etc. This evasion does not take place because of the self-effort of the person who evades. It is done with the connivance of the officials. Unless the officials connive,

it is impossible for the manufacturer or producer, whoever it may be, to evade the tax.

In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister - the ADMK Member also has mentioned - to under-invoicing of imported articles. One instance has been brought to the notice of by no less a person than the Rashtrapati himself in Mysore - the Hon. Finance Minister must be knowing - where he had gone to inaugurate a ball-bearing factory. There was a lot of under-invoicing. I referred to the Finance Minister the paper-cutting in respect of that, and I have got a reply saying that the Government has been taking effective action to safeguard the interests of the Ball Bearing manufacturers, but that is not punishment are you going to impose. What is required is what give to those people who are involved in this? Evasion of tax is a national crime, that must be made known to all people, whoever it may be.

Not only in this case, we have been seeing in the newspapers recently that there has been under-invoicing of imported articles. There are a number of such cases I would request the Government to look into it.

Then I will come to the important point with regard to the Additional Excise Duty on Special Items Bill which you have brought today. You have already encroached on the financing powers of the States. You have done it sufficiently. You have taken away the rights of the States with regard to sugar, textile fabrics, woollen fabrics, silk fabrics. Please don't encroach any further on the finances of the States. You know that the financing and taxing power of the States are very much limited under the Constitution. That is why the States have been demanding that they should have financial autonomy. They want more financial powers because they should survive. If India is to survive, the States have to survive. That fact should not be forgotten in the federal set up.

I heard one or two members saying that sales tax must be taken over by the Centre. We, particularly in Karnataka, I am sure

[Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer]

Tamil Nadu also, are very much opposed to it. On the other hand even with the powers that are already taken, we urge upon the Government of India to see that more percentage is given to the States. It is particularly so on the items which have been taken over by the Centre recently.

I would like to make one more point which is not very much relevant to this Bill. That is regarding the Consignment Tax. The State Chief Ministers in their conference five years ago had urged upon the Central Government to bring a legislation regarding Consignment Tax. West Bengal, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh every State had given notice. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had spoken with very great anxiety and he was also angry. That shows the position of the States. I would like to appeal to the Finance Minister that let not anybody, be it an MP or MLA, interfere with the tax collection authorities, particularly those who are engaged in anti tax evasion wing. They should be given a free hand. Let law take its own course.

I am glad that many of the officers have been demoted or removed from the service and that Finance Ministry has been streamlining the administration. Please see that only honest persons, persons who are known for their integrity are put in charge of this important task. Then only our finances will improve. I am glad that on the eve of a long term fiscal policy, this legislation has cropped up. My only grouse is that sufficient time could have been allowed. In principle I have no objection Sir,

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am unable to comprehend this voluminous Bill. It would have been better, had it been referred to the select committee. It is the duty and responsibility of our presiding officers to examine such Bills. After going through this Bill, I feel that we are not doing justice to the people.

If one goes through section 3 of the Bill, one would find that it envisages more powers

to Bureaucrats by the Parliament. If the Bill is passed, the bureaucrats will have ample powers to levy taxes or increase excise duty if the upper limit exceeds the ceiling or is more than 50 per cent.

It has been observed under the subordinate legislation that the power of taxation is sometimes delegated to the executive.

[English]

“Where, in respect of any case, the Central Government is satisfied that the duty leviable thereon under Section 3 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 should be increased and that circumstances exist which render it necessary to take immediate action, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette direct an amendment of the Schedule to be made so as to substitute for the rate of duty specified in the Schedule.”

[Translation]

There was always an upper ceiling for levying excise duty under the Excise duty Act. Shri Janardhana Poojary used to lay on the table of the House one legislation every evening in that respect. But now there will be no need for it. Now those powers have been delegated to the subordinate officers and the executive. I feel that these powers should not have been delegated to them. I strongly oppose the delegation of power to them. The Government says that they will get it approved. On page 2 it states :

[English]

“Every notification under this Act shall be laid before each House of Parliament.”

[Translation]

When Parliament will re-assemble after two or three months, this Bill would automatically become statutory legislation after the expiry of seven days. In this way the Parliament is going to delegate its powers to the executive and the subordinate officers. It will go on record that when the Deputy

Speaker was presiding, this Bill was passed.. (Interruptions) You may request the hon. Minister to reconsider it and refer it to the Select Committee. Heavens will not fall if it is referred to the Committee. They will be legally empowered to increase excise duty in an arbitrary manner without assigning any reason. There will be none to challenge them. That is why I had drawn your attention to section 3, as it is not justified. The revenue from excise duty amounts to Rs. 11,000 crores but it is a drop in the ocean, because it is only one per cent of the total revenue. What are the reasons? You are well aware of the reasons behind it.

The hon. Members of both the sides would appreciate that the Finance Ministry has ensured that all are equal before law. Howsoever rich a person may be, if he is a culprit he will be punished and they have been punished. The list carries many big names, but I do not think it proper to mention their names here. Shri Indrajit Gupta will give in writing the names of big industrialists and tax evaders who have been put behind the bars. One fails to understand as to why this Bill is being rushed through, when the changes in excise duty have been included in the fiscal policy that has been formulated and is expected to be presented in the House on the 19th? It would have been better if more thought was given to such a comprehensive Bill before introducing it.

This Bill contains section 68 and it has not been deleted. The Bill seeks to impose 12 per cent duty on every item. Section 68 has not been deleted. Those commodities which were not taxed earlier will have to pay 12 per cent tax. Everything will be taxed. I would like to submit that people of the country are fed up with sales tax these days, but the Government always takes the plea that the States do not agree to its abolition. I feel that as we believe in democracy and supremacy of the will of the people, the Government should take immediate steps to abolish sales tax and levy excise duty in its place to eradicate corruption. The States have agreed on certain items. What is the cost of production per tonne of cement or sugar? If 100 bags are cleared from the factory, only 50 are

registered. Big officials of the excise department are involved in it. Yesterday somebody had said that there is a nexus between corrupt officials and leaders and it is very difficult to throw the yoke of 'Inspector regime'. I would, therefore, request the Government to abolish sales tax. Secondly, the sales tax rates are also not uniform in all the States. If it is one in Rajasthan, it is another in J & K. Kindly save the people from the harassment.

There are many good things in the Bill. I came at ten O'clock in the morning, otherwise I would have gone through it in detail. I think that the hon. Minister might have also been given this Bill in the morning and asked to present it in the House. I agree that the hon. Minister of State for Finance is hard working and dynamic, but excise duty has different interpretations and that is why over 24,000 legal cases regarding excise duty are pending today. It is the whims and fancies of the tax collector to impose excise duty or to exempt anybody from it. I was going through page 167, and I would like the hon. Minister to clarify the difference between tube and pipe. If excise duty on one item is 9 per cent, it is 20 on another item and still more on the third item. I have this dictionary with me and the nomenclature of tariff given therein is as follows :

[English]

British Tariff Nomenclature :

"Copper tubes and pipes have many industrial applications (e. g., in cooking, heating, distilling, refining and evaporating apparatus) and are used in buildings for domestic and general water and gas supplies. Copper alloy condenser tubes are widely employed in ships and power stations because of their strong resistance to corrosion particularly salt water."

Then they say that they have the same meaning.

[Translation]

The meaning has been differentiated. If the meaning of tubes and pipes is seen under

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

British tariff, then it has a different meaning here. Every item has been brought under the Bill and who will interpret it? It will be done by Collectors, Assistant Collectors and other officers and it would lead to harassment to the people. Laws continue to be formulated and nobody understands them. The Government which frame lesser number of laws and implement them effectively is said to be the efficient Government. The more the laws, the more the people suffer. Legislation regarding narcotics has been enacted, but the policeman himself is not aware of it and questions everybody whether it has come in force. The law enforcer himself does not know about the law. The Bill is voluminous and it is very difficult to go through it in such a short time. If one goes through Gita it will take five years and here in the Parliament this Bill would be passed within three hours. Shri Janardhana Poojary will reply at the end and the Bill shall be deemed to have been passed. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it will also go on record that this Bill had been passed under your Chairmanship.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have given three hours for this.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : But there is no time to go through the Bill. We had discussed the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Bill partly and that was not completed. We were naturally thinking that that Bill will come for discussion. But this Bill came for discussion instead of that.

[Translation]

You will pass this Bill, but who will implement the interpretation you want to introduce in it. You have said that it will come into force in a year or one and half year i.e. in 1986. If it is so, why is there so much hurry in passing it. You could have sent it to the Select Committee and experts could have been called there to give their well-thought of suggestions. What would have happened in two or three

months, Budget session would be convened after two months and you could have got it passed in that session and could have done justice to the people. You thought that with the enacting of the law, everything will be alright. Of all the laws being enacted by you, the maximum difficulty arises in interpretation of the laws concerning Excise Duty. Many persons are not well educated and they feel difficulty in understanding them. Your laws should be in simple language and these laws should be published in all the regional languages. The manufacturers, small entrepreneurs and other people do not know the law and get entangled in them. They have only one remedy and that is to bribe the inspector. They say "Take the money, we do not know any law." Now you will enact this law. I have seen many of its items. Now who is going to interpret what has been written in the law. You have not explained the items anywhere. These should be fully explained.

[English]

It has not been explained in so many words.

[Translation]

— that such and such expression carries such and such meaning and interpretation. But like other Bills, this Bill will also be passed. But, Sir, I feel that it will be better to refer it to the select committee before you make it a law. Shri Janardhana Poojary himself can refer this Bill.

You have rung the bell and have given the signal that I should move it. It will be better if Shri Poojary himself moves it. That will be more beneficial to the people.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJI GUPTA (Basirhat) Sir a few days ago when replying to the discussion on the Demands for Supplementary Grants, the hon. Finance Minister, if I am not mistaken, assured the House and the country that in the next Budget, the weightage given to indirect taxation in the total revenue mix would be sought to be reduced. This was an indication

which has been widely welcomed in the country because everybody knows that the burden of indirect taxation, as it has grown over the years, has been primarily responsible for the tremendous rise in prices, especially of many commodities which are articles of mass consumption. Also these indirect taxes now constitute the major portion of the tax revenues of the Government and I think the percentage that is attributable to excise duties alone is somewhere between 65 to 70. On the other hand, the weightage given to the direct taxation has been going down. So, generally speaking except for a small section of people in this country, the overwhelming majority of people have always been eager that there should be some relief given to them in the weightage of indirect taxes. The Finance Minister, if I did not misunderstand him, gave some hint like that. We do not know what his long term fiscal policy is going to be and we do not know what the budget proposals, a couple of months hence, are going to reveal. But indirect taxes are the real hub or I should say, the excise duties are the real hub of the structure of indirect taxation and these three Bills taken together, in my opinion, do not bear out that assurance which I think the Finance Minister gave.

That is why I am feeling rather disturbed and I share the apprehensions expressed just now by Shri Daga that it is not such a simple matter as through this is simply meant to codify and bring all the excise duties into one single piece of legislation so that it will be quite clear to everybody concerned and that there will be no confusion and so on and so forth. If it were only a technical move like that, I would welcome it. But I do not think that it is as innocent as that. Mr. Daga himself has correctly pointed out that this Central Excise Tariff Bill right in the very opening clauses 3 (1) (a) 3 (1) (b) and so on has made it clear that the Bill is seeking to give powers to the Central Government nowhere to decrease or to reduce the taxes but only to increase the taxes. If they want to take powers, they should take both the powers. If you want to decrease any excise duty on any particular commodity,

it has to come to the Parliament for its approval. But the powers being taken or being sought here, are solely powers at increasing the rates of excise duty, by notification. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons also, it is stated thus:

“Government will have the power to enhance the rates of duty specified in the Schedule through notification in certain circumstances. Such power will however, be exercised only in emergent circumstances...”

