

Eighth Series, Vol. XXIX; No. 60

Monday, August 10, 1987
Sravana 19, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Eighth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXIX contains Nos. 51 to 60)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price - Rs. 6.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, August 10, 1987/Sravana 19,
1909 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Centrally Sponsored Intensive Cotton Development Programme

*181. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA†:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have
modified the Centrally-Sponsored Intensive
Cotton Development Programme;

(b) if so, the extent to which the modifica-
tion will lead to extra production of long and
medium staple cotton; and

(c) whether the proposals have been
approved by the Ministry of Finance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 6 lakh bales in the final year of the
Seventh Five Year Plan.

(c) Yes, Sir.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: I would like
to know the total amount provided for this
purpose in the 7th Five Year Plan and also
whether, after this modification, there are
any changes in the structure of the organisa-
tion such as providing for staff at the Taluk
and District levels, subsidies on operational
charges, inputs and certified seeds. If so,
what is the percentage of the State Govern-
ments' participation in all these?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The al-
location made during the 7th Plan for this
scheme is Rs. 1629.17 lakhs, out of which
the Government of India's share is Rs.
834.47 lakhs. If you want the figures
statewise I can give; but this is the allocation.
This allocation is for production of seeds for
breeder seeds, foundation seeds production
and distribution of certified seeds, demon-
strations, Kapass grading centres, distribu-
tion of plant protection equipment, serial
spraying, etc.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: What is the
States' participation?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: 50% as
I said.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: The Minis-
ter has stated that 6 lakh bales are in the final
year of the 7th Five Year Plan. To achieve
this, much depends on the active participa-
tion of the State Governments. There are
certain State Governments, for example, our
Karnataka State Government, where even
the salaried people's cheques are not
honoured for 15 or 20 days in a month. They
have no money even to pay salaries to the

Government servants. When such is the case, how are they expected to participate 50%? If they fail, how are you going to discipline the State Governments and make them actively participate in this scheme?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The Government of India schemes are formulated looking to the entire country. A particular State Government's financial position may be weak. But if they want to develop, then they have to participate in the scheme and they have to make allocations in their budgets. They have to fix priorities, if they want to make it a priority sector. And this is a priority subject because it contributes to the national economy. The State Governments should contribute from their funds.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Which are the States which have taken up ICDP scheme on 50-50 basis and what is the outcome of this scheme? I would like to know whether the Government is aware of the fact that due to non-availability of proper Kapass grading and moisture testing machines at major Kapass purchasing centres farmers are put to a lot of inconvenience at the time of selling their goods. If so, will the Government provide under this measure these equipment at the major purchasing centres?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I could not get the first part of your question. Will you please repeat?

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Which are the States who have taken up ICDP schemes at 50:50 basis?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: These States are Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, etc. These are the State who have participated in the scheme. There is a component of 'Kapas' grading centres in all these States. Government of India and the State Governments contribute for the 'Kapas' grading centres also on 50:50 basis.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: What about the moisture testing machines

which are very much required? Farmers are put to lot of inconvenience because these machines are not there. Neither CCI nor APMC have such equipment.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: In Karnataka six centres are going to be set-up.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in order to encourage farmers to grow more cotton, they should be given remunerative prices. The Monopoly Cotton Procurement Scheme has been introduced in Maharashtra to ensure that farmers get remunerative prices for their produce. The Government of Maharashtra had also sought permission of the Central Government to undertake cotton export programme, but the Centre delayed the matter. Due to delay, the prices went up and as a result of it, the farmers had to suffer a loss of Rs. 90 crores. The Central Government has been requested to make up this loss. What action Central Government is going to take on this proposal of the Maharashtra Government so that the loss caused to the farmers is made up?

[*English*]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: This monopoly cotton procurement scheme is a State Government scheme. In fact, because of this scheme the cooperative societies in Maharashtra have incurred huge loss. Maharashtra should also be at par with other State Governments. They cannot have a separate scheme. Government of India cannot finance loss incurred for this scheme.

Demolition of Mahavir Enclave, Delhi Cantonment

*183. **SHRI M.S. GILL:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mahavir Enclave in Delhi Cantonment area is a colony regularised by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for which the DDA ordered its demolition on 27 June, 1987;

(c) the number of persons killed in the demolition action and the extent of loss suffered by the residents; and

(d) whether the aggrieved persons have since been compensated; if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The demolition was carried out not in Mahavir Enclave but to clear the encroachment taking place in the recently taken over vacant land of DDA in village Mirzapur. This area is away from Mahavir Enclave and has not been regularised by the DDA.

(c) To control a violent mob, the police had to open fire in self-defence, in which one person died. The loss due to demolition of unauthorised construction is not assessed.

(d) No, Sir, as the demolition was carried out to remove the unauthorised encroachment made on the DDA's land.

SHRI M.S. GILL: From the reply given by the Minister it is clear that this demolition took place in an open area. May I know from the hon. Minister since how long this encroachment was going on because it can be viewed that it did to take place overnight. What steps were taken by the Government to stop it at the very outset? Did the Government register any criminal trespass case against the unauthorised occupants?

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: In connection with the question of the Hon'ble Member regarding Mahavir Enclave, I would like to say that the Mahavir Enclave has been regularised by the M.C.D. and the demolition was carried out to clear the encroachment on the vacant land acquired by D.D.A. in the village Mirzapur. We had got the possession of this land in September, 1986. Thereafter, we

started action in December last but we had to suspend it due to construction of many houses on it. Now, again on 27th June, we carried out demolition to clear encroachment because this land belongs to D.D.A.

[*English*]

SHRI M.S. GILL: Sir, one person was killed in the action. I would like to know did the Government take any legal action before using force against these persons? Did they register any case of criminal trespass? Did they register any case for unlawful assembly against those persons who were said to be violent at that time? One of the persons has lost his life.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in fact this is DDA's land and the unauthorised colonisers make encroachments overnight. Structures were raised on it although DDA's board had been displayed on the site. On the place where the possessions have been taken, announcement was made to people and accordingly all the legal formalities were completed before it and thereafter and DDA got the possession of this land under the Delhi Administration. This is entirely DDA land and a board had been displayed on the site ever since it was acquired. Only unauthorised constructions have been removed from there.

[*English*]

Representation of Agriculturists on the ACPC

*184. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI PRATAPRA B. BHOSALE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had agreed to give representation to agriculturists on the Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission;

(b) if so, whether the representatives of agriculturists have since been appointed on

the Commission;

(c) if so, the names of these representatives and their qualifications; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay in making their appointments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Government have decided to include three non-official members in the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices to look after the interests of the farmers.

(b) The non-official members are yet to be appointed.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government have received a large number of recommendations from a number of M.Ps. State Governments and other Socio-Political Workers. The recommendations are under the active consideration of the Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether he recalls that as early as 21st of March 1985, when I initiated debate under Rule 193 on the remunerative prices for the agricultural produce, during that debate, while replying to the debate, the Minister had already assured that we have in mind the appointment of farmers' representatives on the Agricultural Prices Commission so that their problems can be discussed in detail and justice can be done to them.

Is it also not a fact that later on, on 1st of March, 1987, Dr. Dhillon, Minister for Agriculture, while replying to question in this very House had already said that these non-official members will be appointed on the Commission besides the representatives of the farmers?

If these were the assurances given in

1985 and 1987, how much time this Government, as usual, is going to take in fulfilling their assurances and see that justice is done to the farmers, firstly, by appointing their representatives and then giving them the necessary latitude to fix up the remunerative prices for the agricultural produce?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dhillon, I would like to read out a couplet before you reply to it.

Mana ki tagaful na karoge lekin khak ho jayenge hum tumko khabar hone tak.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is more appropriate.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is being delayed or it is receiving our due attention - I do not want to argue with you on it but I would like to give a reply to Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

[*English*]

He was asking the question in English. I thought, I shall reply you in English.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Now, I shall also ask supplementaries in Hindi, sir, Don't worry.

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. DHILLON: It is true that you as well as I had said that the number of representatives will be increased from one to three-

[*English*]

all of them will be representatives of the farmers.

We have already sorted out or waiting for the final approval of this. In a short time, they will be before this House before we disperse or shortly thereafter. I can't commit myself

to the time-limit. But they are coming, they are being appointed. It takes some time.

[*Translation*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the problem is that the Ministers are being changed frequently due to which the new incumbents remain ignorant of the assurances given by their predecessors. It is no doubt their internal matter. It is the prerogative of the Prime Minister. But I want to know whether it is not a fact that due to non-representation of the farmers, the prices of agricultural commodities are very often fixed by the Government on ad hoc basis which are in no way remunerative for the poor farmers as has been pointed out by the Press and the Agricultural Economists from time to time. Every year a new decision is taken but a long-term policy is not being formulated. The reason for it is that very few persons are there who have keen interest in agriculture. Hence, your whole policy is based on adhocism. I just want to give an example and want to know your opinion on it. Is it not a fact that at the time of fixing the prices of industrial goods, all the aspects are taken into consideration by the big economists, such as the expenditure on raw material, transportation charges, electricity charges and the rent of the factory if it is on other's land as well as expenditure on inputs. After taking all these aspects into consideration, the prices of industrial goods are fixed. I want to know whether the guidelines being followed in fixing the prices of industrial goods will be followed in fixing prices of agricultural produce also after the three new representatives are appointed? I want a clear assurance in this regard. This is my clear cut question and I want a clear cut reply to it.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: Mr. Speaker, Sir sometimes our actions boomerang upon us. There has been only one Member for several years. In my opinion, it is not proper. The number of non-official Members should be equal to the number of officials. This proposal has been placed before the Cabinet and the Cabinet has accepted it. It may be

pointed out here that when the appointments are to be made, the Members express their opinions and suggest certain names for inclusion in the Commission. This exercise has taken a lot of time. Now, decision has been taken that appointments will be made on the basis of merit. While doing so, the expertise in various fields such as dryland farming will be given due consideration. We have almost arrived at a decision. There has been delay because previously there has been only one representative and there has been no complaint in this regard. Now, when the decision has been taken to appoint three, they are becoming so much impatient that they can't wait even for two months.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have been making complaints in the past also.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: This is your old habit. You have started making complaints immediately after I look over. You should not take up old matters before me. However, it will be done.

While speaking on industries, the hon. Member has said that the terms of reference in respect of the crops of the farmers have been made more comprehensive. The criterion in this regard has been made clear in this House on two occasions. The criterion will remain the same as has been stated in the terms of reference for industries. What the farmer receives and what the farmer pays—this aspect also will receive our due consideration and we will include it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want a clarification. I will not ask any new question. I have already requested that a clearcut reply may be given to my very simple question. The Minister has just now said that several names have been suggested by Members of Parliaments and Agriculturalists and for this reason decision in this regard is being delayed. But I want to know whether it is not a fact that a committee is set up immediately to go into industrial problems irrespective of the number of suggestions received in this regard. The hon. Minister should not hold us responsible for it

by saying that MPs. have sent many suggestions due to which he is confused and the decision in this regard is being delayed. We should be told in clear terms as to when the representatives of the farmers will be appointed. The hon. Minister should spell out a time-bound programme in this regard.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I am not holding you responsible for it. I am taking the responsibility for it. There has been some delay in taking approval. After we make a proposal, other suggestions are received.

[*English*]

Finally, this was cleared by the Cabinet. Now we will go ahead with this. Now the appointment will be made very soon.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: How long it will take?

DR. G.S. DHILLON: Very soon.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is the time-limit. You say it will be done soon.

[*English*]

Generally, they say, it is under consideration, under active consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask: How long is how long?

[*Translation*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the decision be taken before the end of the current session of Lok Sabha?

DR. G.S. DHILLON: The decision will be taken before the House is adjourned.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will you do it before the end of this session?

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I cannot give this assurance but I shall try to do it.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: He may get the names from Hon. Speaker and nominate

them to the committee. He may leave it to the Hon'ble Speaker.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: When Hon'ble speaker does not leave it to me, why should I leave it to him?

MR. SPEAKER; Rao Saheb, please don't make this discrimination.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: He is taking revenge.

SHRI D.P. YADAV: To bring coordination between the prices of agricultural products and industrial goods, it is necessary that the method of farming, the agriculture technology should be made up-to-date and in this age hardly 20 per cent of your agriculture technology in laboratory has reached the land and 80 per cent technology has not been transferred. What are you doing in this regard? This is my first question.

Secondly, the prices of agricultural produce will go on increasing till the deployment of agricultural implements is made scientifically. What is your opinion in this regard and what is your policy?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It is necessary that whatever is developed in the laboratory, it should reach the farmers' land and for this work every State has got an extension machinery. We also do this extension job by organising some 'kisan melas' and inputs fortnights. In this way, both the Governments of India and the State Governments are doing this work.

Regarding bringing down production cost, we are developing a new technology for it. Our scientists are always busy in doing this job. Research and development is a continuous process. To get more production, we are constantly making endeavour to develop such seeds which do not cause any disease and by which production cost can come down. When there is no disease and the seeds are such that they do not require spraying of pesticides, the production cost will come down. We are doing it through our research and development.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply which has been given by the Hon'ble Minister to Prof. Dandavate and you have read out the couplet... (*Interruptions*)....

MR. SPEAKER: Should I repeat the couplet?

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: hon'ble Minister has said in his statement that three non-official Members will be appointed. In this regard, I want an assurance from the Hon'ble Minister that only farmers, particularly the poor farmers and not any other person, will be appointed.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: He should belong to Scheduled Castes.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: If that is the intention, it is very good. It will be highly creditable, if it is done.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: One should come from Scheduled Castes and one should come from Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: It will be better, if a farmer is made Chairman. In northern States like Punjab, Haryana, U.P. and Madhya Pradesh, the farmers have to brave chilly weather in the months of December and January and work in the fields during day and night. Only the farmers can thus protect the interests of the farmers and not others who have not faced such difficulties. Therefore, I want to know whether a farmer's representative will be appointed as Chairman of the committee? Is there any such proposal. Hon'ble Minister as said that efforts will be made to do it at the earliest. I am afraid, his portfolio may change before it is done.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I just want to say that a Chairman is appointed under some rules and I am helpless in this regard. He has to be an eminent agro-economist. The other three official members are also required to be experts in their own lines. They are eminent educationists.

MR. SPEAKER: He has stated that the farmers who work in cold.....

DR. G.S. DHILLON: The suggestions of the hon. Members about the non-official Members will receive our due attention. Among them, one will be from South, one will be from North-Eastern States and one will be from North. Among them, small farmers, dryland farmers and drought-prone areas' farmers are there.

[*English*]

SHRI D.N. REDDY: What about displaced persons?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. DHILLON: He had asked about the appointment of the Chairman. Here is my reply.

[*English*]

If you want, I can tell you in English. He suggested that the Chairman should be a farmer. I have told him that there are already set procedures and rules for the appointment of the Chairman. He is bound to be a highly qualified man in agro-economy. He is already there. Three of the members are official members, who are experts in their own line. They have already been approved. Regarding the other three members from farming community, it is to be decided whether they should be small farmers, or other farmers or whether they should be from the South, from the North-East, from the North and so on. These things have almost been sorted out. Their appointment is due.

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Sir, I want to ask whether the Government has fixed any norms or criteria for inclusion of the members in the Committee. Secondly, has the Minister for Agriculture received the recommendations of the Parliamentary Farmers' Forum regarding fixation of price,

subsidy to be given for irrigation purposes, etc?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: We have received recommendations from the Parliamentary Forum of Members as well as from a number of individual members of Parliament. The criteria adopted are that the member should be a representative of the farmers. Basically, he should be a farmer. This is the first criterion. Secondly.....

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir.....(*Interruptions*)^{*}

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record without my permission.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: When I say 'farmer', I do not refer to a person who is staying in Delhi or who may be having a farm surrounding Delhi. The farmers are selected from amongst different agro-climatic zones, to which my hon. colleague has already referred. All agro-climatic zones from North, South East and West comprising dryland farming, irrigated farming, rice cultivating area, wheat cultivating areas, coarse grain cultivating areas, etc are taken into consideration. Representatives of the farmers from each agro-climatic zones are considered for this membership.

(Interruptions)

DR. G.S. DHILLON: Personally, I myself am a farmer, though not a very rich one. To assure you that I am a farmer, I request you to accompany me to my farm tomorrow. I will take you there tomorrow evening. It is in Amritsar district and the risk is yours.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I want to know

from the Hon'ble Minister as to what has been the fate of the Government Committees constituted so far? "Jaane bujhe aye-larka dube kaahe." This is the fate of the Committees. Once an expert was to cross a river. He was accompanied by three or four children. He worked out the average height of the Children and the depth of the river and came to the conclusion that all the children will be in a position to cross the river. But when they reached the mid stream, the children started drowning. The expert pondered over it. He could not make out as to why the children were drowning when he had correctly worked out the average. Similar is the fate of the committees and the persons manning them. The Hon'ble Minister said that he is an agriculturalist. I am also a farmer. Although I am a brahmin, I have ploughed the field with my own hands. I want to know, per acre cost of sugar-cane and wheat? Today, if we conduct, a survey, we will not perhaps find a single farmer who is not burdened with debt. At present, the method of fixing the prices of sugar-cane is not correct. The prices fixed by the committee are not generally remunerative for the farmers due to which the Government of India has to increase the prices. The Hon'ble Member has rightly said that until and unless the prices of agricultural produce are fixed after taking into account the cost of all the inputs, as is done in the case of industrial products, the farmer will not be benefitted.

MR. SPEAKER: Put the question.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: The agriculture will receive a setback. Therefore, I want that only those farmers who themselves till the land should be taken in the committee. The reports of the experts have not proved beneficial. Therefore, will the hon. Minister give an assurance that only farmers will be taken in it?

Secondly, I want to know the difficulty being experienced by the Government in constituting this committee. When all of us want that agriculture should progress, what are the reasons for not constituting the committee so far?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Member. the Farmers Cell has also suggested that the farmers should get representation in this committee. I don't think that our representatives have recommended the names of non-farmers in place of farmers. We will select from among the persons whose names have been suggested and these suggestions are in respect of the farmers and not for non-farmers.

[*English*]

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: We are grateful to the Minister after Minister for the assurance they have given us, a large number of them. Today, I want an assurance that they will nominate only the real farmers' representative.

All out efforts will be in vain, if we do not get at least one assurance more and that is, that there is a neo-class of farmers-film stars, industrialists, politicians-who have never seen the farm, but they are big farm owners.

May I have an assurance from the hon. Minister that these class of farmers will not be nominated on this Committee?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you add to it that those who have taken to farming after 1945 or 1947, should not be regarded as farmers and they should be brought under income-tax purview?. They have availed of all the benefits illegally.

[*English*]

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, I accept this. With this amendment I ask this question.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, it is unfortunate that in spite of several laws enacted by the State Governments, like the tenancy laws, Land Ceiling Act and many other progressive land legislations, there are

absentee landlords; there are big landlords.

There are a number of loopholes which are taken advantage of by these so-called politicians and others. They are absentee landlords. We will take care that they will not be nominated on these Committees but real farmer will be nominated.

SHRI K. RAGHUMA REDDY: It is an important question and you have not given me an opportunity for putting a supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I have already given half an hour for this question. Now, Mr. Raj Kumar Rai.

[*Translation*]

Violation of Labour Laws in Naraina Industrial Area, Delhi

*185. **SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the owners of certain industries in Naraina Industrial area, Delhi are allegedly violating the labour laws; and

(b) whether the number of working employees in these industries is more than that shown in the registers; if so, the steps being taken by Government to check such violations?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). No complaints regarding violation of labour laws in industries in respect of which Central Government is the appropriate Government, have come to the notice of the Central Government as far as the Naraina Industrial Area is concerned. However, Delhi Administration has reported that occasionally complaints have been received by them in respect of the Naraina Industrial Area, Delhi, regarding violation of labour laws, including non-maintenance of

proper records and registers of employees. Due action under the relevant law is taken by the Delhi Administration (as the appropriate Government) against the defaulting employers in such cases.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the very beginning, our Government has been laying stress on the dignity of labour. But contrary to it, it is seen that the industrial centres have shown scant regard for it. The children are employed there and the women are subjected to indecent behaviour. I was not expecting such a clear reply from the Minister. But he has saved himself by saying that the matters brought before him are not related to the Central Government but are related to the Delhi Administration. I do not know where lies the line of demarcation between the jurisdiction of the Central Government and the Delhi Administration. I will quote an example. One Lakhai Yadav died on 3.8.87 while working in the Steel Rolling Mill, A-79, Industrial Area, Wazirpur. For two days, on 4th and 5th, his post mortem was not done. Till 6th, when I contacted the D.I.G. Rajendra Mohan on telephone, neither the Labour Inspector nor any factoryman had gone there. In such a case, where there is clear violation of Cr. P.C. and other Acts of Parliament and postmortem is not done for three days, why should the Minister save his skin by shifting the responsibility on the Delhi Administration. If we want to maintain the dignity of labour and safeguard the interests of the workers, the Minister should take the responsibility in a dignified way.

MR. SPEAKER: You may put the question.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister take my information as authentic and order an enquiry into the cases of old village industries, A-16, Naraina Industrial Area, Cosmic export, A-17, Saraswati Offset Press, A-5, Mani Lal Patel and Co., 21/9, Envoy, Bentex Co. and others mentioned in the list available with us. 150 to 200 workers are working in

each of these companies but with the connivance of Labour Inspector, the strength of workers in each company is shown between 5 to 7 persons. Moreover, the companies are violating the Minimum Wages Act, the Industrial Disputes Act and the Child Labour Act. Well all these things will be enquired into?

[*English*]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: We have to make a distinction between the Central Government and the State Governments, because there are industries and establishments for which the Central Government is the appropriate Government, and there are industrial establishments where State Governments are the appropriate Governments. So, a distinction has to be drawn.

As far as the Naraina Industrial Area is concerned, there are only two establishments for which Central Government is the appropriate Government, i.e. the Food Corporation of India, and the banks. No industry is under the authority of the Government of India. The rest are under the administrative control of the Delhi Administration. Since the hon. Member's questions were general, Delhi Administration have answered them, and accordingly I have given the answer.

Now that the hon. Member has cited two specific incidents, I will certainly enquire into them.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: In case there is clear violation of Criminal Procedure Code and the post mortem is delayed, does that not tantamount to violation of labour laws of the Government of India? What action the Minister is going to take in such cases?

[*English*]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: The Minister has no jurisdiction over it. It is the Police which has to prevail, and the courts will have to do it. The Labour Ministry cannot intervene in it. It is a Police case which he has cited, i.e. that

the *post mortem* has not been done, and all that. I cannot say anything about it. I have already said that I will enquire into it i.e. what is the latest position, and inform the hon. Member.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware that in many industrial estates, which have been developed by the Government and in which crores of rupees have been invested by the Government, the industries have been closed down and as a result the workers are dying due to starvation and the owners have run away. One such example has come to our notice. In Bihar, there is a place known as Khatwan in my Parliamentary Constituency. The people are dying of hunger there and the owners have run away from there. Those people who had given their land have been deprived of it. Will the Government think over it? Does the Government intend to issue directions to the State Government of Bihar and the other State Governments in this regard?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This does not relate to this question; this is not relevant to this question.

Live Telecast of Puri-Car Festival

*187 SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI
SHRI SOMNATH RATH:

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

(a) whether there is any demand for live telecast of the world famous Puri-Car festival; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the existing policy, live TV coverages are limited to events of nationwide topicality such as Republic Day Parade, Independence Day, International Conferences, important sports events etc. For other important Socio-Cultural events, TV reports are prepared for subsequent telecast on Doordarshan. The Puri Car Festival was also similarly telecast in proper manner.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: You have heard the reply. The sum and substance is that the Puri Car Festival, the world famous Puri Car Festival, does not merit or does not qualify for live TV coverage. But whether this reply, I would like to know through you from the hon. Minister, is a negation of the statement he had made, the Minister and made, outside the Parliament after visiting the Puri Temple and having a darshan of Lord Jagannath while talking to the Press: where he had stated clearly that this year there will be live telecast of the Puri Car Festival and also while talking to a group of MPs who met him after the Puri Car Festival. I want to know the reason why the above assurance was not implemented. There he had stated something else. Why is there a lot of difference, a hell and heaven difference between what he has stated in his reply here and what he had stated outside the Parliament while talking to a group of MPs and also to the Press?

MR. SPEAKER: I can hold him responsible when he assures on the Floor of this House. I do not know what he had stated outside the Parliament.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: So far as the first portion is concerned my visit to Lord Jagannath Temple was a personal one. So far as assurances to the Press are concerned, no such assurances was given. What I did say was, when there was so much demand made by the hon. Members, and also the Press people in Cuttack and Bhubaneswar, that I will try, when I go back to Delhi, to discuss it with the group of officers who decide whether it is technically feasible; it was found that there is no microwave link between Puri and Cuttack from which same day deferred could be made telecast that is

why it was not possible. So far as the policy matter is concerned, it has to be a topic of national importance; and this is the practice followed since television came into being.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: You have heard the reply. You see the difference. Here he speaks something else completely; he says that since there is no effective or strong enough microwave link between Cuttack and Puri, it could not be possible. So, this is the difference. Now, I would urge upon the Minister through you to let us know whether necessary microwave link, strong enough, effective enough, will be established between the two places to bring it to the live TV coverage next year because of the national importance of the Puri Car Festival. As you know, about a million strong crowd gather there every year belonging to all religions, castes and creed; even foreigners are there. It is a national festival which strengthens the national solidarity and integrity which is needed most. Can I request and can I ask the hon. Minister through you that in view of this, whatever he had stated in the past, he should now cover up the lapses and try to bring in effective microwave link between the two places and also see that live TV coverage of the Puri Car Festival is there next year?

SHRI A.K. PANJA: So far this Car Festival is concerned, it was in fact shown though not in the live telecast-for full one hour from Cuttack station on the 20th June, the date of the festival at 9.50 P.M. Next, in the National Programme for 30 minutes it was shown on the 20th June 1987 from 10-25 P.M. Therefore, it is not a question of its not being shown. About live telecast at this moment I cannot give any assurance.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: When foot-ball matches are shown in the live telecast, why not this Car Festival? And he had assured it also earlier. Will he reconsider the matter?

SHRI C. SAMBU: Delhi Doordarshan has introduced the telecasting of 'A' certificate films at midnight every Friday. But they

are not giving much enjoyment to the public. I would like to request the hon. Minister that some interesting movies may be shown in the midnight transmission.

MR. SPEAKER: It is irrelevant.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: That is not relevant to this question.

Coverage of Crop Insurance for all Agriculturists

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

(a) whether the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme is at present limited to farmers availing of crop loans from Corporation institutions; Commercial banks and Regional rural banks;

(b) if so, the reasons for such limited scope; and

(c) the reasons for which its benefit is not given to those agriculturists who belong to scarcity hit areas declared by State Governments?

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

(b) Inclusion of non-loanee farmers would involve creation and deployment of an elaborate administrative machinery for collection of premium, assessment of yield, scrutiny of yield data, payment of claims, etc.

(c) Loanee farmers growing insured crops in areas notified by the State Governments under the crop insurance scheme are getting the benefit of the scheme in case of natural calamity of the basis of crop yield data.

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: It is mentioned in the reply that the benefit of the scheme is

given the basis of crop yield data. But the scarcity declared by the State Governments is also based on the crop yield. If it is less than 50 per cent, the area is declared by the State Government as scarcity area. The villages which are declared as scarcity areas are not getting this benefit. And again this special crop yield data is taken. Why not that criterion of the State Government be accepted?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It is for the particular State Government to notify the areas which should be covered under the crop insurance scheme. It is left to the State Governments.

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: The question is that where the farmers are affected by scarcity conditions, they are not getting the benefit. The State Government does not accept this criterion.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is accepted.

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: it is not accepted.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: There is a criterion of crop cutting experiment. And this is arrived at by the State Governments, agricultural scientists, etc. and we accept it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hon. Minister, has just given the information in the House about the Crop Insurance Scheme. It may be pointed out in this context that drought situation is persisting in Rajasthan for the last 5-6 years and due to non-existence of Crop Insurance Scheme there, the condition of the farmers is deteriorating day by day. Keeping in view the above situation, will the Hon. Minister issue directions to the State Government of Rajasthan to enforce Crop Insurance Scheme in all the areas facing drought conditions and pay compensation to the farmers to make good their losses so that they are economically better off and can make their both ends meet?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: We have asked all the State Governments to implement Crop Insurance scheme in their respective States. We will introduce the Scheme in that State which accepts it. We had requested the State Government of Rajasthan also to accept it but perhaps the State Government of Rajasthan has not accepted the scheme.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: No, please tell us whether the Crop Insurance Scheme will be introduced in Rajasthan keeping in view the drought situation prevailing in the State? It does not matter whether the Government of Rajasthan has been asked to introduce the scheme or not. The farmers of that State have suffered a lot.

[*English*]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It is for the State Government to notify.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: The plight of the farmers in Rajasthan is continuously deteriorating but the Crop Insurance Scheme has not been introduced in the State by the Government of India due to which the farmers are not getting any assistance and their economic condition is worsening.

[*English*]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The Rajasthan Government has accepted the Crop Insurance Scheme and it has implemented in certain areas. It is for the State Government to notify the other areas. There are State Governments like Punjab and Haryana, who have not accepted. It is left to the individual State Government and not for the Government of India.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: As you know that because of the growth of man made fibres, the cotton production is very dicey. Under Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme, cotton has not been included. May I ask a

specific question, why it has not been included? What is the criterion for including various agricultural produce? Will it be considered for inclusion under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, this is a new Scheme—a pilot scheme—we started in 1985 and we are reviewing it from year to year. Now, a Committee has been appointed under the chairmanship of an Additional Secretary in the Agriculture Ministry to review the Scheme and to extend to other areas. A number of suggestions were made by the State Governments and Member of Parliaments for the inclusion of certain crops. At present, cotton is not included. The items like rice, wheat, millets are now included. In future, the Scheme can be extended to other crops also.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: But what is the policy regarding priority of including a particular crop under insurance scheme?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The criterion is the administrative structure. Whether it will be possible to administer, will depend upon the administrative structure, etc.

Consumer Price Index

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

(a) whether Government propose to compute the Consumer Price Index (CPI) on the basis of actual availability of supplies at the fair price shops;

(b) the reasons for dropping the old method of computing on the basis of their admissibility; and

(c) whether this new method has been well received by Trade Unions; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The computation of Consumer Price Index proposed for computing Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers with 1982 as the base year on the basis of "availability" as against "admissibility" will be an improvement over the existing methodology, inasmuch as it would be closer to the actual consumption pattern.

(c) This is under discussion with Trade Unions both at the regional and at the national levels.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Sir, about fifty million workers are seriously affected on account of the new revision of the Consumer Price Index now, taking 1982 as a base year. Taking 1960 as a base year, in 1977 on the basis of representations from workers, the Rath Commission was appointed and they found that seven points were lost for the workers. Now, taking 1982 as a base year, another Commission was appointed under Dr. Seal. On the basis of this Commission's recommendation, what has happened, my Lord, is that twenty two points were lost on the Consumer Price Index. This means, the total loss for the workers in this country is about Rs. 175 crores on DA item alone. I would like to know why Government has done it in this manner. Will Government revise it.....

AN HON. MEMBER: This is not the Court. Are you in the Court?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Sir, 'my Lord' also suits you. Presently the Government has taken into account mainly Taxi, TV and other items, to which weightage has been given. I would like to ask whether the Government will reconsider the matter and appoint a Committee where proper representation is given to the workers, industrialists and other persons on the revised present Consumer Price Index.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: It is not a fact that millions of workers have already been affected as a result of the new series because the new series has not been introduced. So the question does not arise at all.

As far as Rath Committee is concerned, I disagree with the hon. Member. There is no question of difference of 22 points because the Committee has not pointed that out.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: My second point is that the Central Trade Unions have given representations in this regard. Will the Government discuss the matter with the trade unions and will not implement the present recommendation?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: We are discussing with the trade unions at various levels. In fact, at the central level, I had chaired the meeting myself when we had a meeting on 8.1.87. At regional level we had a meeting at Kanpur 20.2.87, at Madras on 3.3.87, at Bombay on 6.3.87, at Delhi on 18.3.87 and in Calcutta on 2.7.87. These are the meetings which had been held with the traditions. We are going to have another meeting of the national level very soon.

Safety Measures in Coal Mines

*190. **DR. V. VENKATESH† :**
SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Committee to study the implementation of safety measures in coal mines; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to check rising accidents in coal mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The provisions regarding safety in mines as contained in the Mines Act, 1952, and the rules and regulations framed thereunder are enforced by the Directorate General of Mines Safety, and for this purpose, statutory inspections are conducted regularly. The

position regarding accidents (fatal as well as serious) in coal mines during the last 5 years is given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of fatal Accidents</i>	<i>No. of serious Accidents</i>
1982	158	1135
1983	156	1169
1984	160	1196
1985	176	1007
1986	180	1145

The Department of Coal, have indicated that they have taken the following measures to promote safety in coal mines:-

(i) Workers' participation in safety matters through regular meetings of safety committee, holding of tripartite safety meetings at the mine level, at area level and at corporate level.

(ii) Implementation of recommendations of various Conferences and Standing Committees, beside compliance with the provisions of the statute.

(iii) Training and re-training of workmen.

(iv) Special attention to support of roof and sides in underground mines, and introduction of safer technology of long-wall mining and open cast mining.

(v) Introduction of tele-monitoring system, tele-communication system, observance of mine safety weeks and organising special safety drives etc.

DR. V. VENKATESH: According to the statement of the hon. Minister, from 1982 upto 1986 the number of fatal accidents in the mining areas is on the increase. I am coming from Kolar Gold Fields. There, the

mining is done about 2 kms below the ground level. And the number of fatal accidents has been increasing from 158 in 1982 to 180 in 1986. The number of serious accidents also has been increasing automatically. But the Minister is saying that there is no proposal to appoint a fresh committee to go into these things. In the Kolar gold mines everyday there is an accident. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether Government is going to introduce some modern technology in order to prevent accidents particularly in Kolar gold fields.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: It is true that the number of fatal accidents has been increasing from 158 in 1982 to 180 in 1986. But we must also realise that the activity in the mining areas is also on the increase and the number of workers coming into the mining areas is also on the increase. For example, in 1982 the total production of coal was 134 million tonnes. This has gone upto 163 million tonnes in 1986. But I do not mean to say that since the activity is increasing, the accident should also increase. We must prevent accidents. We are trying to take every possible step in that direction. Actually the measures which are to be taken for prevention of accidents are under the administrative control of the Department of Mines and the Department of Coal. We are in touch with them. And all necessary steps will be taken to prevent accidents in future.

DR. V. VENKATESH: The Minister has just now said that because of the increase in production, there is an increase in the number of accidents. But what about Kolar gold mines? There, the production is less and the accidents are more. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether Government will apply a new approach to prevent accidents particularly in the Kolar gold mines?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: I do not have figures for the Kolar gold mines at the moment. But I must point out that accident do not happen in India only. All over the world, accidents do take place. If we look at the comparative figures of what has happened elsewhere in the world, well, our figures are quite comparative. India's rate of fatal acci-

dents per thousand persons is 0.32 whereas in Japan it is 3.57. Like that the figure of accidents in other countries is higher than ours though they are going in for more modern technology than we are. In spite of applying the modern technologies in countries like Japan, West Germany and USA the rate of fatal accidents is much higher than the rate in our country.

Higher Priority to Drinking Water Schemes

***191. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN*:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union and State Governments have included Irrigation and Power in the core sector and top priority is given to these schemes while making allocations;

(b) whether Union Government propose to solve the urgent problem of drinking water by giving still higher priority to this problem and making more provision for it and by persuading the States for doing likewise; and

(c) if so, when and how?

[*Translation*]

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

STATEMENT

(a) The Irrigation and Power Sectors have been given high priority in the Plans as these sectors play an important role in the development of agriculture, industry and other sectors of the economy. Irrigation sector accounts for 8.9% of the total Seventh Plan outlay. The approved outlay for power sector is 19% of the total Seventh Plan Outlay.

(b) Yes, Sir. Central Government is making more provision for drinking water scheme (ARWSP) and also persuading the States for doing likewise.

(c) The following table indicates the outlays provided under Drinking Water Supply Sector during the Sixth Plan, Seventh Plan and Annual Plans, 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88:

(Rs. in crores)

	6th Plan	7th Plan	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
State/UT Plan	3307.80	5285.64	838.30	1000.10	1168.56
(Of which MNP)	1407.11	2253.25	356.71	417.38	490.85
Central Plan	604.22*	1236.83	300.00	329.70	392.34
(Of which ARWSP)	725.00**	1201.22	298.88	316.75	369.75

*Includes Rs. 12 crores for prevention and control of water and air pollution which has now been transferred to Science and Technology Sector.

**Includes an outlay of Rs. 125 crores for Incentive Bonus Scheme which was approved subsequent to Sixth Plan finalisation.

Higher outlays have been provided for this sector during the Seventh Plan both under State/UT as well as the Central Plan (which is even more than two times the outlay provided in the Sixth Plan). The outlays in the State/UT Plan and the Central Plan have been gradually stepped up during the first three years of the Seventh Plan period. The outlays in the remaining two years in the Seventh Plan are likely to be still higher.

The State/UT Governments are persuaded to provide more funds for this sector. Allocation of Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) is subject to the condition of a matching contribution being made in the State sector MNP. In the Conference of State Ministers, Secretaries and Chief Engineers of the Water Supply and Sanitation held on 11th and 12th February, 1987 a consensus was reached that Drinking Water Supply Programme in the Rural Areas should be kept in the core sector of the Plan and should be given the highest priority among all other Plan Schemes. Allocation of further financial resources was considered essential to

achieve Seventh Plan objective of supply of safe drinking water to the rural population by the end of the Seventh Plan period.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Union Government has included Irrigation and Power in the core sector and has given top priority to these schemes in the matter of making allocations. 8.9 per cent of the plan outlay is being spent on Irrigation, 19 per cent is being spent on electricity and 3.2 per cent is being spent on drinking water. The Chief Ministers, the Ministers and all others have emphasised the need for giving top priority to the drinking water. The Central Government has made a provision of only Rs. 1200 crores for drinking water. I want to know whether the problem of drinking water will be solved by making more allocation for it during Seventh Five Year Plan and including it in the core sector?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Selection of TV Serials and Feature Films

*192. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of often repeated complaints about selection of TV serials and feature films on consideration other than merit;

(b) if so, the nature of these complaints; and

(c) the corrective steps taken or contemplated in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) to (c). Selection of TV serials and feature films on Doordarshan has evoked appreciative as well as occasionally critical reactions from viewers. However, no specific complaint substantiating any allegations has been brought to the notice of the Government.

To bring about objectivity in the selection of TV serials and feature films, Doordarshan has set up Committees with which eminent non-officials are associated. In the case of sponsored serials, a 3-tier system has been introduced comprising a Preliminary Committee, the Selection Committee and an Appeal Committee. Non-official members are associated both with the Selection Committee as well as Appeal Committee to insulate against the possibility of any individual aberration. Similarly, the Committees for selection of feature films have been re-constituted to include knowledgeable non-officials. The selection is not based on the

opinion of any individual and the decisions are taken collectively on merits in a fair manner.

News Service System in Doordarshan

*194. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring about changes in the news service system in Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

In order to make the national and regional news bulletins more topical and visual oriented, Doordarshan has embarked on a scheme to strengthen the news set-up. At the Headquarters level a complement of senior news personnel has been sanctioned. The task of this set up at the Headquarters will be to plan and organise visual coverage of significant National and International events of news value besides organising topical programmes of current affairs in Hindi and English.

To bring about professionalisation of the news service, a seasoned news professional is now heading the Central News Room. As a further step to strengthen this set-up 57 new posts of TV News Correspondents, Assistant News Correspondents and Assistant News Editors have been sanctioned. It has been decided to attach separate Camera crews to these Correspondents for filing visual stories to Central News Room. For speedy collection of visual material of important developments in far off and remote places, provision of jeeps and Helicopter

copters is also envisaged.

It is also envisaged to re-organise the entire news set-up by providing adequate hardware infrastructure with dedicated equipment and office aids to bring it upto international standard.

Increase in Price of Newsprint

*195. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the small and medium newspapers are unable to bear the recent increase in newsprint prices; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to mitigate the hardship of small and medium newspapers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) There is no indication to the effect that small and medium newspapers are unable to bear the recent increase in imported newsprint price. There has been no revision of the prices of indigenous newsprint since 31.12.1985.

(b) Does not arise.

Stepping up Investment In Agriculture R & D

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

(a) whether Government propose to step up investment in agriculture Research and Development, as reported in the Economic Times dated 9 July, 1987; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to create congenial scientific environment in agriculture R & D units and agricultural universities for getting maximum out of investment and also introduce scientific accountability; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON): (a) No step up in investment in Agricultural Research is contemplated at present. However, recently additional allocation of Rs. 7 crores was made for the National Oilseeds Development Project during the year 1987-88. Some additional allocation for the Oilseed Programme thrust is under consideration of the Planning Commission.

(b) Congenial Scientific Environment exists in the institutes of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Agricultural Universities for getting maximum out of investment on agricultural research. Scientific Accountability is already there.

(c) For the Agricultural Scientists, two services, viz; Agricultural Research Service (ARS) and Research Management Positions (RMP) were constituted in October, 1975 and April, 1976, respectively. The career opportunities provided under the new system afford maximum encouragement to dedicated workers.

Scientific Accountability at ICAR is operating through important research monitoring and evaluation systems, like Annual Conferences, Annual Workshops, Regional Committee Meetings, Scientific Panel Meetings, Quinquennial Review Teams and Mid-Term Reviews.

Autonomous Slum Board for Delhi

*197. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
DR. G. S. RAJHANS:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received and considered a recommendation from Delhi Administration to set up an autonomous slum board in Delhi;

(b) if so, the time by which such a board is likely to be set up; and

(c) the main functions of the board?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). The question of restructuring of the Delhi Development Authority, including setting up of a Slum Board in Delhi, is under consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

Women Pilots

198. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women pilots in the country at present;

(b) the number of seats reserved for women in the different pilot training institutions in the country; and

(c) the arrangements made for attracting more women in this field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) 183 licences of various categories have been issued to women pilots in the country.

(b) There is no reservation of seats for women in training institutions in the country. However, the Banasthali Vidyapith is imparting flying training exclusively to women.

(c) There is no separate scheme to attract more women pilots.

[*English*]

Selection of Telefilms

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

(a) the latest guidelines laid down for the acceptance of telefilms plays and serials by Doordarshan (both in Hindi and regional

languages);

(b) the manner in which those are selected, telecast and prime time slot allocated on Doodarshan network;

(c) the scale of payment fixed for these telefilms, serials and plays; and

(d) the total number of telefilms at present waiting for clearance from Doordarshan and how it is proposed to dispose them off ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) and (b).

Guidelines for acceptance of tele-films by Doordarshan.

(i) *Tele-films to be produced in collaboration with Doordarshan*

For a tele-film, to be produced in collaboration with Doordarshan, an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is contributed by Doordarshan at different stages of production. The rest of the cost is to be borne by the Producer. Doordarshan only TV rights in perpetuity, whereas all other rights (including video, theatre releases, etc.) vest with the Producer/Sponsor. The commercial earnings through advertising, if any, go to Doordarshan.

(ii) *Sponsored tele-films*

For tele-films, falling in this category, the entire production-cost is borne by the Producer/Sponsor and an amount of Rs. 1 lakh is required to be paid to Doordarshan as telecast fee. In lieu thereof, four minutes of free commercial time is given to the Producer/Sponsor. In case of such tele-films, Doordarshan's rights remain restricted to three telecasts only. All other rights vest with the Producer/Sponsor.

Procedure for Selection of tele-films

At present, Doordarshan is not accepting any proposals for tele-films with effect from

25.9.1986. The pending proposals are processed in the following manner:

(i) pending proposals for production in collaboration with Doordarshan are being processed at the National Film Development Corporation as a result of an arrangement made between Doordarshan and the Corporation. The proposals are being examined by a panel of experts of NFDC which also has on it Doordarshan officials. The telefilms will be jointly produced by Doordarshan, NFDC and the producer.

(ii) Proposals for sponsored tele-films will be assessed by a Committee at Doordarshan consisting of the Director General, Deputy Director General (Films) and Controller of Programmes (Films). If the proposal is initially found suitable, the acceptance will be conveyed to the producer to enable him/her to produce the film.

The produced film will be previewed by the Feature Film Selection Committee consisting of official and non-official members.

Tele-Plays

Doordarshan accepts proposals for teleplays based on well-known and highly acclaimed stage plays and written by eminent authors. The idea is to bring in popular and high quality stage plays to the viewers of Television. The proposals are examined in the Directorate on the basis of the standing of the producer and the quality of the play. The final approval is given by an official Committee in the Directorate General, Doordarshan. In the National programme, Teleplays are telecast once a month on Saturday at 9.50 P.M.

Sponsored Serials

The programme to be sponsored can be on any subject or theme of human interest so long as it conforms to Doordarshan's Code of Commercial Advertising. Proposals for sponsored serials will be categorised in broad groups, namely (i) Fiction, (ii) Non-Fiction and (iii) Animation. The Selection Committee considers all proposals pertain-

ing to a category/group as a single lot. Keeping in view Doordarshan's need for sponsored programmes in a particular category over a given period of time, the Selection Committee selects the required number from among all available proposals in that category. In approving the proposals, the Selection Committee keeps in view inter alia the need to:—

- (i) promote the basic socio-cultural values like human unity and harmony; equal respect to all religions; rejection of violence, communal rivalries and tensions; liberation from superstitions and prejudices;
- (ii) project the rich cultural diversity of the country; and
- (iii) use the medium in such a way that it can help inculcate in the growing generations the right kind of values, outlook and standards.