What is the meaning of emergent circumstances, I do not know. There is one continual emergent circumstances, and that everybody knows—I also admit it. That is that the country is suffering from a severe crisis of resources. Government can always plead that there is a sufficient emergent circumstance to justify future increases in the rates of excise duties, so as to bring more revenue to the Government. So, I think that further enlarging of the net of excise duties will certainly mean further burdens on the general section of people, because the whole trouble, as adequately pointed out here by several speakers on the other side, is that excise duty is a peculiar thing in which it is not that the man suffers only as a consumer. He is actually the man who is paying the tax. He is paying the duty. It is not paid by the manufacturer. It looks as though it is a duty which is levied on the manufacturer, the producer of the product or of the goods. But it is not. There is no provision in our system that at least those producers or manufacturers who can absorb the increased rates of excise duty--because of the high profitability of those industries e.g. certain specific industries which are showing very high rates of profit for a considerable period of time and which are declaring high rates of dividend and so on, and which certainly have the capacity to absorb on extra rate of excise duty--should be made to bear that, without passing it on to the consumer in the form of higher prices. But is there any such arrangement in our system? There is not. So, the manufacturer is passing on the entire burden of excise duty to the consumer by way of increasing the prices

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

So, the consumer gets the doubtful benefit not only of having to pay a higher price; but really he is in the other category also. He is the actual payer of the tax. So, I think these pieces of legislation are really quite conservative in the sense that there they seem to indicate that the Government is determined to go along the same lines which they have been pursuing all this time. The philosophy behind the Budget that we had a few months ago was also like that. The philosophy of that Budget was that you should spare the rich. That means huge reduction given in direct taxes, in corporate taxes, in personal taxes, so that these people who are a very small fraction of our entire population, should be permitted to keep more money with them instead of paying taxes not paying them by evading them. They should be left with enough money, which Government will persuade them to invest for productive purposes; and the burden of taxation therefore, in terms of indirect taxation, will be on the common man. I am afraid that these Bills, although they claim to be only enabling Bills giving certain powers to Government and codifying the existing pattern of excise duty, they all point in the same direction, viz. towards further increase in the rate of excise duty, and no where giving any kind of relief.

Then I have some general points to make, I do not know if, in the course of this debate, the Minister will bother to go into these questions. There seems to be no distinction in the rates of excise duties between those articles which are articles of mass consumption which affect that vast bulk of the consumers in this country-- I mean people who are less well off, in the lower income brackets and so on-- and articles which are luxury items.

There should be a conscious distinction; there is a discrimination. Even you find here a huge number of food articles which are not spared; a few articles have been spared. At least excise duty rate in some of the cases is nil. In future, it may be increased. But there are also a large number of food articles which are having to pay

excise duty; and these articles are expected to be consumed by the general public including, say, about 200 to 300 million people who are already existing below the poverty line and who have no consuming capacity or purchasing capacity. Anyhow, so, I think you should tell us whether in future-- I do not expect you to spell out anything in specific terms-- the trend of your taxation policy-- you would care to make any distinction in the rates for the benefit of the common man between those articles which go into day-to-day consumption, essential consumption and those articles which are really by any definition can be called luxury items.

Then there is a question of input. There are some articles which are actually inputs for other goods, producing other goods. There also there are inputs for goods which are articles of mass consumption. There are goods which are inputs for items of luxury consumption. So, we expect the government, on the basis of some well--thought, at policy, to make proper distinction between these different articles. There is a limit beyond which you cannot go. For example, if you go on raising excise duty - I understand a particular industry is making very high profit. Take the tea industry. The tea industry in recent years is making fabulous profits. Tea prices all over the world went into a tremendous boom. Prices of tea have gone up tremendously. Tea companies have been making huge profits. Government naturally thought that there was a good time to put up excise rate. It fetches them a good amount. But who is paying that? The man who drinks the tea, he is having to buy tea at prices which have gone up proportionately to the excise duty. Companies do not pay a single pie as excise duty. They collect it from the consumer in the form of higher prices and then they are supposed to deposit it with the government. Now, if this goes beyond a certain limit, it compels ordinary people, who cannot afford these prices to take to the consumption of inferior quality of tea. The sale of inferior quality of tea for domestic consumption in this period has gone up very sharply, because people simply cannot afford to pay prices which are being asked for tea.

Even in a tea shop where you buy a cup of tea, the prices has gone up very sharply, but the ingredients of that tea, if they are analysed, I think nobody feel like drinking that tea perhapes. I do not know of what stuff it is being made of. That is the only thing which is available because excise duty has made drinkable tea beyond the reach of the common man. This is very bad from every point of view, for the health of ordinary people and so on.

Another classical example I can give to the Minister. The metal containers which are made by various companies, the tin containers which are used in packing food articles, tinned fruits, tinned vegetable, tinned fish, which are also getting us a lot of earning by export, a few years ago, was found that if you import these metal cotainers from Taiwan, then the cost here to the processor, to the food processing industry is much less than for metal containers which are manufactured by companies here. So, they took to importing these metal containers from abroad because excise duty rate on the domestically produced metal containers were so high that the food processor found it chaper to buy metal containers from abroad by importing them from outside. I know some companies here manufacturing these metal containers had to close down; they were closed down for months together, years together. So one has to take a balanced view of the limit beyond which you cannot push this thing in the name of simply collecting revenue.

Then, many Members have referred to the question of widespread evasion of excise duties also. I do not know what the Government is going to do for tightening up their mechnery for this. I welcome these recent raids and things which are going on. I do not know whether they are meant for some symbolic purpose or whether you are really serious about it. Because, tremendous opposition is now growing among the people who are affected and so many speeches are every day being delivered by reputable gentlemen who are Chairmen of Chambers of Commerce and so on and so on, expressing horror and so on, on this kind of raids on the houses and residences and

offices of big people who have got big names in the world of industry. "This kind of thing should not be done, it is sheeking, how can you dare to do things like this. A gentleman like Mr. Kirloskar, a gentlemen like the Chairman of Orkay mills, or somebody else. It is not done in a decent society, to touch reputable gentlemen like this.

I am very happy but I am a disreputable fellow, as you know. I am only wondering whether the Government will follow up this kind of a thing by some kind of a deterrent action. Well, I presume you have carried out these raids on the basis of PRIMA FACIE evidence that huge evasion is going on, on foreign exchange and all that, which is a crime. It is correctly said, that these people are criminals who defraud the country like this of crores and crores of revenue. If you are serious about it, then you have rightly started these actions but some sort of deterrent action should be there; then I congratulate you, which I very seldom do, but I hope you will pursue it and will not yield under the pressure which is mounting up from various Chambers of Commerce and all that.

AN HON. MEMBER : You have agreed not to name the names of the persons ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I do not want to mention the names. But I would like to know, as somebody else has asked, what ultimately happened to these cases, these raids that take place, so much stuff is found, so many papers are recovered, and files are taken away and all that, ultimately nobody knows what happens in the end to these cases.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : We will also forget !

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I just want to mention some specific methods—I think—that we all know about, about the payment of excise duty, and evasion. I mean assessment, not payment,—payment is never done by them, payment is done by the consumer, but it is only their assessment, I am talking of.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

First of all, there is one method which was followed for a long time, I do not, whether that is still being followed. There is a licensing capacity. Now, that licensing has been relaxed very much and those people who had surplus capacity they have been told "if you can go on producing up to the limit of your capacity there are no restrictions" and so on. But many people had more capacity than they were supposed to have. Suppose, he had been allowed to set a up a plant with—let us say—one thousand machines and actually he has installed 1,500 machines. Then, in his return to the Government he is showing production only on those one thousand machines. And the extra production on the other five hundred machines does not figure in his return at all and that extra production on those five hundred machines is being disposed of in the black market at black market rates and that income is never shown in any books of the company and therefore no excise duty also is accruable to the Government. I do not know how such things pass the vigilance of inspectors and other people but this has been going on for a long time.

Then there is a system of BENAMI selling agent. The primary manufacturer shows that he has sold all his stock to some selling agent and he sells to the selling agent at a price which is shown in his books is a fairly low price. And then the selling agent is selling at a much higher price, and the excise duty is not being charged at the point of sale by the selling agent but at the point of manufacture by the manufacturers. Actually, the profits from the sale are all accruing ultimately to the manufacturer but he is getting away with it because he does not show the real price and he is being charged at a much lower excise duty.

Then, Sir, there is another thing which is rampant at present in the country, and I think the Government is fully aware of it. According to the law every article has to have stamped on it the maximum permissible price. You know that, An absolutely fictitious stamping is going on !

A small thing, I will tell you. Most of the people and I think most of the Hon.

Members in this House are not smokers. I think you do not smoke also. It is good for your health. But I am a smoker, I am a moderate smoker. You cannot buy a packet of cigarettes because all the small cigarette sellers have gone on a kind of protest strike. I may be permitted to show you this packet. I am not laying it on the Table. First of all I may tell you that I have also switched over to smoking very cheap cigarettes because I cannot afford my usual brand. It has gone up almost double in price. Perhaps, I am poisoning my lungs by smoking these inferior types of cigarettes. But even here what is stamped is maximum price Rs. 1.70. When I buy it from the cigarette shopkeeper, he charges me Rs. 2.50. that means 80 paise more than what is stamped here. It is a packet of 10 cigarettes. That means, 8 paise per cigarette he is charging more.

MK. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But there it is written excise duty and something else extra.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Excise duty is already paid on it. When you ask the shopkeeper as to why he is charging 80 paise more, he says: does the company give it to me at Rs. 1.70 ? The company is supplying to him this thing in bulk and it is taking from him Rs. 2,30. He says that this 60 paise extra he has to pay to the company in cash. They do not show it in any books even. Big companies are doing this. I do not what to name those companies. Big reputed cigarette manufacturers in the country are doing this all the time. They are supplying to their dealers at inflated price - much above the stamped price. And the Government like a very good boy is collecting excise duty at the stamped price. The extra amount is paid by the shopkeeper in cash to the company and the consumer at the end is having to pay fantastically high prices which have no bearing at all on anything.

Anyway, I do not want to take more time on this because this Bill does not go into all these things. It is only giving the Government the power to increase the duties and excise duties whenever it considers to be.

so warranted and it justifies it by what is called emergent circumstances. I do not know what those emergent circumstances are. And the evasion of excise duty, I am sure, will continue because somebody has said that the ingenuity of these people is immense and they can resort to all sorts of dilatory tactics in the courts and so on. All I wish to say is that this, as a first small stepping stone to this long awaited new fiscal policy, is very disappointing altogether. It does not give any confidence to anybody that the Finance Minister's assurance given the other day about reducing the total weight of indirect taxation in the total tax structure, is going to be carried out. Here all the indications are the opposite: So I cannot find myself very enthusiastic in supporting this Bill. I cannot support it, because its implications are quite serious. I would just plead with the Government that they should not satisfy themselves by just codifying all these duties in one place. Even there I wish to point out that they have said that effective rates of duties fixed under exemption notifications have also been incorporated. Every now and then you know that notifications are issued giving exemptions. Here it is claimed that in the now codified bill all those exemptions and everything will be included, so that everybody can see the structure as a whole and understand it. But then it adds: However, the effective rates of duty in certain case, as for instance, exemptions granted on fulfilment of certain conditions, would still be provided through exemption notifications issued under the Central Excise Rules". It means that what you have written earlier about there being no residuary tariff left and all that obviating the need for having a residuary tariff item, that is not so. In actual fact the residuary item will continue because you continue to have the powers of giving exemptions in future by the method of notifications.

Finally, I must join other Members here in expressing my disapproval of the way that a Bill like this is being rushed through Parliament. You are always saying that you have got three hours' time, we can speak and all that, but we are not just some kind of automated robots - this is the age of automation, that is why I am saying we are not some kind of automated robots - that the moment

a huge Bill like this is suddenly brought on the agenda, and even the rules are waived so that it can be brought without giving the normal time and all that, we are requested to make a proper study of a Bill of this type and to give our considered views on this. I think this is a way of slighting the importance of the parliament and should not be done in this fashion at all, and I object very strongly to that.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) .
 Sir, I oppose this Bill because the burden of this Bill is certainly going to fall on the consumers. The companies which are supposed to pay the excise duty, are not going to pay a single pie from their pocket and the entire burden will be passed on to the consumer. The number of items being covered are mentioned in this Bill. Typewriters, smoking pipes and even a small item like ball-point pens, are also not exempted from the purview of this Bill. These small things are also being covered under excise duty. So, the entire community and the poor people will be effected by this Bill. This Bill has been brought forward in the name of realising the excise duty from the manufacturers themselves, but we have the experience that no law can catch big people in India because there is a saying that every house has got two doors, one front door and the other back door. What is the back door meant for? It is meant to escape if any trouble comes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is an emergency exit.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : It may be emergency gate or a gate to escape at the time of arrival of some trouble. Even if the laws made by Parliament on excise duty are kept in the whole of Parliament House, perhaps the space will not be enough to keep all of them. Then how can even the executives, those who are supposed to implement those laws, go through all these things? These exploiters, the tax evaders, know it very well that the police officers or those who are to execute those laws, do not exactly know what these laws say. So, they put some section of the law and go to the court. It is a money making factory for the lawyers, Even the lawyers do not understand the laws

[Shri Piyus Tiraky]

that we have made in the Parliament. So, if they fail at the lower court, they go to the High Court and then to the Supreme Court, and everything is nullified. When even the lawyers cannot understand what exactly the law is, it is very difficult for a Member of Parliament to understand in a very little time and then to give his consent to the laws that are coming before him. The Parliament has become like a factory where everyday some new laws are coming up but nobody knows what the law is and for whom it is meant. In such conditions, it is only the public and the poor people who will be very much harassed because they do not know what the law is. I would, therefore, advise the Government to bring forward a Bill whereby all the laws should be minimised so that the common people should understand what the country's law is and they should act accordingly, and the executive and the officers should also understand what for they are meant.

This is only a practice. I doubt even the Minister is capable of explaining everything and executing it also. Those who are paying taxes, are the persons who are suffering the most. Since I come from Tea-garden areas, I will speak of excise duty on tea, which is very much regularised there. That is paid in the factory itself before it comes to the market. So, there is no evasion of any excise duty in tea so far as I know. I will quote from the National Harold to show how much tea contributes to the national exchequer. It says:

“The tea industry contributes about Rs. 1,600 crores per annum to the National Income and yearly Rs. 750 crores to our foreign exchange earnings. It also provides over Rs. 60/- crores to the National Exchequer by way of excise duty.”

But what is the condition of the tea gardens? Are tea gardens meant merely for taxation? Taxes are levied also to plough them for development purposes and particularly those which are weak and backward areas. But it is not done in this case. Even Shrimati Indira Gandhi included the welfare

of the tea-gardens and its workers in her 20-point programmes where it is mentioned that tea-gardens and the Tea-garden workers are a great asset for the national income and excise duty and for the national economy as a whole. But, here I would like to point out that their income is the lowest in India. The literacy in this sector is one per cent and odd and in some places it is zero per cent. While we claim all have equal right in the matter of education and eradication of illiteracy, these poor people, who contribute so much in the matter of taxation, in excise duty and in foreign exchange earnings, are living in the worst conditions. I would like to ask the hon. Minister to see that people from whom you mop up the most are provided with something so that this sector develops, particularly when more and more of surplus labour is coming in this area. In fact, greater number of auxillary industries are needed in this sector. You should not mop up taxes merely with the intention of re-investing them in Bombay and Calcutta. These backward areas also need Government's attention. Now, a feeling is developing that those who evade taxes are the most intelligent and happiest people in India and those who are sincere and hardworking and are paying taxes regularly are the stupid people and are suffering the most. What is our culture? The present culture seems to be that those who do not work are the most civilized and honoured people in the society. Those who keep two or three servants are considered respected people. Similarly, those who cheat others are respected more. In that way our culture has changed totally. A feeling has developed that if you cheat one hundred persons at a time you are a small man compared to one who cheats one thousand persons at a time. He is more respected. In such a situation this law will not work and nobody will come in your clutches.

Tea industry is one industry from where you are getting large amount of money by way of taxation and foreign exchange. Surplus labour is there in every tea garden. These surplus labour are the tribal people and the scheduled caste people. Your programme for the development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is enormous. Why don't you put your money there for their

development and give employment opportunities to these people? You should put the representatives of the labourers in the management and its working. They will show you the way how to realise or get your taxes. The workers are very much sincere and working for the welfare of the country as a whole and for their own benefit; they will take lot of interest in the day-to-day management. If you do that, you will get all the taxes which you have levied and the law and order problem will also be okey. Therefore, my humble request to you on this Bill is this. It is beyond the capacity of even a pleader to give his consent in such a short time. I got time to go through the Bill only for a day. I join with other Members who have objected to this Bill because it will be an item of oppression to the common man and the consumers. With these words I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY (Nandyal) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Bill is going to hit the common people. Now, through this Bill Govt. is trying to impose excise tax on items which hitherto were covered by Sales tax. As a result, the State Govts. are going to lose the revenue further and become more dependent on the Central Govt. for their survival. It is injustice. Though the Central Govt. is collecting more and more through these taxes by expanding the list of items, it still continues to pay the same amount to the States which was fixed decades ago as their share in the revenue. Now the Govt. have increased the duty on items like tea and coffee which are used by common people. But nothing out of this amount goes to the States. The financial position of the States is not sound. It is like rubbing salt on the wound. At present they have no avenues left with them to collect the money necessary for their developmental activities. The States are so poor that they are not in a position to pay the salaries of their employees. In such a situation, it is not proper on the part of the Central Govt. to take away whatever remained with them. I request the Central Government to realise the plight

of the State Governments and come to their rescue by increasing their share in the taxes collected by the centre.

Sir, I am happy to note that the present Finance Minister is doing his best to contain smuggling operations in the country. The efforts of the Government to bring the tax evaders to book is also noteworthy. But we do not know how much amount is still hidden and how much amount is still expected to be collected. Sir, in my political career which spans three decades. I held various positions ranging from Sarpanch to that of Minister. So with this background of vast experience I can say that only three categories of people are indulging in tax evasion. The first category consists of traders who are the persons who evade tax. The second category of persons are Govt. employees who misguide the traders and tell them as to how to avoid the payment of tax. The third category is the judiciary. I have a lot of regard for our judiciary. Yet it is playing into the hands of unscrupulous traders by granting them stays and injunctions without even hearing the other party. The courts grant stay the moment the application is moved. They do not bother to hear the other side. Now the entire process of imposing taxes by the Government and successful evasion of those taxes by certain unscrupulous people is proving to be an exercise in futility. Though the number of taxes have gone up, the amount collected has not gone up, I am revealing this fact out of my own experience. The Govt. employees are playing their part by misguiding and helping the traders to avoid taxes. Judiciary is coming into the picture by granting stays on mere application. This is how the whole procedure of tax collection is going on without fetching a single paisa to the Govt. The result is that the poor and common people are, forced to shoulder the burden of taxes. Many of the articles mentioned in the Bill are not luxury items which are used by zamindars and rich people in our society. They are the items which are consumed by the people. Now one has to pay more for his cup of coffee, Just now Shri Guptaji was mentioning that middlemen are getting 60 paise on a cigarette pack only. Another important thing to note is that there is no proper machinery to look after tax collections

* The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

[Shri M. Subba Reddy]

At present there are Vigilance Cells functioning in various States. But they are not effective. Before the vigilance people step in the goods are sold in black market thus avoiding the payment of any tax. Moreover, it is better if the tax is imposed and collected at one point only. Now, the sales tax is being collected at various levels. Wholesale merchants collect the tax and later when it goes to retailer again he collects the tax. Even a vendor does not hesitate to collect the tax from the consumer. So a consumer is made to pay tax at various levels so it should be avoided and there should be proper machinery to check it. It should be known to all how much amount is going to be paid as tax and at which point it is going to be collected. The Govt. should proceed in this direction.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : One information I am passing on to the House At 5 O' clock they are going to tape up 7th Plan document for discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY : So, Sir, the collection of sales tax must have a fool proof arrangement. Now, though the Govt. is going on imposing taxes, no effort is being made to collect them effectively. If you succeed in collecting tax arrears, there will not be any need to impose new taxes. There are many States in the country which have more than Rs. 100 crores as arrears. There are many defects in the arrangements that are now being adopted to collect the taxes. If the Government succeeds in collecting the entire tax arrears, then the need to go for deficit budgeting can be very easily dispensed with. There will be enough money to complete our ongoing project without resorting to borrowing. So what I say is that these defects have to be eliminated first. Sir, I had been in politics for the past 30 years. It is no use imposing taxes without proper machinery to collect them. It is useless. The rich are growing richer and the poor are becoming poorer.

The present taxation system is helpful only to the rich but not the poor. The articles on which Centre collects tax, are also being taxed by the State Govt. This policy of dual taxation is breaking the back of common man. Instead, it is better the Centre allots an increased quota out of its tax collections. If it is done, there will be scope for the States to progress. Moreover a healthy atmosphere of mutual trust and cooperation between States and the Centre will develop. Also, steps must be taken to make the law stringent, so as to prevent the businessmen to toget a stay on a silly pretext. Now courts are granting stay the moment the petition is filed. It is affecting the collection of taxes, The Govt. should try to bring forward a bill to make it's Icompulsory to vacate the stay in a month time. The Finance Minister should take steps in this direction. The recent raids and arrests have proved the fact that it is always the and rich. who evades the tax. It is the big fish which escapes the net of tax. The raids conducted on Kirloskar Companies is a case in port. So while allowing the big fish to escape the net, you are trying to catch hold of the ordinary people. Tax is being imposed on items like tea and coffee etc. I want to cite one more example, in Kurnool there is one of paper mill. The cost of production of one tonne of paper is around Rs. 550. But the same paper is sold in black market for Rs. 1100/- per tonne. So, is the Govt. able to tax the extra money of Rs. 550/- per tonne which they got by selling the paper in black market ? No this has been going on before our very eyes. So what I want is that all loopholes in the present taxation should be plugged properly. If the Govt. succeeds in doing so, there would not be any necessity for new taxes. Already our Finance Minister has taken certain steps in this direction and I am happy about it. Now the Government is taking steps to control black marketing. But black money cannot be controlled until the ceiling on urban property is imposed. People in the urban areas earn crores of rupees since there is no ceiling on urban property. Gold is being smuggled into this country from the Gulf countries.

Nobody knows where it is going. In some cases people hide the gold in the earth so as to avoid tax. After cyclones, we hear the stories of gold appearing beneath the layers of earth. So, the Govt. should keep a watch on these valuable items. The Govt. should have a special staff to check all these activities and enforce laws vigorously. Then only the circulation of black money can be contained. If the circulation of black money goes up the prices of the commodities will spiral up and hit the common man. Few days back some business man approached me and sought my support for importing textiles and ghee etc. Just imagine how much money we will lose by way of foreign exchange if we allow such imports. These business men will stock such items and dispose them off after creating artificial scarcity. So, what I want to say is that the activities of such businessmen should be curbed. These selfish people are trying to exploit the society for their own ends. The Finance Ministry should keep a watch on the activities of such people. Poverty can also be rooted out of her land. There will not be any necessary to impose tax on poor people. Now slowly the direct taxes are being done away with and in their place indirect taxes are being imposed. It is not proper to tax a poor man's cup of tea. The Govt. can impose tax on the items like cigarettes which are used by rich people. It will also help in improving the health of the people for it will reduce the incidents of deadly diseases like cancer. But items like tea and coffee are used by very poor people. Even an agricultural worker takes a cup of tea and then goes for work every morning. The agriculturists also suffer very much on account of this wrong taxation policy. They will have to pay more labour charges to the agricultural worker. So I request the Government to consider all these things thoroughly before imposing any tax. It should be examined thoroughly where to tax and how much to tax and whom to tax. After considering these thoroughly the Govt. should improve tax on the people. I want the hon. Minister to examine the whole policy thoroughly. Finally I request the hon. Minister to

remove tax on the items which are used by common people.

Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity and conclude my speech.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, I thank the hon. members for extending their cooperation in consideration of these Bills. Even though an objection has been raised in the beginning itself saying that the Bills are being rushed, the hon. Members have cooperated in the discussion. In fact, the Bill has been studied by the hon. Members who have taken part in the discussion.

It is a very simple and comprehensive Bill so far as the classification of the excise duties is concerned and also for identifying the goods which attract the duty. Except the first two pages, the other pages replace the Schedule and it is a new Schedule that has been incorporated in the Bills. Otherwise, it is a very simple Bill which we can see.

In the year, 1984 when the former Finance Minister made a Budget speech, he has stated then that:

“With the phenomenal increase in Central Excise revenue from about Rs. 100 crores in 1953-54 to about Rs. 10,100 crores in 1983-84, the Central Excise tariff has also substantially grown. I think it is time to make a comprehensive review of the tariff as it has developed over the last three decades with a view to rationalising it. We should require a detailed study which can best be done only by a Technical Study Group. I propose, therefore, to appoint such a group.”

In pursuance of that assurance, a Technical Group as the Study Group has been appointed and they have submitted the report in the month of September, 1985

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

and the Government has come out with this comprehensive Bill so far as the Central Excise tariff is concerned.

As you are aware, items 1 to 67, in the earlier Central Excise and Salt Act specify the goods which attract the duty.

So far as the Item No. 68 is concerned, it does not spell out the nature of the goods which attract the duty. Item 68 covered all the items which were not covered by items 1 to 67. It was the position.

Item 67 attracted more than 1,000 items. But they were not specified in the Schedule.