Selection of serials

The concept of the proposals are first considered by an official committee whose recommendations are submitted to Director General Doordarshan. The proposals recommended by this preliminary committee are submitted to the Selection Committee which consists of non-official and official members. If the Selection Committee approves the proposal the producer is informed and asked to make the Pilot. The Pilot is then submitted to the Selection Committee for approval. Once the Pilot is approved, the producer is asked to submit four programmes for slotting. On receipt and approval of these four programmes, the date and time of telecast are decided and conveyed to the producer.

Allocation of time for serials depends on various factors such as overall quality of the programme, target audience and the programme requirements of Doordarshan.

At present, Doordarshan telecasts serials on

- (a) Sundays from 9.00 am to 12.30 pm and 5.00 to 5.45 pm.
- (b) All days at 9.00 pm.
- (c) Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at 10.20 pm.

(c) In case of a sponsored telefilm (90-100 minutes), the producer is allotted free commercial time of four minutes. But the producer has to pay Doordarshan a telecast fee to the tune of Rs. 1 lakh. Doordarshan's right over such tele-films is restricted to only three telecasts.

For telefilms to be produced in collaboration with Doordarshan, payment of Rs. 5 lakhs is made by Doordarshan at different stages of production

For sponsored tele-plays and serials, Doordarshan does not make any payment. The production cost is borne by the producer/sponsor. Doordarshan charges telecast fee as per a fixed rate card.

(d) 326 proposals where financial assistance has been asked for by the parties have been forwarded to National Film Development Corporation for processing under the arrangement referred to. 28 other proposals for tele-films for which financial assistance has not been asked for are under examination with Doordarshan.

Production of Films for Children

*200 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that India is lagging behind in producing qualitative films for the children;

(b) if so the steps proposed to be taken to produce more qualitative films for the children;

(c) whether Government intend to pro-

duce good films for the children with the assistance of artistes for the Films and Television Institute of Poonsa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) to (d). Film Industry in India is almost wholly in the private sector. No statistics about production of films in the private sector are available. However, the statistics of certification maintained by Central Board of Film Certification reveal that number of children films produced in the country are far smaller compared to other films. During the years 1985 and 1986, out of a total of 912 and 840 feature films certified, there were only 11 and 3 children films respectively. During the same period, the number of short children films certified was 2 and 4 out of 1533 and 1428 respectively.

The Children's Film Society of India registered under the Societies Registration Act is engaged in promotion of children films movement in the country. In pursuit of this objective the Society has been producing children films in different Indian languages using formats like puppet films, animation films, feature films and short films. With a view to improving the quality of its films, CFSI has revised its production modalities in 1985. Government by itself does not produce feature films. However to promote production of children films of good quality, the Government has also recently increased substantially the fee payable for telecast of such films on national net-work as well as telecast from Kendras of Doordarshan.

Haj Fare

*201 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the return Haj fare charged by Air India this year;

(b) whether the Haj fare includes any

element of royalty payable to the Saudi Arabian Airlines;

(c) whether the fare this year is the highest ever in terms of rupees as well as in terms of percentage of current IATA fare; and

(d) if so, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):

(a) The air fare charged by Air India for Jeddah India leg are as under:—

Jeddah/Bombay	Rs.3,850.00
Jeddah/Delhi	Rs.3,957.00
Jeddah/Madras	Rs.4,700.00

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The fares this year in terms of percentage of current IATA fares are not the highest.

New Capacity of Phosphatic Fertilizers

1961. SHRI R. M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge demand of phosphatic fertilizers in the country and the future deficit can be met entirely by imports in view of cost benefit considerations;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the details of the recommendation made in the report; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) to (d). The present demand of

phosphatic fertilizers is met through indigenous production supplemented by imports. Additional capacities of phosphatic fertilizers are being developed to meet future needs.

A study group constituted by the Department has preferred imports to indigenous production of phosphatic fertilizers for meeting future demands. The Government has not taken a view on these recommendations.

The international prices of phosphatic fertilizers are highly fluctuating and Government will keep under constant review the buy or make option of these fertilizers having regard to all relevant factors.

Representation from Employees Union of HFC

1962. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from employees Union of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation of India of Durgapur unit;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) and (b). Yes, sir; two representations were received from the Employees' Union, mainly regarding expansion and revamping of the Durgapur unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation of India (HFC).

(c) There is no proposal at present for the expansion of this unit. As regards its revamping and modernisation, it has already been decided to have an end-to-end survey conducted of all the operation units of HFC.

**Telecast of Interview of President,
NDMC, over Delhi Doordarshan**

1963. SHRI KAMAL PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an interview of the President, N. D. M. C. was telecast over Delhi Doordarshan on 4 June, 1987;

(b) if so, the details of the topics covered;

(c) the action taken on the points discussed/raised; and

(d) whether the action taken in the matter will be applicable on the M. C. D. and Delhi Cantonment Board?

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

(b) It was about the display of hoardings in New Delhi, specially which are of obscene nature.

(c) The NDMC do not permit any hoardings in its area and continuously remove those which are unauthorisedly erected. In some cases, however, the parties have brought stay orders from the Courts. The NDMC is trying to get the stay order vacated.

(d) The Cantonment Board do not permit any such hoarding in the Cantonment area.

The MCD does not allow unauthorised hoardings in its area and such hoardings are removed whenever these are noticed. However, in some cases, the parties have brought stay orders from the Court of Law. Efforts are made to vacate the stay orders and remove such hoardings. The hoardings of obscene nature are also removed whenever noticed.

**Introduction of Light and Sound
Show in the Country**

1964. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in the country where the Government has introduced light and sound show;

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce light and sound show at other places also; and

(c) if so, the names of the places selected and by when this programme is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) The Song and Drama Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has two Centres (located at Bangalore and Delhi) for production and presentation of sound and light programmes. These programmes, generally on the themes of national integration, communal harmony, untouchability, freedom struggle, family welfare and prohibition etc. are peripatetic. During the year 1986 such programmes were held at Jorhat, Aizwal, Gangtok, Tezpur, Calcutta, Warangal, Tirupati and Hyderabad.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. During the current financial year, sound and light programmes are proposed to be presented at some places in the States of Tripura, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Setting up of LPT at Malappuram

1965. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 733 on 2.3.1987 regarding setting up of TV centre in Malappuram district of Kerala and state:

(a) whether the low power (100w) TV Transmitter at Dibrugarh has since been released and if not, by what time it is expected to be released;

(b) by what time the said transmitter is

expected to be installed at Malappuram; and

(c) whether on installation, the said low power TV transmitter would cover the range of entire district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) and (b). The 100 W TV transmitter at Dibrugarh is expected to be released during 1987-88 and would be installed and commissioned at Malappuram thereafter.

(c) No Sir. However, it would cover approximately 50% area of Malappuram district subject to terrain conditions.

Settlement between Indian Workers and Management of Punjab Chemi-Plants Limited, Baghdad

1966. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Indian Embassy in Baghdad was able to bring about an amicable settlement between Indian workers recruited by private company and Management of Punjab Chemi-Plants Limited on July 12, 1986;

(b) if so, whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Job-seekers duped exploited in Iraq" appeared in the "Indian Express" dated 13 July, 1987; and

(c) if so, whether any steps are being taken to implement the settlement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, Ministry is aware of this newspaper report, but there is no authentic information or complaint regarding the allegation that Dadan Labour was illegally recruited or cheated or harassed by the company in question.

The salaries of workers of M/s Punjab Chemi-Plants Ltd. for the period from July,

85 to September, 85 have been credited into their N. R. I. accounts.

Out of 630 Indian workers of the above company employed at Basrah Housing Project in Iraq, 533 workers have already been repatriated and efforts are continuing to repatriate the remaining workers.

Productivity of Groundnut and Rapeseed Mustard

1967. DR. A. K. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the productivity of groundnut and rapeseed mustard in the country vis-a-vis China and France;

(b) whether the productivity of groundnut and rapeseed mustard is lower in our country as compared to these countries;

(c) if so, the steps taken to have matching production; and

(d) the incentives offered in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Table below gives productivity of groundnut and rapeseed & mustard in the country vis-a-vis China and France:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Yield (Kgs/hectare)</i>
Groundnut	China	1902
	India(1985-86)	759
Rapeseed & Mustard	China	1243
	France	2991
	India (1984-85)	771

Figure for China and France relate to the Calendar year 1985, and for India these relate to crop years. The figures for groundnut in France are not given in FAO Production Year Book. It would be seen that the

productivity of groundnut and rapeseed & mustard in India is lower as compared to these countries.

(c) and (d) In order to increase the production and productivity of various oilseed including groundnut and rapeseed & mustard, various programmes are being implemented through the National Oilseeds Development Project. Under the Project, financial assistance is provided for input services and for organising demonstrations on farmers' fields.

New Inter-State Bus Terminals

1968. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft plan for 'Delhi Perspective 2001' has suggested the requirement of 5 new inter-state bus terminals;

(b) when this draft plan was submitted ;

(c) the work on how many terminals has been initiated; and

(d) what are the five likely locations, in order of priority, which are likely to come up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a), (c) and (d). The Draft Perspective Plan for Delhi 2001 has recommended the setting up of 5 new inter-state bus terminals at the following locations without indicating any priority.

1. Trans Yamuna area in the East.
2. Near Okhla in the South.
3. Near Hartal in the South West in Urban Extension.
4. In North Delhi in Urban Extension.
5. At Dhaula Kuan or at the junction of ring road and national high way bye pass near Nizamuddin.

. The Government have no information about the work having been started on any of these projects.

(b) The Draft Plan which has been adopted by the DDA at its meeting held on 30.6.87 is expected to be submitted to the Central Government shortly for further processing under the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

Exploitation of Marine Resources

1969. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether lack of sophisticated deep-sea vessels and trained man-power is one of the cause for not exploiting the marine resources of Exclusive Economic Zone fully; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

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

(b) It is proposed to increase the number of deep sea fishing vessels from the existing 120 to 500 by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan. In order to cater to the need of trained man-power, Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training (CIFNET), Cochin with its units at Madras and Visakhapatnam have introduced a number of courses for the training of operatives of deep sea fishing vessels.

Per Capita Availability of Milk

1970. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita availability of milk in rural and urban areas of the country, separately;

(b) the per capita availability of milk in the world;

(c) whether it is a fact that the per capita availability of milk in our country is one of the lowest in the world; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to enhance per capita availability of milk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The per capita availability of milk was about 57.1 Kg./Year in the year 1986-87. No separate statistics are available for rural and urban areas in the country.

(b) The per capita availability of milk in the world is about 104.8 Kg./year.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Government have taken several measures for increasing milk production in the country and for promotion cattle/buffalo development on scientific lines with a view to improve their health and productivity. The main policies and strategies adopted are as under:—

- i) Genetic improvement of nationally important cattle breeds by selective breeding in their home-tracts and upgraiding in other selected areas;
- ii) Cross-breeding of non-descript low-producing cattle with exotic dairy breeds;
- iii) Progressive genetic improvement of important buffalo breeds by selective breeding and upgrading of non-descript buffaloes for improvement of milk yields;
- iv) Development of feed and fodder resources in order to provide adequate nutrition to livestock;

v) Organisation of effective animal health services to support the production programme;

vi) Under Operation Flood, infrastructure for providing inputs for increased milk production and marketing is being enlarged through milk producers' cooperative societies.

Pilot Project to Increase Rice Production in Andhra Pradesh

1971. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a pilot project was launched to increase rice productivity in Andhra Pradesh during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(b) if so, the rate of growth of rice production in Andhra Pradesh after the introduction of the project?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Loans for Procurement of Fishing Trawlers

1972. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deep sea trawlers engaged in catching fish;

(b) whether Government extend loans or financial assistance to fishermen's cooperatives for purchasing trawlers; and

(c) if so, the number of cooperatives which have received such loans during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The total number of deep sea trawlers (20 metres and above overall length) in operation in our waters is 120 at present.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No cooperative society has applied for loans from Shipping Development Fund Committee (SDFC) during the last three years.

Labour Participation in Management

1973. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:
DR. T. KALPANA DEVI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any concrete steps for the implementation of the concept of labour involvement in the management of Private and Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the nature of action taken and the names of the Undertakings in which atleast one representative from the Labour Unions has been appointed on the Board of Directors; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the concept would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A comprehensive scheme of Employees' Participation in Management was notified by the Government in December, 1983. A Tripartite Committee comprising of the representatives of the employers, trade unions and the Government has also been set up to review the working of the scheme and to suggest remedial measures. Accord-

ing to the information available, hundred public sector enterprises have implemented the scheme at the shop floor and plant level. Seven enterprises, namely, BHEL, Elgin Mills, National News Print and Paper Mills Ltd., NTC (Gujarat), NTC (Shouth Maharashtra), NTC (West Bengal), Assam, Bihar, and Orissa) and Rashtriya Chemicals Fertilizers Ltd. have appointed trade union leaders on the Board of Directors.

(c) Does not arise.

Dharna by Sugar Factory Workers

1974. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the sugar factor workers of the country held a Dharna in Delhi on 21 April, 1987;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) the reaction of Governemnt thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The demand of the workers are (i) increase in the quantum of interim relief and (ii) increase in the rate of Variable Dearness Allowance from Rs. 1.35 to Rs. 1.65. The Government remitted these demands to the Sugar Wage Board for its consideration. The report of the Wage Board in this respect is under consideration of the Government.

Construction of Houses for Beedi Workers

1975. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOS-SAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed for beedi workers in different States during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise, details thereof,

(b) the amount released from the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund for the purpose and the places where these houses have been constructed; and

(c) the amount spent on the construction of these houses during the above mentioned periods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The information is given in the Statement given below.

(c) This concerns the State Governments. The information is not maintained by the Central Government.

STATEMENT

Construction of houses for Economically weaker section of worker engaged in Beedi industry

<i>State</i>	<i>Year of sanction</i>	<i>Amount of sanction from the Beedi Workers' Welfare Fund. (Rs in thousand)</i>	<i>No. of houses Sanctioned Completed</i>		<i>Remarks</i>
Andhra Pradesh	1985-86	1452	484	—	Kurnook 332 Naidupet 152
Karnataka	1984-85	429	143	143	Chamarajnar
Orissa	1984-85	300	100	50	Dasarathpur
Maharashtra	1986-87	—	4,000	—	Administrative approval for construction of houses at Sholapur has been accorded. The grant-in-aid will be released for 1000 houses each year only when the houses reach roof level.
Rajasthan	1986-87	150	50	50	Kota
		300	100	100	Ajmer
	Total	2,631	4,877	343	

Target of Generation of Mandays for Anti Poverty Programme

1976. SHRI C. SAMBU:
SHRI KATURI NARAYANA
SWAMY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

pleased to state:

(a) the details of the target of generation of mandays for the period 1983 to 1986 under National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and Integrated Rural Development Programme in Andhra

Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Orissa; and

(b) the actual generation of mandays in these States during the said period, State-wise and year-wise details, with percentage achievement of each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) and (b). Statement I indicating the employment generation targets and the achievements including percentage thereof during 1983-

84 to 1986-87 under National Rural Employment Programme/Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme in Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Orissa is given below.

Under Integrated Rural Development Programme, which is a beneficiary oriented programme and not a wage employment programme, targets are fixed for assisting the beneficiaries. Targets fixed under this programme for years 1983-84 to 1986-87 in the above mentioned States are given in Statement II.

STATEMENT-I

Statement indicating employment target, achievement and percentage achievement of the target under NREP/RLEGP in the States during the year 1983-84 to 1986-87

		NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME				RURAL LANDLESS EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMME			
S.No.	Name of the State/Year	Target	Achievement	% Achievement (Col. 4 to Col.3)	Target	Achievement	% achievement (Col. 7 to Col.6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Andhra Pradesh								
	1983-84	298.50	265.68	112.35	@	217.55	94.13		
	1984-85	235.00	270.73	115.20	231.11	224.99	138.03		
	1985-86	183.00	214.48	117.20	163.00	299.83	119.04		
	1986-87	258.70	264.22	102.13	251.88				
2.	Bihar								
	1983-84	405.46	375.86	92.70	@	336.52	85.81		
	1984-85	430.00	506.51	117.79	392.15	232.73	82.82		
	1985-86	316.00	416.27	131.27	281.00	328.66	125.44		
	1986-87	290.00	369.63	127.46	262.00				
3.	Maharashtra								
	1983-84	295.38	183.60	62.16	@	327.69	105.76		
	1984-85	251.00	330.28	131.59	309.84	230.27	121.62		
	1985-86	211.00	250.03	118.50	189.33	222.44	96.71		
	1986-87	229.00	237.62	103.76	230.00				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Rajasthan							
1983-84	67.76	67.38	99.44	5.59	@		108.78
1984-85	61.10	97.72	159.93	67.68	62.22		149.49
1985-86	45.00	497.86 *	1106.36	64.27	43.00		167.32
1986-87	352.60	929.63 *	264.09	152.26	91.00		
5. Orissa							
1983-84	182.00	132.26	72.67	-	@		41.65
1984-85	175.00	158.37	90.50	73.22	175.80		82.94
1985-86	130.00	147.83	113.72	121.29	146.23		127.49
1986-87	150.00	181.77	121.18	175.94	138.00		
6. Uttar Pradesh							
1983-84	550.40	459.80	83.54	10.53	@		110.80
1984-85	495.36	516.70	104.30	505.62	456.34		121.62
1985-86	427.00	501.90	117.54	468.25	385.00		135.28
1986-87	382.00	465.23	121.78	527.61	390.00		

@ Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme was launched with effect from 15.8.83. No targets for generation of employment were fixed during that year.

Includes employment generation under scarcity relief works on which NREP foodgrains were utilised.

STATEMENT - II

Statement showing envisaged targets and achievement under IRDP during 1983-84 to 1986-87

(In Nos.)

S.No.	States	1983-84		1984-85		1985-86		1986-87					
		Physical Target	%age Achievement (Col.4 to Col.3)	Physical Target	%age Achievement (Col.7 to Col.6)	Physical Target	%age Achievement (Col.10 to Col.11)	Physical Target	%age Achievement (Col.13 to Col.12)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	198000	249259	125.88	198000	273328	138.04	144000	180115	125.08	241500	256944	106.40
2.	Bihar	352200	430145	122.13	352200	601837	170.88	310000	421135	135.85	460000	535155	116.34
3.	Maharashtra	177600	256052	144.17	177600	234272	131.91	150000	190174	126.78	220000	238118	108.24
4.	Orissa	188400	217073	115.22	188400	213119	113.12	114400	173427	151.59	234000	207872	88.23
5.	Rajasthan	141600	163421	115.41	141600	158994	112.28	83000	140503	169.28	155900	164472	105.50
6.	Uttar Pradesh	352200	643272	182.64	532200	694951	130.58	543000	580802	106.96	632000	666474	105.45

Housing Programmes Under the Indira Gandhi Griha Nirman Yojana in Andhra Pradesh

1977. SHRI SRI HARI RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the areas identified by government to implement housing programmes for the backward classes and bonded labourers under the Indira Gandhi Griha Nirman Yojana in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the amount allocated under the schemes in in Andhra Pradesh for the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) Housing projects under Indira Awaas Yojana are located in the areas identified by the State Governments and are meant only for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and released bonded labourers.

(b) The amount allocated under the Yojana to Andhra Pradesh for the current financial year is Rs. 11.90 crores.

Nabard Programme in Karnataka to Enhance Oilseeds Output

1978. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has drawn up a programme to increase the oilseed production in Karnataka State; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan and amount earmarked for the above purpose?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): (a) The programme to increase oilseed production under National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) is being implemented by Government of India

in 180 districts of 17 States including the State of Karnataka.

(b) In Karnataka 9 districts viz. Tumkur, Chitradurga, Bellary, Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar have been selected for implementation of the programme. The crops selected for cultivation are Groundnut, Sunflower, Safflower, Sesamum, Linseed and Soyabeen.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have opened a separate line of credit for sanctioning credit limits to State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) on behalf of District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) for financing cultivation of oilseeds from 1986-87. They have sanctioned short term credit limits for the year 1987-88 to Karnataka State Cooperative Apex Bank aggregating Rs. 1650 lakh (till 31.7.87) on behalf of eight DCCBs as against Rs. 400 lakh sanctioned on behalf of six DCCBs during 1986-87. NABARD has also sanctioned credit limits to five RRBs During 1987-88 to the extent of Rs. 353 lakh as against Rs. 102 lakh sanctioned during 1986-87 to two RRBs.

Installation of A.I.R. Station at Pithoragarh

1979. SHRI D.N REDDY:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 6529 on 13 April, 1987 regarding Land for setting up of AIR Station in Pithoragarh and state;

(a) whether the land for the setting up of AIR Station in Pithoragrah has since been handed over by the Uttar Pradesh Government;

(b) if so, the details of the same and when the AIR Station will start function; and

(c) if the land has not been handed over so far; when it is expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Government has not indicated any firm date for handing over the possession of the land at Pithoragarh to AIR.

[*Translation*]

Air service to Banswara, Rajasthan

1980. SHRI PRABHU LAL RAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to link Banswara (Rajasthan) through regular air service;

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

(c) whether there is a proposal to convert the present Kacha airstrip into metalled air strip and to construct a terminal at Banswara; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Constraint of aircraft capacity and the absence of an operational airfield at banswara do not permit inclusion of Banswara in the immediate expansion plans of Vayudoot.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Non-Payment of Gratuity to Workers In Gujarat

1981. SHRI U.H. PATEL:
SMT. PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of complaints have been received for non payment of gratuity to the workers by the Private and Public Sector Companies in Gujarat and other places of the country during the period 1 January, 1985 to 15 July, 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons affected; and

(d) the amount involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGA): (a) to (d). In cases of non-payment of gratuity, the employees have to file complaint with the Controlling Authority appointed under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 by appropriate Government. According to available information, 6168 complaints were received during 1985, 1986 and 1987 (upto April) by the Controlling Authorities appointed by the Central Government for the establishments falling in the central sphere, out of which 2463 complaints affecting 2463 persons and involving a sum of about Rs. 80/- lakhs were reported to be pending with Controlling Authorities (including those in Gujarat), as on 30.4.1987. The information regarding the complaints received by the Controlling Authorities appointed by the State Governments is not readily available.

Increase in the Range of Trivandrum Doordarshan Kendra

1982. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to increase the transmission area of Trivandrum Doordarshan kendra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). The Seventh Plan of Doordarshan envisages linking of Trivandrum with Cochin and Calicut by microwave circuit. Doordarshan has already placed an order on Department of Telecommunication to provide the circuit. When the circuit is provided and operationalised by Department of Telecommunication, it will be possible for the TV Relay Centres at Cochin and Calicut to relay the programmes produced and telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum.

Purchase of SMP and BO by Indian Dairy Corporation

1983. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Dairy Corporation made purchases of Skimmed milk powder and butter-oil and if so, the quantities purchased, prices paid and the sources of supplies;

(b) whether IDC sold these to various public sector organisations and cooperative and private companies and incurred heavy losses if so, the details of buyers and losses incurred in the transaction; and

(c) the action taken against responsible for such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC) procured 17,563.611 MT of indigenously manufactured skimmed milk powder from different Cooperative Federations in the country during the year 1986-87 at a price of Rs. 22,000/- Per MT. There was no procurement of butter oil, as it is not manu-

factured indigenously.

(b) Since the issue of commodities were made out of pooled stock, comprising gift commodities received from the European Economic Community under Operation Flood Programme and indigenously procured supplies, mainly to public/cooperative sector dairies at the pool issue price, there is no question of losses incurred by IDC.

(c) Does not arise.

National Fisheries Development Bank

1984. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a national fisheries development bank, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the modalities of assistance to be given by the bank to the small fishermen?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Scheduled Tribe Air Hostess In IA

1985. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Air hostesses belonging to Scheduled tribes in the Indian Airlines;

(b) whether the quota reserved for scheduled tribes for the post of Air hostesses has been filled up completely; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken by Government to fill up these vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) As on 31.7.87, there were 49 airhostesses in Indian Airlines belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

(b) and (c). By and large, the quota reserved for Scheduled Tribe in the Airhostesses Grade has been filled. Indian Airlines takes special steps to recruit airhostesses from Scheduled Tribe community by giving concessions, allowing relaxation and holding exercises for recruitment exclusively for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates.

[English]

Applications for the Posts of T.V. Correspondents

1986. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Doordarshan has invited applications directly for the posts of correspondents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that all the recruitments used to routed through Union Public Service Commission; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not following this practice in this case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) DG:Doordarshan have invited applications for engaging Artists in the following categories of the news set up of Doordarshan:-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Designation and Fee Scale</i>	<i>No. of Posts</i>
1.	T.V. News Correspondent (Rs. 3000-4500)	20
2.	T.V. Assistant News Correspondent (Rs. 2200-4000)	30
3.	T.V. Assistant News Editor (Rs. 2200-4000/ Rs. 2000-3500)	7

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Construction of Bridge in the East of Old Trans-Yamuna Area

1987. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to substantial increase in the population of trans-Yamuna area, the public of that area have demanded construction of one more bridge

in the east of old trans-Yamuna area;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to construct the bridge, keeping in view the convenience of the residents of that area; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). According to the information received from the P.W.D. Delhi Administration, there has been a demand to construct a bridge in the East of Old Trans-Yamuna area. The matter is

under consideration and not time frame can be given at this stage.

[English]

Utilisation of Funds for Anti Poverty Programmes

1988. SHRIBASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State Governments which spent funds allotted to them for poverty alleviation programme like NREP, RLEGP, IRDP, DPAP during 1986-87;

(b) the States which did well and States lagging behind; and

(c) the State-wise funds released and actually utilised during 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is implemented in all the States/UTs. All the States/UTs. have funds allotted for these programmes. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) is implemented in 14 States. The State Governments have spent funds allotted for DPAP and DDP too.

(b) and (c). Statements-I to IV indicating state-wise and programme-wise funds released and actually utilised during 1986-87 are given below. Percentage performance of the States in respect of each programme has also been indicated in these statements.

STATEMENT-I

Financial progress under NREP -1986-87

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	Central assistance including value of food-grains released.	Total allocation State share and value of foodgrains	Utilisation	% of utilisation to total allocation
1		2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4082.41	6279.41	5892.22	93.83
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	37.89	37.89	37.69	99.47
3.	Assam	509.25	970.25	1281.14	132.04
4.	Bihar	7242.04	10476.04	9405.61	89.78
5.	Gujarat	2598.30	3355.30	2925.18	87.18
6.	Haryana	353.20	567.20	554.76	97.81
7.	Himachal Pradesh	227.44	365.44	385.23	105.42
8.	J & K	1045.60	1215.60	1563.43	128.61

77	Written Answers	SRAVANA 19, 1909 (SAKA)			78
	1	2	3	4	5
9.	Karnataka	2521.50	3581.50	2972.61	83.00
10.	Kerala	1673.02	2539.02	2782.09	109.57
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5770.27	7677.27	5455.37	71.06
12.	Maharashtra	1834.00	3668.00	3838.47	104.65
13.	Manipur	61.54	86.54	89.78	103.74
14.	Meghalaya	35.06	70.06	84.41	130.48
15.	Mizoram	47.66	47.66	37.93	79.58
16.	Nagaland	65.57	93.57	96.12	102.73
17.	Orissa	1704.99	2717.99	2813.96	103.53
18.	Punjab	362.90	590.90	422.20	71.45
19.	Rajasthan	5010.00	5902.00	6565.07	111.24
20.	Sikkim	36.95	54.95	63.96	116.40
21.	Tamil Nadu	3360.34	5171.34	5436.44	105.13
22.	Tripura	101.40	177.40	217.94	122.85
23.	Uttar Pradesh	8568.32	12622.32	11019.24	87.77
24.	West Bengal	2622.77	4354.77	4165.25	95.65
25.	A & N Islands	80.51	80.51	50.30	62.48
26.	Chandigarh	13.23	13.23	9.74	73.62
27.	D & N Haveli	17.50	17.50	13.22	75.54
28.	Delhi	15.02	15.02	9.07	60.39
29.	G.D. & Diu	86.34	86.34	58.59	67.86
30.	Lakshadweep	16.21	16.21	28.17	173.78
31.	Pondicherry	77.10	77.10	58.58	75.98
ALL INDIA		50178.33	72928.33	68394.37	93.78

STATEMENT-II*Financial Progress Under RLEGP-1986-87*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	Total allocation including value of foodgrains	Utilistation including value of foodgrains	% of Col. 4 to 3
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6339.63	7080.68	111.69
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	56.43	24.11	42.73
3.	Assam	1160.17	1301.44	112.18
4.	Bihar	9091.93	8385.88	92.23
5.	Goa	80.65	58.79	72.90
6.	Gujarat	1879.90	1872.96	99.63
7.	Haryana	600.80	642.63	106.96
8.	Himachal Pradesh	409.50	348.62	85.13
9.	J & K	510.90	409.88	80.23
10.	Karnataka	3357.64	2081.02	61.98
11.	Kerala	2913.89	3263.48	112.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5430.85	4848.20	59.27
13.	Maharashtra	3949.00	3411.90	86.40
14.	Manipur	66.99	40.12	59.89
15.	Meghalaya	87.06	67.12	77.10
16.	Mizoram	217.00	272.80	125.71
17.	Nagaland	83.57	90.42	108.20
18.	Orissa	2794.41	2781.77	99.55
19.	Punjab	639.80	789.32	123.37
20.	Rajasthan	2523.00	2475.92	98.13

81	Written Answers	SRAVANA 19, 1909 (SAKA)	Written Answers	82
1	2	3	4	5
21.	Sikkim	51.81	65.58	126.58
22.	Tamil Nadu	5241.13	5728.79	109.30
23.	Tripura	195.47	232.05	118.71
24.	Uttar Pradesh	12883.10	11749.82	91.20
25.	West Bengal	4672.66	4637.06	99.24
26.	A & N Islands	56.43	17.40	30.83
27.	Chandigarh	13.30	1.61	12.11
28.	D & N Haveli	27.70	20.79	75.05
29.	Delhi	36.25	14.29	39.42
30.	Daman. & Diu			
31.	Lakshadweep	14.07	16.33	116.06
32.	Pondicherry	56.43	42.08	74.57
ALL INDIA		65441.47	62772.86	95.52

STATEMENT-III

Financial Progress under IRDP-1986-87

Financial Progress (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	Total Allocation	Central share	Central Release	Utilisation	% of Col. 6 to Col. 3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3739.77	1869.89	1869.78	4747.60	126.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	367.15	367.15	243.52	295.95	80.61
3.	Assam	1256.59	628.30	628.30	1901.34	151.30
4.	Bihar	7097.72	3548.86	3382.51	7683.99	108.26
5.	Goa	193.36	193.36	166.25	120.35	62.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Gujarat	1979.67	989.84	989.74	2324.35	117.41
7.	Haryana	691.18	345.59	445.59	893.43	129.26
8.	Himachal Pradesh	437.76	218.88	218.88	682.81	155.98
9.	J & K	702.03	351.02	348.19	558.95	79.62
10.	Karnataka	2173.82	1086.91	1086.90	2424.80	111.55
11.	Kerala	1477.97	738.98	1043.98	2382.07	161.17
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5073.61	2536.80	2536.89	5515.73	108.31
13.	Maharashtra	3699.47	1849.73	1732.75	4192.98	113.34
14.	Manipur	154.83	77.41	77.41	284.51	183.76
15.	Meghalaya	208.17	104.08	81.55	435.08	209.00
16.	Mizoram	180.68	180.68	284.68	300.79	166.48
17.	Nagaland	263.27	131.64	126.00	145.20	55.15
18.	Orissa	2972.04	1486.02	1237.73	2819.17	94.86
19.	Punjab	795.36	397.68	812.49	1410.48	177.34
20.	Rajasthan	2523.54	1261.77	1184.63	2435.50	96.51
21.	Sikkim	86.13	43.06	21.05	33.39	38.77
22.	Tamil Nadu	3793.53	1896.76	2097.56	4322.20	113.94
23.	Tripura	146.75	73.38	142.75	372.11	253.57
24.	Uttar Pradesh	10029.66	5014.83	5014.83	11138.60	111.06
25.	West Bengal	4001.01	2000.51	1935.15	3679.49	91.96
26.	A & N Islands	45.15	45.15	45.15	49.91	110.54
27.	Chandigarh	60.73	60.73	—	1.85	3.05
28.	D & N Haveli	23.79	23.79	23.79	19.19	80.66
29.	Delhi	100.58	100.58	100.58	86.19	85.69

85	Written Answers	SRAVANA 19, 1909 (SAKA)			Written Answers	86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Daman. & Diu	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Lakshadweep	30.49	30.49	11.09	9.27	30.40
32.	Pondicherry	76.75	76.75	76.75	70.65	92.05
ALL INDIA		54382.56	27730.62	27967.47	61337.93	112.79

STATEMENT-IV

Financial Progress under DPAP/DDP during 1986-87

D.P.A.P.

Sl. No.	States	Allocation for 1986-87	Expenditure upto March 1986-87	% age of expenditure to allocation	Central funds released	Re- marks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1035	1308.43	126.42	517.50	
2.	Bihar	810	1011.57	124.88	378.75	
3.	Gujarat	645	719.80	111.60	322.50	
4.	Haryana	135	135.74	100.55	67.50	
5.	J & K	195	191.18	98.04	97.50	
6.	Karnataka	1065	881.27	82.75	532.50	
7.	Madhya Pradesh	735	723.67	98.46	367.50	
8.	Maharashtra	1110	1109.72	99.97	555.00	
9.	Orissa	585	560.30	95.78	292.50	
10.	Rajasthan	450	670.70	149.04	225.00	
11.	Tamil Nadu	645	570.19	88.40	322.50	
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1305	1510.98	115.78	652.80	
13.	West Bengal	510	432.49	84.80	234.76	
Total:-		9225	9826.04	(106.51)	4566.01	

	1	2	3	4
3.	Kakinada Phosphatic Fertilizer Project M/s. Godavari Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited.	1.38 lakhs (P ₂ O ₅)	108.00	December, 1987

TV Network in Orissa

1990. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether television network in Orissa is not functioning properly;

(b) whether people of Orissa have been agitating due to non-transmission of late night films;

(c) whether due to some technical flows transmission is faulty; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K.PANJA): (a) The TV relay Centres in Orissa are generally functioning satisfactorily.

(b) All the TV relay centres in Orissa except the one at Bhawanipatna started telecasting late night films with effect from 26th June, 1987.

(c) and (d). The TV transmitter at Rourkela operated on reduced power for some time due to failure of a sub-unit. This has since been rectified. The TV transmitter in Cuttack suffers from some occasional interruptions due to failure of equipment and power supply. Besides, interference from some foreign TV signals was reported in the service area of Cuttack transmitter. This was looked into and found to be freak. Instructions have nevertheless been issued to keep a close watch on the quality of reception.

Wages in Public Sector

1991. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had convened a meeting in Delhi on 29 June, 1987 with the representatives of public sector managements and unions;

(b) if so, the purpose of convening such a meeting; and

(c) whether the public sector wages were discussed in the meeting and if so, the outcome of the discussions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The meeting was convened with the representatives of the Central Trade Union Organisations, namely, I.N.T.U.C., B.M.S., H.M.S., A.I.T.U.C., and C.I.T.U. to discuss the demand for payment of Interim Relief to the workers in the Central Public Sector Undertakings. It was agreed to continue the discussions to arrive at an amicable solution in the matter.

Closure of Shriram Rayon, Kota Plant

1992. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Indian Express" dated 18 June, 1987 wherein it has been stated that Shriram Rayon has finally applied to the Rajasthan Government to shut down the Kota Plant;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the number of workers (labourers) likely to be affected as a result thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any action to safeguard the interest of the workers and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. According to Government of Rajasthan, the appropriate authority in this case, the management of Shriram Rayons, Kota had submitted an application on 9.3.1987 under Section 25(O) of the I.D. Act, 1947 seeking permission of the State Government to close down the establishment mainly for reasons of obsolete technology and labour unrest. The application for closure was considered and rejected by the State Government by an order passed on 7.5.1987. On 21.5.1987, the management made a further application seeking reference of the issue relating to closure to the Tribunal for adjudication. The matter is under the consideration of the State Government. The closure if permitted, is likely to effect 1539 workers.

(d) Does not arise.

Contaminated Butter Oil Lying in Bombay

1993. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a section of Maharashtra State Government employees have requested for destroying the imported white butter lying in storage of Greater Bombay Milk Scheme to avoid contamination by radioactive substances; and

(b) if so, whether the samples of the butter were tested by any competent authority, if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Government's attention had been drawn to the news item in this regard.

(b) The samples of butter were tested by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay; and were found to be well below the limits of permissible levels of radioactivity.

Gas Leakage in Industrial Unit in Bhopal

1994. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether an incident of gas leakage took place in an industrial unit in Bhopal in the month of June last;

(b) if so, the details of the incident;

(c) the number of persons affected and the treatment given to them;

(d) whether any legal action has been taken against the owner/owners of the unit; and

(e) if so, the nature of the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). According to information furnished by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, ammonia gas leaked from condenser pipe of ammonia refrigeration system of M/s. Jyoti Industries Ice Factory situated at Kaliparade Industrial Area, Bhopal on 22nd June, 1987. The accident was due to damage in the pipeline. The leakage was controlled immediately by workers. No person was affected.

(d) and (e). Since the unit employs less than 10 persons and thus does not come within the purview of the Factories Act, 1948, the question of legal action against the owner under the Factories Act does not arise.

Depletion off Fish Resources

1995. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to ban the use of mechanised boats and purse-seine nets in the coastal areas to protect local fishery resources from over fishing;

(b) if not, whether Union Government have undertaken any study survey on the impact of these equipment on the fishery resources of the coastal areas;

(c) whether the shrimp and prawn resources of the West coast are depleting fast; and

(d) if so, the protective steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Based on the Model Bill circulated by the Central Government, Maritime States/Union Territories except Gujarat and West Bengal and Union Territories of Pondicherry, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands have enacted Marine Fishing Regulation Act or passed Executive Order to regulate marine fishing in the territorial waters. According to this Act/Executive order, operation of mechanise boats is banned from the shore upto 10 KM in Kerala and Andhra Pradesh, 3 Nautical Miles in Tamil Nadu, and 5 KM in Orissa, Karnataka and Goa. Kerala Marine Fishing Regulation Act prohibit operation of purse seine in the territorial waters. Action is being taken by the Government of Maharashtra to impose restriction on operation of purse seiners. Karnataka have reservation on banning purse seining as it will adversely affect the mechanised sector.

(b) The Central Government have constituted a Coordination Committee for Development and Conservation of Pelagic Resources along the S.W. coast under the

Chairmanship of Fishery Development Commissioner with representatives of Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra and Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute as members to review the pelagic fisheries and their exploitation and suggest ways and means of preventing over exploitation.

(c) Available information indicates that shrimp and prawn resources along the West coast are showing only marginal annual fluctuations.

(d) The Central Government have constituted a Technical Committee to study and report on the present status of shrimp exploitation and to recommend measures to arrest decline, if any, in the catch.

Release of Share Capital Contribution to DCHES

1996. SHRI G.I. PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of positive policy of Union Government to encourage housing cooperatives in Delhi, his Ministry did not convey the expenditure sanction to the Delhi Administration upto 31st March, 1987 for the release of a sum of Rs. 1.35 crores to the Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society Ltd. towards its share capital, inspite of budget allocation and all other approvals and as such the amount lapsed;

(b) what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Taking into account the free funds available with the Delhi Co-operative Housing Finance Society Ltd. as against their loaning programme and requirement of funds for disbursement of loans to beneficiaries upto 30th June, 1987, the Government came to a conclusion that there existed no justification for any further release of equity funds from the

Government to the Society, at that stage.

However, a provision of Rs. 2 crores by way of equity assistance to the Society exists in the Budget 1987-88 out of which a sum of Rs. 0.46 crores has since been released to the Society on 14th July, 1987.

Request for equity assistance from the Society always receives the most sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government subject, however, to the need getting established.

Purchase of Newsprint from Bangladesh

1977. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI:
DR. T. KALPANA DEVI:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to enter into the long-term arrangement with Bangladesh for the purchase of newsprint;

(b) if so, the quantity with value of newsprint proposed to be imported from Bangladesh during the current financial year; and

(c) whether the newsprint is proposed to be imported from other countries also and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The quantity of newsprint proposed to be imported from Bangladesh during 1987-88 is 25,000 MT with CIF cost of about Rs. 16.12 crores.

(c) Newsprint is also proposed to be imported during 1987-88 from the following countries:—

USSR

GDR

ROMANIA

FINLAND

SWEDEN

CANADA

NEW ZEALAND

TANZANIA

YUGOSLAVIA.

[*Translation*]

Installation of a Statue of Shrimati Indira Gandhi in Front of Parliament House

1998. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union government are considering to instal a statue of Shrimati Indira Gandhi in front of Parliament House; and

(b) if so, by what time and the place where this statue is proposed to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). It has been decided to install the Statue of Shrimati Indira Gandhi in Delhi. The exact location has however not been finalised. The sculptors are yet to be identified. It is difficult to prescribe a time limit for this work of high quality sculpture.

[*English*]

Basic Amenities in Colonies of Co-operative Group Housing Societies

1999. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of group housing colonies in Delhi where construction work has either

been completed or is nearing completion are to be provided with basic amenities by the DDA;

(b) the reasons for delay in taking up the work by the DDA for providing basic amenities in these group housing colonies; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Wherever construction has been completed/nearing completion, necessary action to provide civic amenities is being taken by the DDA on priority basis. However, there are 45 group housing societies in the areas as indicated below where construction has either been completed or is in an advanced stage, but where peripheral services like water supply, sewerage and electricity have not been provided.

1. Bodalla Ph. I & II in West Delhi	5 Nos.
2. Rohini	5 Nos.
3. Trans Yamuna area	35 Nos.
	45 Nos.

(b) and (c). The DDA provides approach roads, external storm water drains, external sewers on the periphery of the group housing societies land, whereas internal development works are done by the Societies themselves. Electric sub-stations are provided by DESU. Works like provision of sewer lines and water supply lines need the approval of schemes from the MCD. The DDA is making earnest efforts to provide these amenities by expediting necessary action on the part of the other agencies like MCD & DESU. Efforts are also being made to speed up the work in progress.

[*Translation*]

Ownership Rights in Resettlement Colonies

2000. SHRI BHARAT SINGH:
DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for giving of ownership rights in resettlement colonies; and

(b) if so, the time by which the same will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India, The erstwhile Ministry of Works & Housing vide their letter No. K-14014(20)/73/DDIIB (Volume 2) dated 4th/5th September, 1980 conveyed the decision regarding conferment of lease-hold rights to the actual allottees of 25sq. yds. plots developed under the Jhuggies and Jhopries Removal Scheme in Delhi. A proposal to give lease hold rights even to the unauthorised occupants is also received and is presently under consideration of the Government.

(b) It is not feasible to specify the time by which the same will be implemented.

[*English*]

Criticism of Expansion of Air Services

2001. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has recently adversely commented on the indiscriminate expansion of Air services;

(b) whether there has been a substantial increase in the volume of Air-Traffic from 1960-61 up to date; and

(c) whether the share of domestic Air Traffic in the total passenger traffic is only above one per cent and if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Though the Planning Commission has commented on the expansion of air links, keeping in view the size of the country, large population and rapid industrialisation, domestic airlines have no alternative but to expand to cope with the situation.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of this fact and efforts are made to boost domestic Air Traffic.

Production of Cotton and Cotton Seeds In Assam

2002. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of Cotton Seeds and the quantity distributed to Cotton-growing farmers in Assam during 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(b) the total quantity of cotton of different varieties produced during the said period in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAK-WANA): (a) All India production of certified/quantity seeds of cotton during 1985-86 and 1986-87 was 2.37 lakh quintals and 2.03 lakh quintals respectively. The State Gov-

ernment of Assam has not indicated any distribution of certified/quality seeds of cotton during the above years.

(b) The production of cotton in Assam during the crop year 1985-86 was 2.0 thousand bales (of 170 Kgs. each), and in the crop year 1986-87 it was 1.39 thousand bales. The entire quantity of production relates to Comilla variety of cotton.

Poultry Development Scheme In M.P.

2003. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for poultry development in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of districts covered under the Poultry Development Scheme in M.P. and the time by which the remaining districts are to be covered;

(c) whether any preference has been given to tribal areas of the State, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the financial aid sanctioned to the State for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAK-WANA): (a) The following schemes have been taken up for Poultry Development in the State of Madhya Pradesh:

1. Establishment of Poultry Farms
2. Establishment of Poultry Projects
3. Poultry Research Programme
4. Mass Poultry Production Scheme
5. Ranikhet Eradication Scheme
6. Small Farmers Development Programme Poultry Scheme

7. Establishment of Duck Farm
8. Establishment of Kadaknath Farm
9. Poultry Training School
10. Establishment of Assel Farm
11. Establishment of Poultry Diagnostic Laboratories
12. Poultry Corporation
13. Distribution of Duck and Guinea Fowl
14. Setting up of Poultry Production Units under Special Livestock Breeding Programme.

(b) 38 districts have been covered under Poultry Development Scheme and the remaining districts will be covered during 1987-88.

(c) Yes, preference has been given to the tribal areas of the State by taking up the following schemes:

- i) Establishment of "Assel" Farm at Jagadapur.
- ii) Establishment of "Kadaknath" Farm at Jhabua.
- iii) Ranikhet Eradication Scheme at Shahdol, Surguja, Bastar, Jhabua.
- iv) Mass Poultry Production Scheme in all the 22 tribal districts of the State.

(d) A sum of Rs. 29.35 lakhs was released during 1986-87 and during 1987-88 first instalment of Rs. 32.50 lakhs has been released as Central share of fund as a whole to the Government of Madhya Pradesh under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Special Livestock Breeding Programme. No separate allocations are made for setting up of poultry production units under this scheme.