Now by this Bill, we have spelt it out and also we have clearly indicated the goods which attract duties which were covered under item No. 68 earlier. So, there is no complication now here.

This is a very simple Bill. It clearly indicates and also show that these are the goods which attract the duty. So, I may be permitted to say that even though this Bill has been brought in the last week of the Session, it is not rushed through.

Why the rule has been suspended ? I may be permitted to say, that we have got Bill No. 202. This is the basic Bill. Other Bills are the consequential Bills. Because of the change in this Bill, we have to bring the change in the other Bills. Bill No. 201 and Bill No. 204, and take them for consideration along with this Bill. We have requested the Parliament, by bringing Motion under Rule 388 to suspend the proviso to rule 66. That is the only intention. The hon. Members have also welcomed this. I am grateful for the cooperation given by the hon. Members even from the Opposition side. It is an aid or assistance not only for the officials but also for the manufacturers to identify the goods which could be brought under the Schedule, which attract duty. Now the ambiguity has been cleared, the confusion has been taken away, and we have

clearly stated in this Bill that these are the items which attract the duty. So, there cannot be any mischief that could be played by the officials. By this we are eliminating corruption also. We are also telling the manufacturers that here are the items, here are the products here are the commodities or goods which could attract duty, and according to that they could pay,

My further submission would be that, under this Bill, there is an arrangement for grouping of the goods also. So, by this method also we are avoiding confusion, we are avoiding ambiguity. This is the provision in a nutshell which I submit before the House.

A point has been made whether the long-term fiscal policy is going to be announced and what will be the effect of this long-term fiscal policy. I think, that point has been made by hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta. Here I would request the hon. Members to bear with us for a few days more: we are going to announce this long-term fiscal policy on the 19th of this month, in this Session only, and hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta can study whether we are going to do anything better for the consumers or whether we are going to encourage the industrialists only; that could be found out when the long-term fiscal policy is announced in this House.

It has been stated that we have taken action against the culprits who have evaded customs and excise duties and other taxes, who are responsible for creating black money in this country. Our commitment has been clearly spelt out. Our hon. Prime Minister, when he took charge as Prime Minister of this country, has promised that, so far as black money is concerned, we are going to take action against the tax-evaders. Not only that, more revenues are going to crop up. He has also committed to the nation saying that he is going to give an efficient administration and a clean administration. Now you can see whether that has been fulfilled or whether this is only a false promise given to the nation. Now coming to the figures,—what has been the performance of this Government this year, you can

see—, the budget estimates in respect of customs for the current year are Rs. 8,166 crores and upto November, 1985, we have been able to collect Rs. 5,741 crores; in the case of Central excise, the budget estimates were Rs. 12,227 crores and the collection upto November, 1985, is Rs. 8,128 crores; in the case of income-tax and corporate tax, the budget estimates were Rs. 4,816 crores, we have been able to collect upto November 1985, an amount of Rs. 2,158 crores. The increase in Customs that could be compared with the collection of the last year is Rs. 1,423 crores. With regard to the Central Excise Collection, the increase is Rs. 1,133 crores. So far as the Income Tax and Corporate Tax are concerned, the increase is Rs. 404 crores. In the total performance, the increase, when compared to the figure that has been collected upto November 1985 with the figure of 1984, is about 23%.

It has never happened. It is the history which has been created. It is because of the steps taken including the steps that have been referred to by the Hon. Members. The cumulative effect of this is the more mobilisation of revenue. What will be the effect of it? When we collect more revenue in the form of Union Excise Duty and also in the form of Income Tax, 85% of the Income Tax collection would go to the States and 45% of the Union Excise Duty would also go to the States. So, more funds will go to the States.

If at all we succeed in getting about Rs. 3,000 crores then I think, we make more funds available for the States also. The States would also be benefited.

Now coming to the big people who have violated the Customs Act, the FERA Act and other Acts, an apprehension is made out that further follow-up action will not be there, action would not be taken. We have made it very clear to the nation that we are not going to spare anybody and nobody is above the law. If at all anybody violates, whether it is 'A' or 'B', whether he is in political sphere or in any other sphere, he would not be spared and action would be taken. It is very clear from the action that has already been taken. We are not going

to spare not only the persons who have violated the law, but also not spare the persons who have colluded with the tax evaders. Even action has been taken against the officials who were having connivance with those people and whose integrity was in doubt.

The nation is aware of these figures; the figures are before the nation. The nation is also aware of the fact that the Government has taken action against these officials.

About action to be taken against some of these people who claim that they are big people, if there is any violation, as I have said, in some of the cases you will come to know. I think, it will be brought before the nation when we are going to meet in the next budget session. Before that we will be in a position to know about some of the people. The Hon. Members have made a point that big fish should be brought under this net. It is the intention of the Government and we appreciate fully the point that has been made out by the Hon. Members.

I am very much overwhelmed by the contribution that has been made by the Hon. Members. The entire House has raised the voice saying that no person who has violated the law should be spared and stern action should be taken. We will keep it in mind. We are grateful to the Hon. Members for extending their cooperation in so far as the identification of these people who have been violating the laws of the land is concerned.

Sir, at the cost of repetition, I can assure the Hon. Members, there need not be any confusion or doubt about this aspect, that we are going to take action against those people and if at all there are any persons in this country particularly officials who are colluding with these people, the persons who have been violating the laws of the land it could be brought to our notice and we are going to take action without yielding to any pressure either from any industrial group or Chambers of Commerce or political sphere or from any other area. We are not going to yield to any pressure. The Government is seized of the matter. The Government is determined to take action against such

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

elements. In the meantime, I request the hon. Members, resources are required for development activities. It is not sufficient that Central Government should only take action. It should percolate to the grass rent level and the State Governments should take action in their local administration. Then there will be impact in the entire country that the Government of India and the State Governments have taken a serious view of this matter and they are going to give strong administration to the nation.

As far as resource mobilisation is concerned the hon. Member from Andhra Pradesh made the point that if you are going to tighten the administration definitely there will be more collection and it is the result of the steps that have been taken. I fully agree with that view. There also so far as sales tax and excise duty are concerned if there is any evasion the State Governments also should take steps in order to mobilise more funds.

Coming to the arrears of revenue, namely pending court cases, so far as excise is concerned about 15000 cases are pending in various courts and more than Rs. 3000 crores are blocked. A suggestion has been made by an hon. Member saying that more competent lawyers should be appointed and they should be given sufficient remuneration. I would like to submit that we have taken steps. Competent lawyers have been appointed. Lawyers who are not listed on the panel have also been engaged and paid more in order to give effective representation in the court of law. I am requesting the judiciary also to take note of the anxiety of the nation to clear the cases which are pending in various courts.

Shri Indrajit Gupta made the point as to why we are going to have more emergent powers for raising the duty. Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer also made that point asking for the reasons for incorporating this provision thereby empowering the Central Government to have more powers. When there is shortfall and you are not going to reach the budget estimates then in such circumstances we are going to resort to these powers which are

being made available under this Clause. In the existing laws there is provision for reducing the tax. Only maximum ceiling has been put in the Schedule. Now, that provision is there. We have been taking advantage of it. Wherever we wanted to reduce the tax we could do that without coming to Parliament and only a notification had to be placed before the House. Likewise we have get powers now under Clause 3. This will be used only in emergent cases. It will be used only in the interest of the nation and not against the interest of the nation. Rule 8 of the Central Excise Rules permits for reducing the duties and there is no power so far available to us to increase the tax. So, this clause 3 is an enabling one. Thereby we are getting the power to increase the tax.

Now, coming to the incentives, the hon. Member has asked me whether there are any incentives for these officials for doing excellent work. Here also I may point out that we have got the reward system for the excise collection. After all the officials who are working in this Department have to face the risk and naturally when they are working under difficult circumstances, we have to give them reward and provision for giving reward is also there. Not only that. Whenever it is brought to the notice of the Government that there are corrupt officials, inefficient officials, when they are having connivance with the industrialists who have violated the regulations, we have taken action against such officials. At the same time, I am bringing to the notice of the hon. Members of this House, that if there is vexatious raid, *mala fide* raid, then for that a provision for taking action against such people is there. Last time, I brought to the notice of the House and today also I have stated that the Revenue Department has done a marvellous performance. Mr. Indrajit Gupta, had congratulated me for the excellent work. Our officials who have been working in our Revenue Department, who are working day-in and day-out taking risks, are entitled to get all praises. I thank the hon. Members for giving such compliments to the Revenue Department and in fact they deserve that. I am grateful to the hon. Members for patting those officials who are intelligent officials, who are honest and efficient officials, who

are responsible for this marvellous performance. I take this opportunity to compliment these officials.

Sir, I have already stated that it is a very simple Bill and the two other Bills Nos. 201 and 204 are consequential Bills. I have nothing more to add to this. Therefore, I commend that the Bills be passed without any resistance from the hon. Members. I once again thank the hon. Members particularly, Mr. Jaipal Reddy for not offering any resistance and I am sorry to note that he was not finding sufficient time to make his contribution. I hope he would do it at some other time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill to provide for tariff for Central duties of excises, be taken into consideration”.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up the clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I move :

“That the Bill be passed”.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we will take up other two Bills.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Act, 1978, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clauses 2 to 5 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.

*Clause 1. the Enacting Formula and
the Title were added to the Bill*

16.39 hrs.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The
question is :

AGRICULTURAL AND PROCESSED
FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVE-
LOPMENT AUTHORITY BILL

“That the Bill be passed”.

AND

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
“That the Bill be passed.”

AGRICULTURAL AND PROCESSED
FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORT CESS
BILL

The motion was adopted

[English]

MOTION RE : SUSPENSION OF
PROVISO TO RULE 66.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : On behalf
of Shri Arjun Singh, I beg to move :

(English)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : On behalf
of Shri Arjun Singh, I beg to move :

“That the Bill to provide for the
establishment of an authority for the
development and promotion of exports
of certain agricultural and processed
food products and for matters connected
there with, be taken into consideration.”

“That this House do suspend the
proviso to Rule 66 of the Rules of
Procedure and Conduct of Business in
Lok Sabha in its application to the
motions for taking into consideration
and passing of the Agricultural and
Processed Food Products Export Deve-
lopment Authority Bill, 1985 and the
Agricultural and Processed Food Products
Export Cess Bill, 1985 in as much as
these are dependent upon each other.”

“That the Bill to provide for the
levy and collection, by way of cess, of a
duty of customs on the export of certain
agricultural, and processed food products
for the development and promotion of
their export and for matters connected
therewith, be taken into consideration.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

It is proposed to establish an Authority
for the development and promotion of the
export of certain agricultural and processed
food products. I suppose, I shall be stress-
ing the obvious, if I emphasise the import-
ance of these items in our export basket. It
is a known fact that at present the share of
agricultural items in export is only 25 per
cent of our total exports, while the prospects
are enormous. Therefore, it is necessary
that we should make special efforts for pro-
moting the export of these products.

“That this House do suspend the
proviso to Rule 66 of the Rules of Pro-
cedure and Conduct of Business in Lok
Sabha in its application to the motions
for taking into consideration and passing
of the Agricultural and Processed Food
Products Export Development Authority
Bill, 1985 and the Agricultural and
Processed Food Products Export Cess
Bill, 1985 in as much as these are depen-
dent upon each other.”

The motion was adopted.

At present the Processed Foods Export
Promotion Council looks after the export
of these products. It is a fact that the
Council does not have any statutory backing

to undertake quality control and this aspect needs special consideration because quality control is very important, particularly when the importing countries insist, on it. The Council is also not well-equipped to generate production of value added products or to effectively promote the export of these products. It is a known fact that these products bring in more revenues and more foreign exchange. Therefore, we should lay more stress on the value added products of these items.

It has, therefore, been decided, keeping in view the importance of these products and the future prospects, as I said just now, to replace the Council by a statutory authority which would be able to discharge its functions and responsibilities in a more effective and in a more promotional manner. It will also be able to coordinate its activities with national bodies like Horticulture Board and the State Government for generating the production for exports and with various research institutions for development of value added products.

Sir, it will also undertake quality certification and effectively streamline the inspection and quality control for products such as meat and meat products. The present situation in this regard is not wholly satisfactory and therefore it needs special attention, particularly in the matter of quality control. The Authority will have representatives from Central and State Governments, Parliament, Trade, Export Promotion Councils and specialists in the field.

One of the important functions of the Authority will be to develop processed food industry by way of financial assistance, feasibility studies, participation in equity capital through joint ventures and other relief and subsidy schemes. Registration of exporters of the scheduled products, fixing of standards and specifications for scheduled products for export will be another very important aspect of the working and responsibilities of this Authority. Inspection in slaughter houses and processing plants improvement in packing and general hygienic conditions is also the responsibility which the Authority will have to undertake because, hygienic condi-

tions in the slaughter houses is a very important matter and it has to be looked into more carefully, because as I said earlier, the importing countries insist upon the hygienic conditions and their standards are very high.

The Bill contains a provision that the Authority will provide necessary measures for the development and promotion of exports of agricultural and processed food products. As I have said, the agricultural sector contributes significantly to our export efforts and it will have to continue to do so in a sustained manner, particularly because we feel that the prospects are enormous. Therefore, this Authority will be able to achieve these objectives which we have in view for the export of our agricultural products particularly in added value share.

But increased reliance shall, however, be placed on export of processed food products which lead to a higher realization through added value. Incidentally, it would also generate economic activity and additional employment for our people. We have several serious constraints in the growth of exports of processed food products at the moment. For instance, at present the food processing industry is mainly in the small scale sector, using technology of processing and packing which is outdated and outmoded. Therefore, the latest technology should be utilized; and only this Authority will be able to do this.

In order to ensure a stable market, it is necessary to guarantee strict standards of quality expected by importing countries; and the quality control and quality of inspection will have to be standard ones, and will have to be raised, to meet the desired standards of importing countries. This would naturally require the input of research technology and a considerable degree of organizational effort, which the Authority will have to organize.

In order that the Authority may have necessary resources to discharge its functions and responsibilities, a levy by way of a Cess on duty of customs on all scheduled agricultural and processed food products which are exported will be there, in a range not

[Shri M. Raghuma Reddy]

exceeding 3% *ad valorem*. The actual rate of cess will vary, depending on the nature of the product, i.e. ranging from 0.5% to 3%, which will be the maximum.

With these words, I beg to move that the two bills, viz the, Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Bill, 1985, and the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Cess Bill, 1985 be taken into consideration together.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motions moved:

“That the Bill to provide for the establishment of an Authority for the development and promotion of exports of certain agricultural and processed food products and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.”

“That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection, by way of cess, of a duty of customs on the export of certain agricultural, and processed food products for the development and promotion of their export and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.”

Now Shri Raghuma Reddy.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): Sir, This Bill proposes to provide, in place of the Processed Foods Export Promotion Council, an Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority. In one way, this Bill will be helpful to farmers and the farming community, if it is implemented sincerely, and the implementing authorities are honest.

Normally, when they create such Corporations or Authorities, the idea behind it all is to provide employment to some non-officials and officers who are corrupt and inefficient. Such people are posted in these Corporations and Authorities. In this Bill, provision has been made for too many members in the Authority. Many experts have been included, including Members of Parliament and people connected with

agriculture. But it is too broad-based an Authority, and looks like a market. The number of members is too many. I do not think too many members will deliver the goods; and it will impossible for them to come to a conclusion on some issues.

There is a reference in clause 9 to the appointment of committees by the Authority. But that clause does not specify how many such committees will be formed. There should be a sub-committee which will deal with the problems of farmers.

Today we have become self-sufficient in agricultural production; and we have to export each and every product of our country--not only these of agriculture, but also those of horticulture, dairy, poultry and medicinal plants. But we should maintain quality while preparing by-products. We should acquire the latest technology. You are speaking every now and then about super technology. That technology should be acquired. The programme should be implemented sincerely in all the areas.

We should plan, those items which we are going to export to other countries. They should be sown in our area. Which crop we are planning to grow, whether it is horticulture or dairy or serials, first we have study their demand. You first study the demand of the international market and then take up those crops and other things. If you ask the farmer to grow a particular crop or some thing else where there is no market and nobody is there to buy that product, then some middle man will take advantage of that situation; he will try to get remunerative prices than the farmer. In this way, some body will become millionaire at their cost.

The authority which you are going to create should be able to study properly all these aspects and then only you can take action against them. You can also have a survey of what the Indian farmers are producing and what more they want. We have to compete with international market in other countries. Day-by-day, other countries are developing technologies. So, we have also to deve-

top our technology in such a way that can compete with the technologies of other countries. Only then we can take advantage of our export.

Marketing facilities and other business concessions are also important. If you are not able to find present officials upto the market, you may advertise and select proper persons for doing these things. You can get trained and intelligence officials from some reputed concerns also, those private firms which are doing business in this line, instead of going with the present system.

You are changing the council because it is not working properly. You are going in for more power and bringing a new system. Here I would suggest that you should not take the same officials and other related things; you can broad base it. You can invite people from other firms also which have got a good reputation and can call for other things also from the private sector where trained people are there. You can make use of their services for the betterment of the authority.

Today, the cotton growers are not getting good prices because the people at the higher level say that they are not growing a good quality of cotton: that is why they are getting less price for it and they are being duped. Who is responsible for this quality of cotton? When you take up this issue, first you maintain the quality, supply and other things. Whatever product you want, whether it is horticulture, dairy or any other product, the quality should be maintained. For maintaining a good quality, you require latest technology which is marketable in other countries at cheaper rates. Then only you can get that technology and develop your own technology which can compete with the technologies of other countries.

Ours is an agricultural country. 75 per cent of our population depend on agriculture. You should take the farmers into confidence and help them. This will help you in increasing your export of the farm products and the farmers will also be able to get remunerative prices for their products. Please do not allow the middle man and

the black-marketters to come in your way and harm the farmers. I hope, if these things are taken into consideration, this Bill will help the farmers in getting remunerative prices. I am of the opinion that you will be helpful the farmers and I hope that this Bill will help the farmers in improving their quality of products.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I want to thank the Government for bringing the Bill in connection with change in policy regarding agriculture, because peasants have been demanding for quite a long time that when different corporations have been set up for export of the industrial products, arrangements for export of agricultural products should also be made. The peasants have been demanding this for the last 5 to 10 years. Therefore, I think that today is a very auspicious day for the farmers when the Government have made provision through this Bill that the farmers can also export their products directly on their own or through their cooperatives. Just now the hon. Minister has said that out of the total exports, 25 per cent consists of agricultural produce (including meat etc.). In the meeting held in 1982 it was stated that during the last 5 years, agricultural produce worth Rs. 1435 crores had been exported and our target was of Rs. 3,500 crores. I am not aware upto what extent they have achieved the target and how much they are going to achieve. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, what was our target for exports and what target has been fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan and what will be our policy to achieve that target? What we are seeing is that the step taken by the Government is a good step, because the government wants to enter into joint ventures and I would support this move, but I would request the hon. Minister that while entering into the joint ventures, he should encourage the cooperative movement, because in this industry also, monopolists and agents are engaged. When we want to export certain better quality items we should send those items through cooperatives. You can look

[Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil]

towards NAFED. NAFED is engaged in the trade of jute, cotton and other items and every one is aware as to how it is functioning. Take the example of onion, When we suffered losses in the trade of onion, every State Government decided not to export onion at a loss. In the case of banana also the same thing happened. When yield is very good and we try to export the produce, we do not get remunerative prices for that. Therefore, we should think of formulating a long term policy. If we prepare a long term policy, they cancel our orders whether these are for rice (basmati or any other variety), wheat, cotton, tea, coffee or any other commodity. At that time, these commodities flood the Indian markets and the farmers become the victims and suffer huge losses.

One thing more I want to say and that is about the warehousing facility. For the commodities we want to export, there should be increased storage capacity available, and this capacity should be enhanced in a scientific manner. For this, if some investment is required, that should also be made. If we say that the agents who want to export, should create storage capacity, then that is not going to happen. The government has brought forward this Bill and if there are no godowns to store the processed food and agriculture produce and if we do not have any sustaining power, then the time we go to international market, we will have to suffer losses as we will be forced to sell the items to other countries. I, therefore, urge that storage capacity should be created.

A mention has also been made about registration. Registration should be a bit easier. Presently, it is quite cumbersome. My friend has said that study about the market potential in foreign countries should be made by some governmental market agency so that the farmers and the country can come to know about the potentiality and the farmers may decide their cropping pattern as to what

they should produce and what they should not produce. This they can do keeping in view the requirements of the foreign market as well as domestic market. If it is not done so and some commodity is produced in abundance, e.g. now the cotton crop is in abundance, we will insist for export of the item and the government will say that it is not possible, because there is no demand in the foreign market and we will suffer losses. In the case of sugar, the same thing has happened. In the matter of tea and coffee also, the same thing has happened. Therefore, I feel that there is imperative need of increasing our warehousing capacity. If there is no facility of warehousing, then the agriculture and processed Food Development Authority will not be able to function in the way we want and the interests of the farmers will not be protected.

Another thing I fail to understand is about resources. You have talked of levying cess and that is 3 per cent at the maximum. That differs from product to product and varies from item to item. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that as you are not merely exporting agricultural products, different industrial goods are also being exported, which are those industrial goods for whose resources you have levied cess and why do you want to levy cess on these products only? It will cause difficulties to the people. While exporting, if you levy cess they will cost more. You should see that removal of cess does not result in any difficulty as you are not levying cess on many more items and for agricultural export development you are levying the cess. I do not consider it good and proper.

17.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member will continue tomorrow.

MOTION RE : SEVENTH FIVE YEAR
PLAN, 1985-90

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K.
PANJA) : I beg to move :

“That this House do consider the
‘Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90; laid
on the Table of the House on the 4th
December, 1985.”

17.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the chair.*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I am on
point of order...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
What is the point in discussing this document
now ?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : This
Plan has already been finalised.

Now what will we discuss ? We want
to know from the hon. Minister whether our
suggestions will be incorporated in the
document or not...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH KURUP : What is the
use of discussing this ?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Already
this point has been discussed. You can also
express your views on it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : This
House did not get any opportunity to discuss
this Plan before the finalisation of this
document.. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It has been
decided by the Business Advisory Committee
that it will be taken up at 5 O'clock today...
(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : How is
Parliament being by passed by this Govern-
ment ? The plan has already been finalised..
(Interruptions) He is not replaying whether
our suggestions will be incorporated in the
Plan document. This has never happened.
How is the Government by passing Parliam-
ent ?..

..*(Interruptions)*

We want to know whether our suggestions
will be incorporated or not.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minis-
ter is there, he will explain. The Minister
is on his legs. Please take your seats

.. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What is
the use of discussing now at this stage in the
House after finalisation of the document ?..

.. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How can
I hear all of you .

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You can
call one of us..

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Mr.
Reddy wants to say something. Please take
your seats, all of you..

..*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We
want a categorical reply from the Minister..

..*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : We
want an open discussion, not only on the
document..

..*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Only one
point, Sir. It never happened in the history
of Indian planning that a plan document
was first adopted and then brought before
the House for discussion. The tradition has
been to discuss the Approach Plan in the
House first and then have it adopted later
on. For the first time, this time all the
tradition the sound precedents have been
raucously violated..

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why are
you interrupting ?

..*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have mentioned your point now..

...(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is a vital point, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I am allowing the Minister..

..(Interruptions)

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Why do you allow him to make a speech, Sir ?..

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : First we want a categorical answer from the Government..

...(Interruptions)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Let the Minister assure that after discussion in this House, the Government will prepare another document taking these views into consideration .

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All of you please sit down because already you have told your point. The Minister is going to reply now..

..(Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Is he going to give answer to that ? .

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : This has never happened Even during Janata rule, the draft plan was circulated among the people to elicit public opinion..

.. (Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. PANJA : If all of them speak, how can I answer ?..

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you want the Minister's reply for clarification, then please take your seats..

..(Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir if all of them ask questions, I cannot answer. One point has been raised about the procedure as to when it is laid before the House. In fact, this was placed before the Business Advisory Committee and knowing the back history, all of them agreed unanimously that it should be laid today. But for the information of the Members, those who are not Members of the Business Advisory Committee, may I say what is the procedure ? I was not here before but I am told the procedure is that the Approach Plan was discussed in the National Development Council in the month of July, 1984 and the then Prime Minister, our beloved Indira ji, presided over. In that National Development Council, with all the States, it was discussed threadbare. After that, the whole year was taken for the purpose of examining the various suggestions that were put forth on the Approach Plan at the National Development Council. The procedure is that after the Approach Plan is made ready, the book is prepared, and the book is circulated to the States again, i. e. to the Members of the National Development Council. It was circulated .

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What about the Parliament ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Let me answer, please, (Interruptions) If the Members do not listen, what can I do ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why should we not get opportunity ? That is our question.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. PANJA : After it is placed before the National Development Council..