Traffic on Delhi-Goa-Trivandrum Route

2004. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a heavy rush of traffic on the Delhi-Goa-Trivandrum route;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to operate one more flight on this route; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). No, Sir, the capacity provided on this sector is considered adequate.

(c) Does not arise.

Language Lessons Broadcast from Air Stations

2005. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil language lessons are being broadcast from Madras and Tiruchirappalli AIR stations;

(b) whether it is a fact that Sanskrit and Hindi language lessons are being broadcast from Vijayawada AIR station;

(c) whether Government will broadcast language lessons in Telugu and Hindi from AIR Vijayawada as Telugu is the spoken language of the area; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). No Sir. There is no proposal to broadcast language lesson in Telugu from AIR Vijayawada. The main purpose of AIR'S language lessons is to enable listeners in one State to learn a language other than the major language of the State. This also helps in promoting National Integration.

Criteria for the Selection of Comperes

2006. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Doordarshan has invited very frequently the wives and relations of senior administrative officers to comperes shows etc.;

(b) if so, the criteria followed in the selection of comperes for the programmes meant for rural people; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that only people having interest in the subject are selected as comperes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Doordarshan selects comperes and announcers purely on the merit of their performance and potential. An Audition Committee tests the potential the candidates and only persons of merit are selected.

[*Translation*]

Details of Profit and Losses in Fertilizer Corporation of India

2007. SHRI C.D. GAMIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made in the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited.

(b) the year-wise details of profits made

or losses incurred by the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited during the period from 1982-83 to 1986-87.

(c) the reasons for incurring heavy losses by the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited; and

(d) details of concrete steps being taken by Government to minimise the losses and earn profit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) As on the 31st March, 1987, the total investment made in the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI) is Rs. 818.13 crores.

(b) The details of the losses incurred during the period 1982-83 to 1986-87 are as follows:

Year	(Rs./Crores)
1982-83	80.69
1983-84	80.59
1984-85	45.14
1985-86	127.21
1986-87	96.97 (Provisional)

(c) FCI suffered losses due to equipment design deficiencies, equipment problems leading to shut-downs, power problems, liquidity problems, etc.

(d) Government appointed a Task Force in June, 1986 to go into the working of FCI and HFC to suggest measures for improving operational/financial performance of the two companies. The recommendations of the Task Force have been received and are being examined. However, action is already underway in regard to a few matters included in the recommendations. A comprehensive study of coal-based plants at Remagundam and Talcher has already been carried out by M/s Krupp Koppers of West Germany.

Based on the recommendations of M/s Krupp Koppers, Phase-I Rehabilitation Programme of Ramagundam Unit is proposed to be implemented at an estimated cost of Rs. 42.54 crores. This would help to achieve 60% capacity utilisation of the plant. FCI also proposes to set up at 50 TPD Methanol Plant and 30 MW captive power plant at Sindri and to revamp its Gorakhpur plant. Non-plan financial support has been provided to F.C.I. to tide over its immediate liquidity problems.

[English]

Tuna Potential in EEZ

2008. SHRI DAULATSINGHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the potential of tuna in the Exclusive Economic Zone;

(b) the number of tuna boats that can be supported by such tuna resources;

(c) the distance from the coast where tuna is available in our waters;

(d) whether Government are encouraging tuna fishing; and

(e) if so, the concrete results achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The potential of Tuna resources in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone is estimated to be about 5 lakh tonnes.

(b) It is estimated that about 200-400 Tuna boats of varying size and type such as gill netters, small purse seiners, pole and line vessels, long liners and large purse seiners can be supported by the Tuna and allied resources in our Exclusive Economic Zone.

(c) While coastal Tuna are found along both the coasts of the main land in 0-50 ms depth zone, oceanic Tuna are available

around Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Islands and off the South-west coast from 5-200 miles from the coast line.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Under the revised deep sea fishing policy, Government have been encouraging introduction of only specialised and resource specific vessels such as Tuna vessels, under import, charter and joint venture. Government have also introduced large survey and training vessels for the proper exploitation of this resource. Two larger tuna vessels are in operation at present in the private sector.

Delhi Apartment ownership Act

2009. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether rules under Delhi Department Ownership Act, 1986 have been framed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, how long it will take to frame the rules and bring the Act into operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Not yet, Sir.

(c) It is proposed to publish the Rules and bring the Act into operation very shortly.

Broadcast of Hindi Programme "Rajyon Se Chitthi"

2010. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Radio broadcast on 19 May, 1987 under the Hindi programme "Rajyon Se Chitthi" put out at 9.10 a.m. as a part of its daily news broadcast from different States, related to Haryana State Government's performance;

(b) how the script of these news letters is prepared;

(c) whether there are any norms laid down for the broadcast of these news letters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to (d). The "Rajyon Se Chitthi" (Letters from the States) programme is broadcast daily in the morning at 9-10 a.m. on the Delhi 'B' station of All India Radio. Accordingly the News-letter of Haryana was broadcast in this programme on 19th May, 1987. A News-letter of one State is broadcast in this programme each day, covering a period of about one month preceding the date of broadcast. The script of the News-letter is invariably written by the AIR Correspondent stationed in the respective State capital. The script is translated into Hindi before it is broadcast in "Rajyon Se Chitthi" programme. Major news items and development news items are included in the newsletter. The schedule of broadcast of State Newsletter is drawn about 20 days in advance. This practice is to enable the AIR Correspondents Stationed in various State capitals to send the script well in advance.

Serving of Non-Vegetarian Food of Tuesdays

2011. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL:
SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has decided to stop serving of non-vegetarian food on Tuesdays;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the passengers; and

(c) the steps taken to help passengers

who prefer non-vegetarian food on Tuesdays also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines continues to serve non-vegetarian breakfast on Tuesdays, but, on experimental basis, it has discontinued serving non-vegetarian lunch and dinner on domestic flights on Tuesdays. As the demand for vegetarian meals on Tuesdays is erratic and without any set pattern, Indian Airlines considered it advisable to experiment with total vegetarian lunch and dinner. The general reaction of the passengers to this change has not been averse.

(c) Indian Airlines intends watching the reaction of the passengers for some more time.

Export of Indian Films

2012. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been some decline in export of Indian films to foreign countries;

(b) if so, the extent to which such a decline has adversely affected the Telugu films;

(c) the steps being taken to boost the promotion and export of Telugu films to foreign countries; and

(d) the extent to which Telugu film industry has suffered a set back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). Although there has been a decline in the number of Indian movies exported as well as export earnings over the period from 1980-81 to 1986-87, the position of export of Telugu films has not followed the general pattern. The annual export of Telugu films and export earnings between 1981-82 and

1986-87 has fluctuated, registering an increase of earnings to Rs. 10.40 lakhs in 1986-87 from Rs. 8.61 lakhs in 1985-86. It does not seem as if Telugu films have been affected.

(c) Details of the important steps taken by the National Film Development Corporation to give a boost to and promote the export of Indian films, including Telugu films are given in the Statement given below.

(d) Judged by the increase in the number of Telugu films certified by the Central Board of Film Certification from 1981 (132) to 1986 (192) it does not seem as if Telugu film industry has suffered a set back.

STATEMENT

Details of Important Steps Taken by the National Film Development Corporation to Boost the Promotion and Export of Indian Films Including Telugu Films to Foreign Countries

- (i) The National Film Development Corporation participates in film festivals and film markets abroad.
- (ii) The Corporation organises film markets on the occasion of International Film Festivals and Filmotsavs held in India and invites prospective buyers-individuals as well as State Agencies, to participate in them.
- (iii) Foreign delegations are invited and encouraged to visit India to view Indian films for selection and purchase.
- (iv) The Corporation has entered into exclusive agency agreements with State Agencies of some countries.
- (v) The Corporation has a Regional Office in London to promote export of films.
- (vi) Festivals of Indian films are organised in various countries under the Cultural Exchange Programme or

otherwise to create an interest in Indian films abroad.

- (vii) The Corporation has constituted Regional Film Export Advisory Committees at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta and a Central Film Export Advisory Committee at Bombay jointly with Film Industry to devise steps to boost export.
- (viii) The Corporation seeks help from Indian Embassies abroad to open up further avenues for new markets.
- (ix) NFDC has prepared marketing tools like subtitled prints, video cassettes and other material for publicity and distribution during film festivals as well as through the London office.
- (x) NFDC gives advances/loans to exporters for preparation of print material etc.
- (xi) In the case of countries where there are foreign exchange constraints, the NFDC is exploring the possibility of accepting payment in local currency.
- (xii) To regulate prices at market sustainable levels export canalisation procedures have been streamlined.
- (xiii) In certain countries where copyright laws exist like UK NFDC intend to become members of Federation against Copy Right Theft Act in order to counter video piracy and arrest decline of export due to this factor.
- (xiv) Under purview of agreement signed by NFDC with the Government of Mauritius in May, 1986, regional language films including Telugu films will be regularly supplied to Mauritius.
- (xv) A Memorandum of understanding has been signed recently covering sale of Telugu films to Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation for Tele-casting.

[*Translation*]

Reception of Foreign T.V. Programmes

2013. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in Gujarat where Doordarshan Programmes are not seen and the areas where foreign television programmes are seen;

(b) whether any technology has been evolved to ensure that nobody could watch foreign programmes on television, if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether Government have introduced any programme to cover rural areas through T.V. programmes, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) The domestic TV service is, at present, available to about 70 per cent of population of Gujarat. Weak, irregular signals of foreign TV transmitters are reportedly received in the western parts of Gujarat, subject to seasonal conditions.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Whereas 61.6% of rural population of the State is already covered by TV service, it is expected to increase to about 66.6% with the commissioning of one High Power TV transmitter and all the nine 100 W TV transmitters envisaged to be set up under the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan in Gujarat.

[*English*]

Depletion of Micro-Nutrients for Soil

2014. SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that

the high yielding crop varieties are gradually depleting micro-nutrients from the soil; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to meet micro-nutrient deficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. Owing to the high yield potential and greater removal of micro-nutrients by the yielding varieties and hybrids of crops, occurrence of micronutrient deficiencies were identified in Indian soils since the mid nineteen sixties.

(b) The steps taken by the Government to meet micronutrient deficiency are as follows:

i) An All-India Coordinated Research Project on Micronutrients in soils and Plants was initiated in 1967-68 by I.C.A.R. with eight Cooperating Centres in the country. Based on the large number of soil and plant analysis carried out under the project, maps showing areas of micronutrient deficiency have been published and updated. Widespread occurrence of deficiency of zinc, iron, copper and manganese, in that order of importance, have been identified. The extension recommendations on package of practices for cultivation of crops in these areas include application of the limiting micronutrient.

ii) The soil testing service is being strengthened by equipping 25 laboratories with Atomic Absorption, Spectrophotometer to analyse soil samples from farmers fields for micronutrient deficiency.

iii) In order to maintain the quality of Zinc Sulphate being sold to farmers, this chemical is included under Fertiliser Control Order Act.

iv) The investigations under ICAR Coordinated Research Projects will be continued to fore-warn emerging micronutrient deficiencies in Indian soils.

[*Translation*]

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

Air Service between Delhi - Varanasi

2015. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flights operated every-day between Delhi and Varanasi during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether at present there is no direct air service between Delhi and Varanasi;

(c) if so, is there any proposal to start the service; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The details of the flights operated between Delhi and Varanasi from June, 1984 onwards are:-

INDIAN AIRLINES

1/6/84 11 B-737 services per week between Delhi and Varanasi.

from 1/11/84 14 B - 737 services per week between Delhi and Varanasi.

till 15.6.87

15/6/1987 7 B - 737 services per week between Delhi and Varanasi.

VAYUDOOT

Vayudoot introduced thrice a week service on the route Delhi-Agra-Kanpur-Varanasi and back with effect from 26th November, 1986. This service was to be operated during the heavy traffic season i.e. upto March. Due to non-availability of adequate traffic, Vayudoot operated only 37 flights out of the 60 flights scheduled during this period.

(b) Presently Indian Airlines are operating annually B - 737 service between Delhi and Varanasi via Agra and Khajuraho.

[*English*]**Payment of Bonus by Industries**

2016. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued written directions to industries that they should pay maximum 20 per cent bonus and if more bonus is paid action will be taken against them;

(b) if so, the reasons which prompted Government to take such a decision; and

(c) whether Bombay Industries Association has represented to Government against the said direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). It was brought to the notice of the Government that some trade unions/workers' organisations raise demands for granting bonus in excess of the limit of 20 per cent laid down under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. The legal position, as contained in sections 11 and 31-A of the Act, was explained to the trade unions. It was also added that these provisions of the Act would render an employer liable to punishment under section 28 of the Act if he pays bonus in excess of the maximum limit.

(c) The Association has requested that it should be clarified that any demand for payment of bonus in excess of the liability under the Act and not merely exceeding the maximum limit, is a violation of the Act.

Amount Given to Kerala under Indira Awas Yojana

2017. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to Kerala under Indira Awas Yojana; and

(b) the details of the work done as well as the work to be undertaken during 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUL-

TURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) and (b). Cash funds, foodgrains resources available to Kerala for Indira Awas Yojana during 1985 to 1987 and allocated in 1987-88, houses constructed against the amounts have been as under:-

Year	Amount released (Rs. crores)	Value of foodgrains available (Rs. crores)	No. of units constructed
1985-86	4.59	0.66	5716
1986-87	4.70	1.57	14888
1987-88	4.70 [*]	1.57 [*]	—

Kerala has been spending amounts over and above the earmarked amounts under Indira Awas Yojana by using funds from non-earmarked sectors of RLEGP. The number of units which can be constructed through earmarked resources in the year 1987-88 would be approximately 6000 houses.

*allocated

Recognition of Industrial Training Centres in Kerala

2018. PROF P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Training Centres in Kerala recognised by Union Government;

(b) the details of pending requests from these Industrial Training Centres for sanctioning new courses; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to clear them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) There are 217 Industrial Training Centres (Private Institutes) in Kerala affiliated to the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) which is an apex advisory body to the Union Government.

(b) According to the affiliation procedure laid down by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, the issue of sanctioning new

courses falls within the jurisdiction of the concerned State Director dealing with Craftsmen Training Scheme. In view of this there are no pending requests in this Ministry for sanctioning new courses.

(c) Not applicable in view of the (b) above.

International Seminar on Urban Transport

2019. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an international seminar on urban transport was held recently in New Delhi;

(b) the salient points discussed at the seminar and the suggestions made; and

(c) to what extent the decisions taken at the seminar have been examined by Government and when are they likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. An International Seminar on 'Urban Transport' was held on 12th-13th June 1987 in New Delhi.

(b) The salient points discussed and main recommendations made in the seminar are that there is a close linkage between the land-use and transport infrastructure in urban areas; that urbanisation should be channelised in the requisite direction through suitable traffic and transport infrastructure development; and that there is need for coordination between various transport modes in matters of planning, investment and fare box by setting of a proper organisation.

(c) The recommendations/suggestions/observations would be kept in view while formulating urban transport policies.

Helicopter service from Bagdogra to Darjeeling

2020. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to introduce Helicopter Service from Bagdogra to Darjeeling to attract more tourists and boost tourism and also to cater to the need of local people; and

(b) if so, when such service will be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The Pawan Hans does not at present, contemplate operating scheduled services in the State of West Bengal on its own. Pawan Hans has, however, offered helicopter capacity on wet-lease terms to the Government of West Bengal for operation of services at their discretion.

Land under Cotton Cultivation in Rajasthan

2021. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land under cotton cultivation in the state of Rajasthan;

(b) whether this area is less than the areas in other States, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to boost the cultivation of cotton and of superior quality by bringing more area of land under cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Table below gives area under cotton cultivation in Rajasthan and other major producing States during the crop year 1985-86:

<i>State</i>	<i>Area (Lakh hectares)</i>
Andhra Pradesh	6.0
Gujarat	14.0
Haryana	3.4
Karnataka	7.5
Madhya Pradesh	5.2
Maharashtra	27.5
Punjab	5.6
Rajasthan	3.3
Tamil Nadu	2.6
Others	0.7
All India	75.8

Area under cultivation of cotton in Rajasthan is less as compared to many other States, as its cultivation is predominantly restricted to few districts only.

(c) In order to increase the area and production of long and medium staple cotton, a Centrally Sponsored Intensive Cotton Development Programme is being implemented in the Seventh Five Year Plan in major cotton growing States, including Rajasthan, on 50 : 50 cost sharing basis. Under this Scheme, Government provides subsidy on (i) the production of breeder and foundation seed; (ii) production and distribution of certified seed; (iii) laying out of demonstration plots; and (iv) establishment of Kapas Grading Centres.

Payment for T.V. Serials

2022. SHRIRAM BHAGATPASWAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the serial which has got maximum payment; and

(b) the details of income and expenditure incurred on top ten serials which became most popular during last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). Doordarshan does not make payment for telecasting sponsored serials. Doordarshan charges telecasting fee and gives free commercial time. Sponsored serials are produced by outside producers and therefore such details are not with Government.

Introduction of 40 Hour week in Industries and Establishments

2023. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce 40 hour week in all industries and establishments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not introducing it when it has become the standard in most industrial countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Taking into account the existing stage of the country's economic development, the Government have not found it advisable to introduce 40-hour week. However, some industrial units and establishments have adopted it on voluntary basis.

Evaluation of Impact of Advertisements on Viewers

2024. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the impact of different advertisements telecast on the viewers, especially the youth has been evaluated;

(b) if so, the results of such a study; and

(c) whether the advertisements being telecast have a tendency to promote the sale of luxury goods among the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) No, Sir. However, Doordarshan has recently commissioned an outside Market Research Agency to undertake a pilot study on sociological effects of TV advertising.

(b) and (c). The study is still continuing.

Preservation of Marine Resources off Maharashtra Coast

2025. SHRI R.S. MANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are moni-

toring the steep fall in catch of fish and shrimp off Maharashtra coast;

(b) the reasons for depleting shrimp catch;

(c) whether Government propose to ban imports of large shrimp trawlers for the next three years; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to preserve our marine resources especially shrimp?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) There is no steep fall in the landings of Marine fish and Shrimp in Maharashtra.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government have decided not to permit import of multi-purpose trawlers.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Expansion of Vayudoot Service

2026. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vayudoot propose to introduce air-taxi service;

(b) whether Vayudoot services are being expanded to link it with the religious, inaccessible, historical and hilly areas;

(c) whether there is also a proposal to link Chittorgarh, a historical place in Rajasthan with Vayudoot service; and

(d) whether the Government will consider the request of operating Vayudoot service via Chittorgarh instead of returning it direct from Kota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, sir.

(c) and (d). Constraint of aircraft capacity and the absence of an airfield at Chittorgarh do not permit inclusion of Chittorgarh in the immediate expansion plans of Vayudoot.

[*English*]

Pay Fixation of Assistant Engineers in CPWD

2027. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a judgement delivered on 21 August, 1986 by the Central Administrative Tribunal, New Delhi regarding Assistant Engineers in CPWD to that effect that their pay should be fixed without making any distinction between regular and ad-hoc promotees;

(b) whether Government filed a special petition leave in which was dismissed on 20 April, 1987;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken steps in the light of the judgement to implement the orders of the Ministry of Finance dated 14 November, 1975 to cover all Assistant Engineers in CPWD promoted after 1 January, 1973 to the post of Executive Engineers on an ad-hoc basis against regular vacancies;

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(e) by what data implementation is likely to be done?

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

(c) to (e). Government have issued orders on 3-6-1987 to give the benefit of pay fixation as well as stepping up of pay to the petitioners, in accordance with the concordance table, in pursuance of the judgement delivered by the Central Administrative Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi. The Government have decided to allow the benefit of pay fixation as well as stepping up of pay in accordance with the concordance table only to the petitioners.

Expenditure in Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour

2028. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated for the construction of the Vizhinjam fishing harbour in Kerala during the Seventh Plan;

(b) the amount spent till date;

(c) the present stage of the construction of the harbour;

(d) the time by which the project will be completed;

(e) whether there is any delay in the execution of the project; and

(f) if so, the steps taken to expedite the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Rs. 500 lakhs, including Rs. 250 lakhs as share of Central Government.

(b) An amount of Rs. 492 lakhs has been spent since commencement of the project.

(c) First Stage of construction is completed and Second Stage is nearing completion. The works under the Third Stage are under tender action.

(d) The target date of completion is

March, 1990,

(e) No, sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Fishing Harbours in Tamil Nadu

2029. SHRI N DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to establish some more fishing harbours in Tamil Nadu; if so, the sites selected therefor;

(b) whether Government also propose to consider the long standing demand of fishermen to establish a fishing harbour in the Western Coast of Tamil Nadu in view of availability of large marine resources and the large number of fishermen in the locality; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). There is no proposal by the Government for establishing a fishing harbour in the short 70 Km. of West Coast of Tamil Nadu because one fishing harbour is being constructed at Chinnamuttom which is not far off from the West Coast. Chinnamuttom can cater to the needs of the fishermen in that locality.

[Translation]

Telecast of TV Serial "Mahabharat"

2030. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by Doordarshan in regard to production and telecast of previously declared serial 'Mahabharat';

(b) whether it is a fact that Doordarshan

have decided that 'Mahabharat' & 'Ramayana' should not be telecast simultaneously; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) The serial 'Mahabharat' is not being produced by Doordarshan but by a private producer. Doordarshan has so far given approval for the concept only to the producer.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. It was not considered necessary to have programmes on the two epics telecast simultaneously.

[English]

Assistance for Fish Farming in Kerala

2031. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance given by Union Government for fish farming in Kerala for the year 1987-88;

(b) the norms fixed by Union Government in regard to the extent of assistance per hectare per farmer;

(c) whether it is a fact that the assistance given to the fish farmers in the State through centrally sponsored Fish Farmers Development Agencies is not adequate enough to attract the farmers; and

(d) if so, whether Union Government propose to review the programme in order to make it more attractive to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). For the year 1987-88, an amount of Rs. 1.64 lakhs has been sanctioned so far towards Central Share of expenditure for Four (4) Fish Farmers Development

Agencies in Kerala.

Under the Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs), 25 per cent of the cost for pond development and First year inputs such as fish seed, feed fertilisers and manures is provided in the form of subsidy subject to the maximum ceiling of Rs. 3000/- per ha. per farmer. Based on the demands from various States, this maximum ceiling of subsidy has been enhanced to Rs. 5000/- per ha. per farmer from 1987-88 onwards to attract more fish farmers to take up fish farming. The cost of subsidy is shared between Government of India and the State on 50:50 basis.

Under the newly sanctioned Brackish-Water Fish Farmers Development Agency in Kerala 25 per cent of the capital cost on pond development and of the total cost of inputs for the first crop is provided as subsidy subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs. 30000 per ha. per farmer, shared between the Centre and the State on 50:50 basis.

Languages for National Kavi Sammelans Organised by A.I.R. & T.V.

2032. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to include the languages other than those included in the Eighth Schedule for the National Kavi Sammelans organised by the AIR and the T.V. on National days;

(b) if so, when;

(c) if not, reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Government are aware that there is much discontent among these language groups for their non-inclusion in the said Sammelans so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Only All India Radio organises Kavi Sammelans on National days. At present, there is

no proposal to include the languages other than those included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution in these Sammelans;

(b) Does not arise.

(c) With an objective to give a wider exposure to the various literary trends prevailing in Indian languages, All India Radio arranges an annual SARVA BHASHA KAVI SAMMELAN on the eve of Republic Day. It is essential that the poems are based on the theme of Indian culture, integration and communal harmony. The poets recite their own poems in their respective languages and the Hindi translation of each poem is presented along with the original. The Hindi version is broadcast by all the Hindi stations while other stations put out their respective language versions. The Sammelan is, therefore, confined to the languages recognised in the Indian Constitution.

(d) Government is not aware of any such complaint or discontentment.

Brackish Water Fish Farming

2033. SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(b) whether Union Government propose to allow private sector in the field of brackish water fish farming;

(b) whether it is a fact that this decision will adversely affect the unorganised fishermen and the weaker sections of the society particularly in the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh ; and

(c) if so, the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken?

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

(b) and (c). The decision will not adversely affect the unorganised fishermen as 50% of

the available brackishwater area to be brought under brackishwater aquaculture is set apart for individuals or groups of fishermen or fishermen's cooperative societies.

[*Translation*]

Air Services in Bihar

2034. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand air-services in Bihar, if so, the details of the decision taken in this regard;

(b) whether a demand has been made to the Government to introduce direct air services from Delhi to Sabeya (Hathua) in district Gopalganj at least once a week; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Vayudoot has plans to extend its services to Dhanbad, Gaya and Purnea in Bihar, subject to availability of aircraft capacity and infrastructural facilities.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Profit Earned by Farms of SFCI

2035. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Farms Corporation of India Ltd. (SFCI), propose to set up its farms in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the profits earned by State Farms

Corporation of India during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No proposal has been received from SFCI to set up any farm in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c). SFCI is at present managing 13 farms in different parts of the country and the financial position of the Corporation has been far from satisfactory. The Corporation incurred a loss of Rs. 23.63 lakhs during 1985-86. The accounts for the year 1986-87 have not been finalised so far as the accounting year is from July to June.

Allotment of Plots to Farmers in South Delhi

2036. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers in South Delhi, who have not been allotted alternative residential plots measuring 250 Square Yards to 400 Square Yards, by the DDA in lieu of the acquisition of their land and recommendation of the Land and Building Department, Delhi Administration;

(b) the number of developed plots in different colonies in South Delhi which the DDA propose to allot to these farmers; and

(c) the time by which these farmers will be allotted alternative plots by DDA in the same zone from where the land was acquired and of the same size recommended by Land and Building Department, Delhi Administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 180.

(b) At present no plot of the required size is available for allotment.

(c) The plots, whenever available, will be allotted through draw of lots on the basis of seniority.

Stoppage of Milk Supply by Rajasthan to Mother Dairy

2037. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan has stopped supply of milk to Mother Dairy due to dispute over prices; and

(b) if so, the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Legal Protection to Construction Workers

2038. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have a proposal to take some steps to give legal protection to the construction workers;

(b) whether a Bill is proposed to be introduced for that purpose; and

(c) what other steps are proposed to be taken to protect the interest of the construction workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, sir.

(c) Legal protection in the form of various Labour laws like Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Payment of Wages Act, 1936, Inter-State

Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service), Act, 1979, Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 and Employees Provident and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, is already available to the workers in the construction industry. Protecting the interests of workers including construction workers is a continuous process.

. Facilities to Unemployed

2039. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed, literate and illiterate persons in the country;

(b) whether Government are considering to extend the facility of free postal orders, Demand Drafts and postage stamps to the unemployed to enable them to apply for jobs; and

(c) if so, whether Union Government and State Government would be bear equal share in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) According to the Seventh Plan document the number of unemployed persons (literate and illiterate) in the country was estimated to be 9.2 million for the age group 5 and above at the end of the Sixth Plan.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Cotton Cultivation in Rajasthan

2040. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cotton cultivation in Rajasthan is much on the lower side as compared to other States; and

(b) if so, the incentives that Government propose to provide to promote cotton cultiva-

tion in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Table below gives area under cotton cultivation in Rajasthan and other major producing States during the crop year 1985-86:

State	Area (lakh hectare)
Andhra Pradesh	6.0
Gujarat	14.0
Haryana	3.4
Karnataka	7.5
Madhya Pradesh	5.2
Maharashtra	27.5
Punjab	5.6
Rajasthan	3.3
Tamil Nadu	2.6
Others	0.7
All India	75.8

Area under cultivation of cotton in Rajasthan is less as compared to many other States, as the cultivation is predominantly restricted to a few districts only depending upon agro-climatic conditions.

(b) In order to promote cultivation of medium staple cotton in Rajasthan, a Centrally Sponsored Intensive Cotton Development Programme is being implemented on 50:50 cost sharing basis between the State and the Central Government. Under this scheme, Government provides subsidy on (i) the production of breeders and foundation seed; (ii) production and distribution of certified seed; (iii) laying out of demonstration plots; and (iv) establishment of Kapas Grading Centres. For this purpose, a provi-

sion of Rs. 166.90 lakhs has been made for Rajasthan, during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Additional Funds for N. C. R. Schemes

2041. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating grant of additional funds for National Capital Region (NCR) Schemes during the Seventh Five Year Plan for implementing the major Development projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Government is processing proposals to be considered in the mid-term review of the Seventh Five Year Plan for grant of additional funds for schemes and Projects of National Capital Region.

[*Translation*]

Potato Seed Farms in Himachal Pradesh

2042. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of potato seed farms of Government of India in Himachal Pradesh and the variety of high yielding seeds developed by these farms during the last two years; and

(b) the States to which these seeds have been distributed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) There is only one potato seed farm of the Government of India/Indian

Council of Agricultural Research/Central Potato Research Institute in Himachal Pradesh, namely Kufri-Fagu. No new variety of potato has been developed there during the last two years. However, breeder seed of variety Kufri Jyoti has been produced there during these years.

(b) Seeds of variety Kubri Jyoti produced in this farm have been distributed to Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and North-Eastern States.

[*English*]

Remunerating Price in Cotton

2043. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area under cultivation of cotton and its production during cotton year 1986-87 in the country and in Gujarat State particularly;

(b) the estimated demand of cotton within the country and actual consumption for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(c) whether the production of cotton has shown rise in comparison with the domestic consumption and thus there is surplus cotton in the country;

(d) if so, whether cotton growing farmers in the country and in Gujarat in particular, are facing a serious problem of unremunerative low prices for their produce; and

(e) if so, steps taken to maintain remunerative prices of cotton in domestic market and decision taken for export of surplus cotton in international market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The provisional estimates of area under and production of cotton for 1986-87 are as follows:

	<i>Area lakh ha.</i>	<i>Production lakh bales of 170 kgs. each</i>
Gujarat	13.51	11.16
All- India	70.11	71.80

The Cotton Advisory Board, however, estimates the production of cotton during the year at 95 lakh bales.

(b) The estimated mill and ex-factory consumption of cotton during the current year is 94.0 lakh bales and 5.5 lakh bales respectively as against 86.57 lakh bales and 5.10 lakh bales in 1985-86.

(c) to (e). The production of cotton is subject to wide fluctuations from year to year. In the obtaining supply-demand situation, the prices of cotton in the country, including in Gujarat, are ruling much above the minimum support levels.

The major thrust of Government's programme for development of cotton is as much to meet domestic requirement of the fibre as to generate adequate surpluses for export purposes. Towards this and steps being taken include:

- i) implementing an Intensive Cotton Development Programme in the major cotton producing states;
- ii) announcing minimum support prices in respect of different varieties of cotton on a year to year basis;
- iii) undertaking market support operations as and when needed; and
- iv) implementing a long term export policy on cotton.

ISEC Survey on plight of Fishermen

2044. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) propose to conduct an in-depth Socio economic survey on the plight of fishermen in the country and particularly in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the modalities envisaged for the purpose?

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

Operational cost of Aircrafts used by Air India

2045. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative operational cost of various aircrafts which are being used by Air India at present; and

(b) the fuel efficiency per seat kilometre of each of these aircrafts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Operational cost of various aircraft with Air India for the year 1986-87 is under:

<i>Type of aircraft</i>	<i>Operating cost (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Operating cost per ATKM (Rs.)</i>
Boeing 707	2627.00	7.43
Boeing 747	53847.00	4.50
A 310 - 300	7488.00	5.22
A 300 - B 4	11461.00	5.95
Freighter aircraft on lease:		
DC - 8	3977.00	3.11
Boeing 747 F	4978.00	2.23

(b) Comparative fuel efficiency in terms of fuel consumption (in grammes) per seat kilometer is as under:

<i>Type of aircraft</i>	<i>Fuel Consumption per seat kilometer (grammes)</i>
A 310 -300	32.00
A 300 - B4	35.5
B 747 - 200	37.7

Selection of Feature Films by Doordarshan

2046. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for selection of a feature film for telecast by Doordarshan;

(b) whether an abrupt suspension of popular series in the past have created public resentment against Doordarshan;

(c) whether Government have received complaints from viewers against suspension of popular feature films; if so, which were those feature films; and

(d) whether Government are contem-

plating to restart some of the suspended popular feature films keeping in view the growing public demand from the viewers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) Films are selected on the basis of the following broad criteria:

1. National/International State Awards Won;
2. Thematic value;
3. Cinematic value;
4. Entertainment value;
5. Suitability for family viewing;
6. Year of Production.

Films encouraging violence, hooliganism, drinking, extremist activities and films defaming any individual or community are avoided.

(b) Government is not aware of any such public resentment.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]**Setting up TV Tower In Jhunjhunu**

2047. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a long standing demand to set up a TV tower in Jhunjhunu and a provision has also been made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for this work;

(b) the time by which the TV tower will be set up in Jhunjhunu; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The setting up of the proposed 100 W TV transmitter in Jhunjhunu is dependent on the annual allocation of plan resources and the time needed by the indigenous manufacturers for supply of the necessary transmitter equipment.

[*English*]**Expansion of TV Service In Sikkim**

2048. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some land has been handed over by the State Government of Sikkim for setting up of high power TV transmitter; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) The State Government, after protracted correspondence handed over to Doordarshan in May, 1987 possession of a part of the land site selected for setting up of a 1 KW TV transmitter and programme generation facilities at Gangtok.

(b) While the SACFA clearance has been obtained, preliminary action for award of civil works has been initiated. Orders for supply of part equipment have also been placed on the manufacturers.

Production Vis-a-Vis Target of Fish Production

2049. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the fish production vis-a-vis the target fixed since 1985 till date, sectr-wise;

(b) whether the targets fixed were not met, if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the demand of fish in the country and for export purpose is increasing year after year; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to meet the demand and export obligation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAK-WANA): (a) and (b). Fish Production target and achievement since 1985-86 are as under:

(lakh tonnes)

	Target			Achievement		
	Marine	Inland	Total	Marine	Inland	Total
1985-86	19.00	11.00	30.00	17.16	11.60	28.76
1986-87	18.50	12.50	31.00	16.82	12.34	29.16

The inland fish production has been increasing as per the target. The marine fish production has been lagging behind the target mainly due to the introduction of less number of deep sea fishing vessels than anticipated.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Some of the important programmes implemented by the Central Government to meet the demand and export obligation are as follows:

Marine Sector

- (i) Assistance to the States for modernising 5000 traditional fishing sector by motorization and introduction of about 200 improved beach landing craft.
- (ii) augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet through a judicious mix of indigenous, imported and chartered resource specific fishing vessels to 500 by the end of the current plan;
- (iii) providing 33% subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed deep fishing vessels;
- (iv) providing loans of soft terms for purchase of deep sea fishing vessels through the Shipping Development Fund Committee upto 31-3-87 and thereafter through Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India;
- (v) augmentation of Fisheries Surveys and construction of fishing harbours at major and minor ports and landing facilities at smaller fishing centres;
- (vi) training of fishery operatives for manning of fishing vessels;
- (vii) 50% grant to States for implemen-

tation of Group Accident Insurance Scheme for active fishermen;

Inland Sector

- (viii) promotion of fish seed production by constructing 45 commercial size Fish Seed Hatcheries in States;
- (ix) establishment of a number of Fish Farmers' Development Agencies at district level for development of aquaculture;
- (x) establishment of Integrated Brackishwater Fish Farms, Brackishwater Fish Farmers Development Agencies, Pilot prawn hatcheries and farms in the maritime States and U.Ts. and in some land locked States; and
- (xi) establishment of sewage fed fish farms at selected centres.

Setting up High Power T.V. and Radio Stations by Pakistan and Bangladesh

2050. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that people living in the areas bordering Pakistan and Bangladesh are viewing better programme of those countries than the Indian TV programme as the high power transmitters have been installed by those countries on border areas;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to improve T.V. programme for such areas to attract the viewers to Indian programmes; and

(c) the Government's policy in regard to installation of high power transmission centres on the border areas of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Government is aware that people living in areas bordering Bangladesh and Pakistan also watch TV programmes received from those countries. There are also reports that people living on the other side of the border watch Indian TV programmes.

(b) Priority has been assigned in the Seventh Plan for expansion of TV service in the border areas of the country. Improvement of TV programmes is a continuous process and Doordarshan is always taking steps in this direction.

(c) The Government lay special importance for extending coverage to the border areas including those of Gujarat.

Programmes to Commemorate the Birth Centenary of Veterans of India's Freedom struggle

2051. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Radio and Television have planned any comprehensive programme in 1989 to commemorate the birth centenary of late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Acharya Narendra Deva, the veterans of India's freedom struggle; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed centenary celebrations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). Both AIR and Doordarshan will broadcast/telecast appropriate programmes according to the local needs on the Birth Centenary of Acharya Narendra Deva.

Comprehensive plans to commemorate the birth centenary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have been drawn up by AIR and Doordarshan as indicated in Statement - I and II given below.

STATEMENT - I

Radio Programmes Proposed in Connection with the Birth Centenary of Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru

1. A.I.R. will release select excerpts from famous speeches of Pandit Nehru in the form of audio cassettes and L.P. Records.
2. A series of reminiscential interviews with close associates living in India and abroad will be arranged.
3. Programmes on various aspects of Pandit Nehru:
 - i) Nehru's Contribution to the Freedom Movement;
 - ii) Nehru's Contribution to the making of the Constitution;
 - iii) Nehru's Contribution for National Integration;
 - iv) Nehru's Contribution to the building of a Modern India;
 - v) Nehru's Contribution to Peace and Non-violence;
 - vi) Nehru's Contribution to Freedom Movements in Asia and Africa;
 - vii) Nehru's Contribution to Non-alignment; and
 - viii) Nehru's Contribution to strengthening of Commonwealth.
4. Profile of Nehru as a :
 - i) Visionary
 - ii) Patriot
 - iii) Writer
 - iv) Thinker
 - v) Humanist

- vi) Lover of Nature and Protector of Environment
 - vii) Lover of Sports
 - viii) Protector of Minorities
 - ix) Protector of Languages and Culture
 - x) Orator
 - xi) Ministerial Colleague
 - xii) Lover of Children; and
 - xiii) Parliamentarian.
5. Sound Portrait of Nehru:
- i) Immortal youth
 - ii) Eternal Dreamer
 - iii) Universal Peace-maker
 - iv) Chacha Nehru.

6. Musical Tribute: Light Music and Choral Music, based on special compositions.

7. The last Testament

8. Archival recordings of speeches/interviews on Nehru by eminent people will be extensively used in devising programmes.

STATEMENT - II

DOORDARSHAN

Programmes planned at the national level in connection with the centenary of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru are as follows:-

(1) A film narrated, presented and produced by the eminent film personality Kenneth Griffith, shot on locations associated with Nehru.

(2) A *Six-Continent Space Bridge*. This programme will assemble illustrious intellec-

tuals, politicians, scientists and men of letters from six continents who will participate in a 90 minute live tele-conference linking six chosen locations via satellites.

(3) *The Nehru I Knew*. A programme of reminiscences of men and women from different walks of life who either worked with Panditji or were influenced by him as a result of personal contacts. Interviews will be recorded on locations associated with their meeting or associations, to bring out the essence of time and place.

A minimum of 4 half-an-hour programmes are proposed.

(4) *The last Testament*: A feature giving a lyrical treatment to the famous document.

(5) A serial based on the Panditji's 'Discovery of India' by shyam Benegal.

(6) *Jawaharlal Nehru*. A documentary film made for Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Trust, by M.V.K. Murthy.

(7) *Anand Bhavan*: A documentary film. The epic centre of activity of freedom movement which stood witness to many decision-making that affected the future of the whole nation and vicissitudes that Anand Bhavan had to go through during the freedom struggle.

Grievances of the Residents of Munirka Municipal Ward

2052. PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residents of the Munirka Municipal Ward through their Resident Welfare Association have sent a memorandum to the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) representing their grievances against the DDA;

(b) if so, whether the Association has demanded construction of boundary wall around the flats at Munirka, levelling of

roads, improvement in street lights and solution to the problem of water shortage; and

(c) if so, what steps are taken to ensure the redressal of the grievances of the residents of the DDA flats at Munirka?

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

(c) the MCD and DESU who are concerned are being asked to attend to these grievances of the residents.

Modernisation of Fertilizer Plants

2053. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to modernise some fertilizer plants in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the fertiliser plants proposed to be modernised;

(c) the amount earmarked to implement the modernisation programme; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The details are given below:-

Name of the Fertilizer Plant being/proposed to be modernised/Revamped.	Provision in the VII Plan
1	2
1. Rushtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	
Rehabilitation of the Ammonia Plant of Trombay I	Rs. 38 crores
2. Madras Fertilizers Ltd. -	
Modernisation of Ammonia, Urea, NPK and utility plants	Rs. 25 crores
3. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.	
Revamping of Namrup, Durgapur and Barauni Units.	Rs. 60 crores
4. Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.-	
Modernisation of ammonia & urea plant and Udyogmandal renovation.	Rs. 23 crores
5. Fertilizer Corporation of India	
i) Rehabilitation of Ramagundam and Talchar Units.	Rs. 40 crores
ii) Rehabilitation and revamping of Gorakhpur Plant	Rs. 33 crores
iii) Modernisation of power plant at Sindri	Rs. 50 crores

1

2

6. **Projects Development India Ltd.-**

Catalysts modernisation.

Rs. 14.90 crores

7. **National Fertilizers Ltd. -**

Modernisation of Nangal I ammonia plant.

Rs. 30.84 crores

8. **Indian Farmers & Fertilizers Cooperative -**

Project to rehabilitate and modernise plants at Kandla, Kalol and Phulpur.

No provision in the VII Plan; however, the World Bank is committed to finance Rs. 49.50 crores in foreign exchange.

Creation of all India Fishermen Commission

2054. SHRIMOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an All India Fishermen Commission to study the problems faced by the fishermen community and to suggest solutions for their problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that many fishermen are below the poverty line; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to help them in solving their problems?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Central and State Governments are implementing a number of schemes in the inland and marine fisheries sectors to improve socio-economic conditions of fish-

ermen. In inland sector, the important schemes include intensive fish farming in village tanks and ponds through Fish Farmers Development Agencies, construction of fish seed hatcheries, development of reservoir fisheries, brackish water fish farming etc. In the marine sector, the important schemes are provision of landing and berthing facilities for fishing boats by constructing fishing harbours and landing centres, motorisation of traditional fishing craft, introduction of mechanised boats including Beach Landing Craft, fishermen welfare scheme such as Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Active fishermen and National Welfare fund for Fishermen.

Undercutting of Air Fares by International Air Lines

2055. DR B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the rampant undercutting of air fares by some of the International Airlines thus resulting in loss of revenue to India's national carrier;

(b) if so, what is the technique followed by these Airlines and the Travel Agencies while resorting to such an unhealthy trade practice; from where do they get the liquid cash to pay as undercut even when payments are made by cheque;

(c) whether it is fact that some of the Airlines while charging for Executive Class refund the excess to the passengers at their destination even if they get down in-between or even offer them free hotel and transport facilities at their destinations; and

(d) if so, what steps do Government propose to take to eradicate this undercutting and exercise a check on the business dealings of the travel agencies by evolving some suitable code of conduct and a mechanism to bring the guilty to book?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) Undercutting the airfare is an illegal practice. Any airline indulging in such activity is liable to be proceeded against. No specific study has been done to determine these techniques of undercutting.

(c) and (d). No such case has been brought to the notice of the Government. On receiving a complaint, Director General of Civil Aviation issues cease and desist orders to concerned airlines and also impresses upon all airlines through BAR INDIA (Board of airline representatives) to follow approved tariffs only.

Long-Term Plan for Fisheries

2056. DR. B.L SHAILESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any long-term plan has been formulated for the promotion of fisheries aimed at increasing the supply of protein from marine resources and direct employment of people dependent on fishing for their livelihood;

(b) if so, the broad outline thereof;

(c) whether the increase in aquaculture production due to the improvements in management, harvesting and culture operations and post-harvest sector would result in a larger percentage of the total

production available for human consumption; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken in this direction?

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

(b) The broad outline of medium to long term plan for the promotion of marine fisheries is given below:

- Progressive motorisation of traditional craft with 5000 craft planned during the 7th plan;
- introduction of improved fishing craft, including introduction of 202 beach landing craft by 1989-90;
- Building up of a large fleet of deep sea fishing vessels with plan to raise the fleet strength to 500 by the end of the 7th plan;
- Reduction in the post-harvest losses by providing fishing harbours and landing centres and other infrastructure facilities;
- Augmentation of marine resource survey and training of deep sea fishing operatives.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Steps being taken for increase in aquaculture production are:

- Central Govt. have issued necessary guidelines to the States/UTs for long-term leasing of tanks and ponds and brackish water areas to prospective aquaculturists;
- Training of fishfarmers as part of Fish Farmers Development Agency Programme (FFDA);
- Establishment of a cumulative number of 200 FFDA's by 1989-90 to bring 2.25 lakh

ha of water areas under intensive aquaculture by the end of the 7th plan;

Commissioning of a cumulative number of 45 modern fish seed hatcheries for augmenting the supply of quality fish seed for intensive fish culture;

Establishment of pilot sewage fed fish farms;

Implementation of Integrated Brackish Water Fish Farm Development Project envisaging development of brackish water farms, Brackish Water Fish Farmers' Development Agencies. Establishment of 5 pilot Brackish Water Farms and 5 pilot prawn seed hatcheries with UNDP assistance.