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : My question is after the Government has finalised the Plan Document, whether our suggestions will be taken into consideration.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What will happen to our suggestions ? In the discussion we will make so many suggestions, will the incorporate them ?

SHRI A. K. PANJA : I cannot change the procedure. After it is discussed in the National Development Council..

(Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : It was decided at the Business Advisory Committee. The leaders were also represented there. Even there we had discussed the procedure.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. PANJA : In the National Development Council held on 8th and 9th November..

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Our question is even the Draft Plan was not discussed in the House. Now the final Document has come. Why was the Approach paper not discussed, draft Document not discussed and after the final Document was adopted by the National Development Council..

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Why they did not place the Approach paper before hand ? Why are you ignoring Parliament ?

SHRI A. K. PANJA : I think the hon. Members are unnecessarily agitated.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. PANJA : I have heard you. Now please hear me. The Approach Paper when it was discussed in the National Development Council, it was placed in both the Houses.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : But it was not discussed.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : It was discussed in Rajya Sabha Thereafter the draft Plan was made and after the Draft Plan was made, on 8th and 9th November the National Development Council had a final sitting.

During these two days for long hours they exercised over it and various suggestions were made. Then the opinion that emerged was taken as consensus. The consensus opinion was that the Draft Plan

may be approved. It was approved with a note of dissent given by the Hon. Chief Minister of Tripura and the hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal. Then it was passed. After that the procedure is that it has to be discussed again in the House and again in the Rajya Sabha. That is the procedure and that is the last stage I am in. *(Interruptions)* One moment please.

After it is discussed, points come up. Now, what is the use of a discussion if we say something and it is not considered ? Here I would submit that after a Plan is made, it is an overall structural framework. Annual Plans are discussed every year. Now, if any suggestion comes in we are not saying we never committed any error or our predecessors have discussed it and we have not there may be error in priorities of time those valuable points raised by any hon. Member, will immediately be taken into consideration and if any correction is required to be made anything important which we forgot or did not look into, certainly in the Annual Plan discussion we will decided on it. Otherwise what is the use of a discussion ? I may assure the hon. Members that each Member's suggestions are taken note of when an hon. Member is speaking. Even the corrected speech is taken up and analysed by me. After that the points have been analysed, it is given to the Deputy-Chairman. He with his expert Members looks into it and if there is any valuable suggestion, we do try to dovetail it with the Annual Plan. This is the practice we are following over the years. Therefore, the hon. Members may not be agitated.

Seven hours have been fixed for this in consultation with the Members of the Business Advisory Committee who are all experienced Members. They knew this procedure. They are fully aware of the background, history, etc. If no one was aware, it is really a misfortune, Sir. Everybody was aware of the background and that is why unanimously it was decided that before it is placed before Rajya Sabha tomorrow it should be placed in this House, So, kindly hear me. I am sure that it will be a fruitful discussion. Let me place this before this august House. Sir, I have to read the written speech. That is the procedure.

[Shri A. K. Panja]

Sir, I have the privilege of moving the following Motion for the consideration of the House :

I beg to move :

“That this House do consider the ‘Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90’, laid on the Table of the House on the 4th December, 1985.”

Hon. Members to whom the document was made available when it was laid on the Table of the House on 4th December, 1985 would no doubt have had the chance to go through it. I would, therefore, confine myself to highlighting some of the major thrusts and policy directions outlined in the Seventh Plan document.

I can make no better beginning to this presentation before the House than to call to mind the Prime Minister’s Address to the National Development Council when it met on 8th and 9th November, 1985 to consider the draft Seventh Plan. The Prime Minister had said, and I quote :

“The adoption of the national plan is a significant event in a planned economy. The Plan sets the pace and direction of development in a long-term perspective. It defines socio-economic objectives and priorities. It lays down concrete goals for Government, both at the Centre and in the States. Perhaps, most important of all, it embodies the national consensus on how to eradicate poverty and to build a strong, self-reliant society. Each Plan takes us nearer to our cherished goal of socialism.”

In formulating the Plan, we have carried out the wishes of our beloved Indiraji when she gave the call at the National Development Council meeting in July, 1984 to build the Seventh Five Year Plan around the basic priorities of Food, Work and Productivity. It was she, who, with her firm grasp of the essentials that are the underpinning of the entire Plan economy, had given a clear call for seeing to it that these priorities inform every sector of our planning effort. In formulating the Plan we have, therefore, kept in view the mandate given by the National Development Council under her lead when

it approved the Approach Paper last year. The imperatives of providing for food and an expanded system of food security, for creating employment opportunities, and for raising the productivity of our agriculture and industry, have guided us in the preparation of the plan, and these have found acceptance and endorsement by the National Development Council at its recent meeting when it approved the Plan. Furthermore, particular attention has been paid to development of human resources, and of raising the capability of the infrastructure, since these are of critical importance for sustaining the growth process. Substantial increases in the provision of outlays have been made for both human resource development and for the infrastructure.

Hon. Members are no doubt aware that, as was mentioned by the Prime Minister to the National Development Council, the Seventh Five Year Plan builds on the strong growth performance of the Sixth Plan. As the Prime Minister said—I quote :

“The Sixth Plan growth target of about 5% has been achieved. The performance of the agricultural sector was particularly impressive, specially in food production. Substantial progress was made in key industrial sectors, including coal, oil, power, cement, fertilisers. The Plan laid special emphasis on reducing poverty.

The percentage of population below the poverty line has declined significantly. However, we have still a long way to go. We shall fight the battle against poverty with determination, and with all our strength.

All this has been achieved while bringing inflation firmly under control and managing the balance of payments successfully.”

I would now like to give some statistics which will, I hope, serve to underline what the Prime Minister had said, and how we propose to carry out the mandate of the National Development Council in the implementation of the Plan. As Members will know from the Plan document, the total public sector outlay is placed at Rs. 180,000

crores over the Seventh Plan, and of this amount, Rs. 95,534 crores is the Centre's outlay, while the outlays of the States and Union Territories are expected to be Rs. 80,698 crores and Rs. 3768 crores respectively. The gross domestic product is projected to increase at 5 per cent per annum, with the value of gross output of agriculture increasing at 4 per cent per annum while that of mining and manufacturing is slated to grow at 8.3 per cent. If the contribution of electricity, gas and water supply to gross output would be at about 12 per cent per annum, while that of transport would be around 8 per cent per annum.

Members would be happy to know that as much as 30.45 per cent of the total outlay of the Centre, the States and the Union Territories is devoted to Energy, with Agricultural and Rural Development, Irrigation and allied sectors accounting for 22 per cent of the total outlays. The next highest percentage going to Social Services is 16.31 per cent. In rupee terms these outlays come to Rs. 54,821 crores for Energy, Rs. 39,772 crores for Agricultural and Rural Development, Irrigation and allied sectors and Rs. 29,350 crores for Social Services. The next highest slice of outlay is for Transport, which with an outlay of Rs. 22,971 crores accounts for 12.76 per cent of the total public sector outlays. Members will, I hope, note that the public sector outlays, therefore, provide for the major thrust areas of the Plan in adequate measure.

Sir, this brings us to the structure of the Plan, and how through the pattern of resource allocation, it is hoped to achieve the Plan objectives. As the Prime Minister had said in his address to the National Development Council :

“Agriculture is the backbone of our economy. It is here that sustained growth generates productive employment for the largest number of people. Rising employment means less poverty. Expanding agricultural production is also essential for industrial growth and for advances in other sectors of the economy. The task before us now is to bring about faster and more even agricultural growth. We have to extend the green revolution to the eastern region and to dryland areas where a large part of our population is

concentrated, and it is here that the problem of poverty is most acute. This will help to remove regional imbalance and it is the key to a successful attack on poverty.”

The agricultural strategy has its objective the building of an expanded system of food security at rising levels of per capita consumption. I would invite the attention of Members to table 2.11 in Vol. I of the Plan document where the socio-economic indicators of change have been set out in brief. It will be noticed that per capita consumption of foodgrains, would go up from 178 kg. per capita per annum in 1984-85 to 193 kg. by the end of the Seventh Plan, and further to 215 kg. per capita per annum by the year 2,000. We have to develop our water resources strengthen and expand the extension effort by which the research results in our agricultural research institutions are carried down to the field, and to bring about basic institutional changes in agrarian relations that can no longer be evaded. The consolidation of holdings, and land reforms are important not only for social justice but are equally important for agricultural growth. We have to develop and expand the system of infrastructure for providing to the farmer, the inputs that he requires for sustaining his effort, which is central to the growth process in India in the shape of seeds, fertilisers, credits besides extending the infrastructure after the harvest, that is for marketing of his produce in such a way that he is able to raise his income levels without being subjected to adverse fluctuations. 13 millions hectares of irrigation potential will be created as part of the on-going development of essential input like water for our agriculture.

The gross cropped area will, we hope, go up from 180 million hectares in 1984-85 to 190 million hectares in 1989-90. Special programmes are to be formulated and implemented for effecting a break-through in rice output, especially in the Eastern region and some of the Southern States; for dry-land farming; and for production of oilseeds and pulses.

Programmes for raising small and marginal farmers' productivity will figure prominently in the strategy for raising the

[Shri A. K. Panja]

incomes of the poor. Finally, afforestation will receive special emphasis during the Seventh Plan. In this context special mention ought to be made of the role of the newly established National Weasteland Development Board, which has been charged with the responsibility of drawing up a plan for the development of wastelands through a massive programme of afforestation and tree planting.

Hand in hand with agricultural growth and thrust, there will be taken in hand an attack on poverty and unemployment. In keeping with this approach, not only does the Seventh Plan propose that a substantial part of additional production should arise from small and marginal farmers and from rain-fed and dry-land areas and particularly those in Eastern India but there is also envisaged a special efforts at raising the agricultural productivity in the rice growing areas in Eastern India. Besides the beneficial effects of agricultural production and on the income accruing to small and marginal farmers, there will also be undertaken the employment oriented programmes, such as National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, which would contribute significantly to the generations of additional employment opportunities in the rural areas.

The third element of our strategy for tackling unemployment in the economy is by having a faster rate of growth for industry and a considerable expanded housing programme in the private sector for which attempts would be made to provide finance through institutional sources.

Thus, these three elements taken together, i.e. rise in agricultural production and productivity, employment generation programme and income generation programmes like NREF and IRDP and faster industrial growth would, all taken together, generate a larger volume of employment both in the agricultural and in the non-agricultural sectors than in the past. I would, particularly, like to stress for the benefit of the hon. Members what we envisage on the employment front and in respect of poverty levels :

We hope to generate 40 million standard person years in the Seventh Plan, as

against a net addition to the labour force of about 39 million persons over the same period. That is to say that employment opportunities will grow at 4% per annum as against a growth of 2.5 or 2.6% of the labour force in this plan period. Nearly 18 million standard person years out of the 40 million standard person years of additional employment will come from agriculture, while the service sector will contribute nearly 10 million standard person years. "Manufacturing", "Construction" and "Other transport" will contribute 6.7 million, 2.2 million and 2.4 million standard person years respectively. The Seventh Plan is, thus, an employment oriented Plan and by means of the strategy we have adopted in resource allocation and in the generation of value added in the economy, we will be carrying out the second directive, which our late beloved Indiraji had given us i.e., that our people must be found productive employment in order to be able to make their contribution not only to the national development effort, but also because it adds to one's sense of personal achievement and human dignity to be productively employed in doing useful work. Hon. Members would be further interested to know that the overall strategy in the Seventh Plan is aimed at reducing the poverty levels from around 37% of the total population in 1984-85 to around 26% in 1989-90 in absolute numbers the number of people crossing the poverty line would be about 62 million, of which the rural/urban break-up is 53.6 million and 8.3 respectively. Inherent in our entire planning strategy is the underlying concern for reducing poverty and making India a more equitable, socially just, and less economically disparate society. These are some of the most important features of the strategy of the Seventh Plan.

10. This brings me to another aspect of social justice, and on which our Prime Minister has laid great stress ever since he took charge of the new Government with a massive mandate from our people. As he told the National Development Council and I quote :

"Development is not about factories, dams, and roads. Development is about people, the goal is material, cultural and spiritual fulfilment for the people. The human factor the human context is of supreme value in development."

It is for this reason that we have provided proportionately larger allocations for human resource development. Policies and programmes in the fields of education, culture, health, welfare of women and youth, uplift of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections, aim at creating a stronger and more cohesive national community. All must have access to the benefits of modern knowledge. At the same time, we must preserve our heritage, the poise and strength of our inner spirit. We shall strive for quality and excellence in the life of the community and in that of individuals. Our every effort must aim at fuller development of man as an integrated personality synthesising science and spirituality.