Disbursement of Funds to States by Coconut Development Board

2057. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds disbursed to West Bengal by the Coconut Development Board, Cochin are very low as compared to Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Kerala or Karnataka; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken for an equitable distribution of funds among the coconut growing States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAK-WANA): (a) No, Sir. Adequate funds were provided by the Coconut Development Board to West Bengal. Out of a total provision of Rs. 14.166 lakhs during Sixth Plan, the expenditure incurred by the State Government was only Rs. 0.931 lakhs. Amount earmarked for establishment of a regional coconut nursery was also not availed of by the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Change in Allotment of MIG/LIG Flats

2058. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending with the DDA for the change in the allotment of MIG/LIG Flats for the last 3 years;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken to expedite the change in allotment and the result thereof; and

(c) the number of applications which are pending for settlement for over (i) 3 years; (ii) 2 years, (iii) 1 year along with the details of the cases which are pending for over three years and the reasons for delay in the settlement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 44 applications for change of floor/locality are pending with DDA, out of which 7 are for LIG flats and 37 for MIG flats.

(b) and (c). The details are as under:-

	LIG	MIG
More than 3 years	Nil	Nil
More than 2 years	2	17
More 1 year	5	20

These cases remain pending because of non-availability of flats.

Concessional Fare between Shimla and Delhi

2059. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision on the demand of the Himachal Pradesh Government for the introduction of

concessional air fare by reducing the existing fare between Shimla and Delhi;

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, when a decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration.

Vayudoot Service between Shimla and Kulu

2060. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vayudoot has decided to introduce a direct flight between Shimla and Kulu;

(b) if so, the likely date by which the flight would be introduced along with the timings, duration and fare for the flight; and

(c) whether it would be ensured that the introduction takes place before the end of the tourist season in Shimla and Manali?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Subject to availability of aircraft capacity and economic viability of operations Vayudoot has plans to provide air services between Kulu and Shimla in its winter schedule 1987-88. The flight details and the sector fare have, however, not yet been worked out.

Financial aid for Natural Calamities

2061. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial relief has been

sanctioned and distributed to the farmers for the loss of their crops on account of excessive rains, storms, hailstorms etc. in the months of April, and May, 1987 in the States of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab;

(b) whether in the case of Punjab some relief/compensation has been given to individual farmers and denied to their counterparts in Himachal Pradesh;

(c) if so, the amount of individual relief provided to farmers in Punjab and the reasons for not providing it in Himachal Pradesh;

(d) whether the individual affected farmers in H.P. would also be provided relief as has been done in the case of Punjab; and

(e) the total amount of damage to crops and property assessed by the Central Team in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh alongwith financial assistance/relief recommended and actually provided in the case of these two States separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (e). On the basis of the recommendations of the Central Team, relief assistance of Rs. 9.36 crores as ceiling of expenditure has been approved for Himachal Pradesh, as against Rs. 65.74 crores demanded by the State Government. No amount has been approved for Punjab on the basis of the report on damages to the wheat crop on account of untimely rains.

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

Amount Sanctioned to Beedi Workers as Housing Loans

2062. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to Beedi-workers as housing loans in the country during the last three years, State-wise de-

tails thereof; and

(b) the amount sanctioned so far during the current year and what is the target, Stage-wise, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) The information is given in the statement given below.

(b) The Welfare Commissioners in different regions are competent to sanction loans to the Beedi Workers under "Build Your Own House Scheme and as such information regarding the amount of loan sanctioned so far in the current financial year is not yet available.

No State-wise targets have been fixed though a sum of Rs. 12,40,000 has been provided in B.E.1987-88.

STATEMENT

Loans Sanctioned Under build Your Own House Scheme for Beedi Workers.-Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2062. for 10th August, 1987.

Sl.No.	State	Year	Amount of loan (Rs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1984-85	10,800
		1985-86	4,500
		1986-87	900
2.	Orissa	1984-85	21,600
3.	West Bengal	1984-85	1,890
		1985-86	1,710
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1984-85	43,200
		1986-87	4,000
5.	Uttar Pradesh	1984-85	1,15,200
6.	Maharashtra	1985-86	39,600
7.	Kerala	1985-86	1,82,000
		1986-87	8,000*
8.	Karnataka	1984-85	600
		1985-86	1,200
		1986-87	8,000*

* Provisional

Construction of T.V. Transmitter at Mahe

8908 on 4 May, 1987 regarding setting up of T.V. centre at Mahe and state:

2064. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No.

(a) the capacity and type of the transmitter proposed to be set up at Mahe; and

(b) when the transmitter is likely to be

commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) An unmanned Solar Power 2x10 W TV transmitter is envisaged to be set up at Mahe under the VII Plan.

(b) According to the present indication, the transmitter is expected to be commissioned into service in 1988-89.

[*Translation*]

Cases Pending before Assistant Labour Commissioner, Delhi

2065. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases under consideration before the Assistant Labour Commissioner of Delhi-1, Delhauzi Road New Delhi upto March, 1987;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for delay in disposal of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) 182.

(b) The details of the cases are given in the statement given below.

(c) The strength of two Assistant labour Commissioners (Central) was not adequate to cope with the work-load. Therefore, a new region for the Union Territory of Delhi under the charge of Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) has been created.

STATEMENT

Cases pending

1. Banking Industry	84
2. Post and Telegraph	16

3. Insurance Company 4

4. International Airport Authority 5

5. Archaeological Survey of India 21

6. Indian Oil Refinery, Mathura 31

7. Food Corporation of India 4

8. Central Public Works Deptt. 3

9. Central Warehousing Corporation 3

10. Defence Estt. 6

11. Railways 5

TOTAL 182

[*English*]

Development Plan for Calcutta

2066. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mayor of Calcutta has submitted to Union Government a comprehensive plan for the development of Calcutta;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction Union Government thereto?

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

(b) The project envisages augmentation of existing infrastructures and provision of new infrastructures in the city at an estimated cost of Rs. 1827 crores. The components inter alia include development of water supply system, development of sewerage and sanitary conditions in bastis, development of refugee colonies, improvement of living conditions in bastis, solid waste man-

agement and roadways/proper traffic arrangements parks, health and education facilities and maintenance of buildings.

(c) The project is being examined.

Door to Door Courier Service by Vayudoot

2067. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the scheme that Vayudoot, the feeder airline, has a plan to start its own door to door courier service;

(b) if so, whether it is going to have any impact on P & T services;

(c) whether the feeder air-line is implementing their courier service plan in coordination with the Ministry of Communications; and

(d) if so, the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir. The details of the scheme have not been finalised.

(b) and (c). Though the proposed scheme is not likely to have any impact on the P & T services, the Ministry of Communications will be consulted, if required.

(d) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

Proposal to Declare Housing as Industry

2068. SHRI G.I. PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to declare housing as an industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). There is a proposal to declare 'Housing' as an 'Industry' but a final view is yet to be taken.

Loans by Banks and Financial Institutions for Housing

2069. SHRI G.I. PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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

(b) the schemes taken up by Government to finance this growing shortage of housing;

(c) whether Government propose to involve financial institutions and banks in a big way to boost housing activities in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the National Buildings Organisation estimates the housing shortage was 24.7 million dwelling units in 1985.

(b) to (d). Housing is a State subject and Central financial assistance is given to State Governments U.T. Administrations in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. Housing finance is also available from Life Insurance Corporation, General Insurance Corporation, Cooperative banks, commercial banks and HUDCO etc. In addition, to provide easy accessibility to Housing Finance, a National Housing Banks is being set up.

Seminar on Cotton Production

2070. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to undertake a thorough study of cotton production;

(b) if so, whether Government have asked the agricultural experts to find out new varieties of cotton;

(c) if so, whether any seminar on cotton production ginning was held in Bombay recently; and

(d) if so, the broad details of the discussions held at the seminar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Review of cotton production is done periodically and the problems and prospects are discussed thoroughly. In research, local problems are discussed every year in zonal meetings and general situation is reviewed once in two years.

(b) Evolving new varieties of cotton by agricultural experts is a continuous process.

Having achieved outstanding results in development of hybrids and varieties of long staple and high quality cotton, the emphasis is now being given to achieving similar results in medium staple category. Varieties resistant to diseases and pests is also a priority area.

(c) Yes, Sir, a seminar on "Cotton production and ginning" was held in Bombay on 3rd July, 1987.

(d) The main topics of discussion were (i) modernisation of Indian ginning and pressing industry and (ii) Improvement in forecasting of cotton production.

Textile modernisation funds are proposed to be generated for the benefit of old ginning and pressing mills.

Advantage is proposed to be taken of the remote sensing and other technologies to improve forecasting system.

Import of Butter from Ireland

2071. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of butter was imported from Ireland in April, 1987;

(b) whether it is a fact that this butter was seriously contaminated with radio-active residues;

(c) the agency through which this butter was purchased and to whom it is likely to be supplied for consumption;

(d) whether Government are aware that the same quality of butter was supplied to many other countries like the Philippines, Singapore and Sri Lanka and the Consignments were destroyed in those countries;

(e) the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

(f) whether any protest has been lodged in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) A limited quantity of butter was received by the Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The butter was supplied as gift of the European Economic Community (EEC) for Operation Flood Programme. The butter is utilised for recombination into liquid milk by various Dairies.

(d) Government's attention has been drawn to a news item relating to milk products.

(e) and (f). The EEC has been advised by IDC to ensure that the skim milk powder, butter oil and white butter despatched from European countries should be tested and

accompanied by a certificate indicating that the commodities are free from harmful level of radio-activity.

Engineering Workshop by Vayudoot

2072. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Vayudoot is now concentrating on strengthening its engineering base at Delhi and providing engineering workshop in all the major cities of operation to avoid grounding of aircraft for longer periods;

(b) if so, the places where other centres have been or proposed to be provided; and

(c) to what extent this engineering workshop have helped the Vayudoot services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Limited repair and line maintenance facilities of the Dornier are available at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad and Madras: for HS-748 aircraft at Delhi, Bombay and Hyderabad and for F-27 aircraft at Calcutta. The improvements in the repair and maintenance facilities of the aircraft at these stations have helped Vayudoot in keeping its aircraft fleet airworthy.

Transfer of Benefits to Weaker Section of Society

2073. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted

new schemes for transferring the benefits to the weaker sections accrued from higher production of milk and poultry products;

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

(c) the extent to which this will help the poor sections of the society;

(d) the total investment made in implementing the schemes; and

(e) the States where these schemes have been introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) New Schemes have been adopted for transferring the benefits to the weaker sections accrued from higher production of poultry products but no new schemes specifically designed in dairy sector. However, the Operation Flood programme has been to provide rural milk producers a direct access to the urban markets so that the largest possible share of consumers' rupee spent on milk products could be transferred back to the rural milk producers.

(b) Schemes in the poultry sector are:

(i) to provide differential rate of interest on capital investment in cold storages;

(ii) to provide financial assistance to National and State level Poultry Corporations/Federations and other similar organisations to streamline marketing of eggs and poultry and supply of feed; and

(iii) establishment of backyard poultry production units for the benefits of rural poor and providing employment opportunities to women in backward, tribal and other remote areas.

(c) The schemes at (b) above will help:

(i) in stabilising the price of eggs and poultry products which will benefit both

the producers and the consumers;

(ii) to meet bulk of the requirement of poultry farmers especially small producers for quality feed at reasonable price and to provide them assured outlets at remunerative prices;

(iii) women beneficiaries will get additional job opportunities and earn an income of Rs. 50/- per month.

(d) and (e). Rs. 24.875 lakhs has been sanctioned so far for the implementation of the above schemes in the States of Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Sikkim. Proposals from other States are awaited.

Autonomy to Air and Doordarshan

2074. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU

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

(a) whether Government have been urged to make Radio and Doordarshan autonomous bodies;

(b) whether a two day seminar on 'Media Trends: Role of communicators' was held in new Delhi recently;

(c) the recommendations made at the Seminar; and

(d) the action taken on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to (d). Government was aware of the two-day seminar on 'Media Trends: Role of communication' only through newspaper reports. No invitation was extended to any official in the Ministry or the Directorates for this seminar. Detailed recommendations of the seminar are not known or made available so far to the Government. Therefore, the

question of taking action on the recommendations does not arise. However, as both AIR and Doordarshan already enjoy full functional autonomy with Parliament as supervisory body, it is not felt necessary to make them into autonomous bodies.

Drinking Water Scarcity in States

2075. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PÄTNAIK:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many cities, towns and villages in the country are facing acute scarcity of drinking water;

(b) if so, the name of the water scarcity States;

(c) the main reasons for water scarcity in these States;

(d) the measures taken to resolve the drinking water problems in these States; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) and (b). Drinking water scarcity has been reported in certain areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Drinking water scarcity has arisen due to the erratic behaviour of the South West Monsoon this year, inadequate rainfall, insufficient recharge of underground aquifers because of severe droughts in last two years, excessive evaporation loss in surface reservoirs as well as due to unbalanced use of under-ground water for irrigation, industries, etc. viz-a-viz, demands for drinking purposes.

(d) and (e). Apart from normal assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Central Assistance in the form of

Advance Plan and Non-Plan financial assistance is given for drought relief including supply of drinking water in scarcity affected States. State Governments undertake specific measures such as provision of drinking water on emergent basis through tankers, boring of shallow tubewells wherever feasible, rejuvenation of defunct openwells and tubewells etc. Normal water supply programmes are given an additional momentum and augmentation of existing distribution network to cover additional areas and population is undertaken. Measures are also taken for conservation of water through implementation of water harvesting structures.

[*Translation*]

Removal of Jhuggi Dwellers from Kali Bari Marg

2076. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5816 on 6 April, 1987 regarding removal of jhuggi dwellers from Kali Bari Marg and state:

(a) the action taken by Union Government so far to remove the Jhuggi-Jhonpries constructed in between the P&T quarters Type-I and Type-II at Kali Bari Marg, New Delhi;

(b) whether filthy conditions created by these Jhuggi-Jhonpries have made the life of local residents miserable; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to remove these Jhuggi-Jhonpries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Legal notices have already been served on the occupants to vacate the land. Efforts are now being made for physical eviction of the unauthorised dwellers with the help of police.

(b) It is a fact that because of the unauthorised occupation by the jhuggi-jhonpries dwellers, the conditions in the area are

unhygienic.

(c) It is very difficult to fix time limit in such cases. The human aspect of the problem has also to be taken into consideration. However, efforts are on for removal of the unauthorised occupants as per the provisions of the law.

Shops Built by NDMC

2077. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any irregularities in allotment of shops built by the N.D.M.C. have been reported;

(b) if so, whether Government have inquired into these reports; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

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

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

Construction of Government Quarters in General Pool

2078. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for various types of quarters to be constructed by the Union Government for its employees during 1987-88, alongwith the names of places where these will be constructed;

(b) the present position of waiting list for different types of quarters; and

(c) the position of the waiting list after the allotment of these quarters which are being constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The infor-

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

[English]

Construction of High Rise Buildings In Delhi

2079. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of high rise buildings in Delhi;

(b) whether a number of high rise buildings are being constructed exceeding 15 metres in height under the National Building Code; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There are 298 high rise buildings in Delhi.

(b) and (c). Particulars of such buildings now under construction are given in the Statement given below.

STATEMENT

LIST OF BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

S. No.	Plot No.	Distt. Centre.
1	2	3
1.	Plot No. 6	Janak Puri
2.	Plot No. 7	Janak Puri
3.	Plot No. 8	Janak Puri
4.	Plot No. 9	Janak Puri
5.	Plot No. 10	Janak Puri
6.	Plot No. 11	Janak Puri
7.	Plot No. 12	Janak Puri
8.	Plot No. 11	Rajindra Place
9.	Plot No. 58	Com. Centre 'C' Block Janak Puri.
10.	Plot No. 38	Nehru Place *being constructed under Court order.
11.	Nehru Place Hotles	(one Block)

1	2	3
12.	Bhikaji Cama Bhavan	Bhikaji Cama.Placø.
C.G.H. Societies Buildings:		
13.	Delhi	Patpar Ganj
14.	Narwana	Patpar Ganj
15.	Ituna	Patpar Ganj
16.	Aggresan	Patpar Ganj
17.	I.F.S.	Mayur Vihar
18.	Indian Law Institute	Karkardooma
19.	Kakatiya	Patpar Ganj
20.	Desh Bandhu	Patpar Ganj
21.	Supreme	Mayur Vihar
22.	Central Govt. servant	Patpar Ganj
23.	Friends	Patpar Ganj
24.	Pariwar	Patpar Ganj
25.	Maurya	Patpar Ganj
26.	Mayur Dhvaj	Patpar Ganj
27.	Engineers	Patpar Ganj
28.	Nav Niti	Patpar Ganj
29.	Nagarjuna	Chilla
30.	Capital	Chilla
31.	Milan Vihar	Patpar Ganj
32.	Takshila	Patpar Ganj
33.	Gitanjali	Karkardooma
34.	Railway Employees	C.B.D. Shahdara
35.	Kanongo	Patpar Ganj

1	2	3
36.	Shree Ganesh	Patpar Ganj
37.	Rajdhani	Patpar Ganj
38.	Vidhisa	Patpar Ganj
39.	New Delhi Apartments	Patpar Ganj
40.	Vidyut	Patpar Ganj
41.	Pharmaceutical Empl.	Patpar Ganj
42.	Navkunj	Patpar Ganj
43.	Mitra Deep	Patpar Ganj
44.	Vardhman	Mayur Vihar
45.	Saraswati Kunj	Patpar Ganj
46.	Vivek	Yojna Vihar
47.	Shikha	Patpar Ganj
48.	Assishwang	Patpar Ganj
49.	Sah Vikas	Patpar Ganj
50.	Jhulelal	Pritam Pura
51.	Rajasthani Bhawan Nirman	Pritam Pura
52.	Vikas	Pritam Pura
53.	Milan	Pritam Pura
54.	Rang Rasayan	Rohini
55.	Suvidha	Rohini
56.	Central Delhi	Rohini
57.	Royal	Rohini
58.	Farmers	Rohini
59.	Sunehri Bagh	Rohini
60.	Shri Jagdambey	Rohini

1	2	3
61.	Talagang	Rohini
62.	Delhi Pradesh	Rohini
63.	Atam Vallabh	Rohini
64.	Veer	Rohini
65.	D.S.I.D.C.	Rohini
66.	Krishi	Bodella
67.	Doctors Admn.	Bodella
68.	Laxmi Vihar	Bodella
69.	Jeewan Jyoti	Pritam Pura
70.	Amrit	Pritam Pura
71.	Vonotā	Rohini
72.	New Saraswati	Rohini
73.	Bhagya Laxmi	Rohini
74.	I.V.T.	Rohini
75.	Varun Vihar	Rohini
76.	New Sharastik	Rohini
77.	Nav Shakti	Rohini
78.	Venus	Rohtak Road
79.	Airman Sailors	Rohini
80.	Rajya Sabha Sectt.	Pritam Pura
81.	Delhi Citizens	Rohini
82.	Jupitors	Bodella
83.	Panchwati	Bodella
84.	Delhi Chartered Acctt.	Pritam Pura
85.	Galib Memorial	Pritam Pura

1	2	3
86.	Virat	Rohtak Road
87.	Lions	Vikaspuri Bodella
88.	Modern	Rohini
89.	Madhuvan	Pritam Pura
90.	16, Barakhamba Road.	
91.	17, Barakhamba Road.	
92.	19, Barakhamba Road.	
93.	21, Barakhamba Road.	
94.	22, Barakhamba Road.	
95.	28, Barakhamba Road.	
96.	9, Barakhamba Road.	
97.	14, K.G. Marg.	
98.	15, K.G. Marg.	
99.	22, K.G. Marg.	
100.	13, Tolstoy Marg.	
101.	15-17, Tolstoy Marg.	
102.	Bharat Hotels, Barakhamba Lane.	
103.	S.T.C. Office Building, Janpath.	
104.	National Archives Building, Janpath.	
105.	International Law Centre, Bhagwan Dass Road.	
106.	M.E.S. Quarters at Copernicus Marg.	
107.	I.E.N.S. Building, Rafi Marg.	
108.	Dak Tar Bhavan at Link Road.	
109.	M.S. Buildings in A.I.I.M.S. Campus.	
110.	M.S. Building in Safdarjung Hospital Campus.	

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1

2

111. I.B. Complex (Staff Quarters), S.P. Marg.
112. Medical Supt., Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, Rajinder Nagar.
113. 5, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg.
114. M/s Allied Construction Co., 2, Flatted Factory, Old Rohtak Road.
115. M/s Tower Height Builders Pvt. Ltd. A-2/2, Nainiwala Bagh, New Delhi.

Trivandrum Airport

2080. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a long standing demand from the people of Kerala to declare Trivandrum Airport as an International Airport; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government do not feel the necessity of declaring any domestic airport, including Tivandrum, as an international airport.

A.I. Flight to Africa, South America and Eastern Countries

2081. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has increased its organising flights to Europe and U.K. (Economic Times, of 9th July, 1987) with a view to cater to larger tourist traffic; and

(b) whether there are any proposal for developing traffic and communication with Africa, South America and the Far Eastern countries also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While Air India has introduced faster flights to Japan, it has deployed new technology A-310 aircraft on India-Africa route. Air India has undertaken a joint campaign with the Ministry of Tourism to promote tourism from South America to India.

Setting up of AIR in Lakshadweep

2082. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a fullfledged radio station in Lakshadweep;

(b) if so, the location of the radio station complex;

(c) the steps taken to implement the proposal; and

(d) the approximate time by which the radic station is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to (d). The approved 7th Five Year Plan for AIR includes a scheme for the setting up of a new radio station with 2x10 KW MW transmitter, type-I (R) studios, receiving facilities and staff quarters at Kavarati in Laksha-

dweep group of islands. The time schedule of commissioning of the scheme would depend upon the delivery of the possession of land by the Administration of Lakshadweep group of Islands.

[*Translation*]

Payment of Salary and Allowances of Employees of Hindustan Samachar, New Delhi

2083. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for the payment of arrears of salary and gratuity of the employees of the "Hindustan Samachar" New Delhi;

(b) the steps taken by Government to realise the amount of Provident Fund of the employees from the management of the "Hindustan Samachar";

(c) since when the employees have not been paid their salaries etc; and

(d) the action being taken against the management in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a), (c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

(b) Following steps have been taken to realise the amount of the Provident fund:-

(i) Revenue Recovery action under Section 8 of the EPF & MP Act, 1952 has been initiated for recovery of the arrears, for the period upto November, 1985.

(ii) Action for filing prosecution cases under Sec. 14 of the EPF & MP Act, 1952 has been taken, for the default for the period from March, 1980 to March, 1983; and

(iii) Complaints have been filed under Sec. 406/409 IPC for non-payment of

contribution deducted from the wages of the employees, for the period from 4/81 to 7/83.

Setting up of Press Finance Corporation

2084. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken so far to set up Press Finance Corporation; and

(b) the steps taken so far to solve the problem of small newspapers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) The Second Press Commission had recommended the establishment of a Newspaper Development Commission and not Press Finance Corporation. After due consideration, this recommendation was not accepted by the Government.

(b) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

A) *Facilities Extended by Press Registrar :-*
At present, the following facilities are available to small newspapers in matter of allocation of newsprint etc;

(i) Small newspapers with a circulation upto 2,000 copies are not required to give chartered accountant's certificate while applying for allotment of newsprint;

(ii) The newspapers with an annual entitlement of less than 300MT are given the option to obtain imported newsprint either in part or in full;

(iii) The newspapers which are printed on sheetfed machines are given an additional 5% of their entitle-

ment for conversion of reels into sheets;

- (iv) Small newspapers with a circulation upto 5,000 copies are given allowance of 10 to 20% of copies distributed free, returned unsold or printed but neither sold nor distributed free, while calculating their entitlement of newsprint, and 10 to 15% for newspapers with circulation between 5,000 copies and 10,000 copies. In the case of others the percentage is 5 to 10.
- (v) The small newspapers are totally exempted from payment of customs duty on imported newsprint which is Rs. 550/- PMT.
- (vi) The newspapers with annual entitlement of upto 50 tonnes are allowed to take the entire quantity in one or two instalments as against quarterly allocations.

B) Facilities Extended by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity.

Under the existing advertising policy of the Government of India, the following facilities have been extended to language newspapers in general and 'Small' newspapers in Particular:

- l) 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 remote areas or in tribal languages on primarily meant for tribal readers with a minimum paid circulation of 500 copies per issue.

(II) In the matter of print area 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 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 10,000 copies enjoy a higher basic rate than their counterparts in English. A large number of small papers/periodicals borne on DAVP Media List fall in this category.

C) Facilities Extended by Press Information Bureau

Newspapers: The Press Information Bureau (PIB), in pursuance of its policy of providing more and more services to the small newspapers, gives a number of special facilities to them. Besides making available its general services such as news releases and features, it has been supplying other types of news services such as science digests, agriculture news letters (Krishi Patrika), ebonoid block, charbas (for Urdu papers only) and illustrated photo features.

News Services: A number of services tailored to the needs of small papers have been introduced. In-depth stories written in simple and capsule form covering developments in various spheres such as science, economic growth, agriculture, health and family welfare are prepared and supplied to them in all major languages of the country. A weekly news digest 'Gramin Patra Seva' primarily meant for small papers was introduced in

Hindi in 1977.

Photo Services : The Bureau also supplies illustrated photo features ebonoid blocks to small papers. The Charba services, which consist of Zinc block for use in Urdu Litho Print, have become quite popular.

Special Services Cell: The Bureau has set up a special service cell at the Headquarters with representatives in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Cell is entrusted with the task of preparing field based development stories and making them available to the language newspapers. The emphasis is on providing locally relevant photographs, cartographs and ebonoids.

Press Parties: Organising press parties to various Central Government projects is another important activity of the Bureau which enables the representatives of the press to have first hand knowledge of the developmental activity going on in different parts of the country. Representatives of different papers are taken at frequent intervals to selected projects for this type of special study. Language and small papers get representations in these conducted tours.

Accreditation : Accreditation rules have been liberalised to extend greater facilities to small papers. As per rules, only newspapers with a circulation of over 5,000 copies are eligible for accreditation. In order, however, to assist the smaller papers, this condition has been relaxed and now two or more small papers can jointly seek accreditation for a common correspondent. The rules also provide that special consideration may be shown to newspapers devoted to science and technology and to those published from hilly and backward areas, or from regions under-developed in terms of information and communication. The Bureau's mailing list now contains a large number of small newspapers as well as correspondents accredited on their behalf.

Miscellaneous: Earlier small newspapers found it difficult to obtain loans and advances. Now small newspaper units which satisfy the investment criteria laid down for

small scale industrial units are treated on priority and are eligible for concession in the rates of interest, etc, as are normally available to other small scale industrial units.

[English]

Reconstitution of Coconut Development Board

2085. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to reconstitute/revamp the Coconut Development Board; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

T.V. Transmitters in Kerala

2086. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) when the proposed TV transmitters at Malapuram and Kasargod, in Kerala will be commissioned;

(b) whether the required land have been acquired for these projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) A 100 W TV transmitter each at Malappuram and Kasargod in Kerala is expected to be installed and commissioned into service during 1987-88.

(b) and (c). Government of Kerala have

constructed a building for the TV transmitter at Kasargod and offered a already built up accommodation for the TV transmitter at Malappuram.

Families Benefited Under IRDP

2087. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families which have benefited from the IRDP since its inception, as on 31 March, 1987, State-wise;

(b) the number of families out of them which have been pulled above the poverty line as on 31 March, 1987, State-wise; and

(c) the number of families, new and old for assistance under the IRDP during 1987-88, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) A statement-I indicating state-wise assisted

families under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) since inception to 31st March, 1987 is given below.

(b) Department of Rural Development has undertaken a monthly concurrent evaluation of the programme since October, 1985 through 29 reputed research organisation. A 12-monthly consolidated report of the concurrent evaluation for the period from October, 1985 to September has been compiled. According to this report, about 52% of old beneficiaries had crossed the poverty line of Rs. 3500 and 12% of old beneficiaries crossed the revised poverty line of Rs. 6400. Applying the percentages for the different States as come out in the concurrent evaluation, the total number of people who may have crossed the poverty line as on 31st March, 1987 has been worked out and is given in statement-II given below. A copy of the concurrent evaluation report referred to above has been put in the Lok Sabha Library for referene purposes.

(c) Statement-III indicating old and new families to be assisted under IRDP during 1987-88 is given below.

STATEMENT-I

Families Assisted Under IRDP 1980-81 To 1986-87

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Total families assisted 1980-87
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1649758
2.	Assam	426503
3.	Bihar	2879425
4.	Gujarat	1000239
5.	Haryana	580208
6.	Himachal Pradesh	285738
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	242051

1	2	3
8.	Karnataka	1009170
9.	Kerala	744754
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2039166
11.	Maharashtra	1390807
12.	Manipur	52309
13.	Meghalaya	42944
14.	Nagaland	59736
15.	Orissa	1303060
16.	Punjab	560309
17.	Rajasthan	1015051
18.	Sikkim	14874
19.	Tamil Nadu	1864535
20.	Tripura	82350
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4679625
22.	West Bengal	1248324
23.	A&N Islands	3908
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	69038
25.	Chandigarh	1442
26.	D&N Haveli	3423
27.	Delhi	23371
28.	G.D. & Diu	46832
29.	Lakshadweep	2508
30.	Mizoram	23554
31.	Pondicherry	25662
ALL INDIA:		23370674

STATEMENT-II

Families assisted and families crossing poverty line estimated on the basis of concurrent evaluation report.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Total families assisted 1980-87	Estimated families crossing poverty line of Rs. 3500
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1649758	984576
2.	Assam	426503	323929
3.	Bihar	2879425	1435681
4.	Gujarat	1000239	397395
5.	Haryana	580208	239336
6.	Himachal Pradesh	285738	157384
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	242051	131579
8.	Karnataka	1009170	389641
9.	Kerala	744754	396507
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2039166	839729
11.	Maharashtra	1390807	711259
12.	Manipur	52309	7334
13.	Meghalaya	42944	22447
14.	Nagaland	59736	—
15.	Orissa	1303060	223996
16.	Punjab	560309	510442
17.	Rajasthan	1015051	679272
18.	Sikkim	14874	5950
19.	Tamil Nadu	1864535	781613
20.	Tripura	82350	53042
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4679625	2825089

1	2	3	4
22.	West Bengal	1248324	735138
23.	A&N Islands	3908	1975
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	69038	34898
25.	Chandigarh	1442	729
26.	D&N Haveli	3423	1730
27.	Delhi	23371	11814
28.	G.D. & Diu	46832	23674
29.	Lakshadweep	2508	1263
30.	Mizoram	23554	11907
31.	Pondicherry	25662	12972
ALL INDIA:		23370674	12164436*

* Difference in All India States/UTs total is due to certain approximation errors.

STATEMENT-III

Physical Target for old and new beneficiaries under IRDP for 1987-88.

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Physical targets for 1987-88 (In Nos.)		
1	2	3	4	5
		Old target	New target	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	200000	73909	273909
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7000	11860	18860
3.	Assam	53300	27956	81256
4.	Bihar	400000	136427	536427
5.	Gujarat	125000	22421	147421
6.	Haryana	45000	4438	49438
7.	Himachal Pradesh	25000	2930	27930

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	27000	10745	37745
9.	Karnataka	115000	46239	161239
10.	Kerala	100000	15419	115419
11.	Madhya Pradesh	300000	84078	384078
12.	Maharashtra	200000	76970	276970
13.	Manipur	5150	2591	7741
14.	Meghalaya	4000	5718	9718
15.	Mizoram	1935	5433	7368
16.	Nagaland	8000	2720	10720
17.	Orissa	157800	50880	208680
18.	Punjab	52000	3158	55158
19.	Rajasthan	166000	32162	198162
20.	Sikkim	1475	542	2017
21.	Tamil Nadu	200000	69380	269380
22.	Tripura	9075	1587	10662
23.	Uttar Pradesh	600000	166063	766063
24.	West Bengal	101340	138334	239674
25.	A&N Islands	80	1560	1640
26.	Chandigarh	210	215	425
27.	D&N Haveli	250	195	445
28.	Delhi	2875	163	3038
29.	G.D. & Diu	4825	1427	6252
30.	Lakshadweep	200	1500	1700
31.	Pondicherry	2000	280	2280
ALL INDIA:		2914515	997300	3911815

Appointment of T.V. Correspondents

2088. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI VJOY KUMAR YADAV:

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

(a) whether Doordarshan proposes to appoint TV correspondents from the open market and that there is growing resentment among the TV staff against the move to ignore their claims;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have made any attempt to identify the talent from within the organisation suitable for the post;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the impact on the promotional chances of serving TV correspondents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Doordarshan has invited applications through advertisement for engaging artists purely on contract basis for TV News Correspondents, TV Assistant News Correspondents, and TV Assistant News Editors. Representations against these recruitments have recently been received from the staff working in Doordarshan.

(b) to (d). The decision is based on the past experience as also requirements of TV news. The existing personnel of Doordarshan are free to apply in response to the advertisement. Their candidature will be considered along with others and they are entitled to age relaxation as per government rules.

(e) The present news staff of Doordarshan comprises persons from Central Information Service (group 'A' of which has

been named as Indian Information Service Group 'A') and producers of Doordarshan. The CIS persons have promotional avenues in their own cadre and the producers in Group 'A' will be included in the proposed Indian Broadcasting (Programme) Service which will have its own system of promotion.

Non Clearance of Export Cargo in the Air India Godowns

2089. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the delay in the clearance of export cargo in the Air India godowns at the Delhi Airport have resulted in loss/damage to the cargo besides loss of foreign market;

(b) if so, the estimated quantity of the cargo lost/damaged due to delay in its clearance during the last one year and the amount of compensation, if any, paid to the exporters as a result thereof;

(c) the estimated quantity of cargo accumulated within a month in the Air India godown for want of clearance; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to streamline the procedure to ensure clearance of export cargo within a reasonable period and to avoid accumulation at the Airport godown resulting in loss/damage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Air India does not have any godown at Delhi Airport. International Airports Authority of India accepts export cargo, stores it and hands it over to Air India for loading in the aircraft depending on confirmed load and space. On account of spurt in garment export through Indira Gandhi International Airport in the last garment season there was congestion and backlog. Due to defective packing, damage to cargo was noticed dur-

ing that period. No report has been received regarding loss of foreign market because of delay in airlifting.

During the last one year no case of export cargo having been lost/damaged has been reported to Air India.

Air India does not have a godown at Delhi; therefore question does not arise.

A cell has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Director General of Civil Aviation to monitor movement of export cargo. Extra sectional flights have been allowed to Air India as well as to foreign carriers for clearing backlog as and when necessary. A new cargo building has been commissioned for storage of cargo.

“Grow More Rice Programme”

2090. SHRISOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to States under the “Grow More Rice Programme” since the inception of the programme State-wise;

(b) the amount that has been utilized by the States and whether any amount remained unutilized in any States; if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) whether the cultivation and production of paddy has increased as a result of this programme, if so the increase in area of cultivation and yield?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COÖPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAK-

WANA): (a) No scheme/programme with the nomenclature ‘Grow More Rice Programme’ exists. However, there are following two programmes for increasing rice production:-

- (i) “Special Programme for increasing production and productivity of rice in Eastern States”. This is the major programme for increasing rice production and is being implemented since 1984 in six Eastern States, viz., Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Amount given to States under this programme is given in the statement-I given below.
- (ii) “Minikit-cum Nurseries Programme of Rice.” Amount released to States under this programme is given in Statement-II below.

(b) Amount utilized/unutilized in respect of Programme at S.No. (i) above is given in Statement-III below. There has been some under-utilization of the allotted funds as the States were not able to provide matching grants during those years. Programme at S.No. (ii) is on reimbursement basis.

(c) Rice Programmes have resulted in an appreciable increase in the cultivation and production of Paddy. In the six Eastern States, where the “Special Programme for increasing production and productivity of rice” is being implemented, the area, yield and production of paddy has increased considerably. A statements-II and III showing the area of production and yield in these six States during 1984-85 and 1985-86 is given below.

STATEMENT - I

SPECIAL RICE PRODUCTION PROGRAMME (1984-85 TO 1987-88) (Rs. in Lakh)

STATES	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88				
	Central Share	Amount released	Balance with the State as on 1.4.85	Central Share	Amount released	Balance with the State as on 1.4.86	Central Share	Amount released			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Assam	48.95	48.95	0.05	135.00	135.00	1.00	185.00	185.00	9.50	185.00	175.50
Bihar	98.70	98.70	98.70	84.86	Nil	16.72	590.00	573.28	75.00	590.00	515.00
				(Authorised from last years balance)							
Madhya Pradesh	86.40	86.40	0.356	200.00	200.00	26.225	200.00	79.579	14.175	200.00	200.00*
										(* - An additional amount of Rs.80.021 lakh was issued to cover expenditure made by the State Govt. during 1985-86 and 1986-87	
Orissa	66.01	66.01	10.58	126.00	126.00	45.990	126.00	90.59	14.94	315.00	300.00
Uttar Pradesh	100.00	100.00	Nil	420.60	420.60	89.135	509.90	420.765	117.28	510.00	403.09
West Bengal	100.00	100.00	12.53	335.00	335.00	20.72	350.00	329.28	15.11	350.00	335.98
Total	500.06	500.06	122.216	1301.56	1216.60	199.790	1960.90	1677.494	246.005	2150.00	1929.63

STATEMENT - II

Minikit-cum-Community Nurseries Programme of Rice
Statement showing Statewise & Year-wise Financial Achievement
(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33.60	44.08	44.71	30.46	11.97
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	0.03	-	0.11
3.	Assam	46.10	43.99	51.06	60.00	10.94
4.	Bihar	72.36	74.62	80.60	22.91	11.99
5.	Goa	2.09	4.11	3.34	2.60	0.32
6.	Gujarat	15.05	9.47	4.93	1.09	1.01
7.	Haryana	2.54	1.61	0.08	0.09	0.04
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.20
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.07	-	0.06	0.05	-
10.	Karnataka	13.75	13.17	15.71	8.60	4.96
11.	Kerala	12.14	12.19	10.12	8.01	3.45
12.	Madhya Pradesh	27.29	26.35	65.86	40.16	25.33
13.	Maharashtra	21.26	23.00	26.24	14.20	0.11
14.	Manipur	9.59	5.20	6.25	-	1.37
15.	Meghalaya	-	0.20	0.04	0.05	-
16.	Mizoram	-	0.18	-	-	-
17.	Nagaland	-	0.44	-	-	-
18.	Orissa	175.39	72.57	50.92	41.68	22.02
19.	Punjab	-	-	0.003	0.60	0.92
20.	Rajasthan	-	0.09	-	-	0.09
21.	Sikkim	3.42	3.14	5.02	1.55	0.23

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.42	37.07	35.50	13.02	11.17
23.	Tripura	2.31	3.96	2.24	6.05	0.44
24.	Uttar Pradesh	25.53	32.24	45.04	34.64	7.82
25.	West Bengal	41.37	38.17	43.38	32.76	3.78
26.	A & N Islands	0.07	-	-	0.07	-
27.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Pondicherry	3.97	1.41	3.82	3.52	0.56
29.	D.N.K. Project	0.47	0.52	1.34	0.34	0.30
Total		508.84	447.84	470.093	321.54	119.57

STATEMENT - III

State	1984-85			1985-86		
	Area (Lakh ha.)	Production (Lakh tonnes)	Yield Kg./ha.	Area (Lakh ha.)	Production (Lakh tonnes)	Yield (Kg./ha.)
1. Assam	23.25	24.38	1049	24.64	28.47	1155
2. Bihar	51.73	53.77	1039	53.84	60.75	1128
3. Madhya Pradesh	49.57	37.61	759	49.61	57.59	1161
4. Orissa	43.04	41.72	969	43.70	52.02	1190
5. Uttar Pradesh	55.06	71.57	1300	55.10	81.98	1488
6. West Bengal	51.98	80.93	1557	50.37	78.34	1555
Total Six States:	274.63	309.98	1128	277.26	359.15	1295
All India	411.59	583.36	1417	409.12	641.53	1568

Newsprint Allocation Policy

2091. SHRI SOMNATH RATH:

DR. V. VENKATESH:

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

(a) whether new newsprint allotment policy for 1986-88 (Public notice No. I-PR-NP/86) compels the newly published small newspapers to purchase indigenous newsprint for a full year at high cost whereas imported newsprint, available in the open market at cheaper rate, is made available to the bigger newspapers;

(b) whether the new newsprint policy acts as a strong disincentive to the growth of small papers published by journalists with small capital and favours the big industrialists who control the Press; and

(c) whether in the interest of growth of more number of smaller newspapers in the country the Government propose to consider revision of the present policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) As per the provisions of Newsprint Allocation Policy for 1986-88 as announced on 13.11.1986 and a copy of which was placed on the Table of the Sabha on 13.11.1986. every fresh applicant is allotted indigenous newsprint of the first 12 months. Imported newsprint is allocated to all categories of newspapers in accordance with the said

Policy. There is no discrimination in the allotment of newsprint to the newspapers.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no proposal to revise the existing policy at present.

Financial Assistance to Maharashtra for Agricultural Development

2092. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have given any financial aid to Maharashtra Government for agricultural development schemes during 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Normal Central assistance to States for the State Plan Schemes including agricultural development schemes, extended under the modified Gadgil formula, is in the form of block loans and grants and is not allocated sector-wise. The total Central assistance released to the Government of Maharashtra for the Annual Plan 1985-86 is Rs. 401.48 crores and for 1986-87 is Rs. 454.01 crores. The break-up of the total central assistance is as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Item</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>
1. Normal Central assistance	230.80	251.91
2. Externally aided projects	98.54	89.67
3. Advance Plan assistance for natural calamities	55.34	93.45
4. Special Central assistance for Hill areas	7.29	8.26
5. Special Central assistance for Tribal Sub-Plans	9.51	10.72
Total (1 to 5)	401.48	454.01

**ICAR - IRRI Agreement on Rice
Research**

2093. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement was signed between Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the International Rice Research Institute Manila for collaboration in research relating to the development of rainfed rice for Eastern India; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. An Agreement was signed between the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and International Rice Research Institute, Manila on the 20th June, 1987 for a Collaborative Research Programme for the Development of Rainfed Rice Production in Eastern India.

(b) The salient features are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

*Collaborative Research Programme on the
Development of Rainfed
Rice Production in Eastern India.*

The Collaborative Research Programme will have a 2F(1,2) years research schedule (1.7.87 to 31.12.89) to be undertaken jointly by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) and will consist of the following:-

- a) Rice environmental analysis
- b) Varietal improvements.
- c) Rainfed Rice crop management.
- d) Rainfed cropping patterns.
- e) Training.
- f) Post harvest technology.

Programme of work

The programme of work will be research oriented and will have on-farm-evaluation of appropriate technology in the following types of rice cultivation.

Lead Centres

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Rainfed Upland | - | Upland Rice Research Station, ICAR, Hazaribagh, Bihar. |
| 2. Rainfed low land shallow water (Flood Prone Areas) | - | Assam Agricultural University Rice Research Station, Titabar, Assam. |
| 3. Rainfed deepwater | - | Narendra Dev University of Agriculture & Technology, Deep-water Rice Research Station, Ghagrahat (U.P) |
| 4. Rainfed lowland shallow water | - | Chinsurah Rice Research Station, West Bengal. |

The research programme will be undertaken in the 4 lead Centres mentioned above and 11 sub-centres, spread over the Eastern

States including East UP and East MP.

The Agreement provides for a total fund-

ing of Rs. 104.59 lakhs by IRRI. The funds will be released by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), by the encashment of security and the amount made available to the ICAR through the IRRI Liaison office in New Delhi.

Execution and Implementation of programme

The programme will be implemented under the auspices of the ICAR. The ICAR shall have unhindered access to all the research material generated during the execution of the Programme. The reports and other materials proposed to be provided to the IFAD, will be written as per the modalities agreed upon between ICAR and IRRI.

The Agreement will be in force till the 31st December, 1989 unless this is terminated earlier or continued beyond that date by mutual agreement between the parties.

Shift In Policy Regarding Fertilizer Industry

2094. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
DR. V. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any shift in Government's policy regarding fertiliser industry;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) in what way the shift in the policy would be beneficial so far as the requirements of the fertilizers in the country are concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) No, Sir.

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

Allotment of Fertilizers to Assam

2095. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have made any allotment of different varieties of fertilisers to Assam during 1985-86 and 1986-87.

(b) if so, whether the allotment made is quite adequate to meet the requirements of the State; and

(c) if so, the details and quantity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The requirement of fertilisers are assessed in terms of nutrients. The following table gives the details of fertiliser nutrients allotted by the Union Government, total quantity made available and the consumption of fertilisers in Assam during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87:

('000 tonnes N+P+K)

Year	Allotment made by the Union Government	Total availability	Total consumption
1985-86	22.07	57.13	16.74
1986-87	22.80	56.39	17.65 (Estimated)

The above table shows that the allotment of fertiliser made was quite adequate to meet the requirement of the State.

[*Translation*]

Scheme for Small and Marginal Fishermen

2096. SHRI C.D. GAMIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special scheme has been formulated to increase the income of small and marginal farmers engaged in fish farming if so, the details thereof;

(b) the States where the scheme has been implemented so far;

(c) the number of persons given assistance or loan, State-wise; and

(d) the extent of increase in the annual income of such benefited families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) To increase the income of farmers including small and marginal farmers engaged in fish farming, 184 Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs) have been set up throughout the country so far. These FFDAs provide all the financial, technical and extension support to fish farmers. The financial support is in the form of subsidies for pond development and first year inputs and loan through Institutional Finance. Besides, these FFDAs also create a cadre of trained fish farmers by imparting training to selected fish farmers in modern techniques of fish farming.

(b) The FFDA programme has been implemented in the following States and UTs namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

(c) and (d). The information is being

collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

[*English*]

MNCS In Fisheries Operation

2097. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of multinational companies and big business houses having fishing vessels;

(b) the coast on which they operate;

(c) the impact of these trawlers on the earnings of small fishermen;

(d) whether it is a fact that small fishermen have complained against the operation of these vessels in our waters; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to solve their problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Information is being collected.