“This conception of a harmonious society rests on balances—balance between resources and population, between material growth and intellectual, moral and spiritual development, between nature and man.”

11. Corresponding to this vision, we have provided for a massive increase in the resources, which have been allocated for human resource development : these have been stepped up from Rs. 14035 crores proposed when we framed the Sixth Plan, to Rs. 29,350 crores in the Seventh Plan. We have, thus, more than doubled the proposed outlay from the Sixth Plan to the Seventh Plan and these, taken together in the fields of education, health, integrated children's development programmes, programmes for the socio-economic development of women and for upliftment of disadvantaged classes, for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes and through the minimum needs programme, would deliver some of the basic essentials of social overhead consumption needs of our people.

The immunisation programme to protect young children and women from the diseases to which they are particularly prone and the programme to ensure safe drinking water supply to all our population are two of the major welfare measures to be undertaken in the Seventh Plan. We propose an increase in enrolment at the elementary education stage, that is, covering Classes I to VIII by 25 million, so as to cover 92

per cent of the population of children in the age group 6-14 years. These are all parts of the entire package for delivering the essentials of human resources development in the Seventh Plan.

We also propose to undertake major initiatives to reduce the rate of population growth. The family welfare target is an effective couple protection rate of 42 per cent of all eligible couples by 1990 and a reduction in the infant mortality rate to 90 per thousand of population. Programmes for housing for rural families and for improving the lot of urban slum dwellers and for the development of medium and small towns are also part of the general programme for improving social services in our country.

This brings me to the programmes for industry where the rate of growth is expected to be around 8 per cent in the manufacturing sector by removing infrastructural constraints like power shortages and transport shortages, by facilitating better utilisation of existing industrial capacity through a rapid increase in the demand for mass consumption goods that will be required to satisfy the needs of those who are to be provided higher incomes and increased employment, whether in the rural areas or in the urban areas. We expect to sustain an overall improvement in the rate of growth of industry better than in the past. Hon. Members will be glad to know that energy sector has been accorded the highest ever allocation in a Plan period, accounting for as much as 30.5 per cent of the total public sector outlay. There are massive increases slated for the production of power, coal and of petroleum details of which could be found in the appropriate chapters of the Plan document. Cement and fertiliser production is also expected to go up over the Plan period, with cement production reaching the level of 49 million tonnes of production by the end of the Plan, while domestic fertilisers production is slated to go up from just over five million tonnes at the beginning of the plan to 8.75 million tonnes in 1989-90, Aluminium imports will be eliminated completely when our production touches 499,000 tonnes in 1989-90, though some imports of copper, lead and zinc will still be required.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Sir, it is already past 5.30 p. The House should take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Half-an-Hour Discussion will be taken up. I will allow you.

Shri A. K. PANJA : Dagaji, I will not take more than two or three minutes.

This brings me to the last aspect of the Plan, i.e., its financing. All sectors of the community have to recognise that the financing of the massive outlay of the Seventh Plan require determined and more intense effort for the resource mobilisation. The Plan is crucially dependent upon the achievement of the target of tax-ratio to GDP improving by two per cent, that is, from 16.3 per cent to 18.3 per cent over the Plan period. Subsidies and other non-Plan expenditure will have to be firmly contained if excessive recourse to deficit financing is to be avoided. This will no doubt entail some sacrifice by those who have been getting the benefit of the subsidies, but unless this is done, the resources cannot be found. The public sector enterprises of the Central and the State Governments also will have to subject themselves to a rigorous discipline so as to reduce their cost of production and to increase their margins so as to generate larger internal resources of their own for financing additional investment. All these measures would be essential for generating resources in a non-inflationary manner. Where the losses of public sector undertakings are arising from low productivity, or from managerial deficiencies, these will require to be rectified without any loss of time, as the community at large cannot be expected to bear the results of inefficiency arising from these reasons. Such inefficiencies got reflected either in rising prices, whether in the market or through administered prices, or in losses incurred, which have to be made good from tax revenues.

To maintain the viability of external payments, it will be necessary to pay greater attention to exports by an inefficiently working industry, and to contain the growth of imports. Our export performance still displays major structural weaknesses and in the interest of an orderly management of our balance of payment, as mentioned in the Plan

document, there will have to be substantial improvement in the competitiveness and quality of our exports

I would like to conclude this presentation to the House by making a brief reference to some of the major problem areas which are crucial to the success of the Plan.

Firstly, rehabilitation and revitalisation of the agricultural credit system is essential for achieving the agricultural targets of the Plan. For financing adequately the input requirements of agriculture, the mounting overdues in the agricultural credit system must be firmly controlled. Agricultural credit cannot continue to be one-way out-flow only.

Secondly, the quality of our agricultural and rural development administration must show substantial improvement and the planning capability at the district level has to be made effective so that planning from below takes firms coasts. The large flows of money to various anti-poverty programmes will be able to make a true impact in reducing poverty at the ground level only if this improvement in the delivery system comes about.

Thirdly, the basic strategy and the programme content of the family welfare programme has to be looked at afresh, so as to bring about a faster reduction in the rate of population growth.

Fourthly, there must be a major improvement in the productivity, the efficiency, and the internal resource generation of the public sector enterprises both of the Central and of the States. Only by raising their performance levels, can there be delivered the infrastructural requirements for attaining the rate of growth envisaged in the Plan and for delivering the fruits of development of our people.

I have outlined above the basic strategies and the broad aims and objectives and the rationale underlying the structure of resource allocation of the Plan. With these words, I commend the Seventh Plan 1985-90 to the House for its consideration.

I cannot help but recall Shri Rabindranath Tagore's lines in Bengali.

"Balo Balo Sabe Shato Bina Benu Rabe Bharat Aabar Jagat Sabhai Shreshthaasan Labe".

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : The poetry is not of Shri Rabindranath Tagore, it is of Shri Atul Prasad.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : I am always reminded of Tagore whenever I think of Atul Prasad.

17.42 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Seventeenth Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Sir, I beg to present the Seventeenth Report of Business Advisory Committee.

17.44 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

Medical Scheme for DTC Employees

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had asked a question (No. 155) which reads as under :-

[English]

The total expenditure on medical facilities of DTC during the last six months and the number of employees registered thereof.

Whether the scheme for the welfare of the Employees is likely to be discontinued. The answer was :

The total expenditure Rs. 7,72,86,318 for six months.

Translation]

The Delhi Transport Corporation has suffered loss to the tune of Rs. 113 crores during the period of one year and the Delhi Transport Corporation spent

an amount of Rs. 7 crores under a medical scheme during the period of 6 months. I would like to tell you as to how this money was given in the past. In the reply to an earlier question in this regard it was stated as under :

[English]

"About 36,000 employees and their families are getting medical facilities. In 1982-83 the amount given was Rs. 55,03,316/- In 1983-84 it became Rs. 73 lakhs. In 1984-85 it jumped to Rs. 9.15 crores'. It increased by about fifteen times in one year

[Translation]

An amount of Rs. 7,15,00,000 was paid to them under the medical scheme alone. I am happy to note that one of our Ministers has achieved a great success in the Department of Railways. I am not saying this, but the work done by him speaks of him. The same Minister is also Minister of Transport, but the manner in which this money has been paid is a matter of regret. Had this money been paid their welfare, I would have welcomed this step. The Delhi Transport Corporation has paid an amount of Rs. 7 crores during the period of 6 months i.e. this amount will come to Rs. 14 crores in one year. They are very clever and they know the art. I am saying this because it is happening during the regime of a Minister, who is fearless and who takes very quick decisions. Sir, I would like to know as to what this scheme is after all. You are fully aware of the state of affairs prevailing in the Delhi Transport Corporation. I wish that nobody should travel by DTC buses. The Delhi Transport Corporation has a fleet of 5,000 buses which include 900 private buses which are under its operation. Still it has suffered heavy losses during the period of one year. One will feel surprised over this huge loss. The D. T. C. has suffered a loss of Rs. 176 crores. It has played with the people of the country. It has suffered successive losses from 1958 to 1980. It has suffered loss to the tune of Rs. 113 crores during the period of one year alone. Who tools this money? You should look into this scheme. It is a very wonderful scheme! Even an M. P. does

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

not get so much monyes. Some of the employees got reimbursement to the extent of Rs. 3,000 each. They gave the reply very wisely that they were not aware of it as they do not maintain separate account in respect of each employee. I would like to know the names of doctors and chemists included in the panel. On what basis they are included in the panel? This matter involving an amount of Rs. 7 crores has come up before this House under your chairmanship. The Minister-in-charge is a very powerful Minister. He has also found time to be presnt here now.

In reply to this question it has been stated :

[English]

“In view of the large number of employees covered undea this scheme individual accounts are not maintaied”.

[Translation]

What is this scheme. I would like to know the details of this scheme.

[English]

“ The respective Unit officer will be responsible for maintaining the re-imbusement scheme account of each employees and also those of doctors and chemists”

Now, what is that scheme? Can you tell us whether it is a statutory scheme under a particular Act or whether it has been laid on the Table of the House?

[Translation]

And this scheme was formulated. Earlier an amount of Rs. 44 lakh was provided under this scheme. Now this amount has gone up manifold. Now, you have also dismissed many persons. You will have to see as to who those persons are who indulge in bungling.

First of all, you should explain to us as to what this scheme is? Sir, you will be surprised at the very strange manner

in which this Corporation functions. What their officers say is as under:

[English]

“ In view of the large number of employees covered under the scheme. individual accounts are not maintained”.

[Translation]

I do not want to go into its details, because you will say that it is irrelevant. Sir, Every one is expected to keep an account of each and every item of expenditure. It has not appeared in the newspapers. It has been stated in reply to a question. It has been revealed that doctors and chemists are in league with the Officer of your unit and other employes. All of them have a hand in this in the same manner in which a dishonest ‘bania’ evades payment of taxes in connivance with the officers.

To whom does this money belong? Why is this corporation incurring losses? Sir, if I go into its details, you will not allow me. You should tell me as to who appoints these doctors in the panel and who prepares this panel. Who are these doctors and chemists? Within a period of 6 months, medicines worth Rs. 7 to 8 crores were prescribed and sold. This amount will go up to Rs. 15 to 16 crores during the period of one year only. It means that an individual will get such a huge amount by way of reimbursement of medical expenditure. From where does this money come? When I asked this question, you gave a reply thereto. Here you read the reply prepared by your officers. For preparing such a reply those officers should be awarded ‘Padam Bhushan’!

Please tell me as to who appoints these doctors and chemists. What is this scheme? Under this scheme very high fee is charged for a visit. An amount of Rs. 8/- is charged per visit. A specialist charges Rs. 50/- per visit. These doctors unnecessarily declare people sick.

Sir, A number of illegal transactions take place clandestinely. Why do all these things happen? They go to the doctors, who prescribe best medicines. Mr. Azad,

perhaps you may purchase very cheap medicine, but their one bill is to the tune of Rs. 175/-. Medicines are prescribed. The chemists issues two receipts, i.e. 'A' and 'B' He takes the receipts and presents them before the cashier. The officer okays it. Instead of giving medicines the chemist gives soap cakes sometimes and Cinthol powder or some other articles the other time. Although the doctor does not pay a visit at home, yet a visit is shown in his name. A nurse can also be engaged at home and her fee is Rs. 60.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why don't you join the D.T.C. ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Now, this friend of mine is asking me to join D.T.C. I am not in need of a nurse as I have become an old man. I failed to understand the advice given by my friends sitting behind me. So far as the question of engaging a nurse is concerned, I am not aware whether the nurse will be a male or female. Sir, through you I would like to say that an enquiry should be conducted into this scheme. When there is C.G.H.S. Scheme

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude now and put your questions.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am speaking, because you are in the Chair. I am taking very valuable time. Today, I have got an opportunity. A very powerful Minister is sitting here. You will see that in tomorrow's newspapers, the matter will appear with banner headings. I am speaking with high hopes. Since you are in the Chair, I am speaking, otherwise I would not dare to speak. I am speaking because you are in the chair. Hon. Shri Bansi Lalji is also sitting here. That is why I am speaking more. I hope that action will be taken on it. He had said that an enquiry would be conducted into it. What are the details of the enquiry so conducted. I would like to know the number of doctors, chemists and employees who have been punished as a result of that enquiry. What are the names of the employees involved in it? What

are the reasons for which this scheme was introduced when a scheme of Delhi Administration is already in operation ?

I would like to know one thing more. Earlier a limited amount was allowed by way of medical reimbursement. What was that limit and what is present position? Who has given advice for introducing this scheme and who had formulated this scheme ?

Time is very short. I have raised certain points and I would like to say that this amount may be utilised for the benefit of those persons, who are really sick. The persons, who are not sick actually, may not be allowed to take benefit of this scheme. What is the use of this scheme when doctors and chemists are becoming corrupt? I would like to point out one thing more. Officers go to a specialist for their treatment. Is their skin different from that of ordinary persons. The ordinary employees will get treatment from the doctors - M.B.B.S. doctors - whereas the officers go direct to the specialists. There is no restriction for them. What a nice scheme they have prepared. I want to submit to the hon. Minister that these rules have been framed by those very officers and, as such, this scheme should be brought under some law.

I am taking valuable time of the House because the hon. Minister is very competent. I hope, he will take steps to remove the corruption prevalent there. It is hoped that he will bring about improvement in this Department in the same way he had done in the Railways and will show the door to the corrupt. Only coming days will tell. Today, our Prime Minister goes by the name of 'Mr. Clean' in the country and I hope this will continue in the future as well. For this hon. Shri Ghafoor is there, hon. Shri Bansi Lal is there and I am quite hopeful that they will live upto it, I want that the hon. Minister may reply to it and take stern action against them, then only I shall be able to have sound sleep in the night.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : Sir, the hon. Member has sought for discussion on the basis of the reply to Unstarred Question No.1515 replied

[Shri Bansi Lal]

to on 28th November 1985. At the outset, I would like to state that only the factual information was sought as to the total expenditure incurred on Medical Benefit Scheme of DTC, the number of beneficiaries under the Scheme and whether the scheme was likely to be discontinued. The reply given was in relation to these questions only. The hon. member has now said that it is not clear from the answer as to what is a Medical Panel Scheme of the DTC, through in the question put up by him, he himself has referred to this term 'The Medical Panel Scheme of DTC.' However, to clarify the position, I would like to state that the Delhi Transport Corporation has been providing medical facilities to its employees. The workers had been agitating for a long time for improvements in the medical facilities provided to them. This was one of the major demands for which DTC workers had gone on strike on 23rd March 1983. Consequently the Government had set up a High Level Committee to go into the workers, demands.. This Committee had among other things, recommended that :

"The DTC management should draw up a panel of approved doctors and approved chemists in various zones near the places of the residences of employees. Employees may consult concerned doctors in their zone and buy medicines from the concerned chemists of their zone. Payment to the doctors and chemists will be made directly by the DTC management. Members of the families of the employees would be entitled for specialist treatment in Government and Municipal Hospitals."

The Government had accepted the recommendations of this Committee in principle and asked DTC to formulate schemes and wherever financial implications are involved, the proposals be referred to the Government. The DTC had formulated the Medical Benefits Scheme which is commonly known as 'Medical Panel Scheme' and went ahead with its implementation from 1.5.1984 in anticipation of Government's approval. It has referred the matter to the Government for EX-POST-FACTO approval. The Scheme was introduced by DTC on trial basis and has been continuing since then.

The Medical Scheme presently operative in DTC provides that a DTC employee not only can have the treatment by doctors of the dispensaries of the corporation but also from two doctors and two chemists from the panel of doctors and chemists. The Medical facilities can be availed of by employee as well as his family. The employee and his family are also entitled to specialist treatment. There are no monetary ceilings on the expenditure to be reimbursed to doctors and chemists. Through the scheme has been in operation for more than 18 months, the evaluation as to its impact and implications has not been finalised by the DTC. It has been extending this scheme from time to time. On receipt of the proposal for the EX-POST-FACTO approval, the Government has been examining the details of the Scheme in consultation with the Bureau of Public Enterprises and the modifications to the existing scheme to curb the possible misuse of the scheme are being sorted out.

Since the time of introduction of new Medical Scheme on 1st May 1984 the DTC has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 9.15 crores in 1984-85 and Rs. 8.82 crores in 1985-86, upto 31st October 1985. This amount represents the bills preferred by doctors and chemists for treatment taken by employees and their families and reimbursement of diagnostic charges to the employees. The number of beneficiaries of the DTC Medical Scheme is approximately two lakhs covering more than 36,000 employees and their dependents. It may be added that earlier to May 1984 the specialist treatment was permissible in respect of only the employees and not for the family members. Under the present scheme all of them are covered.

The hon. member has indicated at the possible collusion among employees, doctors and chemists and resultant heavy expenditure. It is a fact that the expenditure incurred on the scheme has been on the high side. The possibilities of misuse by unscrupulous elements cannot be ruled out. The scope of misuse can arise through issue of fake prescriptions by doctors, payment of cash kind in lieu of medicines by the chemists. In fact, certain cases of irregularities have come to the notice of DTC management. The medical officers of DTC

who were entrusted with the responsibilities of overseeing implementation of the Scheme and scrutinizing bills have detected cases of excess billing. Based on the scrutiny and investigation, 352 doctors and 117 chemists have been de-panelled, services of one employee have been terminated, and the matter is under investigation in as many as 146 cases through the outside agencies.

As I have stated earlier, the matter regarding continuance or otherwise, or modifications is under consideration, and the decision will be taken soon.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : It is already evident from the reply, and the points being raised that some big irregularities are going on under the cover of this medical scheme. My point is whether the Minister will consider constituting a high-power committee to go into all the details of this medical scheme, and if necessary propose a fool-proof medical scheme in place of the scheme at present being implemented.

(Translation)

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur) - Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to convey to the hon. Minister that if this trend (which you have just read out) continues even after your assuming the charge of this Department, I think, it will smear your good reputation. I am of the view that the campaign initiated by my brother Shri Rajesh Pilot should have been continued. As you have said just now, they have already reached Rs. 8 crore figure and as far as I know, this figure had touched Rs. 9 crores last year and I think this amount will go up further in coming three or four months.

First of all, I want to know how you define a family. There are 36,000 employees in D. T. C. at present and if you take 5 or 6 members in family unit, the number of persons who get reimbursement benefit comes to over two lakhs and you yourself have admitted it at one place. So far you have spent an amount of Rs. 8 crores under this head. In many States, the M. L. As. and even the members of Parliament are entitled to this medical facility, but instead of reimbursing the

amount, they are paid a fixed amount every month in lieu of medical facilities. If you adopt the procedure in D. T. C. also, you can save crores of rupees. I want that you should reconsider the reimbursement system, and as you have also said that this scheme is still on trail basis, I shall request you that this trail system should be stopped forthwith and be replaced by another scheme which may save money and at the same time may add to your reputation also. The way the level of efficiency has increased in the Railways under your leadership and that of Shri Madhavrao Scindia, the people of this country expect the same level of efficiency from you and Shri Rajesh Pilot in D. T. C. as well. Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, all that I want to submit to the hon. Minister, through you, is that right now 800 private buses are under D. T. C. operation besides their own fleet of 5,000 buses. You just work it out and see whether this loss is confined to their own fleet of 5,000 buses or are the private buses also running at loss. Had these private buses been incurring loss, they would have left the D. T. C. a long back. The entire loss is shown to have been incurred by your own fleet. What do you expect from the people who are habitual of bungling; will they make your trial scheme a success? They are determined to do so and you, perhaps, would remember that it was because of these people that a trade union leader, a person like Shri Lalit Maken had to apologise publicly while he was a member of this very House. Therefore, my submission is that if you do not undertake timely action against those who are basically against you and misuse the public money, Chaudhary Saheb, it will go on records of history that although you handled the biggest public undertaking of Asia, the Railways well, yet you failed in one of the smallest undertakings of the country. Therefore I would say that the issue raised by Shri Mool Chand Daga is very important. Therefore, you must review the panel of doctors which you have formed, reconsider the conduct of the people who recommend these doctors to you and also give a fresh thought to this scheme. You get a family defined and pay a fixed amount as medical allowance. If you do

[Shri Balkavi Bairagi]

not do all these things, it will not add to your reputation.

I hope, you will give thought to these suggestions. If you do, I shall be grateful to you. I thank you very much. Mr. Deputy Speaker.

[English]

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : The entire nation is subsidising D. T. C. Crores of rupees we spend on that Corporation, The other day, a subsidy of Rs. 34 crores was sanctioned in the supplementary budget. The nation looks towards D. T. C. with pride and it should be a model transport corporation. But, unfortunately, they are incurring losses.

In Bangalore, they have increased 25 per cent of their charges. When we asked them about it, they said, what is happening in Delhi in spite of all of you sitting there ? It is unfortunate.

Mr. Danga had just now explained how crores of rupees have been mismanaged. It should be avoided. What is the budget provision for medical scheme ? What was it last year and what is it now ? What was the actual amount spent and what is the provision this year ? Who is scrutinising this ? Who are the persons who are going to audit this amount ? Have they submitted any report with regard to the audit of last year ?

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : At the outset, I am not against the facilities provided to the employees.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Nobody is against it. We are all against the corruption.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is not also against it. You are also not against it. Then who is against it ?

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : We are concerned with the large scale scandal that is going in there. Why can't you

open some CGHS dispensaries for them just like you are doing for the Members of Parliament ? You also provide for them separate hospitals and other things. But why are you paying money directly to the doctors ? Why can't you provide them facilities in the shape of medicines and other things ? You also allow them to go to the specialists and submit the bill to you. You also arrange Accountants for them and open accounts departments. Let them submit their cash payment bills and you examine them and then make the payment; if necessary, you can take action against the erring persons.

I am of the opinion that something wrong is going on there. I doubt whether the money is going to the real beneficiaries. Some middle man is playing some mischief there. I hope the hon. Minister will enquire into the matter or appoint a high level committee to go into details and take necessary action and see that justice is done to the employees. The money actually should not be misappropriated in this way.

SHRI BANSI LAL : One question was raised by Shri Balkavi Bairagi about the definition of a family. The definition of a family has been made very wide and we will have to change that. At present, the definition of a family of an employee means : "The employee's wife or husband; as the case may be and residing with the employee Legitimate children and step children wholly dependent on and residing with the employee. Minor brother and minor unmarried sisters or widowed sisters. wholly dependent on and residing with the employee if the father is; (a) not alive; or (b) wholly dependent on the employee and residing with the employee. Parents, if they are wholly dependent on and residing with the employee, subject to the condition that the combined income of the parents does not exceed Rs. 400 per month." So, that is the definition of the family and that is a very wide definition.

I am in agreement with the members that the scheme should be revised.

Some way should be sorted out. We are doing it in consultation with the BPE.

The BPE has also given some guidelines. The guidelines given by the BPE are :

"In order to eliminate the misuse and streamline the Medical Benefits Scheme for D.T.C. employees, the following revisions are under consideration :-

(a) BPE has advised that the system of direct payment to doctors and chemists should be abolished. This Ministry also holds the same view and the system of reimbursement to the employees after verification of bills should be introduced.

(b) As against present unlimited reimbursement, BPE has advised that as overall ceiling of one month's salary comprising basic pay plus D.A. should be prescribed. The Finance Division's view is that overall ceiling could be Rs. 900/- in the case of persons drawing less than Rs. 900/- and for those who are drawing salary more than Rs. 1200/- the annual ceiling should be fixed only at Rs. 1200/-. D. T. C. Management, however, have been suggesting a ceiling of one month's pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 1200/- per annum, since prior to May, 1984, the ceiling per employee was Rs. 100/- per month. One possible alternative is to fix a ceiling of Rs. 1200/- per year for all, irrespective of whether the employee draws pay more than or less than Rs. 1200/-

(c) As against the present beneficiaries which cover all dependents

in the family, the definition of family should exclude sisters and brothers as also children and parents having monthly income in excess of Rs. 250/-.

(d) Admissibility of specialised treatment only in Government hospitals as against present facility of treatment even in private nursing homes".

So, we are trying to find out some way by which all these malpractices are eliminated.

I agree, and I feel concerned with the other Members that there are malpractices in this. Some people have got the reimbursement to the tune of Rs. 3000/- per month. There is no end to it.

So, we will have to have a fresh look at it, we will have to change it and we will have to take strict action in the case of defaulters and if necessary, I will hand over some of the cases to the C. B. I

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Thank you.

SHRI BANSI LAL : So, we are doing this and I can assure the hon. Members, through you, Sir, that no stone will be left unturned to check all these malpractices.

18.19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 17, 1985/ Agrahayana 26, 1907 (Saka)