(b) They operate from both the coasts.

(c) Fishing zones have been demarcated for traditional craft, mechanised fishing boats and deep sea fishing vessels by all the State Governments and Union Territories in the main land except Gujarat and West Bengal States and the Union Territory of Pondicherry, either by suitable legislation or by issuing executive orders. As per this, operation of deep sea fishing trawlers is prohibited in the fishing zones demarcated for traditional and mechanised sector.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Diversification of Fishing Industry

2098. SHRI D.P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to diversify the fishing industry; if so, the details therefor; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Government are encouraging the production and marketing of diversified marine products. Government have recently stopped the introduction of multipurpose deep sea fishing vessels. Henceforth, only resource specific vessels for the exploitation of non-shrimp resources would be allowed.

(b) Question does not arise.

Papan Kalan Project by DDA In South Delhi

2099. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has taken up a project known as 'Papan Kalan Project' in the South West Delhi by acquiring about 2000 hectares of land for allotment to all the 1,500 cooperative group housing societies registered with it;

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

(c) the reasons for delay in allotment of land to registered cooperative group housing societies in the above project; and

(d) when the D. D. A. will be launching the scheme of allotment in the above project; and if so; what will be the actual rate of land per square yard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). About 4,600 acres of land have been acquired and placed at the disposal of the DDA in Papan Kalan area. This land is primarily earmarked for allotment to 1500 Coop. Group Housing Societies registered in 1983. The said scheme is being formulated in consultation with various Government agencies involved in the development of land such as D. E. S. U. W.S. & S.D.U. etc. As soon as the scheme is approved an advertisement will be issued in the Pres for inviting applications for allotment of land to the societies as per their requirement. DDA is trying to complete it as early as possible. The actual disposal price of the land will be known only after the scheme is finalised and ready for implementation.

Schemes to Overcome the Housing Shortage In Delhi

2100. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes framed by Government to overcome the housing shortage in the capital in the context of greater emphasis on housing needs;

(b) what schemes have been planned to encourage the cooperative group housing movement in the capital in particular and what role has been assigned to Delhi Development Authority in this regard; and

(c) when the DDA is going to meet the requirements of all the registered cooperative group housing societies in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The requisite information is given in Statements I, II and III below.

(b) and (c). As per information given in the Statement IV below.

STATEMENT I

List of schemes Framed by D. D. A. to overcome the Housing Shortage in the Capital

- i) Group Housing by DDA for EWS, LIG, MIG and SFS.
- ii) Housing by private sector on the plots developed and disposed of by DDA;
- iii) Housing by large institutions like University, College, Hospital etc.
- iv) Police Housing;
- v) Housing by C. H. B. S. on the plots developed by them.
- vi) Group Housing by C. H. B. S.
- vii) Housing by Govt. for their employees.
- viii) Upgradation of services in resettlement colonies.
- ix) Making housing liveable in unauthorised colonies by developing them.
- x) Making housing liveable in urban and rural villages by developing them.
- xi) Environmental improvement in designated slum areas.
- xii) Sites & Services.
- xiv) Housing for people living in slum areas.
- xv) Housing for destitutes and physically handicapped.
- xvi) Housing for Community Service Personnel.
- xvii) Housing for landless labourers.

- xviii) Housing for sweepers, scavengers and dhobis.
- xix) Housing to rehabilitate families from slum areas.
- xx) Night shelters.

STATEMENT II

P. W. D. Delhi Administration construct houses for staff of Delhi Administration only. The following schemes have recently been completed.

- i) 712 quarters (680 Type 'C' and 32 Type 'D') at Timar Pur.
- ii) The following schemes are *in hand*:
 - a) 375 quarters at Nimri Colony near Ashok Vihar Delhi (225 Type II and 150 Type III). The work is in progress.
 - b) 90 Quarters (Type III) have been planned in the Residential Colony at Timarpur. The work is yet to start.
 - c) 750 Quarters of various types are being planned in a plot at Shalimar Bagh. The construction is yet to start. The detailed layout plan is yet to be finalised.
- iii) An allocation of Rs. 135 crores has been made by the Ministry of Urban Development (Works Divn) for the Seventh Plan period and in this amount about 15000 quarters for Government staff could be constructed.

STATEMENT III

A number of housing schemes of all categories i. e. type-I, II, III, IV & V have been undertaken by New Delhi Municipal Committee for its employees. The work of 80 staff quarters was completed in the year 1986-87 and new schemes of about 350 houses were taken up during the year 1986-

87 and 87-88. An expenditure of approximately Rs. 215 lacs was incurred in the last year and a budget provision of Rs. 261 lacs under plan works has been made for the continuing/new schemes.

STATEMENT IV

Since 1970, there has been a well set out policy of the Government to encourage housing activities on cooperative group housing basis. To accelerate cooperative group housing, land is allotted to these societies on pre-determined rates. Various Government and semi-Government organisations are sanctioning loans to these societies on easy terms to strengthen the financial position of the institutions. Apart from sanction loans to these societies, Government provides share capital contribution under Plan Funds and also authorise them to float government guaranteed bonds under Market Borrowing Programme. The Central Government employees who are members of these societies can also draw loans under the House Building Advance Rules for Central Government employees for financing the cost of construction of flats.

The Delhi Development Authority is the agency responsible for making available developed land to these societies. Out of 586 Cooperative Group Housing societies registered prior to 1983, 517 have been allotted land. The remaining 69 societies have either gone under liquidation or have not approached the Delhi Development Authority for allotment of land. Out of 1415 societies registered after June, 1983, the Registrar of Cooperative Societies has recommended to the Delhi Development Authority the case of 1220 societies for allotment of land. The land for allotment to these societies has been acquired in South-West Delhi, near Palam Village popularly known as Papankalan Complex. The scheme is being formulated in consultation with the various Government agencies involved in the development of land such as DESU, DWS & SDU etc. As soon as the scheme is finalised and approved by the Lt. Governor an advertisement will be issued in the Press

inviting applications for allotment of land to these societies as per their requirement. However, no definite time schedule for this can be given at this stage.

Setting up of 'Apple Development Fund'

2101. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up an Apple Development Fund; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) There is no formal proposal with Government at present to set up an Apple Development Fund.

(b) Does not arise.

Appraisal of Air Stations and TV Centres

2102. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken a mid-term Seventh Plan appraisal of all the All India Radio Stations and Door-darshan Centres; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Marketing Intelligence Centres of Fruit Marketing

2103. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up marketing intelligence centres for fruit marketing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the places selected and the criteria for selection thereof; and

(d) the progress made in the establishment thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Market Information Service for fruits namely mango, banana, citrus, apple and grape and vegetables such as potato, onion, tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, brinjal, peas and okra will be established in 20 Centres in India.

(c) The details of Centres which will be covered under this scheme are given in the Statement below. These centres have been proposed in view of their importance for the fruits and vegetables covered under the scheme.

(d) No progress has been made under the scheme as the sanction for its implementation will be issued shortly.

STATEMENT*Proposed Market Information Centres for Fruits and Vegetables*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Place for the Market Information Centre
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
2.	Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya Nagaland, Tripura	Guwahati
3.	Bihar	Patna
4.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
5.	Haryana	Chandigarh
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar/Jammu
8.	Karnataka	Bangalore
9.	Kerala	Trivandrum/Cochin
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
11.	Maharashtra	Bombay

1	2	3
12.	Maharashtra	Nagpur
13.	Orissa	Bhubaneshwar
14.	Punjab	Jullandhar
15.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
16.	Sikkim	Gangtok
17.	Tamil Nadu	Madras
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
19.	West Bengal	Calcutta
20.	U. T. of Delhi	Delhi

N. B. The locations indicated above are tentative and minor adjustments keeping in view the importance of terminal markets can be made in consultations with the respective State Governments.

Insurance cover for Fruit Crops

2104. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for providing an insurance cover to fruit crops;

(b) if so, the details therefor; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON): (a) to (c). A Scheme for inclusion of apple crop under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme was prepared but it was decided that an indepth review of the functioning of the Crop Insurance Scheme should be done and the proposal for coverage of apple crop should be reformulated. Accordingly, a Group has been constituted to study the functioning of the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme.

Recovery of Licence Fee for Government Accommodation

2105. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be

pleased to state:

(a) whether Fourth Pay Commission has recommended recovery of licence fee for Government accommodation at a flat rate with reference to type of accommodation allotted to the employees and that the rate should be uniformly applicable throughout the country;

(b) if so, the follow-up action taken; and

(c) what are the licence fee rates of different categories of Government accommodation?

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

(b) Decision has been taken by the Government to fix flat rates of licence fee for accommodation available in general pool under the Ministry of Urban Development and for accommodation under all other Ministries/Departments of the Government excepting sub-standard and un-classified accommodation and accommodation for Service personnel under the Ministry of Defence and accommodation under the control of Ministry of Railways.

(c) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Statement indicating flat rate of licence fee fixed for various types of accommodation.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Type of accommodation.</i>	<i>Range of living area (Sq. Mt.)</i>	<i>Flat rate of licence fee proposed to be fixed.(Rs)</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	A	Upto 30	10	Quarters sharing toilet facilities meant for more than two quarters.
2.	A	Upto 30	15	Quarters sharing toilet facilities meant for two quarters.
3.	A	Upto 30	25	Old quarters with plinth area less than 300 sq. ft.
4.	A	Upto 30	35	Quarters with plinth area more than 300 sq. ft.
5.	B	26.5	35	Crash Programme type-B quarters with plinth area of 350 sq. ft. since reclassified as Type-A.
6.	B	32 to 40	50	
7.	B	41 to 50	75	
8.	C	34.5	60	Crash programme type-C quarters with plinth areas of 425 sq. ft. since reclassified as type-B.
9.	C	44 to 45	85	
10.	C	56 to 65	105	
11.	D	59 to 75	115	
12.	D	76 to 91.5	145	
13.	E.	Upto 106	185	
14.	E.	Beyond 106	210	
15.	E. I	Upto.159.5	260	
16.	E. I	Beyond 159.5	300	
17.	E. II	189.5 to 254.5	350	

1	2	3	4	5
18.	E. III	243 to 350	500	
19.	E. III	350.5 to 522	600	
<i>Hostel Accommodation:</i>				
20.	Single room.	21.5 to 30.0	65.00	
21.	Single room.	30.5 to 39.5	90.00	
22.	Double room.	47.5 to 60	125.00	

For servant quarters and garages, allotted independent of the regular accommodation/ hostel, the following flat rates are proposed to be recovered:

- i) Servant quarters — Rs. 10 per month.
- ii) Garages — Rs. 5 per month.

Landless Labour Households benefited under RLEGP

2106. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of rural landless labour households of which, at least one member holds a job up to 100 days in a year under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee programme;

(b) the types of jobs so provided and whether this programme has yielded to such households, benefits of a lasting nature; and

(c) the expenditure incurred by different States and the Union Government on this programme, during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) to (c). The twin objective of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme is to provide wage employment to rural landless persons during the lean agricultural periods by creation of durable rural infrastructure. Works relevant to 20-Point Programme and Minimum Needs Programme like rural roads, drinking water tubewells, primary school buildings, houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes etc. are created alongwith employment generation.

The progress of employment generation under the programme is monitored in terms of mandays of employment generated because the provision of guarantee has not yet been implemented due to administrative complexities and financial implications. The number of mandays of employment generated, expenditure incurred under the programme is different States/UTs during the last three years and current year are shown in the Statement I and II below.

STATEMENT-I*Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme*

Statement showing State/UT-wise details of employment generated under RLEGP during 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88.

S.No	State/Ut	(lakh mandays)		(PROVISIONAL)	
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (As on 3.8.87)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	217.55	224.49	299.83	48.44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	1.12	1.30	0.06
3.	Assam	35.66	22.32	40.81	13.98
4.	Bihar	336.52	232.73	228.66	56.12
5.	Gujarat	83.72	70.62	79.63	18.29
6.	Haryana	7.90	15.18	17.12	1.25
7.	Himachal Pradesh	17.93	15.85	19.11	2.40
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	11.07	8.59	18.55	0.18
9.	Karnataka	178.44	188.29	160.46	28.42
10.	Kerala	49.98	76.99	113.72	13.24
11.	Madhya Pradesh	232.18	194.24	278.83	25.59
12.	Maharashtra	327.69	230.27	222.44	40.31
13.	Manipur	5.46	0.47	1.45	0.64
14.	Meghalaya	0.23	2.02	2.77	0.79
15.	Mizoram	2.82	1.06	12.04	0.16
16.	Nagaland	2.80	2.56	3.01	0.50
17.	Orissa	73.22	121.29	175.94	19.89
18.	Punjab	20.95	20.69	18.02	2.41
19.	Rajasthan	67.66	64.27	152.26	19.82

233	Written Answers	SRAVANA 19, 1909 (SAKA)		Written Answers	234
1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Sikkim	0.43	1.67	2.89	0.83
21.	Tamil Nadu	311.74	288.45	320.39	23.30
22.	Tripura	8.47	12.09	8.62	0.11
23.	Uttar Pradesh	505.62	468.25	527.61	64.04
24.	West Bengal	72.83	110.64	219.74	37.13
25.	A & N Islands	—	0.29	0.76	0.13
26.	Chandigarh	0.31	0.24	0.09	—
27.	D & N Haveli	—	0.31	0.59	0.18
28.	Delhi	2.20	0.32	0.36	0.21
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2.51	1.99	2.24	0.87
30.	Lakshadweep	0.65	0.84	1.05	0.19
31.	Pondicherry	1.54	0.75	1.22	0.29
	ALL INDIA	2576.10	2379.79	3031.51	419.77

STATEMENT-II

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme

Statement showing State/UT-wise details of expenditure incurred under RLEGP during 1984-85, 1985-86m, 1986-87 and 1987-88 (Provisional)

(Rs. lakhs)					
S.No	State/UT	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (As on 3.8.87)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4474.13	5037.18	7080.68	1076.37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NIL	16.00	24.11	1.31
3.	Assam	761.40	452.98	1301.44	282.35
4.	Bihar	4279.25	4658.26	8385.88	1654.40
5.	Gujarat	1522.22	1512.63	1872.96	379.02

235	<i>Written Answers</i>	AUGUST 10, 1987		<i>Written Answers</i>	236
1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Haryana	352.53	522.47	642.63	65.20
7.	Himachal Pradesh	227.88	227.30	348.62	50.40
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	213.80	160.98	409.88	1.44
9.	Karnataka	1850.76	2336.82	2081.02	399.05
10.	Kerala	1712.46	2076.00	3263.48	230.30
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2511.39	2878.68	4848.20	394.95
12.	Maharashtra	3829.72	3790.03	3411.90	526.25
13.	Manipur	82.45	24.72	40.12	11.61
14.	Meghalaya	6.38	46.23	67.12	17.64
15.	Mizoram	34.27	15.24	272.80	4.90
16.	Nagaland	65.00	70.70	90.42	7.50
17.	Orissa	992.16	1719.98	3781.77	368.89
18.	Punjab	575.00	583.30	789.32	117.21
19.	Rajasthan	970.12	1107.56	2475.92	264.51
20.	Sikkim	10.18	40.14	65.58	16.15
21.	Tamil Nadu	5674.34	4354.34	5728.79	417.26
22.	Tripura	131.22	183.58	232.05	3.66
23.	Uttar Pradesh	6546.90	9412.84	11749.82	2235.96
24.	West Bengal	945.00	2133.43	4637.06	706.72
25.	A & N Islands	3.22	6.63	17.40	1.18
26.	Chandigarh	4.47	11.27	1.61	—
27.	D & N Haveli	NIL	9.44	20.79	2.29
28.	Delhi	5.83	10.82	14.29	1.47
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	43.78	48.33	58.79	20.91
30.	Lakshadweep	10.39	13.27	16.33	3.65

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Pondicherry	16.90	44.41	42.08	8.75
	ALL INDIA	37853.15	43506.51	62772.86	9270.60

Improvement In Working of Directorate of Oilseeds Research

2107. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to improve the working of the Directorate of Oilseeds Research, Hyderabad; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has allotted the required land for the improvement of oilseeds output; and

(c) the locations of the land given to the Directorate in 1985-86 and 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAK-WANA): (a) Taking into consideration, the needs of the Directorate of Oilseeds Research, Hyderabad, it has been strengthened with additional manpower, infrastructure and other facilities during the 7th Plan. As such, there is no further proposal under consideration.

(b) The Andhra Pradesh Government has provisionally accepted to provide land to the Directorate of Oilseeds Research near Hyderabad.

(c) During 1985-86 and 1986-87, the land given to the Directorate is located at Rajendranagar Campus of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad.

K.V. KS. In Andhra Pradesh

2108. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to

state:

(a) the places in Andhra Pradesh where Krishi Vigyan Kendras are proposed to be opened in 1987, 1988 and 1989;

(b) whether Government propose to set up such a Kendra in Mehboob Nagar District of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAK-WANA): (a) At present, there is no proposal to establish new Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the year 1987, 1988 and 1989.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No additional funds have been provided for the establishment of new Krishi Vigyan Kendra during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

Supply of Seeds by Associated Agricultural Development Foundation

2109. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the rates at which the seeds were purchased by Associated Agricultural Development Foundation from central state seeds agencies and the rates at which they were supplied to the farmers;

(b) whether there was any appreciable difference between these two prices; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The rate at which the seeds were purchased by Associated Agricultural Development Foundation from Central State Seed Agencies and the rate at which they were supplied to the farmers are as under:

<i>Name of Central State Agencies</i>	<i>Kind/variety of seed</i>	<i>Procurement rate (Rs .per Kg.)</i>	<i>Sale rate (Rs. 1 Kg.)</i>
National Seeds Corporation	Cauliflower I. J.	125	125
	Brinjal P. K.	90	90
	Bottle Gourd PSPL	45	45
	Tomato PED	175	175
Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Katrain.	Cauliflower PSB-I	1500	1500
	Cauliflower K-I	720	720
	Cabbage G. A.	375	375

Sale of seed at the same rate as procurement rate was undertaken as a service to farmers.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

and (b). No Telugu film was sold during the International Film Festival held in New Delhi in January, 1987.

[English]

Sale of Telugu Films during I. F. F.

2110. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Telugu films that were sold during the Film Festival held in New Delhi some time back;

(b) whether the number of Telugu films sold was negligible; and

(c) if so, the language-wise details of films sold?

(c) Though offers were received for the purchase of 14 Hindi and 7 Bengali films, the details of the films actually sold so far are:

1. Tarang	Hindi
2. Debshishu	"
3. Massey Saheb	"
4. Naache Mayuri	"
5. Mirch Masala	"
6. Tawaif	"
7. Naam	"

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a)

Comparable prices of Fertilizers

2111. SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the price of fertilizer per k.g. in India and in the neighbouring and developed countries;

(b) whether the price of fertilizers in India is much higher than in the neighbouring and developed countries; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps contemplated to bring down the prices of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). As per the statistics collected by Food and Agriculture Organisation the price of fertiliser in terms of per kg. of N (1984-85) in India and in some of the neighbouring and developed countries is given in the statement given below.

(c) The prices of fertilisers are already highly subsidised.

STATEMENT

Price paid by Farmers in US Dollars to buy one Kg. of N in different Countries 1984-85.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Price per kg. of N in U. S. Dollar</i>
Afghanistan	0.344
Bangladesh	0.389
India	0.393
Sri Lanka	0.244
Japan	0.704
Pakistan	0.367
Canada	0.541
U. S. A.	0.520

[*Translation*]

National Research Centre on Coldwater Fisheries in U. P.

2112. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally approved the setting up of a National Research Centre on Coldwater Fisheries at Champavat Bhimtal in Pithoragarh district of Uttár Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay and the steps taken to expedite the matter?

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

(b) The question does not arise.

Cooperative Societies

2113. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of co-operative societies in the country;

(b) the number of cooperative societies out of above not functioning, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to revive them?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON): (a) There were 3.26 lakh cooperative societies of all types in the country as on 30.6.1981-for which the latest data is available.

(b) The information is given in the statement below.

(c) The strategy for development and strengthening of cooperative societies as envisaged in the Seventh Five Year Plan is

as under:

- (i) comprehensive development and primary agricultural credit societies to function as multi-purpose viable units;
- (ii) realignment of the policies of procedures of cooperatives to expand the flow of credit and ensure supply of inputs and services particularly to the weaker sections;
- (iii) taking up of special cooperative programmes for implementation in the under-developed States specially in the North Eastern Region;
- (iv) strengthening the consumer coop-

erative movement in the urban as well as rural areas so that it can play a pivotal role in the public distribution system; and

- (v) promoting professional management and strengthening of effective training facilities for improving the operational efficiency.

Further, the Conference of State Ministers of Cooperation held in 1986 suggested measures for revitalisation of cooperatives under the restructured 20 Point Programme. The measures as finalised by the Conference have been recommended to the State Governments with a request that strategy and action plan may be devised to expedite follow up action thereon.

STATEMENT

State-wise Total Number of Cooperative Societies and number of Dormant Societies as on 30-6-1981

Sl.No.	States/UTs.	Number of Societies	
		Total	of which Dormant
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38,244	10,685
2.	Assam	10,493	4,391
3.	Bihar	18,331	4,808
4.	Gujarat	32,233	3,449
5.	Haryana	8,072	2,330
6.	Himāchal Pradesh	3,368	345
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,728	201
8.	Karnataka	18,205	4,009
9.	Kerala	9,332	1,243
10.	Madhya Pradesh	12,260	2,668
11.	Maharashtra	60,315	4,603

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1	2	3	4	
12.	Manipur	2,223	1,016	
13.	Meghalaya	627	111	
14.	Nagaland	434	224	
15.	Orissa	5,072	1,152	
16.	Punjab	16,981	3,615	
17.	Rajasthan	15,919	5,551	
18.	Sikkim	N. A.	N. A.	
19.	Tamil Nadu	22,400	5,206	
20.	Tripura	907	385	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	27,050	9,946	
22.	West Bengal	21,039	5,022	
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	246	92	
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	91	27	
25.	Chandigarh	418	121	
26.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	37	10	
27.	Delhi	2,501	765	
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	464	166	
29.	Lakhadweep	35	3	
30.	Mizoram	N. A.	N. A.	
31.	Pondicherry	292	6	
All India		3,26,327	72,050	

[English]

Casualty of Fishermen on Sea

2114. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of fishermen lost their lives while fishing in sea every year;

(b) if so, the number of fishermen who lost their lives during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to reduce the casualty on sea?

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

Pepper Production hit by Drought and Diseases

2115. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a major quantity of pepper is produced at Idukki in Kerala;

(b) whether the production has been hit by drought and diseases; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAK-WANA): (a) and (b). Production of pepper in Idukki district of Kerala during the crop year 1985-86 was higher at 2537 tonnes as compared to 1778 tonnes and during the crop year 1984-85. Idukki district is a major producer of the crop in the State.

(c) In order to increase the production of pepper in Kerala and other States, following Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been approved for implementation during the current plan period:

- i) Production and distribution of rooted cuttings of high yielding pepper varieties;
- ii) Establishment of model gardens for high yielding pepper varieties;
- iii) Distribution of input kits and spray-

ers to small and marginal farmers for increasing pepper production; and

iv) Field demonstration of peper.

In addition, a sum of Rs. 143.0 lakhs has been earmarked for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rehabilitation of pepper gardens in Kerala to increase the productivity of pepper, by adopting recommended package of practices. Besides, a Central Sector Scheme for Establishment of Central Nurseries for Hybrid pepper (Panniyur - I) at the Kerala Agricultural University, Trichur, has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 0.75 lakhs during 1987-88. Under this Scheme, 1.5 lakh rooted cuttings of Panniyur-i pepper targetted to be produced and distributed.

Functioning of Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission

2116. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of the guidelines on which the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices functions to achieve parity between the industrial workers' and agricultural workers' standard of living and parity between margin of profits as percentatage over investments on industrial and agricultural sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAK-WANA): While recommending the price policy and the relative price structure for different agricultural commodities, the Commission keeps 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.

The terms of reference of the Commission enjoin upon it to make its recommendations with a view to evolving a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy.

In so far as maintaining parity between the prices of agricultural produce and industrial products is concerned, it may be stated that while recommending the price policy and the relative price structure for agricultural commodities, the Commission inter-alia keeps under review the changes in terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. Accordingly, while making its recommendations on price policy, the Commission takes into account the rise in prices of the commodities purchased by the farmer for his home and farm consumption as well as the prices received by him for his produce sold in the market.

Drinking Water for problem Villages

2117. SHRI A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1986-87 more than 40,000 and in 1987-88, about 50,500 problem villages were to be provided safe drinking water;

(b) the State-wise progress made so far in this regard; and

(c) the estimated number of problem villages, State-wise, after 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) In 1986-87, 35930 problem villages were to be provided with safe drinking facilities. The actual achievement was 48,350 villages. In 1987-88, the target is to cover 50,570 problem villages including partial coverage.

(b) and (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

	No. of problem villages covered* during		No. of problem villages (estimated to be covered after 1987-88)
	1986-87	1987-88 (upto June, 87)	
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	2644	1058	-
2. Assam	1608	194	1643
3. Bihar	3239	61	1721
4. Gujarat	1002	149	3012
5. Haryana	480	90	804
6. Himachal Pradesh	500	102	1952
7. Jammu & Kishmir	445	28	1952
8. Karnataka	4244	434	1606

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1	2	3	4
9. Kerala	100	18	-
10. Madhya Pradesh	3730	1560	7118
11. Maharashtra	6483	1783	33612
12. Manipur	170	31	309
13. Meghalaya	450	6	2248
14. Nagaland	38	0	406
15. Orissa	2936	477	4875
16. Punjab	180	37	8138
17. Rajasthan	1871	725	2024
18. Sikkim	38	8	-
19. Tamil Nadu	3837	923	-
20. Tripura	690	16	933
21. Uttar Pradesh	11997	1697	13416
22. West Bengal	1375	361	5937
23. A & N Islands	39	5	-
24. Arunachal Pradesh	165	3	-
25. Goa, Daman & Diu		-	-
26. Lakshadweep		-	-
27. Mizoram	70	7	360
28. Pondicherry	19	-	-
Total	48350	9774	90144

* Including partially covered villages.

**Remote Control Air Ground System
at Bangalore Airport**

2118. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National
Airports Authority of India has finalised a
scheme for commissioning a remote control
air ground system at Bangalore airport at a
cost of Rs. 2 crores;

(b) if so, when this is likely to be implemented and completed; and

(c) the total cost involved and salient features of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The National Airports Authority has established Remote Control Air Ground Circuit (RCAG) System at Bangalore to provide direct pilot to Controller contact on Very High Frequency Radio Telephone (VHF-RT). Trivandrum-Bangalore and Madras-Bangalore circuits are already operational since the 31st of March, 1986 and 14th of June, 1987 respectively. Equipment worth about Rs. 6 lakhs has been installed. In addition, an expenditure of about Rs. 5.41 lakhs per annum is being incurred on rental of Voice Grade Speech Circuits hired from the Department of Telecommunication.

Acquisition of Boeing 737s by IA on Lease

2119. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines plans to obtain on lease four Boeing 737s and one Airbus 300 to relieve the capacity shortage which has caused a higher incidence in runway traffic;

(b) whether any negotiations in this regard have been held; and

(c) the time by which the Indian Airlines is likely to obtain these Boeings and to what extent the capacity shortage will be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Indian Airlines has initiated the process with Airbus Industries for lease of one Airbus and 4 B - 737s during 1987-88, if decided, Indian Airlines will be able to meet the estimated traffic requirements for 1987-88 with the addition of the leased aircraft.

Dry Land Farming in Rajasthan

2120. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under dry land farming in Rajasthan where pulses and oilseeds are produced;

(b) whether the support price so fixed by Government is beneficial to the cultivators in Rajasthan cultivating on dryland areas;

(c) whether some incentives and other benefits are being provided to the farmers in Rajasthan farming on dryland areas to improve their conditions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The total area under dry land farming in Rajasthan under pulses and oilseeds during 1984-85 was 31.19 and 12.63 lakh hectares respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). For the development of dry land farming in the country on watershed basis, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme - National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture has been launched in 16 States including Rajasthan from 1986-87 for the remaining period of Seventh Plan. Rs. 24 crores has been allocated to Rajasthan State for the period of four years of Seventh Plan (1986-87 to 1989-90). which is to be equally shared by Central and State Governments. Under the

project, financial assistance is provided on improved tools and equipments, training, adoptive trials land and moisture management for cropping system introduction.

Dry Land Cultivation in Rajasthan

2121. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL:
SHRI VISHNU MODI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under dryland cultivation in the State of Rajasthan;

(b) the financial assistance which the Government of India are considering to provide to the State for the development of dryland farming; and

(c) the total area brought under dryland development scheme in the State during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The total Net Un-irrigated area under dryland cultivation in the State of Rajasthan was 12.01 million hectares during 1984-85;

(b) and (c). The Government of India has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture in 16 States including the State of Rajasthan from the year 1986-87 to 1989-90. For this Scheme the Government of India has provided an outlay of Rs. 3 crore, annually, as Central Share. Under this Scheme the Government of India sanctioned funds to cover 2,369 hectares during 1986-87, the first year of the Scheme.

Development of Kota Airport

2122. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to develop the Kota Airport which is in a neglected shape;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which this airport will attract the tourists to Kota, Bundi and Jhalawar regions which are rich areas for natural beauty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) Subject to availability of funds, it is proposed to take up (i) extension and modification of terminal building; (ii) resurfacing of runway and (iii) construction of security wall at Kota airport during the Seventh Plan period.

(c) It is expected that development of Kota airport would result in a greater inflow of tourist traffic to the region. No specific survey to determine the extent of tourists inflow to Kota, Bundi and Jhalawar region, has been carried out.

[*Translation*]

Appointment of Harijans/Advasis In Department of Civil Aviation

2123. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers appointed in Class I, II, III, and IV posts in the Civil Aviation department during the last three years;

(b) the number of Harijans and Advasis among them who were given appointment;

(c) the percentage of Harijans and Advasis who have been given appointment in each of the categories; and

(d) whether the constitutional provisional regarding representations for SC&ST have

been complied with and if not, the reasons therefor?

MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). The number of officers appointed in the Ministry of Civil Aviation (Main) showing the number of Harijans and Adivasis and their percentage during the last three years is as under:-

Category of Post	No. of officers appointed.	Number of		Percentage of	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1984					
Class I	2	-	-	-	-
Class II	7	-	-	-	-
Class III	62	9	3	14.5	4.8
Class IV	6	3	-	50	-
1985					
Class I	8	-	1	-	12.5
Class II	43	7	-	16.2	-
Class III	34	7	3	20.6	8.8
Class IV	4	3	-	75	-
1986					
Class I	2	-	-	-	-
Class II	2	-	-	-	-
Class III	27	4	3	14.8	11
Class IV	11	3	-	27	-

(d) The appointments in the grades of Class I, II, and III are made through the Department of Personnel and Training and in the grade of Class IV through the Employ-

ment Exchange. The policy of the Government laid down from time to time for implementing the reservation policy is being followed by the Ministry.

[English]

Use of New and Cost Effective methods In Construction by Government Agencies

2124. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the Housing Ministers Conference held recently, it has been decided that at least ten per cent of housing construction by Governmental agencies would use new and cost effective methods;

(b) if so, whether any guidelines have been given to the Government agencies regarding making this mandatory;

(c) what new methods are contemplated under this scheme and what is the saving expected; and

(d) whether these guidelines would apply to private sector construction also on a voluntary basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Housing Ministers' Conference held in May 1987 had resolved that the State Housing Authorities should use the materials and techniques evolved by Central Building Research Institute, Structural Engineering Research Centre, Regional Research Laboratories, National Buildings Organisation etc. in atleast 10% of their housing construction programmes.

(b) Housing being a State subject, the recommendations of the Housing Ministers' Conference have been forwarded to all State Governments/U.T. Administrations.

(c) A number of new and improved technologies for reducing cost of construction, effecting savings in scarce building materials like cement, steel and timber and speedier construction processes have been developed. Field trials of suitable techniques have also been undertaken by incorporating

their use in experimental housing projects taken up under National Buildings Organisation Experimental Housing Schemes by various Construction Departments, States Housing Boards and others. By adoption of these innovative construction techniques and materials, saving upto 15 per cent in the cost of constructions could be achieved.

(d) This depends upon the acceptance of the new technologies by the private sector.

Foreign Trawlers Engaged In Fishing

2125. SHRI R.S. MANE: Will the Minister AGRICULTURE be pleased:

(a) the number of foreign chartered vessels presently fishing off the Western coast;

(b) whether presence of these vessels is one of the causes of depletion of our marine resources;

(c) whether Government propose to move all such foreign chartered fishing boats to a greater distances from the coast; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The number of foreign chartered fishing vessels presently fishing off the western coast is 30.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) Under the Maritime Zone of India (Regulation of fishing by Foreign Vessels) Rules, 1982, the chartered foreign vessels are required to engage in fishing beyond 12 nautical miles on the western coast as a general rule. They are further prohibited from fishing in certain areas off the Gujarat-Maharashtra coast and Kerala-Tamil Nadu coast.

Production of Children's films

2126. SHRI K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of films produced in the year 1986 in the country;

(b) the number of children's films out of them; and

(c) whether a children's films festival is proposed to be held to promote children's films and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). The statistics maintained by the Central Board of Film Certification reveal that during the year 1986, 840 feature films and 1428 short films were certified. Out of these, there were only 3 feature and 4 short children films.

(c) 5th International Children's Film Festival, 1987 is scheduled to be held from 14th to 23rd November, 1987, at Bhubaneswar. This Festival is biennial event, and is recognised by the International Federation of Film Producers' Association (FIAPF).

Project Report for Manufacture of Fishing Nets

2127. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received project reports for fishing nets manufacturing unit and squid digging vessels including stern trawlers during Japanese Grants-in-Aid from Government of Kerala;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) A Project report from the Government of Kerala, for import of fishing net manufacturing unit with grant-in-aid from Japan has been received recently. No proposal has been received either for squid jiggers or for stern trawlers under the Japanese grant-in-aid from Government of Kerala.

(b) The proposal envisages import of fifteen numbers of fish net making machines, one dyeing machine and one centrifugal separator for expansion of MATSYAFED net-Complex.

(c) Comments of the State Government regarding budgetary provision for the project are awaited.

Construction of TV Transmitter at Diu

2129. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in setting up of TV transmitter at Diu;

(b) when the sanction for the construction of the tower was accorded;

(c) when the construction of the tower is expected to be completed;

(d) whether the site for the construction has been selected;

(e) the reasons for delay in the commencement of the work and selection of the site; and

* (f) the total expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) A ready built accommodation for using the proposed 2 x 10 W TV transmitter at Diu has

* The Minister of State of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting made a correcting statement in the House on 24.8.87 giving reply to part (f) of the question which was left out in the main reply inadvertently. The reply is as under :

(f) The estimated cost of setting up of a 2 x 10 W.T.V. transmitter is about Rs. 31.00 lakhs.

been finalised and orders for the transmitter and associated auxiliary equipment placed on the manufacturers.

(b) The scheme was formally approved in March, 1986.

(c) As per the present indications, the construction of the tower is expected to be completed in 1988-89, subject to the timely supply of the equipment by the manufacturers.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Seventh Plan of Doordarshan provides for establishment of a very large number of TV transmitters in the country. Implementation of these schemes can, therefore, be taken only in a phased manner depending upon resources availability and the time required by the manufacturers for supply of the equipment etc.

Amount Paid to the Singers by Air

2130. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the singer of a film song, of which gramophone record is played by All India Radio is paid any monetary sum/royalty by AIR;

(b) if so, the details of the rate of payments;

(c) whether any person or company other than the singer is paid any such monetary sum/royalty; and

(d) the amount paid to Lata Mangeshkar, Kishore Kumar and Asha Bhonsale in the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise;

(c) Yes, Sir. AIR pays royalty to the Gramophone Companies and the Film Producers who have the performing rights.

(d) Nil in view of (a) above.

Repair of Airstrip at Diu Airport

2131. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the repair work of the airstrip of the Diu Airport of the Union Territory of Daman and Diu has commenced;

(b) when the work will be completed and the airport will be opened to traffic; and

(c) the expenditure involved in repair of the airstrip and other works at the airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Diu airfield belongs to Indian Air Force. The U.T. Admn. of Daman & Diu has undertaken the work of reconditioning of runway and reconstruction of air traffic control building at an estimated cost of Rs. 32 lakhs (approximately). According to present indications, the airstrip is likely to be available for operation during 1988.

Mini Air Service to Places of Tourist Interest

2132. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to operate mini Air Services to the important tourist centres in the country;

(b) the places in Tamil Nadu that would get the benefit of such Mini Air Service; and

(c) whether the important tourist centre Kanya Kumari would get the benefit of Mini Air Service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). There is no scheme of Mini Air Service. However, Air Taxi Service has been approved. The guidelines for Air Taxi operations have been issued by the Director General of Civil Aviation in A.I.C.No. 26/1986 dated 14th November, 1986. Air Taxi would use only authorised airfields to be notified by Director General of Civil Aviation from time to time.

[*Translation*]

Purchase of Helicopters

2133. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to purchase helicopters for collecting news for Doordarshan;

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

(c) how these will be utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Doordarshan has initiated preliminary action to obtain the approval of the Government.

(c) the helicopters, when procured, are envisaged to be used by Doordarshan for serial news coverage and for quick information inputs through visuals.

Milk and Meat Output

2134. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cattle in the country and number of buffaloes, cows,

oxen and goats among them;

(b) whether Government are aware that the quantity of milk and meat produced is gradually decreasing for want of fodder; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to increase the supply of fodder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) According to the results of the 1982 Livestock Census, the number of animals in different categories are as under:-

(i)	cattle	192.453	millions
	oxen	61.045	millions
	cows	58.683	millions
(ii)	buffaloes	69.784	millions
(iii)	goats	95.253	millions

(b) and (c). There is no decrease in the quantity of milk and meat produced in the country. However, the following long and short term steps have been initiated for increasing fodder production in the country:-

- (i) production/distribution of seeds and planting materials of high yielding and nutritive fodder varieties;
- (ii) transfer of technology regarding scientific fodder production/conservation through extension and training;
- (iii) popularisation of quality fodder production through minikit distribution/conducting demonstration in farmers' fields;
- (iv) Evolution of high yielding fodder varieties through research for maximising fodder production.

[English]

Paddy Cultivation

2135. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a comprehensive survey of the various types of paddy available in the North Eastern Zone, particularly in Manipur, for experimental cultivation in other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not whether Government propose to take up the survey in the near future?

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

(b) and (c). About 7774 rice collections have been made from North Eastern Region including Manipur. The collections made have been evaluated and the experimental work on agro-botanical attributes of these is being done. Some more explorations are proposed to be conducted in underexplored areas.

Telecast of Educational Programmes in Regional languages

2136. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the educational programmes are being telecast in regional languages; and

(b) if not, the steps taken to telecast the educational programmes in regional languages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI AJIT KUMAR

PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Clearance of TV Serials

2137. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of TV serials pending with Delhi Doordarshan for clearance;

(b) whether Government are aware that some serials submitted 6 months to a year earlier have not yet been cleared while some of them have been cleared without delay; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Out of a total of 495 proposals for TV serials received by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi, 64 are pending final decision. All these proposals are for Morning transmission.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The proposal are pending mostly because of incomplete details for which the concerned Producers have already been asked to provide the necessary information.

[Translation]

Deaths Due to Leakage of Gas in Kanpur

2138. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether some labourers were killed on 15 July 1987 at Pokharpur in Kanpur, due to leakage of liquid monogotophous' from a fertilizer factory producing insecticides;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured and the details of the safety measures taken to check leakage of gas from

such fertilizer factories; and

(c) the details of the effective action taken during the last two years to check leakage of gas from factories in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and its surrounding areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of Lok Sabha.

[English]

Reinstatement of NBCC Workers

2139. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to reinstate 326 dismissed employees of NBCC who had been working for the last three years and more;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken to look into their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). As a gesture of goodwill, the NBCC has agreed to re-employ such of the retrenched workers who had put in 3 years continuous service. The verification in respect of them is almost complete. While 14 eligible workers have since been offered employment, the rest would be accommodated, in due course, at the different projects of the Corporation located through-out India.

TV Relay Centre At Ahpadang In Gujarat

2140. SHRI C.D. GAMIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCAST-

ING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that construction work of a TV relay centre at Ahpadang in Gujarat has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the TV relay centre will start functioning at Ahpadang?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to (c). It is presumed that the reference of the Hon'ble Member is to the proposed 100 WTV Transmitter to be set up at Ahwa (as there is no place named 'Ahpadang') in the Dangs district of Gujarat under the VII Plan of Doordarshan. Construction of building for this centre is nearing completion. Orders for the transmitter and associated auxiliary equipment have been placed on the manufacturers. The proposed TV transmitter at Ahwa is expected to be installed and commissioned into service during 1987-88.

Rise in Price of Vegetables in Delhi

2141. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN:
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:
DR. G.S. RAJHANS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the steep rise in the prices of vegetables in Delhi making it beyond the reach of a common man;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the phenomenal rise in the prices of vegetables; and

(c) what measures have been taken by Government to ease the situation and to contain the prices of vegetables?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The prices of important vegetables in Delhi have generally shown increase since the second week of July, 1987. A statement containing the retail prices of important vegetables in Delhi is given below. The main reasons for this price rise are seasonality factor and drought conditions.

(c) To contain the prices of vegetables, particularly potato and onion in Delhi, the

Government have instructed the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd. (NAFED) to release adequate stocks of potato and onion through Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandars for retail distribution. Super Bazar has been instructed to sell these commodities through all their branches in Delhi.

National Dairy Development Board is also selling onion and potatoes through their retail outlets.

STATEMENT

Retail Prices of Vegetables in Delhi (Rs./Kg.)

Commodity 1	Month-End				Week-Ending Friday (July)			
	Year 2	April 3	May 4	June 5	3/7 6	10/7 7	17/7 8	24/7 9
Potato	1985	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.50
	1986	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
	1987	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.50	3.50
Onion	1985	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00
	1986	2.00	1.50	1.20	1.20	1.50	2.00	2.50
	1987	2.75	2.25	2.50	3.00	4.00	4.50	4.50
Tomato	1985	3.00	2.00	3.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	8.00
	1986	4.00	2.80	5.40	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
	1987	2.00	2.50	4.00	5.00	10.00	12.00	14.00
Lady Finger	1985	7.00	2.40	3.60	6.00	7.50	6.00	5.40
	1986	6.00	6.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.50
	1987	4.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	5.00	4.00	4.00
Brinjals	1985	1.60	1.80	2.20	2.20	2.40	2.80	2.50
	1986	2.00	2.00	2.20	2.20	2.40	2.40	2.40
	1987	1.25	2.00	2.50	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00

[*Translation*]**DDA Flats Forcibly Occupied**

2142. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of DDA flats forcibly occupied by people; and

(b) the action being taken to get them vacated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 92.

(b) These flats are being got vacated with the help of the Police.

Districts with Less than average Rain Fall

2143. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts in the country which received less than average rain fall as on 31 July;

(b) the names of districts in Bihar which received less than average rainfall;

(c) the steps being taken to compensate the farmers for the loss suffered in their paddy crops in those districts; and

(d) the arrangement being made to provide relief in the drought affected districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) According to the report received from India Meteorological Department, 251 out of 384 districts monitored by them, had below normal rainfall during the current South-West monsoon as on 29th July, 1987.

(b) Five districts namely Santhal Parganas, Dumka, Chaibasa, Gopalganj and Siwan had below normal rainfall as on 5th August, 1987 during the current monsoon.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected from the State Government of Bihar and will be laid on the table of the House.

Production of Urea and Ammonia Fertilizers by Kribhco

2144. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a record production of Urea and Ammonia fertilizer by KRIBHCO this year; if so, the State-wise distribution thereof;

(b) the details in regard to various types of fertilizers produced in other fertilizer units/plants of the country;

(c) the details of the consumption of fertilizers in the country during the last 2 years and the requirement of farmers in this respect;

(d) whether more than 10 thousand tonnes of surplus fertilizer is stored in the buffer godowns; and

(e) whether Government have decided to import large quantity of fertilizers from USSR inspite of surplus stock and if so names of States where the imported fertilizers will be utilised and the quantity to be utilised in each State; the justification for their import and the details in respect of the amount to be spent on such import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) to (c). Information is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) During the cooperative year 1986-87 KRIBHCO produced 14.10 lakh tonnes of urea and 8.32 lakh tonnes of ammonia, achieving high capacity utilisation of 97.1% and 93.4% respectively. The State-wise despatches of the urea produced by KRIBHCO are given below:-

Name of the State	Quantity ('000 MTs)
Uttar Pradesh	341.9
Punjab	336.6
Harvana	161.8
Gujarat	165.0
Madhya Pradesh	116.1
Rajasthan	53.3
Maharashtra	165.7
Andhra Pradesh	28.5
Karnataka	21.4
Jammu & Kashmir	3.6
West Bengal	5.2
Bihar	1.9

(b) Details of various types of fertilizers produced in the country during 1985-86 and 1986-87 by other fertilizer units/plants (Except KRIBHCO)

Name of the Product	1985-86 Quantity '000 MTs	1986-87 Quantity '000 MTs
1	2	3
1. Urea	7192	8318.7
2. Amm. Sul.	520	540.4
3. CAN	381	388.4
4. Amm. Chl.	104	91.5
5. DAP	893	1537.1
6. NPK 16:20:0	60	71.0
7. NPK 20:20:0	452	505.8

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	1	2	3	
8.	NPK 15:15:15	265	264.6	
9.	NPK 20:7:20.7:0	250	298.0	
10.	NPK 28:28:0	289	259.2	
11.	NPK 14:35:14	22	15.0	
12.	NPK 14:28:14	23	21.2	
13.	NPK 19:19:19	187	173.7	
14.	NPK 17:17:17	509	572.3	
15.	NPK 16:26:26	291	259.2	
16.	NPK 12:32:16	598	383.2	
17.	SSP	2117	1927.0	
18.	TSP (Mussoorie Phos.)	—	120.0	

(c) The requirements of fertilizers of the various States are met fully allocations from indigenous production and of imported fertilizers. The estimated consumption of fertilizers, in terms of nutrients, during the last two years is given below:-

	1985-86	CONSUMPTION (lakh tonnes) 1986-87
Nitrogen	58.16	59.29
Phosphates	20.67	21.40
Potash	8.54	9.33
	87.37	90.02

(d) The availability of fertilizers is in excess of demand and the total availability during kharif 1987 is expected to be 7.4 million tonnes of nutrients against the assessed net requirement of 4.5 million tonnes of nutrients.

(e) Some quantity of urea may be imported from U.S.S.R. during the second half of the current year, to meet contractual obli-

gations. However, imported stocks will not be released, as far as possible, so long as indigenous stocks are available for meeting the demand. The amount to be spent on the import of fertilizers would be determined by the quantity of the imported fertilizers and the price. The exact quantity of imported material to be consumed in different States would depend upon the weather conditions and the availability of the indigenous fertilizers.

**Assistance to Himachal Pradesh
Under IDS & MT Scheme**

2145. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of small and medium towns in Himachal Pradesh selected for giving assistance/grants under Integrated Development of Small and Medium Scheme; and

(b) the total amount provided for the purpose so far and the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Himachal Pradesh was allocated one town each for the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans under Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme. Kasumpti (Simla) has been sanctioned in the Sixth Plan and the State Government have recently sent a project report for Mandi town for sanctioning in the Seventh Five Year Plan, which is being processed.

(b) Rs. 34.78 lakhs as per details given below:-

(i) Rs. 15.00 lakhs on 30.3.81

(ii) Rs. 13.12 lakhs on 8.3.83

(iii) Rs. 6.66 lakhs on 25.3.85

The project components include development of residential plots, commercial plots for shops, flatted factories, parking lots and auction platform etc.

[English]

Survey of Child Labour

2146. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of child labour has been undertaken by voluntary or semi-Government agencies with financial assistance from National Child Labour Advisory Board; and

(b) if so, the findings of the survey and steps taken on suggestions of the survey conducted for the welfare of child labour in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sector-wise Income of AI

2147. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the gross receipts of Air India in Gulf Sector and the number of passengers carried during the year 1986-87; and

(b) the number of passengers carried in other sectors and gross receipts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The gross revenue earned and the number of passengers carried by Air India during the year 1986-87 on its scheduled services on Gulf and other sectors is given below:-

STATEMENT

Routes	Passengers carried	Revenue earned
(i) India-Gulf-India routes	810583	Rs. 239.42 Crores
(ii) Other routes	1003614	Rs. 334.61 Crores

Airport Projects Undertaken by IAAI

2148. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2498 on 12th March, 1987 regarding Development of Airports and state;

(a) the extent of progress made in the implementation of the projects in hand; and

(b) the total cost of these projects and how much provision have been made therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The Project reports for the New International

Terminal at Calcutta Airport and the Third Module of the International Terminal at Bombay Airport have been finalised by the International Airports Authority of India and submitted to Government for approval. The prequalification of contractors for modification and expansion of the Domestic Terminal at Bombay Airport has been approved and the work is expected to commence in the course of this year. The work on the New International Terminal Complex at Madras Airport is in progress and is expected to be completed by 31.3.1989. Work has also started on the Agatti Airport Project in Lakshadweep.

(b) The total estimated cost of the above projects as per revised projections and the provision made for them in the Annual Plan 1987-88 are indicated below:-

Name of the Project	Cost of the Project	(Rupees in Crores)
		Annual Plan provision 1987-88
1. New International Terminal, Calcutta Airport	23.13	2.00
2. Third Module to the International Terminal, Bombay Airport	44.37	0.50
3. Modification and expansion of Domestic Terminal at Bombay Airport	9.70	2.00
4. New International Terminal at Madras Airport	9.84	3.97
5. Agatti Airport Project, Lakshadweep	7.20	3.50

[Translation]

SC/ST Candidates Registered in Employment in Exchanges

2149. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state: the State-wise number of educated Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe persons in the country and the number of those regis-

tered with the Employment Exchanges in the country State-wise during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): Available information relates to literate Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population, State-wise, based on 1981 Population Census, which is given in the Volume Census of India 1981, Part-II-B(II)

and Part-II-B(III). Information of educated (Matriculates and above) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe job-seekers registered

with Employment Exchanges during the year July, 1985 to June, 1986 (latest available) is given in the Statement given below.

STATEMENT

Number of registrations made by the employment exchanges in respect of Educated (Matric and above) Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes applicants during the period July 1985 to June 1986 State-wise)

(In Thousands)

Sl. No. (1)	States/Union Territories (2)	Scheduled Caste (3)	Scheduled Tribe (4)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.6	2.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
3.	Assam	6.5	11.2
4.	Bihar	26.5	13.9
5.	Gujarat	7.5	6.1
6.	Haryana	11.4	@
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5.6	1.1
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.8	@
9.	Karnataka	7.4	0.7
10.	Kerala	15.1	0.7
11.	Madhya Pradesh	17.6	11.8
12.	Maharashtra	37.5	8.5
13.	Manipur	0.1	3.4
14.	Meghalaya	@	2.0
15.	Mizoram	—	5.0
16.	Nagaland	0.2	3.8
17.	Orissa	6.6	3.9
18.	Punjab	21.5	@

285	<i>Written Answers</i>	SRAVANA 19, 1909 (SAKA)	<i>Written Answers</i>	286
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
19.	Rajasthan	9.6	5.1	
20.	Sikkim	—	—	
21.	Tamil Nadu	42.5	0.5	
22.	Tripura	0.2	0.1	
23.	Uttar Pradesh	63.0	1.0	
24.	West Bengal	10.8	2.9	
25.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	0.1	
26.	Chandigarh	1.7	@	
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli ^{**}	—	—	
28.	Delhi	12.5	1.0	
29.	Goa	0.1	@	
30.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	
31.	Pondicherry	0.4	@	
32.	Daman & Diu	—	—	
	ALL INDIA Total	318.8	84.9	

- NOTE:
1. * No Employment Exchange is functioning in these States/Union Territories.
 2. ** One Employment Exchange is functioning in this Union Territory but data are not being received.
 3. @ Below 50
 4. N.A: Not Available

Loss of Rabi Crop in Himachal Pradesh Due to Scanty Rains

2150. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased

to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received information from Himachal Pradesh Government that Rabi crop for the year, 1987 has been totally destroyed be-

cause of the failure of rains;

(b) whether Government have sent any survey team to assess the damage; and

(c) when the relief work is expected to be started and the details thereof?

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

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

[*English*]

Construction of TV Tower in Pritampura

2151. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a TV Tower is being constructed at the outskirts of Pritampura of North Delhi;

(b) if so, the objectives of this construction;

(c) the advantages expected to be derived from the said tower and areas likely to be benefited;

(d) the progress made in regard to construction of tower as on 1 August, 1987;

(e) whether it is a fact that a restaurant is also being constructed on this tower; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, amount involved and arrangements made to reach this restaurant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) TV tower is under construction in Pritampura on Ring Road in North Delhi.

(b) The tower is envisaged to be used for mounting antennae of High Power TV transmitters for two channels and an FM Radio transmitter.

(c) The area covered by the TV transmission will increase from the existing 30,700 sq. km. to the expected 61,500 sq. km. and population coverage from the existing 190.60 lakhs to the expected 294.74 lakhs.

(d) The RCC construction of the tower has reached a height of 165 metres and is almost complete. Work of fabrication of 67 metres high steel mast (which will be mounted on the RCC construction to complete the tower) is progressing in the workshop simultaneously.

(e) and (f). Only a provision has been made at present at a cost of seven lakh rupees in the RCC construction of the tower, so that if it is decided to have a restaurant at a future time, it will be possible, from civil engineering angle, to construct it. If and when a restaurant is constructed, it will be able to accommodate 96 persons at a time. There will be lifts to take people up.

Dampness in DDA Flats in Pritampura, Delhi

2152. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8923 on 4 May, 1987 regarding dampness in Pritampura, Delhi and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that heavy dampness of flats through w.c. pipes has been reported by residents to DDA camp office situated in Shalimar Bagh;

(b) if so, the extent of dampness reported by the residents;

(c) whether the maintenance of streets and parks is very bad in the locality;

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take in this regard;

(e) whether the officials of the DDA visit the supervise colony to the maintenance work regularly; and

(f) if so, the details of visits made during 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, dampness in flats had been reported due to choking of W.C. Pipes in the initial stage of allotment. The same was attended to as soon as it was brought to the notice of site staff by the residents.

(c) and (d). The cleanliness and maintenance of the streets and parks is done regularly.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. DDA has reported that its staff pays around 20 visits in a month.

Visit by Vice-Chairman of DDA

2153. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8922 on 4 May, 1987 regarding visit by Vice-Chairman of DDA and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chairman, DDA visited some built up units of DDA in Shalimar Bagh twice prior to visit of Cive-Chairman in March, 1987;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Memorandum of grievances were presented by residents to Chairman, DDA;

(d) if so, details thereof;

(e) the action taken on each item of Memorandum as on date;

(f) whether Chairman and Vice-Chairman did not visit the interior of MIG flats colony; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The L.G. visited on 26/11/85 and 8/11/86.

(c) Memorandum by President of the Colony was given at the time of inspection on 26/11/85.

(d) and (e). The grievances pertain to the (a) provision of the boundary wall (b) provision of garages (c) Maintenance of sanitation items and (d) Construction of bridge over the Yeamuna Canal.

The boundary wall estimates were given to the association of the residents for their confirmation as there was no provision for the same. Garages could not be constructed as there is no provision for these. The construction of the bridge is the concern of the Haryana Government. the grievances about sanitation have been looked after by the DDA.

(f) No, Sir, Chairman and Vice-Chairman did visit the interior of the colony.

(g) Question does not arise in view of reply to (f) above.

Maintenance of DDA Flats

2154. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8921 on 4 May, 1987 regarding maintenance of DDA Flats and state:

(a) the formalities the DDA have to undergo to hand over the maintenance of the locality to M.C.D. for providing civic amenities in DDA built colony;

(b) the reasons for DDA looking after the maintenance of a locality where houses are completed and waiting for handing over to

M.C.D. for civic amenities; and

(c) the names of the localities where DDA flats have been completed and waiting for handing over to MCD to provide civic amenities as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIDALBIR SINGH): (a) The basic infrastructure like water supply lines, roads, SW drains, internal sewers, parks etc. are provided by the DDA as per the approved norms of the MCD. The MCD only provides the water connection and makes arrangement for the outfall of sewers and SW drains. In order to transfer the maintenance of the DDA built colonies, the DDA has to get the same inspected from the MCD authorities to ensure that these have been provided as per their approved norms. Before the MCD finally takes over the colonies for maintenance, deficiency charges, if any, are

claimed by then and the same are paid in case found in order. The process of handing over the colonies to MCD consumes a lot of time because of many formalities to be completed between the two agencies.

(b) As there is a time gap between the handing over of the completed DDA colonies to MCD, the DDA looks after the maintenance of the locality to ensure proper sanitation & proper up-keep to avoid any hardship to the residents upto the time MCD takes over the colonies.

(c) There are no such localities where DDA flats have been completed and they are waiting for MCD to provide the amenities. Colonies where DDA has completed construction and provided the amenities like Water supply, Sewerage, road SW drains etc. and which are yet to be handed over to MCD are 307 as per Statement given below.

STATEMENT

List of 180 Colonies/Housing Pockets Where Services are to be Handed over to M.C.D.

Sl. No.	Name of Colony
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KALKAJI:-

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1. | 168 MIG Houses Pkt. A-13 |
| 2. | 210 MIG Houses |
| 3. | 306 MIG Houses in Pkt. A-14 |
| 4. | 192 LIG Houses in Pkt. A-11 |
| 5. | 80' wide road between Govindpuri, Pkt. 'A'. |
| 6. | Peripheral storm water lines & Electricity of Kalkaji, Zone F. 9-17. |
| 7. | 1096 Janta Flats. |

SAKET

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 8. | 152 two bed, 152 three bed 68 S. Qrts. SFS 'H' Block. |
| 9. | 104 MIG DUs 'E' Block |
| 10. | 32 two bed, 160 one bed & 6 S Qrts. SFS 'N' Block. |

11. L.S.C. Block 'J'
12. 392 Janta Flats
13. 368 CSP at Saket
14. 80 wide road from Geetangali to Panchsheel park.

BASANT VIHAR:-

15. Community Centre at Basantlok.
16. LSC at Vasant Vihar Bl. C
17. CSC-I at Vasant Vihar, Bl. A
18. CSC-II at Vasant Vihar, Bl. A.
19. LSC at Vasant Vihar, Bl. B.
20. CSC at Vasant Vihar, Bl. E
21. Basant Village Comm. Centre

BODELLA:-

22. 300 Janta House Pkt. JG-II.
23. 384 LIG Houses Pkt. JG-I.
24. 237 MIG Houses KG-I.
25. 360 Janta, Pkt. JG-II.
26. 228 MIG in CG-II.
27. 120 MIG in MG-I.
28. 72 MIG & 176 LIG in JG-II.
29. 294 LIG in FG-I.
30. 141 MIG Houses Pkt. KG-I.
31. 120 MIG Houses Pkt. KG-I.
32. 468 LIG Houses Pkt. KG-II.
33. 1180 EWS Houses Block 'A'
34. 182 Janta Houses Pkt. KG-III.

35. Residential Scheme.
- SHALIMAR BAGH:-**
36. Shalimar Bagh (Village)
37. C/o 240 Janta Houses in Blk. Pkt. S(Gr. I) at Shalimar Bagh.
38. C/o 240 Janta Houses in Blk. B Pkt. S(Gr. II) at Shalimar Bagh.
39. C/o 138 Janta Houses in Blk. A Pkt. 'G' Shalimar Bagh.
40. C/o 450 Janta Houses in Blk. B Pkt. 'H' Shalimar Bagh.
41. C/o 270 Janta Houses in Blk. B Pkt. K-I Shalimar Bagh.
42. 168 LIG, 294 MIG Houses in Shalimar Bagh Blk 'A' Pkt 'C'.
- SAFDARJUNG:-**
43. 279 MIG C-7 Flats, C-4, Naveen Niketan, Usha Niketan
44. Community Centre
45. CSC Block B-II
46. LSC Block N (B-6)
47. C-3, S.D. area.
- GREATER KAILASH:-**
48. 80' wide right of way road connecting road no. 14 and Greater Kailash-II.
49. Block -A CSC at East of Kailash.
50. Comm. Centre at East of Kailash.
51. LSC/CSC Blk. 'C' at East of Kailash.
52. CSC at Blk. 'B' East of Kailash.
53. CSC Blk. 'D' at East of Kailash.
54. CSC Blk. 'E' at East of Kailash.
- RAJOURI GARDEN:-**
55. 256 MIG Houses Pkt. "F" G-8 area Rajouri Garden.
56. 696 LIG Houses Pkt. 'G' G-8 area, Rajouri Garden.

57. 432 Janta Houses Pkt. 'J' G-8 area, Rajouri Garden.
58. 1440 LIG DUs at G-8 area, Rajouri Garden.
59. Peripheral water supply services of Rajouri Garden Beriwal Bagh to Road connection Hari Nagar.

PASCHIMPURI:-

60. 594 Janta Houses Pkt. A-5 (Resl. Plots) Paschimpuri.
61. 264 LIG DUs A-2 Paschimpuri
62. 585 MIG Houses Blk. A-2 Paschimpuri
63. Paschimpuri, Pkt. A-6 Block 'A'
64. Paschimpuri, Extension.

JANAKPURI:-

65. 40 LIG DUs. in Pkt. A-1/B
66. 48 LIG DUs. in Pkt. A-4/C
67. 40 LIG DUs. in Pkt. C-4/B
68. 56 LIG DUs. in Pkt. C-4/B
69. 120 LIG DUs. in Pkt. D-1/C
70. 112 LIG DUs. Jail Road.
71. 288 MIG Flats at Lawrance Road, Pkt. B-2
72. Convenient Shopping Centre at Guru Nanak Pura.
73. 1794 Janta Houses Madangir
74. RSP & Janta Flats Madangri
75. Nailah in front of Tara Apartment (Alaknanda) Tughlakabad Extn. outfall drain)
76. Water Supply Scheme in H-4, H-5, Pt-I, Pitampura.
77. H-5 Part at Pitampura
78. 144 Janta Pkt., H Poorvi Pitampura.
79. G.T . Karnal Road Indl. Area.

80. Turkman Gate:- 418 (Slum Tenements) Housing Complex
81. Mool Chand Shopping Centre.
82. Main drain in Andrews Ganj
83. Kingsway Camp Scheme:- Development Scheme) Plots 160 sq. yds. & 80 sq. yds.).
84. Shanti Niketan:- CSC at Shanti Niketan.
85. Anand Lok:- CSC at Anand Lok.
86. CSC at Anand Niketan
87. West End:- CSC at West End.
88. Gulmohar Park:- CSC at Gulmohar Park
89. Shahpur Jat:- CSC at Shahpur Jat.
90. Geetanjali:- CSC at Geetanjali.
91. Navjeevan Vihar:- CSC at Navjeevan Vihar
92. Yamuna Puri:- Yamuna Puri Bl. B,C.
- TRILOKपुरI:-
93. GHS for 1440 MIG/LIG DUs with internal dev. of 233 flats at TrilokपुरI Pkt.III.
94. GHS for 2088 MIG/LIG DUs. TrilokपुरI Pkt I & II.
95. Mayur Vihar Phase-II.
- MASJID MOTH:-
96. Masjid Moth Village
97. CSC Masjid Moth Ph. II
- RAMPURA:-
98. GH Scheme (Janta LIG/MIG New Pettern).
99. Community Centre Friends Colony.
- NEW FIRENDS COLONY:-
100. LSC at New Friends Colony.
101. CSC at New Friends Colony Site No.1

102. CSC at New Friends Colony Site No. 4.

ASHOK VIHAR:-

103. 168 LIG DUs. Bl. Ph. I Ashok Vihar

104. 188 LIG & 188 MIG Flats Phase-III.

105. CSC at Cosmopolitan Colony.

106. CSC at Sarvodaya Enclave.

107. CSC at MMTG/STC.

108. HEMKUNT:- CSC at Hem Kunt

109. 16 CSP at Hem Kunt.

110. CSC at EPDP

111. CSC at Malviya Nagar Bl. J'.

NITI BAGH:-

112. CSC at Niti Bagh.

113. SFS 28 Cat. II & 14 Cat. II Niti Bagh.

114. 12 CSP at Chirag Enclave.

115. Sanwal Nagar

116. 352 MIG Houses at Prasad Ngr.

117. Rajindra Place.

118. Begumpur (Village)

119. Shahi Pur

120. Keshopur Village.

121. Titarpur Village.

122. Munirka Village.

123. Khazrabad Village.

124. Das Ghara

125. Peeran Garhi

126. Shakarpur Village.
127. Chaukhandi Village.
128. Tehkhand
129. Khampur
130. Mohammadpur
131. Todapur Village.
132. Nangal Raya Village.
133. JJR Colony Sultanpuri
134. Tihar Village.
135. JJ Colony Mangolpuri
136. Sant Nagar
137. Bharat Nagar
138. Garhi Jharia Maria
- Scheme Relating to Slum Department JJ Colonies (Built up Tenements)
139. 384 Tenements at Garhi
140. 1248 Tenements at Kalkaji
141. 1096 Janta Flats, Kalkaji.
142. 1000 Tenements at N.G. Road.
143. 496 Tenements at Ranjit Ngr.
144. 628 Tenements at Seelampur
- Slum Rehabilitation Colonies (Built up Tenements)
145. 1190 Tenements at Jhilmil Tahirpur
146. 296 Tenements at Andha Mugal
147. 120 Tenements at Brahmpuri
148. 40 Tenements at Rattan Ngr. (Moti Nagar)
149. 60 Tenements at Ragarpura.

305	Written Answers	SRAVANA 19, 1909 (SAKA)	Written Answers	306
150.	168 Tenements at Ahata Kidara			
151.	420 Tenements at Pant Nagar (Jangpura)			
152.	834 Tenements at Nehru Ngr. (Kilokri)			
153.	164 Tenements at Amrit Kaur Puri			
	Community Services Personnel Quarters			
154.	32 CSP Qrs. at Srinivaspuri			
155.	40 CSP Qrs. at Kidwai Nagar.			
156.	24 CSP Qrs. at East Vinary Nagar			
157.	40 CSC Qrs. at Main Vinay Nagar			
158.	40 CSC Qrs. at Moti Bagh.			
159.	1020 Tenements at Sarai Rohilla			
	Transit Camps:-			
160.	24 Tenements at Andha Mughal.			
161.	72 Tenements at Bagh Amba.			
162.	72 Tenements at Padam Nagar.			
163.	120 Tenements at New Moti Nagar.			
164.	92 Tenements at Boulevard Road.			
165.	480 Tenements at Mata Sundri Road.			
166.	1556 Tenements at New Moti Nagar (Indl. Area).			
167.	392 Tenements at G.T. Road Shahdara			
168.	1536 Tenements at Ranjit Nagar.			
169.	72 Tenements at Godar Basti.			
170.	80 Tenements at Dujana Basti.			
171.	96 Tenements at Sarai Phoos (Subzi Mandi)			
172.	96 Tenements at Ajmeri Gate.			
173.	96 Tenements at Katra Sheesh Mehal (D. Gate).			

Sweeper Tenements:-

174. 224 Sweepers Tenements at Najafgarh Road.
175. 1024 Sweeper Tenements at Sangam Park.
176. 384 Sweeper Tenements at Ranjit Nagar.
177. 256 Sweeper Tenements at Tilak Nagar.
178. 320 Sweeper Tenements at Garhi Village.
179. 640 Sweeper Tenements at Madipur.
180. 456 Sweeper Tenements at Jahangirpur.

List of 127 Housing Pockets Developed in Different Colonies in the Last Three Year by D.D.A (Services are yet to be handed over.)

Sl. No.	Name of Colony
1.	Mayur Vihar Ph. I, Pkt. I to IV
2.	Various Group Housing Pockets in Dilshad Garden.
3.	Mayur Vihar Ph. II, Pkt. A,B,C.
4.	Plotted group housing societies in Zone E-8 to E-12.
5.	926 Janta Houses at Gazipur.
6.	1026 Houses at Nand Nagari (LIG)
7.	672 MIG Houses at Mansrover Park.
8.	300 Janta Houses at Shastri Park.
9.	40 MIG Houses at Nirman Vihar.
10.	960 MIG Houses at Nand Nagari.
11.	240 MIG Houses at Nand Nagari.
12.	816 MIG Houses at Jhilmil.
13.	120 CSP Anand Vihar.
14.	48 CSP Priyadarshani Vihar.
15.	256 LIG Houses at Zafrabad.
16.	C/o 816/756 LIG DUs at Pitampura Pkt. Q(U).

- 309 *Written Answers* SRAVANA 19, 1909 (SAKA) *Written Answers* 310
17. C/o 312/240SFS Cat.II at Motia Khan.
 18. C/o 168 CSP Janta Houses at Ashok Vihar near Sawan Park.
 19. C/o 192/156 LIG DUs at Lawrance Road Pkt. A-2, Group B.
 20. C/o 104/156 Janta Houses at Pitampura Pkt. F(P).
 21. C/o 480 LIG Houses at Pitampura Pkt. P(D).
 22. C/o 480 LIG Houses at Pitampura Pkt. N(P).
 23. C/o 384 LIG Houses at Pitampura Pkt. P(D).
 24. C/o 288 LIG Houses at Pitampura Pkt. M(U).
 25. C/o 312 Janta Houses at Pitampura Pkt. N(U).
 26. C/o 162 LIG Houses at Pitampura, Pkt. E(U).
 27. C/o 504 MIG Houses at Pitampura Pkt. R(U).
 28. C/o 252 MIG Houses at Pitampura Pkt. E(D).
 29. C/o 160 MIG Houses at Pitampura Pkt. Q(U).
 30. C/o 296 SFS Houses at Pitampura Pkt.J(D).
 31. C/o 560 MIG Houses at Pitampura Pkt.A(P).
 32. C/o 192 Houses at Ashok Vihar Ph-I, Bl.J
 33. C/o 144 MIG Houses at Ashok Vihar
 34. C/o 480 SFS Houses at Shalimar Bagh, Blk. B, Pkt.W.
 35. C/o 208 MIG Houses at Blk. C, Pkt.B Shalimar Bagh,
 36. C/o 342 LIG House Blk. B, Pkt. B, Shalimar Bagh.
 37. C/o 88 LIG & 144 MIG Houses at Blk. A, Pkt. C-II at Shalimar Bagh.
 38. C/o 688 MIG Houses at Shalimar Bagh, Pkt. U&V.
 39. C/o 624 MIG Houses at Shalimar Bagh, Gr. C, Pkt. C.
 40. C/o 240 LIG Houses at Shalimar Bagh, Gr. B, Pkt. D.
 41. C/o 180 Houses & 144 S/G under SFS at Ashok Vihar, Phase-III.
 42. C/o 512 SFS Houses at Pitampura, Pkt. S(D).

43. C/o 168 LIG Houses at Shalimar Bagh, Blk. B, Pkt. I
44. SFS Flats (52 Nos.) at Gautam Nagar.
45. SFS Flats (196 Nos.) at Saket.
46. SFS Flats (272 Nos.) at Kalkaji Extn.-A-4.
47. SFS Flats (448 Nos.) at Alaknanda Pkt. A.
48. MIG Flats (227 Nos.) at Kalkaji Extn. Pkt. A-9.
49. SFS Houses (66 Nos.) in Pkt. 'G' Saket.
50. SFS Houses Alaknanda, Pkt. 'D' 416 Nos.
51. SFS Houses (384 Nos.) Kishangarh Sector 'A'
52. SFS West of Community Centre Kalkaji, Gr. I, II & III (Madakini Enclave).
53. SFS at Alaknanda, Pkt. B&C Group I, II & III (Gangotari Enclave).
54. LIG Houses Pkt. A-3 Kalkaji Extn.
55. SFS at Greater Kailash, Pt. I (Kailash Kunj).
56. SFS at 'G' Block Opp. Hr. Sec. School, Kalkaji.
57. SFS near Desh Bandhu Gupta College, Kalkaji (Desh Bandhu Apartment)
58. SFS at Saket (Malviya Ngr. Extn.)
59. SFS, East of Kailash, Pkt. A&B (Mount Kailash).
60. SFS at Outer Ring Road, Kalkaji.
61. 160 SFS at Sidhartha Extn. Pkt. B, Gr. I.
62. 144 SFS at Kilokari, Pkt. C, Gr. VIII (40 DUs. only)
63. 264 SFS at Kilokari GR. IX (120 DUs. only).
64. 48 SFS Pkt. B&C Alaknand Gr. IV.
65. 240 SFS Cat. II Kilokari Pkt. C, Gr. VI (56 DUs. only).
66. 196 SFS Cat. II at Kalu Sarai
67. 192 LIG at Kilokari Pkt. 'A'
68. 58 Janta at Madanpur Khadar

313	Written Answers	SRAVANA 19, 1909 (SAKA)	Written Answers	314
69.	56 CSP at Kalu Sarai.			
70.	36 SFS at West of Community Centre, Alaknanda.			
71.	320 Janta Houses in JJ Colony Tigri, Madangir.			
72.	262 Janta Houses in Dakshinpuri, Madangir.			
73.	888 Janta Houses in Madanpur Khandar (Sarita Vihar) Pkt. M&N.			
74.	248 Janta DUs. at Khirki Gr. I.			
75.	248 Janta DUs. at Khirki Gr. II.			
76.	686 EWS Houses at M.B. Road, Saket (656 only).			
77.	48 SFS at Pkt. B, Kilokari (Sidhartha Extn.).			
78.	120 SFS at Pkt. C, Gr. I Kilokari (Sidhartha Extn.)			
79.	CSC at New Friends Colony.			
80.	Shalimar Bagh, Bl. A Pkt. D.			
81.	Bodella AG-I MIG			
82.	Bodella D-2, SFS			
83.	Gulabi Bagh SFS MIG LIG			
84.	C/o 304/288 LIG Houses Pkt. BG-3, G-17 area at Paschim Vihar.			
85.	C/o 48 MIG at C2A/15 Janakpuri.			
86.	C/o 57 MIG at C4H/9Janakpuri.			
87.	C/o 36 MIG at C/2C Janakpuri.			
88.	C/o 96 MIG at C3 & C5A Janakpuri.			
89.	C/o 160 LIG DUs. at Pkt. BG-2 G-17 area, Paschim Vihar.			
90.	C/o 304 LIG DUs. at Pkt. BG-5 AG-17 area, Paschim Vihar.			
91.	C/o 208 LIG DUs. at Pkt. BG-5A G-17 area, Paschim Vihar.			
92.	C/O 528 JANTA DUs. at Paschim Vihar.			
93.	C/o 384 LIG at Pkt. A-2 Paschim Vihar.			
94.	C/o 160 MIG DUs. at Paschim Vihar.			

95. C/o 450 SFS DUs. at Paschim Vihar.
96. C/o 504 SFS DUs. at Sukhdev Vihar.
97. C/o 1 addl. block of 15 SFS DUs. at Sukhdev Vihar
98. 99 SFS at D1B Janakpuri.
99. 792 Janta Houses at Pkt. JG-III Vikaspuri.
100. 320 MIG in Pkt. 'A' Vikaspuri Extn.
101. 224 SFS in Pkt. 'B' Vikaspuri Extn.
102. 400 SFS in Pkt. 'C' Rajouri Garden.
103. 20 LIG in Pkt. C4/F Janakpuri.
104. 60 LIG in Pkt. C4/E Janakpuri.
105. 72 LIG in Pkt. C4/C Janakpuri.
106. 84 LIG in Pkt. C4/E Janakpuri.
107. 48 LIG in Pkt. C4/E Janakpuri.
108. 48 LIG in Pkt. C2/C Janakpuri.
109. 120 LIG + 80 MIG at Pkt. D1C Janakpuri
110. 84 LIG in Pkt. D1 at Janakpuri.
111. 256 LIG in Pkt. D2A Janakpuri.
112. 144 LIG in Pkt. D2A Janakpuri.
113. 120 MIG in Pkt. 'F' G-8 area Rajouri Garden.
114. 210 LIG Opposite G.O.I. Press Mayapuri.
115. 384 MIG at Pkt. AG-I Bodella.
116. 237 MIG Pkt. KG-I Bodella.
117. 264 MIG Pkt. KG. I Bodella.
118. 24 SFS at D1b Janakpuri.
119. 72 SFS at Mahavir Nagar.
120. 80 SFS ar Rajouri Garden.

121. 24 LCN at Raghbir Nagar.
122. 168 LCH at Raghbir Nagar.
123. 24 MIG in Pkt. 12C/2C Janakpuri.
124. 192 SFS at 'BE' Block Janakpuri.
125. C/o 360/252 LIG DUs. at Madipur.
126. C/o 1092 Janta Houses Gr. I & II at Paschimpuri.
127. C/o 273 SFS cat.II at Paschimpuri.

**Priority List under New Pattern
HUDCO Scheme, 1979**

(h) if so, the details thereof?

2155. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6477 on 13 April, 1987 regarding priority list under New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1987 and state;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Draw for allotment of 6000 MIG, LIG & Janta categories of flats was held in June, 1987 and information of priority numbers covered in the draw was published in the Newspapers. Results of the allotments was also displayed in the Central Hall of 'D' Block, Vikas Sadan.

(a) whether result of draws held in June and July, 1987 was got published in leading Newspapers;

(c) Details are given in the Statement given below.

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of flats allotted in each category, locality-wise under New Pattern HUDCO Scheme so far;

(d) This is under process of printing.

(d) the progress made to bring out priority list on sale to registered persons;

(e) and (f). Convertees are assigned seniority at the tail-end of the priority. Therefore, Their names were not included in the last draw. However, in case of convertees falling in SC/ST category, all the registration nos. have been included so far as MIG/NP is concerned.

(e) whether during last draws held in June-July, 1987, registration numbers allotted after conversion from one category to another were not included in that draw;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether priority numbers have been allotted to registered persons who have converted their categories so far; and

(g) and (h). The action regarding fixation of priority numbers to the convertees is under process.

STATEMENT

List of Flats allotted Under New Pattern Scheme Colony Wise Category-wise.

S. No.	Name of Scheme	MIG	LIG	JANATA
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rajouri Garden	97	670	424
2.	Vikas Puri	2,643	1,751	2,424
3.	Avantika	—	-	2,169
4.	Ashok Vihar	—	—	117
5.	Janak Puri	150	833	—
6.	Ram Pura	96	303	307
7.	Dilshad Garden	4,006	1,930	2,557
8.	Nand Nagari	942	1,000	2,015
9.	Pitam Pura	556	2,320	898
10.	Shalimar Bagh	514	1,027	974
11.	Lawrance Road	—	461	—
12.	Trilok Puri	1,252	1,358	546
13.	Rohini	1,265	1,776	1,506
14.	Raschim Puri	—	1,080	2,009
15.	Priya Darshni Vihar	—	—	48
16.	Shastri Park	—	—	232
17.	Mansrover Park	330	328	—
18.	Nirman Vihar	30	—	—
19.	Jhil Mill	—	795	—
20.	Zafrabad	—	254	—
21.	Madipur	—	215	—
22.	Maya Puri	—	44	—
23.	Gazi Puri	—	—	1,016

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Sarita Vihar	—	—	966
25.	Badarpur	—	—	786
26.	Dakshin Puri	—	—	322
27.	Tigri	—	—	382
28.	Khirki	—	—	384
29.	Cancelled & Vacant flats under various colonies	—	—	676
30.	Lawrance Road (Allocattees)	—	—	960
31.	Kalkaji (Allocattees)	—	304	—
32.	Anand Vihar	—	—	112
33.	Madan Pur Khadar	—	—	58
34.	Chilla Village	—	—	312
35.	Todapur	—	—	50
36.	Khirki	—	—	133
		11,881	16,449	22,383

Amount Allotted for Housing for Landless Labour

2156. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted and actually spent on the implementation of the scheme of housing for landless rural labour during current financial year

(b) whether this scheme is being implemented in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated under the scheme in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) For the scheme of the House-sites-cum construction for Rural Landless Labourers, an outlay of Rs. 113.23 crores has been provided during the current year i.e. 1987-88. There is also a scheme of the Indira Awas Yojana for construction of houses for SC/ST and freed bonded labour for which an allocation of Rs. 124 crores has been made during the year 1987-88. The amount actually spent on both the schemes is not available at this stage.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Both the schemes are being implemented in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Amount allocated under both the schemes in Andhra Pradesh during the year 1987-88 is as under :-

	<i>Rs. in crores</i>
House-site-cum-construction Assistance.	53.80
Indira Awas Yojana	11.90

Import and Distribution of Edible Oil

2157. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under CLUSA (Co-operative League of United States) edible oil project, a large quantity of edible oil at subsidised rate was received if so, the details of import for the last two years;

(b) the average sale price and quantum of edible oil issued to States, State and year-wise, categorywise for Public Distribution System, vanaspati manufacturers, traders, for the above period;

(c) whether productivity of edible oil has increased as projected in CLUSA project over the base year 1977, if so, the details thereof, yearwise and State-wise, for the last five years;

(d) whether Government propose to channelise such gift through PDS only for direct consumer use; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The edible oil is being received as a gift oil by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) through CLUSA and the quantity of oil received during 1985-86 and 1986-87 was 3350 and 17765 MT respectively.

(b) Edible oil received by NDDB is distributed to ultimate consumers through State Oil Federations. The price to Federations is determined between NDDB and State Fed-

erations and to consumers by State Federations. The gift oil is not meant for Public Distribution System, Vanaspati manufacturers and traders.

The quantity of imported gift oil is very small as compared to bulk oil import made through State Trading Corporation.

The distribution of gift oil to State Federations depends upon the requirement and the capacity of Federations to lift the oil.

(c) Efforts made under NDDB's oilseeds project are to improve the productivity of edible oilseeds of farmers level. However, the productivity and production of oilseeds are largely dependent on weather conditions and other factors influencing production.

(d) and (e). At present there is no proposal with NDDB to channelise its gift oil through PDS.

Selection of Films and Serials

2158. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received regarding the unsatisfactory selection of TV films and sponsored serials;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government have taken alongwith the procedure adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). The serials and films selected for telecast on Doordarshan evoke appreciative as well as occasionally critical reactions from viewers.

(c) To bring about objectivity in the selection of serials and feature films, institutional and structural changes have been made in the procedure for their selection. For

the selection of serials, there is a three-tier system comprising a Preliminary Committee, Selection Committee and Appeal Committee. The last two committees have non-official members on them. All proposals for serials received by Doordarshan were given a reference number and acknowledged. The Preliminary Committee of officials scrutinises the proposals and its recommendations are put up to Director General, Doordarshan. The recommendations of the Preliminary Committee are considered by the Selection Committee. In case of rejection by the Preliminary Committee, an appeal can be made which is considered by the Selection Committee. In case of rejection by the Selection Committee, the decision is reviewable by a larger committee, having two more non-official members in addition to the two non-official members who had scrutinised it initially. The committee for selection of films also has eminent non-official members on it.

Allocation of Funds for Housing for Landless Rural Labour

2159. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated and actually spent on the implementation of the scheme of housing for landless rural labour during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether this scheme is being implemented in the State of Maharashtra also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated under the scheme in the State of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The 7th Five Year Plan envisages an allocation of Rs. 576.90 crores for the scheme of the house-sites-sum-construction assistance for the rural landless workers. An amount of Rs. 245.10 crores has been incurred of the scheme during the first two years of the 7th Plan. Besides, there is a scheme of Indira Awas Yojana for construction of houses for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers in the rural areas, which was launched during the 7th Five Year Plan as part of the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programmes. Allocation of funds under the Yojana is done on year to year basis. During the first two years of the 7th Plan an amount of Rs. 195.04 crores has been incurred on this Yojana.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Both the schemes are in operation in Maharashtra State. Details of the amount allocated on both the schemes in Maharashtra are as under:-

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>7th Plan Outlay</i>	<i>Rs. in Crores</i>		
		<i>1985-86</i>	<i>86-87</i>	<i>87-88</i>
House-sites-cum-Construction Assistance	50.00	2.50	4.50	5.66
Indira Awas Yojana for SC/ST.	—	91	9.9	9.91

Time allotted to Religious Programmes by Air and Doordarshan

2160. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the time allotted on the National hook-up by the All India Radio and Doordarshan to programmes of religious significance during 1986-87; and

(b) the details of such programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) All India Radio and Doordarshan do not allocate any fixed chunk of time on the National Hook-up to programmes of religious significance keeping in view the secular nature of our Constitution.

(b) Does not arise.

Unemployed Registered with Employment Exchanges in 1986

2161. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed registered with employment exchanges in the country as on 31 December, 1986;

(b) the number of vacancies notified to the employment exchanges during 1986;

(c) the number of applicants sponsored by the employment exchanges against the vacancies; and

(d) the number of vacancies filled during 1986?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) The number of job-seekers, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed, who were on the live register of employment exchanges was 301.31 lakhs as on 31.12.1986.

(b) 6.23 lakhs.

(c) During 1986 53.13 lakhs applicants were sponsored.

(d) 3.51 lakhs.

Amount incurred on Furniture and furnishings on Residences of Ministers

2162. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the expenses

incurred on furniture and furnishing of official residences of the each member of the Council of Ministers during 1985-86 and 1986-87, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Swiss Aided Dairy Development Scheme in Kerala

2163. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have approved a dairy development scheme in Kerala with the assistance of the Swiss Government;

(b) whether Government have also signed an agreement for the purpose with Swiss government; and

(c) if so, the details of the agreement and the development Scheme?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Air Station for Lakshadweep

2164. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that proposed radio station for Lakshadweep will be located at Cochin;

(b) whether it is a fact that the original proposal was to locate the station in Lakshadweep; and

(c) if so, the reasons for change in the location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir and it will be set up at Kavarati.

(c) Does not arise.

World Food Programme Aid to Kerala

2165. SHRI T. BASHEER:
SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement was signed by World Food Programme of the United Nations and Government of India to provide aid under W.F.P. forest workers in six northern districts of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Under the Plan of Operations signed between Government of India and the World Food Programme (WEP) on 9th July, 1987, relating to the project 'Forestry and Tribal Area Development in Kerala', WEP has committed to supply the following commodities:-

	<i>Quantity (M. tons)</i>
Rice	14,010
Vegetable Oil	1,401
Pulses	1,401

The total value of these commodities including freight charges and other ex-

penses is estimated at U.S. \$ 7.89 million.

WEP assistance will be utilised over a period of five years in six districts of Kerala namely Cannanore, Kasargode, Wynad, Kozhikode, Malappuram and Palghat. WEP food rations will be issued on subsidised basis as a wage supplement to the forestry workers who voluntarily surrender a part of their wages. The accrued funds will be utilised for afforestation and welfare activities in the area.

Allotment of House Sites to Landless Families

2166. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of house sites that have been allotted to landless families in the country under the house sites-cum-construction assistance scheme for landless workers by the end of 1986-87;

(b) how many more landless worker families are still required to be provided with house-sites; and

(c) the details of the survey made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Under the scheme of the Allotment of House-sites-cum construction Assistance for landless workers, 148.47 lakhs families have been provided house-sites by various States/U.T. Administrations upto the end of 1986-87.

(b) and (c). Housing being a state subject, all social housing schemes including the scheme of the House-sites-cum-Construction Assistance are being implemented by the States/UT Admns. However, as per the 6th Plan document, the number of eligible families needing housing assistance by March, 1985 was around 1.45 lakhs. The number of families provided house-sites during 1985-86 and was 9.11 lakhs and 8.03

lakhs respectively.

Merger of IA and AI

2168. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to merge Indin Airlines and Air India; and
(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). the question of integration of Indian Airlines and Air-India is still under consideration.

Aerodrome at Ongole, A.P.

2169. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to construct mini Aerodrome at Ongole, Andhra Pradesh; and
(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

Expenditure by IDC on Rent Accommodation

2170. DR. G. VIJAYARAMARAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Dairy Corporation incurred huge expenditure on rent for residential accommodation and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken to minimise the expenditure?

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

Airlinking of Calicut Airport

2171. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has increased the capacity and the number of airlinks since June, 1987, if so, the details thereof; and
(b) name of the airports to which the proposed Calicut airport is likely to be linked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) Once the Calicut Airport is made available for operation, IndiaN Airlines would consider connecting Calicut with Bombay and Madras.

STATEMENT

Increase in Capacity/New Links

(1) Indian Airlines

Increase in Capacity.

1. Hyderabad-Pune-Ahmedabad

Twice weekly B-737 flight.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2. Bombay-Coimbatore-Bombay week. | 11 B-737 instead of 7 B-737 flights per week. |
| 3. Delhi-Lucknow-Allahabad-Gorakhpur-Lucknow-Delhi and 4 B-737 flights Delhi-Lucknow- | 4 B-737 instead of 3 B-737 flights Delhi-Lucknow-Allahabad-Patna-Lucknow-Delhi Gorakhpur-Patna- Lucknow-Delhi. |
| 4. Bombay-Ahmedabad-Amritsar-Srinagar | 3 B-737 flights instead of 2 flights per week. |
| 5. Delhi-Ahmedabad-Vadodara-Delhi. 737 Delhi- Ahmedabad-Vadodara-Delhi | 7 B-737 flights per week instead of 4 B- and 3 Delhi-Vadodara-Delhi. |
| 6. Calcutta-Bhubaneshwar-Nagpur-Bombay. | 4 B-737 flights per week instead of 3 |
| 7. Delhi-Bhopal-Nagpur | 7 B-737 flights per week instead of 7 flights Delhi-Nagpur. |
| 8. Calcutta-Agartala instead of 13 terminator and 4 transit | 14 B-737 terminator & 4 transit flights flights per week. |
| 9. Delhi-Leh Chandigarh-Leh | Twice weekly terminator services by B-737 instead of Delhi-Chandigarh-Leh |
| 10. Delhi-Patna-Guwahati Guwahati-Delhi. | 7 B-737 flights per week instead of Delhi- |
| 11. Madras-Bangalore-Trivandrum (5) Hyderabad-Bangalore-Trivandrum (2) | 7 B-737 flights instead of 7 B-737 Madras-Trichy-Trivandrum and 7 HS-748 service Bangalore-Trivandrum-Bangalore per week. |
| 12. Madras-Trichy-Madurai-Madras | 11 B-737 services per week instead of 7 B-737 Madras-Madurai-Madras & Madras-Trichy-Tirvandrum. |
| 13. Madras-Bangalore | 28 B-737 & 1 Airbus flights instead of 24 B-737 and 1 Airbus per week. |
| 14. Bombay-Pune-Bombay | 7 B-737 and 21 HS-748 flights instead of 32 HS-748 flights per week. |
| 15. Hyderabad-Vijayawada | 4 Terminator & 7 transit HS-748 flights instead of 7 transit flights per week. |
| 16. Guwahati-Agartala | 11 F-27 flights per week instead of 7 F-27 flights per week. |
| 17. Trivandrum-Male | 3 B-737 flights per week instead of 2 B-737 flights per week. |

18. Calcutta-Varanasi-Gorakhpur-Calcutta 4 F-27 flights per week instead of 3 F-27 flights (Calcutta-Gorakhpur-Calcutta).

New Links

Ahmedabad-Pune	Thrice weekly B-737 (Ahmedabad-Pune-Hyderabad)
Delhi-Pune-Delhi (Reintroduced)	Daily B-737
Bhopal-Nagpur	Daily B-737 (Delhi-Bhopal-Nagpur)
Trichy-Madurai	11 B-737 flights per week (Madras-Trichy-Madurai-Madras)
Hyderabad-Trivandrum	Twice weekly B-737 (Hyderabad-Bangalore-Trivandrum)
Guwahati-Silchar	Thrice weekly F-27
Allahabad-Gorakhpur	4 B-737 flights per week (Delhi-Lucknow-Allahabad-Gorakhpur-Lucknow-Delhi)
Varanasi-Gorakhpur (Reintroduced)	4 F-27 flights per week (Calcutta-Varanasi-Gorakhpur-Calcutta)
Bangalore-Belgaum	Thrice weekly Hs-748
Madras-Singapore-Madras	Once weekly by Airbus w.e. from 4th June, 1987.

(2) Vayudoot

Airlinked Neyveli with Madras since June, 1987 on six flights per week basis.

*(3) Air India**Increase in Capacity*

On 25th June, 1987 Government approved Air India/Emirates proposal for increasing capacity entitlement on India/Dubai Routes on temporary basis 2500 to 2750 seats per week in each direction.

Functioning of C. P. W. D. Enquiry Offices

2172. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints of residents of Government colonies are not attended to by the CPWD staff of Enquiry Offices promptly;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to make the staff of Enquiry Offices, CPWD, in residential areas of Government servants, M. Ps flats/bungalows or in Government buildings, accountable for their duties and for their efficient working; and

(c) whether complaints lodged in the first week of July, 1987 in some of the Electrical Enquiry Offices in R. K. Puram remain to be

attended; if so, the details and action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The complaints of the residents of Govt. colonies are normally attended to by the CPWD Enquiry Offices promptly. However, due to the current strike of JEs in the CPWD, there have been some cases of delay in attending to the complaints of the allottees. Efforts are being made to ensure that the complaints are attended to early and the allottees are put to least inconvenience.

(b) The staff of the Enquiry Offices in CPWD are accountable for their duties. There are checks and counter-checks in the existing system to ensure that complaints registered at the Enquiry Offices are attended to promptly.

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

Exploitable Marine potential of Kerala

2173. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total marine potential of Kerala;

(b) how much has been exploited in the State;

(c) the special programme and scheme undertaken for the fuller exploitation of the marine resources; and

(d) the results achieved by these schemes and programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The estimated annual marine fishery potential of Kerala is about 10 lakh tonnes.

(b) The average exploitation of marine

fishery potential during the last 5 years in the State is 3.36 lakh tonnes per annum.

(c) The State Government are implementing an Integrated Pilot Project for fisheries development as a special programme. The main component of this scheme is supply of fishing implements to fishermen at subsidised rate. The State Government also propose to implement a scheme for deep sea fishing involving import of foreign fishing vessels and introduction of Dory fishing for exploiting deep sea fishery resources off Kerala coast. Besides Government of India are implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely Introduction of Improved Beach Landing Craft and Motorisation of Traditional Craft in Kerala.

(d) The implementation of deep sea fishing has not been started. The 1st phase of the Integrated Pilot Project for fisheries development has almost been completed. During the 1st phase 221 numbers of out-board engine, 149 numbers of country craft and 29103 Kilogram of gear have been distributed to Fishermen. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Motorisation of Traditional Craft, 1000 indigenous craft have been approved for motorisation during Seventh Five Year Plan. Of this sanction has been issued to motorise 100 traditional craft during 1986-87 and 300 traditional craft during 1987-88. Under the scheme Introduction of Improved Beach Landing Craft, the Central Government have sanctioned 17 craft during 1985-86.

Ownership rights to the allottees of Shopkeepers

2174. DR. G. S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have granted ownership rights to allottees of Kiosks constructed by the NDMC and Directorate of Estates in Delhi in the recent past; if so, full facts thereof with terms and conditions of the transfer deeds;

(b) whether the shopkeepers of INA

Market and Mehar Chand Khanna Market in Lodi Colony are also demanding grant of ownership rights in respect of their shops; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of Government to their demand and when a final decision is expected to be taken?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Directorate of Estates has not found it possible to accede to their request.

Construction of Lakshadweep Airport

2175. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Airports Authority of India propose to undertake the construction of an airport in Lakshadweep Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time schedule for completion; and

(c) the estimated expenditure thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The National Airports Authority has undertaken the construction of an airport at Agatti in Lakshadweep at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.20 crores approximately. The project is being executed through the International Airports Authority of India. The airport is likely to be made operational by the end of March, 1988.

Assistance to Bihar for Water Supply

2176. DR. G. S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar Government has submitted any proposal for financial assistance for financial assistance for providing drinking water in the State during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the number of villages which are likely to be covered under this scheme; and

(c) how much financial assistance has been provided by Union Government to that State for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAD YADAV): (a) and (b). No scheme for technical clearance and assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) has so far been received by Government of India from Government of Bihar during the current financial year i.e. 1987-88. However, three rural water supply schemes submitted in 1986-87 for providing 153 problem villages (including 119 villages already covered partially) with safe drinking water facilities at an estimated cost of Rs 11.14 crores were cleared under ARWSP during April, 1987. For Bihar, the target for 1987-88 is to cover 3400 problem villages under Rural Water Supply Programmes, including ARWSP and State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP).

(c) A sum of Rs 14.99 crores has been released to Bihar as first instalment of ARWSP funds during the current financial year.

Foodgrains supplied to States under NREP

2177. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:
SHRI U. H. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Union Government have supplied various types of foodgrains to various States including Gujarat under National

ous States including Gujarat under National Rural Employment Programme during 1 January, 1984 to 31 July, 1987;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Gujarat has demanded or asked for any additional supply keeping in view the drought condition;

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

(e) how much quantity have been sanctioned and will be given up to the end of December, 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUL-

TURE (SHRIRAMANANDYADAV): (a) Yes Sir, wheat and rice have been supplied to the States.

(b) A statement indicating the quantity of foodgrains released State-wise during 1 January, 1984 to 31 July, 1987 is given below.

(c) to (e). A quantity of 50,000MTs. of additional foodgrains has been asked for by Government of Gujarat under National Rural Employment Programme during the current year over and above their normal share of 37,530 MTs. on account of drought conditions prevailing in the State. So far the State Governments have reported utilisation of only about 10,000MTs. of foodgrains. Their request for additional foodgrains viewed in this context in premature.

STATEMENT

State-wise position of foodgrains (Wheat and Rice) released under National Rural Employment Programme from 1st January, 1984 to 31st July, 1987

(In MT s.)

Sl. States/UTs. No.	1983-84 Jan. 84 to March, 1984		1984-85		1985-86		Total	Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total
	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)							
1. Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	22964	22946	49600	18300	67900				
2. Arunachal Pr.	-	90	90	-	400	400	10850	4000	14850				
3. Assam	-	-	-	-	5723	5723	103150	-	103150				
4. Bihar	16895	-	16895	43000	-	43000	23700	-	23700				
5. Gujarat	-	-	-	8533	-	8533	5450	-	5450				
6. Haryana	-	-	-	1666	-	1666	2300	-	2300				
7. Hmachel Pr.	-	-	-	1280	-	1280	10250	1600	11850				
8. J&K	-	750	750	-	2138	2138	23600	15700	39300				
9. Karnataka	-	-	-	-	20294	20294	23150	6700	29850				
10. Kerala	-	-	-	-	13028	13028	64200	5000	69200				
11. Madhya Pradesh	6500	4000	10500	12000	7850	19850	10550	-	10550				
12. Maharashtra	-	-	-	25100	-	25100	230	230	230				
13. Manipur	-	-	-	-	300	300	-	-	-				

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
14.	Maghalaya	-	-	-	-	304	304	-	260	260
15.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	180	180	-	90	90
16.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	430	430	550	150	700
17.	Orissa	-	-	-	-	17111	17111	22700	13000	35700
18.	Pujnab	1145	-	1145	-	-	-	6950	-	6950
19.	Rajasthan	2825	-	2825	6110	-	6110	202600	-	202600
20.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	350	350	400	190	590
21.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	33401	33401	44800	24500	69300
22.	Uttar Pradesh	22930	-	22930	47036	2500	49536	199800	50	199850
23.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	1594	1594	6700	700	7400
24.	West Bengal	12960	-	12960	33251	-	33251	52900	-	52900
25.	A & N Islands	-	125	125	-	260	260	-	165	165
26.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	35	-	35	35	-	35
27.	D & N Haveli	-	-	-	-	150	150	97	200	297
28.	Delhi	30	-	30	40	-	40	60	-	60
29.	Goa, D. & Diu	-	-	-	-	135	135	-	118	118
30.	Lakshadweep	-	80	80	-	71	71	-	50	50
31.	Pondicherry	-	125	125	-	275	275	-	175	175
Total:-		63285	5170	68455	178051	129458	307509	864392	91338	955730

(In MT s.)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1986-87			1987-88 (First two Quarters)		
		Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60280	60280	2422	24357	24358	48715
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	780	780	-	380	380
3.	Assam	5020	5020	10040	5115	5115	10230
4.	Bihar	220942	3058	224000	72045	-	72045
5.	Gujarat	99420	-	18420	18765	-	18765
6.	Haryana	9320	-	9320	5285	-	5285
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3000	3000	6000	1535	1535	3070
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	9350	23050	32400	1885	1885	3770
9.	Karnataka	41448	41449	82897	11750	11750	23500
10.	Kerala	18840	18840	37680	9600	9600	19200
11.	Madhya Pradesh	197630	30330	227960	30000	12290	42290
12.	Maharashtra	11450	-	11450	11200	-	11200
13.	Manipur	-	1080	1080	-	500	500
14.	Meghalaya	-	760	760	-	715	715
15.	Mizoram	-	780	780	-	380	380

(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
16.	Nagaland	-	1220	1220	-	555	555
17.	Orissa 22020	22020	22020	44040	11222	11223	22445
18.	Punjab	9920	-	9920	5645	-	5645
19.	Rajasthan	238800	-	238800	22095	-	22095
20.	Sikkim	200	862	1062	-	370	370
21.	Tamil Nadu	47400	47400	94800	20078	20077	40155
22.	Uttar Pradesh	276340	;-	276340	84738	16067	100805
23.	Tripura	820	820	1640	-	1505	1505
24.	West Bengal	75340	-	75340	32080	10800	42880
25.	A & N Islands	-	780	780	-	715	715
26.	Chandigarh	220	-	220	260	-	260
27.	D & N Havelli	200	200	400	-	370	370
28.	Delhi	350	-	350	390	-	390
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-	900	900	-	835	835
30.	Lakshadweep	-	360	360	-	215	215
31.	Pondicherry	-	780	780	-	715	715
Total		1348310	263769	1612079	368045	131955	500000

[*Translation*]

Ban on Import of Man-Killer Pesticides

2178. PROF NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a report of the World Health Organisation it has been stated that pesticides are man killers also;

(b) whether medicines like B. H. C. Sodium Cynide, Dipladrin are still being used in developing countries like India whereas these are completely banned in developed countries;

(c) whether Government have ever assessed as to how many people in the country are being killed by these pesticides; and

(d) whether Government propose to put complete ban on the import of those pesticides which are dangerous for human consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No such Report has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) BHC, Sodium Cyanide and Dieldrin are insecticides and not medicines. Some of the developed countries have banned or restricted for use some of the insecticides including BHC, Sodium Cyanide and Dieldrin (there is no product by the name Dipladrin). In India, Sodium Cyanide has been approved for limited use whereas Dieldrin has been allowed to be used by the Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India and Director Locust Control for control of locust in desert areas. The use of BHC is, however, permitted.

(c) Though no such assessment has

been made, under section 26 of the Insecticides Act, the State Governments have specified the persons or class of persons who are required to report all occurrences of poisoning coming within their cognizance.

According to available information, the following reports of deaths due to pesticide poisoning during the last three years were received:

1984	—	Nil.
1985	—	One death in Haryana due to accidental ingestion of Aluminium Phosphide.
1986	—	Six deaths in Punjab, two due to ingestion of pesticide for suicidal purpose and four accidental (report about which has been received only recently)
	—	Six deaths in Gujarat due to contamination of edible oil with chloropyrifos.

There are, however, no reports of deaths due to BHC, Sodium Cyanide and Dieldrin during the past three years.

(d) Insecticides are not meant for human consumption. They are toxic and can cause harm to human beings if not used judiciously and with proper care. Elaborate instructions have been laid down regarding the safe and judicious use of insecticides. The use of various insecticides is continuously monitored by the Registration Committee constituted under the Insecticides Act, 1968. Accordingly, this Committee has banned the import of two insecticides, did not register 18 and restricted the use of three insecticides in the country. The Central Government have already constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. N. Banerjee, to examine the insecticides which are either banned or restricted for use in other countries but continue to be used in India.

Introduction to Teletext

National water-shed development programme

2179. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have sponsored a National Watershed Development Programme for the period 1987-92;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for the programme; and

(c) the amount proposed to be spend each year; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Government of India have launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture from the year 1986-87 to 1989-90.

(b) to (d). Under this Scheme a sum of 30.00 crores, annually, has been earmarked as Central share. The main features of this scheme are:

- i) Land and moisture management, cropping systems introduction including dryland horticulture, fodder production and farm forestry,
- ii) Contingency seed stocking and supply of seedings and grass seeds/slips,
- iii) Training,
- iv) Adaptive reseach activity,
- v) Provision of survey equipment and fabrication of new tools; and
- vi) Preparation of field manuals, etc.

2180. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) When the decision to introduce TELETEXT was taken and when it started working;

(b) the total amount spent on it so far;

(c) whether two systems in Teletext from British and French concerns were considered;

(d) if so, which of the two systems has been accepted with reasons for the same and whether the accepted system is cheaper of the two;

(e) in how many cases foreign equipment Teletext has been imported and at what cost; and

(f) the present state of its working?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) The decision to introduce Teletext Service was taken in April, 1984 and the service at Delhi was started in November, 1985.

(b) A Capital expenditure of Rs. 130.62 lakh has so far been incurred on the Teletext Service.

(c) and (d). After a detailed study of technical viability and economics of the three systems, viz, French, British and Japanese, it was found that the French system was best suited to meet the requirements of Doordarshan and was therefore selected.

(e) Equipment required for introduction of Teletext Service at Delhi involved an expenditure Rs. 115.43 lakhs including a foreign exchange component of about Rs 53.83 lakhs.

(f) The equipment is working satisfactorily.

Production of Foodgrains

2181. **SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of foodgrains during 1986-87 was same as in 1983-84;

(b) if so, the total production of foodgrains during 1986-87 and the efforts being made to improve the same in 1987-88; and

(c) which are the States where production of foodgrains increased and which of them were affected by the drought?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Final estimates of production of foodgrains during the crop year 1986-87 have not yet been received from all the States. However, based on the reports available so far from various States etc., the all-India production of foodgrains for the crop year 1986-87 is currently assessed in the range of 149.0 to 150.0 million tonnes, as compared to the production of 152.4 million tonnes during 1983-84.

Various steps being taken to increase the production of foodgrains in 1987-88 include:-

- i) Maximisation of productivity in irrigated and rainfed areas;
- ii) Timely and adequate supply of agricultural inputs like improved technology, seeds, fertilisers, implements, plant protection chemicals and credit;
- iii) increasing the coverage of area under high yielding varieties and production of sufficient seeds of different classes i.e. breeder seed, foundation seed and certified seed, to cover the targetted area

under high yielding varieties;

- iv) implementation, along with concurrent monitoring, of the national programmes like Special Rice Production Programme in the Eastern States, Small and Marginal Farmers' Programme, National Pulses Development Programme etc;
- v) Propagation of rainfed farming technology on watershed management basis;
- vi) undertaking of drought proffing measures including contingency planning to reduce the impact of inadequate rains;
- vii) increasing the intensity of cropping through double, multiple and inter-cropping;
- viii) assuring remunerative prices and providing adequate market support to the farmers.

(c) Since final estimates of foodgrains production have not yet been received from some of the States, it is not possible to indicate the States where the production of foodgrains increased during 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86.

The following States/UTs have been approved Central assistance for drought relief during the crop year 1986-87: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Goa, Tripura and Pondicherry.

Tripartite Panel for Banking Industry

2182. **SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a tripartite panel for the

banking industry is being set up;

(b) if so, whether all the unions in the banking sector have given their concurrence; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The question of constitution of an industrial committee is under consideration of government.

Anti-Poverty Programmes in Rajasthan

2183. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to Rajasthan for the various anti-poverty programmes during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88; and

(b) the number of people benefited during 1985-86 and 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMAND YADAV): (a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) are the three major anti-poverty programmes. Under these programmes amounts of Rs. 33.85 crores, Rs. 45.62 crores and Rs. 24.24 crores have been sanctioned to Rajasthan during 1985-86, 86-87 and 87-88 (till date) respectively.

(b) Under NREP/RLEGP, the Government monitors the rural employment generated. The details of number benefited and the employment generated under IRDP, NREP and RLEGP are indicated as under:-

No.	Scheme	1985-86	1986-87
1.	Number of beneficiaries under IRDP	140,503	164,472
2.	Number of beneficiaries under Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)-sub-plan of IRDP	4,542	8,331
3.	No. of beneficiaries under Training of rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)-sub-plan of IRDP	13,544	13,039
4.	Mandays generated under NREP/RLEGP (lakh mandays)	562.13	1081.89

Cooperative Societies for Fishing Permits

2184. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some cooperative societies have applied for permits to charter foreign fishing vessels; and

(b) if so, the details of such societies and

their antecedents?

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

(b) The details of the cooperative societies who have applied for permits under the new charter policy are given in the statement given below.

STATEMENT

Details of Cooperative Societies who have applied for Permits under the New Charter Policy.

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the Cooperative Society	Date of Registration	Name of the Directors	Present/intended activities
1	2	3	4	5
1.	All India Scheduled Caste Development Society Ltd., 12, Meena Bagh, New Delhi - 110001.	5.9.1986	S/Shri 1. H. Hanumanthappa 2. B.P. Sikdar 3. Jhanendra Prasad Barman 4. A.G. Krishna 5. Narpat Ram Barwar 6. Ganga Ram 7. R.P. Suman 8. Mallikarajun Kharge 9. Amar Singh Dhanak 10. G.M. Jagdish	Distribution of agricultural inputs, setting up of 100% export oriented farm, group housing and integrated deep sea fishing.
2.	The Coastal Fishermen Development Cooperative	3.2.1983	S/Shri 1. M.J. Appa Rao 2. Malladi Swamy 3. Kollu Swamy 4. Kore Noeah 5. Ch. Satyam 6. Karri Raghu 7. K. Gopalkrishna	Operating mechanized fishing boats and training fishermen in techniques of fishing and net making. Entering the field of deep sea fishing.
3.	The Kalla Mandalam Paddy Processing Cooperative	5.7.1986	S/Shri 1. Syparaju Narasimha Raju	Procurement & processing of paddy and sale of rice

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|---|--|--|
| <p>Society Limited,
Yelurupadu 534 236
West Godavari Dt. (Andhra Pradesh)</p> | <p>2. Dr. M. Suryamanikyam
3. Vegesna Narasimha Raju
4. Mantena Anjaneya Raju
5. V. Subhas Chandra Bose</p> | <p>and its by-products.
Now entering deep sea fishing.</p> |
| <p>4. Shri Visakha Deep Sea Fishing Technocrats Cooperative Marketing Society Limited.
15-14-17B, Krishna Nagar. Visakhapatnam-530002</p> | <p>S/Shri
1. N. Venkateswarlu
2. G. Ch. Krishna
3. M. Musalayya
4. P. Prasada Rao
5. A. Satyanandarao</p> | <p>Integrated deep sea fishing.</p> |
| <p>5. The Visakha Fishermen Cooperative Marketing Society Limited.
10-4-19/1, Travellers' Bungalow Road, Visakhapatnam-530003</p> | <p>S/Shri
1. Nollu Appala Rajua
2. Chinayya
3. M. Rajeswar Rao
4. Kasarapu Gajanna
5. Vasupalli Appa Rao
6. Teddu Yellanna</p> | <p>Integrated deep sea fishing.</p> |
| <p>6. The Marine Fishermen Cooperative Society Limited,
10-4-19/11, Travellers' Bungalow, Visakhapatnam-530003</p> | <p>S/Shri
1. R. Babu Rao
2. Mrs. Ratna Kumari
3. R.D. Prasad
4. Joga Rao
5. N. Sathiraju.</p> | <p>Integrated deep sea fishing.</p> |

Preservation of Food Products

2185. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any studies are being made on irradiation to preserve food and also to find ways and means to provide food products for consumers with less microbial or insect contamination, less chemical additions or pesticides and longer shelf life;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether animal protein is available in plenty all along the 5,000 k.m. long Indian coastline but the existing inadequate preservation facilities cannot cope with the rapid spoilage of the catch; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Studies are being conducted to preserve food articles, including animal and marine products by means of irradiation.

The Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has constituted a National Monitoring Agency to deal with all aspects of irradiation of food products.

(c) and (d). India has an annual harvestable potential of about 4.5 million tonnes of marine products in its Exclusive Economic Zone. As it is, about 280 freezing plants with freezing capacity of 2004.55 tonnes and about 307 cold storages with capacity of 35,213.00 tonnes of fishes per day exist.

Steps to Curb Smuggling of Germplasm

2186. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made to curb the smug-

gling of Germplasm from India to advanced countries; and

(b) the proposals being considered to catalogue the flora to ascertain their utility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Reports received by the Government do not indicate smuggling of germplasm out of the country. However, the anti-smuggling drive in general, has been intensified throughout the country.

(b) The Botanical Survey of India under the Ministry of Environment and Forests is responsible for carrying out survey and inventorisation of the flora from the point of view of knowing and preserving the diversity of the country's flora. About 60% of the country has been surveyed so far. Classification and taxonomic studies have been completed of half of this area. This is being accelerated.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

Prof. K.K. TEWARY (BUXAR): Sir, a very serious thing has happened. A very senior officer of Research and Analysis Wing has been caught, dismissed and jailed for supplying classified papers to CIA....

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Either you give a notice for question or for some other motion.

[English]

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: We would like the Home Minister to make a statement on the floor of the House. The whole House is interested in knowing what actually has happened. It is a very serious matter. There-

fore, please call the Home Minister. There should be a statement from the Home Minister.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you that I will look into it.

[*English*]

I will look into it.....

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: Now it is confirmed that CIA has infiltrated into our important wings of administration and Prof. Dandavate would agree.....

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (RAJAPUR): Sir, I support him... (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into this. You give in writing.

[*English*]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): Sir, in addition to supporting that, I would like to bring to your kind notice that the whole university education in the country is at a standstill... .

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am taking it up on the 13th.

[*English*]

I am already taking it up on the 13th.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I would like to know what the Government is doing about that. You cannot prolong it because.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Professor, this is too much. I have already said that we will take it up on the 13th.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Katwa): Sir, some of their demands are very genuine.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already fixed it for 13th. I can take up one by one...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That is all.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Are you giving a Calling Attention, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, we are taking it up on the 13th.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Sir, this is a very serious thing. Why not take it up today or tomorrow?... (*Interruptions*). Thirteenth may be too late.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the fun? What are you doing? You are unnecessarily shouting.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already done it. I have already taken notice of it.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That is all.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): That means the same situation regarding teachers' strike will continue till thirteenth.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Thirteenth will be too late.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already done it for thirteenth. We have other important items already adjusted and the House has agreed on that.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadapur): Sir, the parents of the children of

Delhi are worried because the terrorists have sent a letter that they will kill five thousand students. This is a very serious matter and we are very much concerned. The Home Minister must make a statement....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way to raise it. Please sit down. It is already done.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Sir, I was standing quietly but you did not give me a chance.

MR. SPEAKER: What is it?

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): Sir, there have been frequent cases of acid throwing in Jabalpur. I have already brought it to the notice of the Prime Minister.....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: It is a State Government subject—it is a law and order problem. I cannot do anything here.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Cases have been happening in Bhopal and other places and there is need for the Home Minister to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Col. Mushran, this is a State Government subject, not a Central Government subject.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Sir, I never speak. You never give me a chance.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is a Central Government subject, I will allow you.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Sir, it is a Central Government subject. There is need to make a provision in the IPC and the Home Minister should make a statement (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: No, not allowed.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You give me in writing. This is not the way.

[*English*]

This is not the way. No nothing doing.....

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You are supposed to help in conducting the proceedings of the House and not to obstruct them.

[*English*]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Sir, I am a Member of your House.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told you Mr. Mushran Sahib that you are creating hurdle for nothing. This is a state subject.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: This is not so.

MR. SPEAKER: You give me in writing.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: I have given in writing.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: I have given you a Calling Attention notice, I have given a notice under rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That is all. I am not supposed to answer on the floor of the House. Nothing doing.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: I have written to the Prime Minister. I have spoken to the Prime Minister. *(Interruptions)* There is urgent need for the Home Minister to make a statement. *(Interruptions)* It is not a State subject. *(Interruptions)* I.P.C. must be amended and provision must be made.

(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Multi-State Cooperative Societies (Registration, Membership, Direction and Management, settlement of Disputes (Appeal and Revision) Amendment Rules, 1987

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Multi-State Co-operative Societies (Registration, Membership, direction and Management, Settlement of Disputes, Appeal and Revision) Amendment Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 566 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 109 of the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4578/87]

International Airports Authority of India (Gratuity) Amendment Regulations, 1986

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the International Airports Authority of India (Gratuity) Amendment Regulations, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No.

PERS/IR/115/1/82-Vol. VI in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1986 together with an explanatory note under sub-section (4) of section 37 of the International Airports Authority Act, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4579/87]

Notification containing order re: supplies of fertilizers to be made by domestic manufacturers to various States/Union Territories and copy of report and review on the working of U.P. State Agra Industrial Corporation for 1980-81 and statement showing reasons for delay in laying it on the table

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): Sir, on behalf of Shri Yogendra Makwana, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 647 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1987 containing Order indicating the supplies of fertilisers to be made by domestic manufacturers of fertiliser to various States/Union Territories/Commodity Boards during the period from 1st April, 1987 to 30th September, 1987, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4580/81]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
 - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Uttar Pradesh Agro Industrial Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1980-81.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Uttar Pradesh State Agro Industrial Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller

and Auditor General thereon.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4581/81]

FINANCIAL COMMITTEES-A REVIEW

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Hindi and English versions of the "Financial Committees (1986-87)-A Review.

12.06 hrs

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PUNJAB), 1987-88

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Punjab for 1987-88.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

[*English*]

Animal Welfare Board

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): I beg to move the following:-

"That in pursuance of Section 5(1) (i) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the animal Welfare Board for the next term commencing from the date of notification by the Government, subject to the other provisions of the

siad Act."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 5(1) (i) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Animal Welfare Board for the next term commencing from the date of notification by the Government, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

12.07 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[*English*]

Thirty Ninth Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 7th August, 1987"

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 7th August, 1987".

The motion was adopted

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): You have rushed through it. I congratulate you. But why not ask the members to submit their suggestions to the Business Advisory Committee where they can be considered because in between all these shoutings are going on?

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Sir.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: *Matters under Rule 377*,
Shri K. Kunjambu.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my notice under Rule 377 has not come up.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you convince me that this subject comes under the Central Government, I will admit the notice.

[*English*]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Right Sir.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: If this subject does not come under the Central Government, you will have to apologise for it.

[*English*]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Right Sir.

12.08 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*English*]

(I) Need to set up a Thermal Power Plant in Kerala

SHRI K. KUNJAMBU (Adoor): Under Rule 377, I am making a statement.

Kerala is going to face power cut from this month onwards as there is not enough water in its reservoirs. The Monsoon was scanty and erratic and therefore the reservoirs have not received enough water.

This has created a serious situation. The

State depends entirely on hydro-electric power. A power cut at this stage which is unprecedented in the history of Kerala, is going to cripple the industry in the State. A State whose financial condition is not sound, will face economic ruin, if this happens.

There are two ways to meet this situation. One is to supply electricity from the neighbouring states on a short term basis. The other is to set up a thermal power plant in the State. If Kerala is to be saved thermal power plant is a must.

I would, therefore, request the Government to take immediate steps to set up a thermal power plant in Kerala.

(II) Need to provide facilities for telecasting Kannada Programmes for Mysore, Coorg and South Canara districts.

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD (Chamarajanagar): Under Rule 377 I am making a statement.

I want to draw the attention of the House towards the need for providing the facilities for the telecast of Kannada programmes for Mysore, Coorg and South Kanara Districts.

Mysore City is the second biggest city of Karnataka and also the old capital of the State. This city is known for its highest contribution to art and literature not only for the State, but also to the whole nation.

At present Mysore is provided with low power transmitter and is telecasting the Delhi programme through satellite.

Bangalore Doordarshan's 10 KW High Power Transmitter cannot transmit the signals to Mysore city that being beyond 100 Kms aerial distance from Bangalore. Hence to telecast Kannada programmes for Mysore city, Coorg and Mangalore, the Micro wave facilities should be provided between Bangalore and Mysore.

To ease the process the MW line is

[Shri V. Sreenivasa Prasad] already in existence between Bangalore and Mysore. The M/W line between New Delhi and Madras passes through Mysore City.

The M/W line between Mangalore and Bangalore will be free till 8.40 P. M. i.e. till the beginning of National Programme, Madras and Bangalore T. V. Centres will link to Delhi at 8.40 P. M. for the National hook-up.

Hence by installing M/W receiving equipments at Mysore, Coorg and Mangalore and connecting these centres with Bangalore Doordarshan, these places can telecast Kannada Programmes from Bangalore Doordarshan. All the above places have already been provided with LPT's and will not burden the chequer. By connecting Mysore, Coorg and Bangalore LPT's from Bangalore Doordarshan, population of eight districts of Karnataka will have the privilege of viewing Kannada programmes.

I urge upon the Central Government to look into the matter.

12.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

(III) Need for immediate steps to increase the power supply to Delhi

SHRIBHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in Delhi the Indraprastha Thermal Power Station generates 200 MW power and Badarpur Thermal Station generates 450 MW power. We get 150 MW power from Singrauli Thermal Station. The consumption of power of Delhi is 1044 MW. Therefore, the power supply falls short of the requirement. As a result, load shedding has to be resorted to for as many as eight to ten hours. Keeping in view the fact that power connections for industrial and residential purposes have tremendously increased in Delhi, steps should be taken to generate 750 MW additional power in Indra-

prastha or Badarpur Power Station so that the power requirement of Delhi is met adequately.

[*English*]

(iv) Need to lift the ban on opening of new Post Offices

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): There is a general ban on the opening of new Post Offices in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan. As a result the Ministry of Communications is paying no heed to the genuine demands for opening of Post Offices even at Gram Panchayat Headquarter and important towns creating discontentment and resentment among the people. It is not convenient for the people of one Gram Panchayat to go over to another Gram Panchayat for their postal requirements. Without a Post Office for every Gram Panchayat the country cannot be said to be saturated with Post Offices. The necessity of having a Post Office and a Public Call Office at every Gram Panchayat Headquarter in our country at least during the celebration of 40th Anniversary of our Independence need not be ever over-emphasized.

I would urge upon the Union Government to reconsider the matter and lift the existing general ban so as to facilitate opening of Post Offices at the deserving places during the current Five Year Plan.

(v) Need to explore the possibility of export of mangoes grown in Mithila region of Bihar

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Delicious mangoes are available in the Mithila region of North Bihar at a throw away price.

There is a great scope for the export of mangoes to foreign countries, particularly gulf countries. For the last two and a half years, we have been making strenuous efforts to impress upon the Union Government to explore the possibility of exporting Mithila

mangoes to Gulf countries. The Government made several promises but nothing concrete has been done so far in this regard.

Fruit growers of Mithila region are excited to note that their produce can be exported to foreign countries and they can get remunerative prices.

Today the fruit growers are indifferent and do not grow mangoes scientifically because they know they will hardly get any worth while price for their produce. If they are assured of a stable market, they can grow very good variety of mangoes which will be in great demand abroad. All that is needed is proper guidance to them.

I therefore request the Central Government to take adequate interest in the matter and explore the possibility of export of mangoes from Mithila.

(vi) Need to Introduce a Super fast train between Puri and New Delhi

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): Sir, the railway facilities available between Delhi and Orissa are quite inadequate. The 175/176 Nilachal Express which connects Puri/Bhubaneswer with New Delhi runs thrice a week. It takes 36 hours to reach the destination. But it invariably comes late by 3 to 4 hours. Another train 77/78 Utkal Express goes via Agra, Katni and Bilaspur and takes 42 hours to reach Puri. The 143/144 Kalinga Express has been withdrawn after 77/78 Utkal Express was made a daily train.

The 915/916 New Nilachal which was subsequently named as Puri Express has not yet been made super fast. It takes about 29 hours to reach the destination. Due to long and tedious train journey the passengers face a lot of hardship.

Railways have planned for a super fast Express train to be introduced between Puri and Delhi. Now the passenger traffic has steadily increased and the accommodation

remains full and many passengers do not get reservation on either side.

As the South Eastern Railway is going to celebrate its centenary at Bhubaneswar during this year, on this occasion, the proposal to introduce a super fast train between New Delhi and Puri should be considered sympathetically. This train should have a running time of 24 hours. This will provide a great relief to the passengers and will contribute towards the growth of tourist traffic.

As such, I request that a super-fast train should be introduced between Puri and New Delhi without any further delay.

(vii) Need to provide financial assistance for putting in-well bores for irrigation in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur): Sir, there are about 55,000 wells in the Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh and all of them have gone dry. In-well-bores in the wells are providing water for irrigation. If in-well-bores are put in all the wells the sufferings of people can be reduced considerably. To put in-well-bore, it costs about five thousand rupees and if the Central Government sanctions 5 crores of rupees, about ten thousand wells can be rejuvenated by putting in-well-bores and twenty thousand families can be saved.

So, it is requested that the Union Government may be pleased to grant rupees five crores to save the people of this district from the effects of recurring famine.

(viii) Need to provide adequate funds for industrial development of North Bengal

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): Sir, the Prime Minister during his last visit to North Bengal as well as the hill areas of Darjeeling, has assured adequate financial assistance for the industrial development of that region. The Deputy Chairman of Plan-

[Shri Ananda Pathak]

ning Commission was scheduled to visit the area for identifying the area where special financial assistance was immediately required. But nothing has yet been done. In the mean time, a serious damage and destruction of public properties worth several crores of rupees has taken place in the wake of agitation for separate State in Darjeeling Hills.

I urge upon the Government of India to look into these problems seriously and sanction required fund for the industrial development of North Bengal as well as for the restoration of lost public properties in Darjeeling.

12.19 hrs.

CONSERVATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL
CONTD.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri. Janardhana Poojary, on the 6th August, 1987.

Now, Dr. G. S. Rajhans to speak.

[*Translation*]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a few points on this Bill. You have made a mention of vulnerable areas in the Bill. But, probably, the bureaucrats who have drafted the Bill do not know as to which are the vulnerable areas in the country from smuggling point of view. The Indo-Nepal border along Bihar and Uttar Pradesh is more vulnerable than the coastal areas. The people may not be knowing what happens there. No one can dare stop anyone from carrying on smuggling on the border of Bihar and Nepal after 6 p.m. Trucks loaded with Ganja,

Charas, Hasish pass through the border from Nepal upto Calcutta with the connivance of all the persons concerned. No one dares touch smugglers because they have deadly arms which are capable of killing a number of persons in just one minute. Every one has his share in the profit earned from smuggling, so no one is worried.

A number of questions have been asked in this regard. In reply to them, it has been said that the border of India and Nepal is too wide to check smuggling activities. But if one has the will, the smuggling of narcotics into the country can be checked completely. Smuggling takes place before the eyes of everyone and the Government says that it cannot be checked. This is a matter of great concern.

You go through the foreign newspapers in the Parliament library. They regard India as a heaven of narcotics. Narcotics are being smuggled into the country from two sides. On the one side, these are being smuggled from the border of Nepal where these are smuggled from Burma and Thailand. On the other side, these are being smuggled from the western border i.e. from Pakistan and Afghanistan. From India these are being smuggled to the markets of Europe and America.

Our colleagues had said the other day that smugglers do not remain sitting in coastal areas. They operate from Delhi and other places sitting in air conditioned rooms. No body knows the exact place from where they operate. If you carry out a survey, you will find a number of smugglers living in South Delhi. I have noticed that a person, who has nothing to eat five years ago, is at present living in a posh four-storeyed bungalow. No body dares talk about him. But the whispering in the locality is that he has constructed the bungalow by amassing money by dealing in narcotics. The people do not dare to say this in the open because they fear danger to their lives.

Narcotics can ruin the economy of the country. Once General Zia had said that he

did not need war to destroy India. He would get so much narcotics smuggled into India that it would get destroyed. It might have been said by the Pakistani leader in a lighter vein but it is a fact. At present, such thing is going on. This is spoiling our economy.

In our country, smuggled goods are being sold at different places. Previously, a person who was making trip to some foreign country used to be requested by his friends or relatives to bring some electronic goods from there but now the situation has changed. Now the people are not so much interested in getting electronic goods from the foreign country because electronic goods are available in the market of the country at cheaper rates. Smuggled goods are being sold openly and the Government is bringing forward this Bill.

We should learn from other countries. The economy of Latin American countries has been ruined due to availability of smuggled goods at very cheap rates. The costliest cloth of Japan and Korea is being sold at the border of Nepal at throw away prices. From there it is sent to different places. The textile industry of the country is going to face a great crisis in the next 4 to 5 years. Even today, it is not in a sound position. You can ask the textile industrialists how much damage the smuggled goods have done to them. The country is reeling under drought and the prospects of cotton production are not good. The prices of textile goods will increase. Smuggled goods will be available at cheaper rates and nobody would purchase textiles of this country. This problem is not as simple as you think. You have made provision for detention for two years instead of one year. It is beyond our imagination how much damage the smugglers are doing to the economy of the country. A time will come when you will not be able to take action against the smugglers even if you want to. Detention for one to two years is not sufficient. The conditions obtaining in jails are known to everyone. Everyone knows that smugglers get all the facilities in jails. Shobhraj got all the facilities in the jail. There are so many Shobhrajs in this country. There

is no meaning of detention if a person gets all the facilities in the jail. In other countries, smuggling attracts rigorous punishment but in our country a smuggler lives like a lord in the jail. I would suggest that the whole matter should be reconsidered and a comprehensive Bill be brought forward here in the next session. If you do not change the definition of vulnerable areas, smuggling will ruin the economy of the country.

During freedom struggle, people used to be exhorted not to use foreign goods because that would ruin the economy of the country. Does anyone say now to the people to use the goods of our country? Nobody says that one should not use the foreign goods. If we look at the world economy, we will find that every country of the world is following the policy of protectionism. They want to sell their goods to other country but would not like to purchase the goods of that country. This is an issue today between Japan and America who are allies. Japan wants to sell its goods to America but would not like to purchase the goods of that country. Not only America and Japan but all the European countries which are developed ones, are saying that they would not buy the goods of third world. Where would the countries of third world sell their goods? They are under heavy burden of international debts. This is a very complicated problem. We put our back saying that we are free from international debts whereas Latin America, African countries have become the victims of international debts. But this euphoria will not last long. A time will come in a few years when we would be burdened under foreign debts. The root of this problem is smuggling. You can stop this smuggling. Who does not know the role of narcotics smuggling in the increasing terrorist activities? This smuggling will ruin us and you would not be able to do anything.

The need of the hour is that you should strike at the very roots of smuggling. The first thing the hon. Minister should do is to check completely the sale of smuggled goods in Delhi by the next session. Only then will some concrete result come out. Presently,

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

smuggled goods are sold openly. Could not we check their sale?

I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that a house to house survey should be conducted in posh colonies and the names of the persons who deal in smuggled goods should be published in the newspapers so that the people know the true picture of white collared people. There is lot of money in Delhi and more than half of the money has come from smuggled goods. You allow the people the facility of green channel but three-fourths of the goods are smuggled through this channel. You should discontinue this system without notice and start searching the suitcases of every passenger. Then you will find what goods are being brought from other countries. If you have the strong will, you can take cudgels with these godfathers. With these words, I concluded.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir, the smuggling activities in our country are on the high side. The analysis made in this matter has revealed that there is a strong chain built up between the politicians, the bureaucrats and the smugglers, and Government should take strong steps to break this chain which has developed so strongly, the political nexus which has come up; other-wise, this problem cannot be tackled properly. The events which take place in the under-world and about which we read in the papers, the killings, the riots and all sorts of things, are somewhere or the other connected with such dealings by the people in high places. This Bill which has been presented here does not touch even the peripheries of the problem. And if Government wants to tackle the issue of preventing smuggling, then they will have to take strong steps against the high people, the people who are in big positions and who are abetting in these smuggling activities throughout the country. It is very well known, if the history of Bombay is taken, that the people who are known as smugglers, who are declared smugglers, are running political parties and

social organisations. It is known to us that they are running certain Parties and they are also running social and charitable organisations. This is a big network. In some way or the other, certain pockets have been developed for such people to exert their influence, and the machinery which is exercising law and order cannot go and break it. They have their own kingdom, especially in the coastal areas. The man behind it, the kingpin of the smuggling activities, will be somewhere else and he cannot be touched by anybody. He will be sheltered by the police, by the Government, by the politicians, and he will be having around himself a good picture of a social reformer, or a promoter of a hospital or a promoter of some society or something like that. Finally, the things which belong to him go to the grassroot level. If some survey or some study is made by the Government seriously, it can be seen that people in the jhuggis, the slum-dwellers and people who have no work, the unemployed people, are all used for the purpose of trafficking or selling the items which they smuggle. The Government is not taking action to prevent these activities. If the Government has any *bona fide* intention to put a stop to this, they should touch the big guys, the people who are really doing these things at the expense of the nation; the Government should catch those people. If you see how this COFEPOSA has been utilised from 1975 onwards till todate, you will find that the number of arrests made of such big guns or big guys is very less; four persons or so; somebody who may be carrying two sarees or three sarees or something like that or somebody who brings two gold biscuits or something like that is caught. Because Government have failed in these matters, these activities are increasing, including the activities of terrorists which have gone up in this country. It is very easy for people to smuggle ganja or other things with international connections. The Sobhraj case is well known. Has any study made by the Government, has some scientific approach been made on these things, how the international smugglers are involved in these matters? Unfortunately, this Government is keeping their eyes shut against such issues. There are various international organisations en-

gaged is smuggling, especially in the smuggling of Narcotics. In Malayasia, Government have come forward with severe punishments like death penalty for smuggling of Narcotics. In Thailand also, it is given like that. Of course, I am not in favour of death penalty for any crime including murder. I feel nobody has got that right. I am only submitting that serious steps should be taken to check such activities.

Whereas in India, its coastal areas, its interior areas have always been a place for the people who are having smuggling activities with national ramifications. Government could not touch anybody. It is a pity to note that the Swiss bank account now shows that there is an amount of Rs. 1, 300 crores deposited there by people of Indian origin. If this COFEPOSA was effectively used, there would not have been such accumulation of money there. I had recently an experience in Geneva where I had gone to attend the ILO Conference. One of the ILO officers was giving me a dinner in the evening. I told him that I have come here with Government money and it is a pittance for me. I had no money. If you give me dinner, I will have a dinner. Government's TA and DA are very limited. then he told me an incident. Somebody came for the first time 3 years back. He asked whether Indian rupee can be changed. Next time when he came here he brought a suit case of money and deposited in Swiss bank. He said "there is no problem. Swiss bank receives Indian rupee." This is the first information which I got in Geneva in this June, when I was there for ILO Conference. I wondered. Here to get 20 dollars from the airport when you go abroad, you have to pay that much money and all other coins. If the people have influence in those countries, they can keep Indian rupee. They can straightaway go to Swiss bank and pay Indian rupee. This was an information to me. Because according to foreign exchange regulations and other things, if you want to change the money, it is possible only when you have the permission from the Reserve Bank. In Switzerland Rs. 1,300 crores is deposited by Indians. And this is a proper time when the Hon. Minister Poojary wants an amendment or wants to make the laws

more stringent. May I ask what has happened for all these years?

The IMF has conducted a study on the economic situation of this country. They have pointed out that the total blackmoney in this country is 76,000 crores of rupees. Government also appointed a Committee and that Committee gave its report when we were in the Parliament last time. Unofficially it shows, 35,000 crores of rupees as blackmoney, a major portion of which is generated through smuggling activity. Smuggling activities are there because of the nexus among politicians, bureaucrats and smugglers. Unless you break it once and for all and, in that process, catch big guys, nothing can happen. There is a system in my part of State which is called 'Pipe money'. That is said to be the money which if paid in foreign countries, three times of the value of that money will be paid to the relatives staying in this part. It comes through the pipe and not through the proper channel. These things are taking place and Government have not taken any steps to prevent such activities.

Therefore, a more stringent law by which this can be prevented will be appreciated. That is the necessity of the hour. I don't think by putting one year or two years, some small gangs in the prison, these things will be solved. I will suggest one thing. In this matter the best approach will be as has been done by the Kerala Government. I am proud of it. Those who live beyond means will be checked and those who live beyond means are answerable to some court.

Sir, if our politicians, bureaucrats, our men of high dignity in the society are screened and if they are found living beyond their means and if there is a law which permits them to be prosecuted, in that case there will be a fear in their mind.

I am proud to say that in Kerala something has happened in that matter. Recently even in the Assembly people commended the present Government's attitude towards the problem where there was transfer effected without paying money to politicians or

[Shri Thampan Thomas]

to bureaucrats when a change was made; where there was nobody rushing towards the Secretariat with recommendations—all these things have gone. Many persons, including the Private Secretary to the previous minister were arrested and charge-sheeted.

The main thing by which the Government approaches the problem is that, if somebody is living beyond means he will be subjected to answer, he will be arrested, put to jail and punished. If such an approach is made, I will welcome it all the more. I don't think this Bill helps to solve the problem.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker: I rise to support the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Amendment Bill 1987. This is a very simple Bill with only two provisions. Although simple, it is quite significant. It is simple in the sense that there was a provision in the Act under Section 9 in which smugglers in the vulnerable areas could be put under detention for two years. Elsewhere in the country it is one year; but in these areas—which have been defined in the Act also—it is two years and that period was going to lapse on 31.7.1987. Therefore an ordinance was promulgated on 2nd July and this Bill is intended to repeal that ordinance and also give a further extension to this provision for another three years, i.e. upto 31st July 1990.

What is there to object to this provision? As far as I heard the Hon. Members from either side who have participated in this debate, all barring one, have supported this Bill. Only one member, Shri Amal Datta has point-blank opposed this Bill. The previous speaker also has been given support, a conditional support on one condition that this should be made more stringent because this falls short of the requirements of the situation. The previous speaker also that way has supported this Bill. Mr. Amal Datta is the sole member who has opposed this Bill. I wonder that, probably if the Government speaks something like "the sun rises in the

east", Mr. Amal Datta is a member of that category who says that the sun does not rise in the east. What is there to object?

Some members from the opposition are critical of the ordinance that was promulgated. They said as to why the Government did not wait since the Parliament was going to commence from 27th of July and what was the hurry for the Government to go in for an ordinance. As you know yourself, what was the business that we could transact in this House till 31st July? In that situation, under such circumstances, where was the guarantee? If there was no ordinance and the Government had waited for the Parliament to debate and pass this Bill, then what would have happened? This would have fallen flat. So the Government was absolutely justified in promulgating an ordinance and as per the provision of Section 9 (i) the period of detention of smugglers in the vulnerable areas has been extended upto two years.

Sir, the other amendment is a consequential one. Now, Goa has been made a full-fledged State. As such, Goa and Daman Diu have to find place separately.

As regards the significance of this Bill it is very significant because it has direct bearing on our economy. It is common knowledge that the smugglers are multiplying and intensifying their activities throughout the country. The smugglers pose a threat to our economy. In fact, there is no denying the fact that there is a parallel economy going on in the country by smugglers and black-market-eers. So this class needs to be dealt with very firmly. I agree with the previous speaker that the provisions of this Act are far short of the requirement of the situation. This needs to be handled very ruthlessly. About Rs. 1300 crores worth of smuggled goods in the shape of gold, textiles and drugs are being smuggled into this country. Every year again, as you know, a lot of money is deposited in foreign banks. If the money flows outside India untapped then can we talk of conservation of foreign exchange. But, Sir, there is some silver lining in the dark clouds. the Deputy Governor of Reserve Bank of

India was deputed to Switzerland and on his return he has submitted a report. The other day the Finance Minister, Shri Tiwari also made a statement on the Floor of the House that active consideration is going on to have direct rapport with the Swiss Government for detection of black-money. Therefore, many measures are being contemplated to detect black-money and to deal with these criminals very firmly.

As regards black-money I would like to congratulate the Government and the Finance Ministry for having stepped up their anti-smuggling activities. In fact, every day when we open our morning newspaper we come across so many news items of seizure of gold, hashish, drugs, etc. Two important operations, namely, operation Rana and operation Burma Bazar were also carried out by the Enforcement Directorate of the Finance Ministry which have yielded results. I would like to give some figures also. In 1985 the seizures were of the order of Rs. 196 crores. In 1986 it rose up to Rs. 217 crores. Again in 1985 the persons kept in detention were 973 whereas the number was 1078 in 1986. Again in the West Coast, these goods worth Rs. 107.78 crores were seized. In the East Coast, it was worth Rs. 43.49 crores. That's why they put the West Coast rightly under the definition of "vulnerable area".

I would suggest to the Government that it is time for them to consider the whole country as one zone in this regard. Why do they differentiate between the East Coast and the West Coast or between a coastal State and non-coastal State when our experience is quite different? Smuggling is smuggling. An offence committed in one place is as severe as the offence committed in the other place. The route for smuggling particularly the drugs from Afghanistan is Pakistan-Amritsar-Delhi-U.P.-M.P.-Bombay-Cochin, etc., and from South-East Asia it is Burma-Nepal-Bihar-Delhi-Calcutta etc. For this purpose, the whole country should be treated vulnerable and punishment should be similar for the people involved in smuggling. India, hitherto a transit base for drugs from 'Golden Triangle' is fast becoming a

major consumption centre. Drugs flow into our country not only from Pakistan but also from Nepal and Sri Lanka. Much of the terrorism in the western region-this is very important, Sir-would be traced to the pedlars. Two events seem to be occurring simultaneously: internal instability in India and use of drugs as potent currency for terrorism. In fact, Sir, terrorism cannot be divorced from the ramifications of the drug trade. This trade is very very dangerous. Some of the security and police people engaged in checking smuggling are also in league with the smugglers.

Recently, there was a news-item. In Delhi, a Metropolitan Magistrate, one Mr. Subhash Wasson, has been dismissed from service for his proved involvement with the notorious hashish smugglers. It is magistrates, what to speak of police and the customs people. So, it needs to be handled drastically. Firm measures should be taken.

I would now invite the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to the statement of Objects & Reasons-placed here. A comparative analysis of the figures in regard to seizures of contraband goods collected in the highly vulnerable areas during the last three years had revealed that the menace of smuggling has not abated 'in any way' in the said areas. In such a situation, why are you not resorting to more stringent and drastic measures? I would request the Government through you, Sir, to give a deep thought to this very very serious menace. Smugglers are posing a threat to our economy. We have to get rid of their clutches. We have to get rid of the effect of parallel economy in our country as quickly as possible. For that, I would request the Hon'ble Minister to give a serious thought to it and also come before the House with a comprehensive legislation. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI K.R. NATARAJAN (Dindigul):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Bill, 1987 on behalf of myself and on behalf of my party, AIADMK. Smuggling has to be condemned with all the force and all

[Shri K.R. Natarajan]

efforts should be made to put it down. There cannot be any two opinions in this regard.

But it has been seen that while the notorious smugglers go scot free, their servants and carriers are detained and punished. There should be some powerful agency to find out the notorious criminals and smugglers; they should not be allowed to go scot free; they should be detained and punished.

Preventive detention is repugnant to the rule of law. That was condemned by the Congress party during the British days. But it becomes necessary under certain circumstances and it should be imposed on the smugglers. Here, if preventive detention is not resorted to, then the regular investigative agencies may not be able, to collect the required evidence in order to get the offenders convicted before the court.

Then, in this amending Bill vulnerable area has been defined. Areas like Indo-Nepal area, Indo-Pakistan area and Indo-Tibetan area and some other areas may also be added in this explanation.

Anyhow, this is a very good amendment and it should be used only against the real smugglers. With these words, I support the Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI U.H. PATEL (Bulsar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome the conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Bill. The increasing smuggling activities are ruining the economy of the country. It would have been better if a more comprehensive Bill had been brought to check smuggling.

The officers who work honestly to check smuggling should be given greater rewards. At the same time, senior and efficient officials should be posted in the areas where large scale smuggling takes place. These officers should also be provided with modern

equipments.

It is my submission that all the property of a person apprehended during smuggling activities should be confiscated and if the culprits are kingpins they should be shot because they are big enemies of the country, they are destroying the economy of the country. There should be more stringent provisions and the smugglers be given exemplary punishment to deter others from indulging in smuggling activities.

With these words I support the Bill.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the cClock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

CONSERVATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES (AMENDMENT, BILL, -CONTD.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, this Bill is not very comprehensive. The Act already provides for detention of a person upto two years. And this amendment is brought forward to continue the provisions of this section, for a further period of three years. This can be done even later on.

What is most interesting here is the Statement of Objects and Reasons. This statement of objects and reasons is really a mirror of the confusion that the present Government is undergoing at the moment. I, for myself, have never seen such a statement coming from the Government themselves. The reason given by the Government for extending the period is that "a comparative analysis of the figures in regard

to seizures of contraband goods effected in the said highly vulnerable areas during the last three years had revealed that the menace of smuggling has not abated in any way in the said areas" Please mark the words 'in any way'. But in the very statement of objects and reasons in the very next sentence it is stated, "The longer period of detention for a period of two years under this section has, however, proved to be a deterrent effect on these smugglers and this provision has also been effectively used in combating smuggling activities in these highly vulnerable areas." Have you ever seen such confusion? First it is said that during the last three years, smuggling did not come down in any way. And in the very next sentence it is stated that this provision has been effectively used. As I said just now, this is really a mirror to the grand confusion that the Government is in at the moment, with all those scandals pouring in.

I would like to know what really is the success of this COFEPOSA Act after it was brought in 1974. Not only are the smuggling activities on the increase, but big smugglers are seldom brought to book. This COFEPOSA Act was enacted ten years ago with such a great fanfare. But can the Minister give at least some substantial number of smuggling kingpin's name, who were arrested because of this Act? Is the situation such that the Government or the administration does not know who are the kingpins in smuggling? Some of the hon. members who spoke earlier mentioned many incidents and I have no time to repeat. But are you really in a position to convince us that this Act has helped you in curbing the smuggling activities? In my opinion it is of no help. I fully agree with my hon. friend Shri Amal Datta who said that this kind of preventive detention made the normal law and order machinery even less and less active. There is a very well formed and smooth link between the administrative machinery, the people in power, the smuggling ring and the election fund collecting racket. Therefore, I do not consider that this extension of two years period will be of any help, in any way in really countering smuggling activities. There are very many laws which are already existing. Who pre-

vents you to catch people by applying those laws? You are not putting any serious efforts to catch the smuggling kings. You are only catching those people who are carrying some contraband goods at the moment. If they are caught red handed, you catch them. Ordinary laws are there, under which you can punish them.

You said that this COFEPOSA has been brought to put down big people who are engaged in smuggling activities. That you never did. So, the intention of this COFEPOSA has been proved not bonafide. The smuggling activities have also proved that this COFEPOSA is not justified.

We are all really very much concerned about smuggling activities. The smuggling in narcotics is luring our younger generation. We are extremely worried about it. We also see that this kind of Bill-Preventive Detention or some such thing-is not going to improve the situation. There are enough legal provisions in your hands, in addition to this Preventive Detention Ac. If you cut out your links with the smuggling world and really catch the kingpins of smugglers, you can put them under rigorous imprisonment under your various laws. It was rightly said by Shri Rajhansji also, just now. For that we do not need this COFEPOSA.

Therefore, I do not think that a situation is justified for the extension of this Act. As a matter of principle, I cannot support this Preventive Detention Bill. I am sorry for that. For eradicating these activities-let alone its eradication-but even for putting down the smuggling activities, you have to use other weapons and you have to be much more determined in catching the kingpins, of smugglers, not the smugglers alone.

With these words, I am sorry, I am not in a position to support this Bill.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE
(Jadavpur): You please allow me to speak for two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have not received your name. You please sit down.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE:
Madam, you please give me a few minutes to speak.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AF-
FAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT):
Okay, You give her a few minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay Kumari
Mamata Banerjee.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Bill which has been brought forward by Shri Poojary. This measure is necessary to check smuggling and black money in the country. Although laws have been made to check smuggling activities, but the fact is that we have not been able to implement them properly.

Those who are accumulating black money and indulge in smuggling activities, can put the Government in trouble. These people have become so powerful that they can even run a parallel Government.

You have included the names of Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil-Nadu, Goa, Daman and Diu in the Bill but you have not included in the list Indo-Bangladesh border, Indo-Pak border, Indo-Nepal border. Large quantities of Smuggling goods are brought into the country through these borders. We have to find out some method to check it.
(*Interruptions*)

The law is there for it. But we will have to see how far the law is working. The Government have the COFEPOSA and FERA with them. They have the law to book income tax evadors. But only the law will not do. We people should assist the Government in checking smuggling activities. This Bill has been brought to control the smuggled goods in the interest of country's economy. But there is one thing more. Customs Officers and smugglers are in connivance. I donot

say that all Customs Officers are honest or all Customs Officers are dishonest. It is also heard that a vicious circle is in operation. The unemployed youth, whose number is rising and who are frustrated, are being entrapped. They are being provided free board and lodging in countries like Bankok and Singapur and asked to bring some smuggled good on their return journey. They bribe the Customs Officers and get the goods released.

[*English*]

All Customs Officers are not dishonest, and all Customs Officers are not honest also.

[*Translation*]

I would like to say that the honest Customs Officers should be rewarded and dishonest punished. But, today, we find that in the banking sector people doing good work, detecting frauds are being punished. They do not get any reward. There is a lot of political involvement, you know it. Therefore, I would like to say that the Customs Officers who work honestly should be given incentive, they should be rewarded. The number of check posts in the country should also be increased. The Customs Officers and Administrative Officers posted at these check posts generally maintain good relations with the people indulging in smuggling activities and therefore, I support this Bill. You may make any amount of laws, but mere law making will not do. You must look into the implementation aspect of the law for the welfare and future progress of the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY): Mr. Deputy
Speaker, Sir: I am grateful to the
hon. Members for having taken part in this
debate, and giving very constructive sug-
gestions. Some of the Members, particularly
Mr. Vyas, Dr. Rajhans, Mr. Thampan Tho-
mas, Mr. Panigrahi, Shrimati Geeta Mukher-
jee and Kumari Mamata Banerjee have
given very good, constructive suggestions.
At the same time, some of the Members

have also criticized the measure

It is not the case of the Government that Government was able to completely root out smuggling activities in the country. The point that has been made here is that we should be very firm, and stern action should be taken. Black-marketeers, smugglers and economic offenders have been running a parallel economy in the country, and they have become very powerful. So, we have to take action, particularly against the kingpins who are responsible for these clandestine activities. I fully agree with the hon. Members: here we have to take firm action. Whether Government was able to do it, and whether this measure is going to help authorities to take firm action against these smugglers, particularly the kingpins, is the question.

It has been stated that Government has completely failed. Whether the facts strengthen that contention, or whether this measure is going to fulfil its purpose, is what we have to see. In the year 1984, 2345 persons were arrested and 3065 people were arrested in 1985. In 1987, we have been able to arrest 1212 people upto June. In the year 1985, 2141 Persons were prosecuted. In the year 1986, 2587 people were prosecuted and 1483 people were prosecuted upto June, 1987.

In the year 1985, 805 people were convicted. In the year 1986, 871 people were convicted; in the year 1987 upto June 457 people were convicted.

760 people were detained in the year 1985; 812 people were detained in the year 1986; 441 people were detained upto June, 1987.

Another point has been made whether big people were apprehended and action has been taken against them. The contention that comes from the opposition member is that we have been able to catch only small people. The average value of per seizure in 1983 was Rs. 13951; now it has gone up to Rs. 49,695/- (*Interruptions*). There is some reason behind whatever we have stated. So

far as the contentions are concerned, we have taken action against big smugglers. All the names are not there. I will furnish these names to the hon. members who have taken part in this debate, because it is a big list and it is not a case that we have caught hold of only small people. It is your desire and also the desire of the government that we must go in for big people. A contention has been made by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee and Shri Amal Datta that we should take firm action against the big people; an immediate action should be taken against them. Now this is a measure under COFEPOSA to take action against those big people who are behind these smuggling activities, who are trying to go away from the clutches of the law; and they do not show any link. In order to bring those people to book, we have to take action. Sometimes, these big smugglers are acting in such a way that they see that prosecution fails; even they are trying to win over witnesses. Now for taking immediate action, we should not wait for the normal law to take action against such people. Don't be under the impression that this is an action for prohibiting the action to be taken under the normal law; but apart from taking action under normal law, we are taking action under this law also to prevent, as a preventive measure, smuggling activities.

The hon. members mentioned that some deficiencies are there and that we should take firm action against these smugglers. We have given Powers to the State Governments.

The hon. member Shri Amal Datta and Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee have made a point stating that big people are not caught; there are deficiencies in the system, in the procedure. I would like to suggest to them that why can't their West Bengal Government detain big people? You can detain these smugglers. I am just asking. I will come to that. If you want, you can take action. If you feel that the Central Government is not effective, we are not preventing you from taking action. We say that you are very effective and if you feel that there is some deficiency, you can take action.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): But this is under CEFEPASA.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I have not interfered. I do not have the habit of interfering. I have the highest regard for you and you can raise this point at the end.

My point is very simple. If you feel that you are competent to deal with big smugglers, and they are a menace to the society, if you feel so, we have not prohibited you. You can definitely take action.

An hon. Member, Mr. Thampan Thomas has made a point. I agree with it. In Kerala recently, he mentioned that the Government has taken action. How, it has to be implemented, is a different matter. Still I appreciate that it is a good point. I will appreciate his suggestion. Whereas you say that you do not want to take action even when others are taking action., You do not want to spell out. Why do you not take action? Who prohibits you? After all, your intention is very good.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I do not want to say anything.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I do not say that you do not want any action to be taken. I just tell you, please do not criticise It is easy to criticise but difficult to take action. But here I request hon. Members from that side, that if you find that there are some actions to be taken to curb this smuggling activity, in the Indo-Bangla border area, I am requesting the Chief Minister of West Bengal also, to refer to this Act and take action. *(Interruptions)* Let us bring this menace to an end by taking proper action. *(Interruptions)* I am requesting Shri Amal Datta and Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA: You can tell me later.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I will reply to you afterwards.

Sir, in this respect let us be frank, let us be very clear in our minds. Let us not have any

confusion. Let us say that the country wants serious action, stern action in this matter to root out the problem. Our hon. Members from this side, they have made it very clear that the sternest action should be taken. If it is required, you come up before the House with some amendment. We will support it. Some of the hon. Members from this side also have made this point. But only two members from West Bengal have criticised us. They criticise whatever we have to say. And when we say that there is already some increase in the figures, they say it is due to inflation.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: That is true. That is the truth.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Whenever you come with any concrete suggestion, with the highest regard to you, we will accept it and we will also take action on that. If some of the hon. Members have given some suggestions, I have already stated, that we will accept them. I have also said that I have already instructed our department to review them and also take into consideration all those suggestions. We are going to examine the suggestions given by the hon. Members from this side and if it is required we will come with amendments also. This should be our intention and it is also everybody's intention. The main aim is to stop this menace and we have to root out these activities.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: What kind of smugglers have you in mind?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I will tell you.

About the action to be taken some of the people have mentioned that some of the officers have colluded with these smugglers and some of the hon. Members have said, Shri Panigrahi and another hon. Member have particularly made a point, that whenever there is an efficient officer he should be rewarded and so far as inefficient corrupt officers are concerned, we should take stern action.

For the benefit of the hon. Members, I can tell that 17 Officers from the State and Public Undertakings were detailed under COFEPOSA and 15 Officers from the Customs & Excise were also detained under COFEPOSA. Our hon. Minister Shri P. Chidambaram has also taken action, through CBI, against those people who are living beyond their means. There also, we are not striking our responsibility. We are not going to spare any person.

Further, I may tell the hon. Members that if you got any information, you can pass on to us. We are not going to spare any person and on the contrary, we are going to give you twenty per cent of the seizure. If any person gives substantial information and if the seizure is to the extent of Rs. Ten crores.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: He is asking the Members of Parliament to inform the Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is saying, any person who has information can pass it on.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I just tell you. If you do not want any reward, we do not give.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: If you say, any information you give, we will give you twenty per cent. What is this?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I definitely tell you that it is the reward. It is a law.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whether the Member is accepting the reward or not, it is left to the Member.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Dat-taji. I tell you that when we want to raise some emoluments of the Members, you say, you do not want. But, everybody is taking. It is also that the country will be benefited. If they are giving some reliable information, reward is there and that procedure is there.

We have given rewards to the officers and even our Finance Ministers attended a function and gave the reward to the officers who have performed very well. Also the rewards have been given in cash to them.

Only one request to the hon. Members who have stated that there is money in the Swiss Bank to the tune of about Rs 1,300 crores. I do not know who has given this information. We do not have any objection. I have been hearing for the last six months regularly. Some of the hon. Members are making some points, even including the former Finance Minister. I am just giving you the challenge. If you have got any information Mr. Amal Datta and furnish to us and if we do not take any action, then you can criticise us. *(Interruptions)*

Without giving any information, do not go on criticising the Government. If you have got any names and any person's accounts in Swiss Bank, please tell us. We will take action. Do not go on criticising the Government. We are pursuing the matter. I give fifteen days time. Any Members from this House, including our opposition Members, including the leaders of the opposition any **other person can give the information.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I won't allow any names to go on record.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): The names of Win Chadha and Ajitab have been given.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Mr. Thampan Thomas, I may tell you that I have received so many anonymous letters saying that some opposition Members are also-not here-having accounts there. On the basis of anonymous letters, can I say that all the people are corrupt? You should be responsible. There should be prime facie case...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: You should make investigations. We accept the challenge.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am just requesting you that, after all, we are political people, today you are there, tomorrow you may be here, let us not give an impression in the country that all politicians are corrupt. We have got here the hon. veteran Member. Can anybody say that he is corrupt? Here there is another hon. Member. Can anybody say that he is corrupt? Let us not paint all the people with the same brush. I am just requesting you not to go on criticising. By this process, we are just belittling our own politicians and our own system. Do not do that. Let us take action against the black sheep, if there is any and whosoever he may be. Let us be very firm. Instead of saying all the time that Rs. 1300 crores or Rs. 5000 crores are there, let us sit together and find it out. I am making one more appeal. You kindly join the parliamentary committee....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Amal Datta, let him finish first, then you can say whatever you want to say.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Has he got any power to find out whether any particular person x,y,z has got money in the Swiss banks? If he says so, then we can supply him the names. But let him say clearly and unequivocally here that he has got the power to find it out. The Government has taken a contrary position. If the Government has got the power, let him say so.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The hon. Member has made a very pertinent point. He is a lawyer. I also belong to the same profession. He has stated that there is no power with the Government to get information from the Swiss banks. That is why, he does not want to give the names. (*Interruptions*) He is a responsible Member of Parliament. He says that if the power is given and if there is any method to find it out, he will be in a position to give the information. That is his case. I fully agree with him.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I said that I would give the names.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I fully agree with you. Now, what is the position? So far as the Government also is concerned, it is not easy to get the information. Nobody is in a position to get the information from the Swiss banks

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: There should be political will.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I agree with you that the political will should be there. For that you, myself and everybody should sit together and find out how to get the information. Government is also trying to get it. For that purpose, Government also should have the power. Because of the Law of Secrecy that is prevailing there, they are not providing us information. So here also we are trying to find out some measures as to how to get over that law and get the information about the secret accounts. For that purpose, I am just requesting you, Mr. Amal Datta, to sit together. Let us be in that committee. You also join that committee. Shri Amal Datta, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, Prof. Madhu Dandavate are not small persons.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: How to find out? You must identify the machinery.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: How to find out, that is the question. That question has to be answered by the parliamentary committee. Let us sit together and find out the names of persons, whether from this side or that side or any side and then take action. That is the only request I am making. Let us work together. Let us take action against all economic offenders. Government will not spare any person. Government is committed to it. So far as the economic offenders are concerned, we will not spare any person. Prime Minister will not spare any person whether he is from this side, including Poojary. If Poojary is involved, he will not be spared by our hon. Prime Minister. That is why I am requesting you also that if Poojary is involved, you don't spare him also. With this request I am concluding this debate.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, when he writes to the film actors and actresses, only one person replies and he says that his entire expenditure was borne by *

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No Don't bring the names. I am not allowing this to go on record. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Clauses 2 and 3. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Sir, with due respect to our hon. Member, I do not name any person...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot allow the names to go on record. I have already told this.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: If there is any *prima facie* evidence against any person, whether A or B or C, action will be taken against that person and no body will be spared.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we will go to the next item-items No. 10 and 11 to be discussed together.

14.44 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF NATIONAL SECURITY (AMENDMENT) ODINANCE, 1987 AND NATIONAL SECURITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Basudeb Acharia-absent. Shri Somnath Chatterjee-absent.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Yes, I am here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I called Mr. Chatterjee. I think you are not Mr. Chatterjee. You are telling other names but you are forgetting your own name. That is the problem I am finding now. I called Shri Somnath Chatterjee and you are saying, "I am here". What does it mean?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): He is giving other names when he does not know his own name, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is what I am saying. Shri Amal Datta. Now it is your name I think. You can move this Resolution.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, I beg to move:

That this House disapproves of the National Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1987) promulgated by the President on the 9th June, 1987."

Sir, as in all cases of preventive detention, we are, on principal, against this kind of depriving a person of his liberty. This is not consistent with the democratic principles and my friend Mr. Chidambaram, who is a lawyer of great renown, definitely knows that democratic countries, and particularly those countries from where we have got the models of democracy, have always looked down upon this kind of preventive detention Acts. Even during the war time, when such an Act was passed in England during the Second World War, it was challenged in court and it was upheld by a majority of the House of Lords only during the duration of the War but not beyond that. But the minority judgement in that case, which has found favour with other countries and the judges of the courts later on, has been quoted on various occasions, namely, that even amidst the pressures of arms, people cannot be deprived of their liberties without any due trial according to the due process of law. So, that is what exactly has been done in India. Since Independence, barring that two and a half years period when Janata Government was here...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Gunter): Oh!

SHRI AMAL DATTA: That is the fact. What can I do? You are in the Congress now but you were not in the Congress all the time. At that time you were also against this action. This is unfortunate and tragic culmination of our freedom struggle when we all without any reference to any party, creed or anything, had decried this kind of power in the hands of the alien Government. After that we got our Government to power. Immediately they enacted a law by which people could be

deprived of liberty without any trial. In effect what does the Preventive Detention mean? It means that allegations are made against a person by the police or by the authorities who are interested in his detention. Once the allegations have been correctly made, in a sense that the allegations may not be correct, the method of making allegations, the procedure to make allegations that has to be in accordance with certain principles under the law and as has been interpreted by the courts. That is all that is required—that allegations have to be made in accordance with the law as interpreted by the courts. Then the person can be put behind the bars actually, indefinitely, although the law prescribes a certain limit—one year, two years, something like that. This is all, I would say, given a go by. Whenever the Government wants to put the person behind the bars, all that is required, when he is let out, or immediately to come out of the gates of the jail, another order is handed over to him and he is again pushed back in the jail. There are instances where people have been deprived of liberty under this for years together by a succession of orders passed upon him. This is done—when he is coming out or he actually comes out of jail or he is going to be released within a short time. This is a kind of Acts that we have had with us for a long number of years.

Now it is a question of certain special provisions being there regarding disturbed areas. What is being done by the police in the disturbed areas to locate the people who are responsible. After you put a person behind the bars under preventive detention, are you any better? Is he really an accomplice of those people? Let us assume for a moment that he has in fact been a culprit, he has in fact indulging in terrorist or subversive activities. Then the people who have been his accomplices and associates, and with whose help he has been doing all those things, will be abroad. They will be at liberty to do whatever they want.

When the police get the power of preventive detention, it has been conclusively proved in any country where this kind of power has been given with an edge of the police detection is immediately lost and if this

continues for a long time the police intelligence agencies have become a complete failure. One of the reasons why we have not been able to solve disturbed area problem, Punjab problem and so on is because the intelligence is utterly lacking. Intelligence is lacking because for long number of years we had given this power to the police. With all the right you are not able to detect somebody who has committed crime. Then you arrest anybody. They arrest anybody they like and they abuse power. They became corrupt. In this Act itself, police is corrupt. In India it has been so. Now, with this kind of power in hand, the abuse of power makes corruption all the easier. We have given instances which come to light through several commissions of enquiry instituted by our Government that this power has been abused right and left during those days and in emergency and before that when there was Congress Government in West Bengal between 1972 and 1977. I would not go into details how that Government came into existence. But any way that Government had exercised the power of preventive detention numerous cases and some of these cases were examined; in Commission of Enquiry it was found that in each and every case there was a estimate of what happened when an incident had taken place. Somebody comes to make an F. I. R. He names 10 persons that they have been involved in an accident. The Police tries others, several others or hundred others and so on. This is an action which we call bad. Therefore, this is the situation created by the Police within which they can show anybody they want. After that, they would invite the people to come to the Police Station, tell them that here is a case in which you are involved, your name is indicated and our sources say so. Now, who are the sources which the Police are not bound to tell anybody? Even in an investigation that was conducted by the Commission of an enquiry, this could not be brought out who are the sources. The Police write in the files that according to sources, according to their sources, this person was also implicated in this particular case and so they tell him that according to our sources you are implicated and we are going to arrest you and here is the order of Preventive Detention Act we

serve upon you unless you pay so much money. So that persons pays money and he goes away. This is the way of corruption and the persons who are arrested are those who cannot pay money. Therefore, they are arrested. But in respect of all kinds of Prevention Detention Act, people who can pay the money to the Police-and they do-they get away and those who cannot pay are arrested.

Now, this is an Act which says that the Police do not have to produce the people and these people who are put behind the bars are tried before the court at any stage. All that they do is to satisfy the subservient Advisory Board. Now, the Advisory Board usually is constituted of persons who had been in judiciary, who are at the end of their career or who have retired. So, these are the persons who want to carry on their job as long as possible. They have nothing better to look forward to and therefore they please the executive.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Therefore, they are also to be treated as suspected people.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: No. They are not suspected. They connive and could with the Police.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Everybody?

SHRI AMAL DATTA: No. You can get the serving judges who have got 10 years to go. Such judges will be more independent. But this never done. A judge usually serves the judiciary for a period of not less that 25 years. Now, after 15 years, he definitely has sufficient experience to serve as one of the members of the Advisory Board. But invariably such a judge is never brought. It is a matter of two or three years that he will be serving. He has got another 7 or 10 years to look forward to in the judiciary. Such a judge is never brought. The persons brought are usually the people who have either retired or are going to retire very soon. If such a person is there, he is given a three-year tenure in the Advisory Board. He is very happy. He will say "I have got two more years and I shall be drawing the salary". Really speaking, he has

[Shri Amal Datta]

very little to do here in contrast to the work the judge has to do. So, by this method the Government is able to secure the complaint of the so-called Advisory Board by the power of money which the Government throw at them and they get their complaint and no proof is to be given.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): That is a very serious allegation to say that the Government throw money power at the judges.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): He is talking of salary (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: These people who may have one year to go or due to retire.....

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Did you say that the Government has thrown money power at them?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: No. The judges who become Advisory Board members take salary.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: These Advisory Board Members may also have been judges who are about retire.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: What is that you are saying? Why don't you say it clearly?

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Why do you have to go and pick up the members for the Advisory Board from the retiring judges? Why? There is definitely a policy here.....

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Do you dispute it altogether? Don't you have money power? This is what he wants to say.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: If you say it, say. Don't make any insinuation.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: That is why I gave an illustration. Mr. Chidambaram, don't try to draw conclusion vaguely. I gave an illustration that you will never take a judge who has got ten years to go in the judiciary.

You will never take a judge like that. You only take a judge who is either retired or retiring. Then only, you can induce them with your money power, I put it on record. Money power means, that you have got the power to go on paying them beyond their retirement age. The judges are retiring at the age of 58 or 65, whatever the case may be. And you will go on paying their salary for another 2 years or 3 years. So, for most of the judges who are in service and at the point of retirement, that a great attraction. Do you deny that?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Of course, I deny that.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: All right, you deny that. In that case, why do not go for judges who have got 10 or 15 years more in the judiciary itself? You never go for them. Whatever Constitutional safeguards are there in article 22, in the form of an advisory board, they have been made nugatory completely by the Government by adhering to this kind of practice. That Constitutional safeguards is totally taken away. They have got the most compliant advisory board. We have gone through those records and we have seen on what slim and slender evidence, the advisory board confirms a persons with detention order. We have done that in the commissions of inquiry. They do not require anything more than some allegations which have been certified by SP or somebody of that rank. That is all that is required. The inspector originally makes the detention order out and he gets the consent of SP. Ultimately, the same SP goes and gives a note. On the basis of that note, detention order is confirmed. That is how a person is kept behind the bars for two years.

The other side is that the intelligence agency has become quite blunt. In any case, they are to start with the field staff who

cannot be called intelligent by any stretch of imagination. But whatever little competence they have acquired by constantly working, that also goes, because it is not necessary for them to find out the crime, the method of committing the crime, adducing evidence and so on. Nothing is required any more because of the existence of such laws. That is one of the reasons why the Government cannot now pin down the extremists in Punjab. They do not have adequate intelligence agency. That is not only in Punjab but in any State where preventive detention law has been in existence and has been applied for a long time. That is the case.

The other side of it is, a person who has been guilty of murder is put behind the bar for one year, in this case may be for two years. If a person has committed murder, then the ordinary law of the land prescribes that he will go behind the bar for a much longer period or he will be sentenced to death. But that never happens. How many of such crimes have been detected? Mr. Chidambaram, I hope, you will be able to give us some figures as to how many crimes have been, in fact, detected.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You cannot take an alleged murder under this Act.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Though you have got this handy weapon with you, even a person who is a murderer, is actually never put behind the bar under this Act. But somebody else in this place, has been done so.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Give us the case.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Again you are asking me to make the inquiry, when Mr. Poojary wants us to be an informer.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Since you are criticising us, give us information, instead of talking in the air.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I am not talking in the air. You know these things. Neither am I prepared to give you all the information which have been found out in the Commis-

sions of inquiry nor will I be given the time to do so. But if you are prepared like Mr. Poojary to sit down with us, I will show you what kind of information is found out and on what kind of information people have been put behind the bar and detention order is confirmed by the advisory board. This is all farcial state of affairs. This Act gives that power which the Government can abuse with impunity. That is all. People who are politically inconvenient, ultimately they are the people who will go and march in the street. It is easy to get hold of them and put them behind the bar. People who will come and murder will get away. They never get hold of these people. If they could get hold of these criminals, then I would have understood that there is something in this Act. They never do that. But people like us who will demonstrate in the courts, in the street, give *Dhama* and squat and all that, they are the people who are easy to get hold of and they are the people who are thrown behind the bars by this kind of Act, but not people who actually commit the crime. No actual terrorist can be put behind the bars unless he comes and he surrenders himself because there is no machinery to arrest him. This is the kind of situation in which the Government, taking advantage of a particular situation and part of the country, is trying to arrogate to themselves more powers than they have been given in the original Act itself. So, such an Act can never be tolerated in a democracy. The original Act itself is a blot on our democracy, whatever democracy we have, and these additional powers can certainly not be given to the Government.

15.00 hrs

So, I appeal to everybody to exercise independent conscience and not be bound by whatever the party says in this matter because democracy is much more important than the Party whip and, therefore, they should rise above their petty party politics on this occasion and vote this Bill out of this House.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the

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National Security Act, 1980, in its application to the State of Punjab and the Union territory of Chandigarh, be taken into consideration."

As the House is aware, the normal life of people in Punjab and Chandigarh has been under constant threat from terrorists. The terrorists made innocent people their target and peace of the State was in danger. Even religious places, educational institutions and public places were not spared.

Hon. Members have, on many occasions, emphasised the need to take stern measures to control terrorism. The Government of Punjab have also recommended that the provisions of National Security (Amendment) Act, 1984 as were available during the period 4th April, 1984 to 3rd April, 1986 may be re-introduced. It was, therefore, considered necessary that the law enforcing agencies in Punjab and Union Territory of Chandigarh should be armed with additional powers for tackling terrorists. Since the Parliament was not in session and there was urgent necessity, the National Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 was promulgated by the President on the 9th June, 1987. The provisions of this Ordinance were similar to the provisions available for the disturbed areas of the state of Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh during the period April, 1984 to April, 1986.

The Bill seeks to amend the National Security Act, 1980 in its application to the 'disturbed areas' of the state of Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh:

- a) to increase from 10 to 15 days the maximum period within which grounds of detention may in exceptional circumstances be communicated to the detenu and to increase from 15 to 20 days upto which the orders made by the officers referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Act may remain in force without the approval of the State

Government.

- b) to provide in certain cases for detention of persons without obtaining the opinion of the Advisory Board for a period of more than three months but not exceeding six months from the date of their detention and to provide also in such cases for a longer maximum period of detention; and
- c) to make consequential amendments in the Act.

The provisions of this Bill will be applicable only to the disturbed areas of Punjab and Chandigarh and to those detentions which are made on or before 8th June, 1988.

I may assure the Hon. Members that the Bill is mainly meant to facilitate the authorities to defeat the evil designs of terrorists in Punjab and Chandigarh.

We have separately advised the State Government and the Chandigarh Administration to invoke the provisions of this Ordinance and now to act with extreme care.

I would sincerely request the hon. Members of this esteemed House to consider all these aspects and I hope and trust that this Bill will receive their support.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That this House disapproves of the National Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1987) promulgated by the President on the 9th June, 1987."

and

"That the Bill further to amend the National Security Act, 1980, in its application to the State of Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh, be taken into consideration."

Now, Shri C. Madhav Reddi

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Before I go to the principles of the Bill, I would like to mention in brief the constitutionality of the Bill which was discussed at the time of introduction of this Bill. I had not opportunity then because I had not given notice at that time to oppose this Bill. But there are a few points which remained unanswered and there is also a lot of confusion about the constitutionality of the new Section 14(a) proposed in the Bill. Now, Sir, the hon. Minister relied on Article 22/Clause (7) of the Constitution; Clause (7) empowers of Parliament to make a law to provide for preventive detention and also to see that the persons detained are to be detained beyond three months without taking opinion from the Advisory Board. Article 22, Clause (4) puts certain restrictions on the law-making powers of the Parliament. But these restrictions had been taken away by Article 22, Clause (7). But then in what respect and in what cases you can do? Article 22 of the Constitution clearly lays down two sets of powers to be exercised by the Parliament in making a law - one set of power is under Clause (4) under which you can make a law for preventive detention and then you have to create a machinery of the Advisory Board etc. and the maximum period of detention is three months unless it is confirmed by the Advisory Board. In the same Article, Clause (7) says that in certain cases, this need not be adhered to i.e. you can disregard Clause (4) of Article 22 in respect of certain cases and in certain circumstances. The Article is very clear about this. If there are any circumstances and if there are any cases in which such a disregard of Clause (4) is required, we can disregard that Clause (4) and we can proceed under Clause (7) to make a law without any limit. In Clause 4, there is a limit of three months. But under Clause 7, there is no limit. But then, while making a law, we are putting a limit of six months. It is o.k. But the point here is that in what cases you can do that? Now, you have described "in certain circumstances". One circumstance exists for which you can you make this law and that is regarding Punjab and Chandigarh-which have been declared as disturbed areas.

That is a situation in which you can make a law providing for detention disregarding the Clause (4). But Clause (7) also says like "in certain cases". What are those "certain cases" in which you can disregard? They have not been given. In this Section 14 (9) you have enumerated five types of cases. But they had been already enumerated in Section 3 of the Original Act. There is nothing new. Suppose, if there is a Sixth case in which you could have said: 'persons who had been detained because of the Terrorist activities as defined in the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act, then it could have been validated. But you have done nothing of the sort. I do not think that you are on strong ground and I do not share the optimism of the hon. Minister that we are going to win the case before the Supreme Court.

Sir, the second point I would like to make is that the case is before the Supreme Court because the original Section 14 (a) of the Act was struck down by the Punjab High Court. Then you went to the Supreme Court and got a stay. That means, the original Section 14 A is in force. Even though it struck down by the High Court of Punjab, because of the stay order of the Supreme Court, that section is in force....

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That lapsed. I am sorry to interrupt you. That section was originally only for a period of one year from the 5th April, 1984, to the 4th April, 1985, extended by another year which expired on the 4th April, 1986. Therefore, from the 4th April, 1986, regardless of the Supreme Court stay order, there is no section 14 A.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Sir, I agree with him and I also point out to him that even if it had not lapsed, it will lapse with the passing of this Bill because the Bill says...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sorry to interrupt again. That original section 14A had a life of two years, from the 5th April, 1984 to the 4th April, 1986. In the meanwhile, on the 9th December, 1985, the Punjab High Court struck down that section. But on the 20th December, 1985, the Supreme Court stayed that judgment. Therefore, you are right that

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from 20th December, 1985 upto the original period of two years, namely, 4th April, 1986, section 14 A was revived, but after 4th April, 1986, there is no section 14 A. We are now introducing it by the Ordinance promulgated on the 9th June, 1987 for a period of one year, upto 8th June, 1988. That is clear, I suppose.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: I quite understand this position. I agree with you. But what I mean to say is that, even if it had not expired, the present Bill says that all the Acts which had been passed earlier, the amending Acts, are going to be repealed, which means that original section 14 A does not exist today. That is the position.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It does after the Ordinance was promulgated on 9th June, 1987.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: That is different. That Ordinance is being replaced by the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Therefore, it is there.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: That, I understand. But you had gone to the Supreme Court and got a stay and today it becomes redundant because there is nothing, no case in the Supreme Court, because no section 14A is in existence today. It is only a new section which is now in existence; we are bringing this new section into existence. And you have taken the position that, if it is struck down by the Supreme Court, again you will come before the House for amending this. Am I correct? That is what you said.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: If the Supreme Court points out any infirmity in section 14 A, we may have to come with an amendment. But, as it is, we do not think that there is any infirmity in section 14A.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: You feel that.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I can only say what I feel.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: And you want to come before the House for an amendment for invalidating it. You asserted that day that this was not a validating Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Because that is not necessary. It is over.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: It is not necessary, according to you. But in any case you have to come before the House if the Supreme Court judgement goes against us.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is the position with every law. The Bank Nationalisation law was struck down by the Supreme Court and we came back to Parliament. Land legislations were struck down and we came back to Parliament and to the Legislature. If the Supreme Court finds something wrong with section 14A, naturally we will come to Parliament. But, we are advised that there is nothing wrong with section 14A and, therefore, we do not think that section 14A will be struck down.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: But, notionally, what I mean to say is that it is, in effect, in a way, a validating Bill. Anyway, that is my interpretation of the Bill.

Coming to the need for such a Bill and also the principle of preventive detention, I am reminded of the Preventive Detention Act which was being, every year, discussed on the floor of this House. Prof. Ranga knows that, for the first time, when this Bill was brought by Sardar Patel, he said on the floor of the House that, for two nights, he could not sleep because he was asked to move this Bill. The Constitution permits Parliament to pass such a Bill, but the administration in those days, the Government in those days, was so sensitive regarding this Bill that they used to take a lot of care to see that the Bill was not misused. Now, Sir what is happening today? In earlier days, when there was Preventive Detention Act which became subsequently the MISA, the NASA and so on, it went on changing its name only, there used to be a discussion on the floor of this House every year on a report, on a special report made by the Government

and asking for the approval of this House. In that report they used to describe, they used to report what has happened during the last one year, how many people had been arrested or detained under this Act and how many released and what was the position with regard to the machinery of the verification, the Advisory Boards how they function etc. Now nothing of the sort is happening. Today we have become so thick skinned that we do not feel that there is any need for Parliament to know as to how many people are being detained without trial under this particular Act which is a very draconian Act. Even though the Constitution permits us to make it all the same, it is an Act which has to be viewed very seriously. Even today, when an amending Bill comes before us, we do not know how many people are detained under this Act in Punjab and elsewhere.

Now, Sir, this Bill particularly when it comes before Parliament, I think that the Government must come out with a detailed report as to what has happened during the last one year or during the period when this Act was in operation? Now this was never brought to our notice.

Secondly, I do not know whether there is any need for such a Bill. We had a number of laws which were given to Punjab during the last three years starting from the Army Special Powers Act, then the National Security Act which is being amended, then there was Disturbed Areas Act, then there is recently the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act and so on. So many Acts we have given to Punjab. We have given to Punjab Mr. Ribeiro, we have given Mr. Ray, the Governor. But have we given peace to Punjab? What happened during the last four years when all these Acts were in operation, when we have been arming the executive in Punjab, the police and the military with all these powers? What has happened? What has happened and why is it that we could not succeed in bringing peace to Punjab?

Now, Sir, the terrorism, as we all know, cannot be countered by violence. It has to be solved politically. When the President's Rule was imposed on 12th of May last, it was told

that the constitutional machinery has failed that there is no peace, no law and order, killings are going on and then the people started a campaign what they called the 'Purification Campaign' and the meat shops and cigarette shops and the liquor shops are being burnt and so on and so forth and there is the elected Government which was not going to control the situation. That was the type of letter from the Governor based on which the President of India promulgated the President's Rule in Punjab. Now, Sir, what has happened? What happened since 12th of May 1987? Till today, from all accounts, incidents which had occurred there are much large, many more people have been killed, more incidents have taken place. This has been accepted-even in your Statement of Objects and Reasons to this Bill you said, "there is continued killings, continued violence and atrocities" -there is a need for such a Bill, which means the President's Rule has failed to solve the problem. Then where was the justification for the President's Rule?

15.20 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair*]

I have some very alarming figures which show that during the last three months, since 12th May, the number of persons killed by terrorists is 439, injured 356, cases of looting 355, cases of weapon snatching 137, cases of jewellery snatching 81, cases of vehicle snatching 131, attack on liquor vendors etc., 59, anti national flag hoisting etc., 77, bomb blast 7 and so on. These figure goes on. What is the position with regard to the activities today?

Mr. Darshan Singh Ragi has given up; he has left, he has surrendered and now he has gone to Chandigarh. We had hopes that perhaps he would be able to bring down the extremism. But that has not happened. We hear that certain activities have been started by the Governor such as the peace march, conventions etc. But inspite of all that I feel that there is no link between the Government and the people. Because the only link that

[Sh. C. Madhav Reddi]

we had was the popular Government and that had been dismissed. Today we find that there is no popular support to the Government there.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): How can we say that?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Well, that is very clear from the incidents which I had narrated just now.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: People are not coming out of Punjab.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Well people are not coming out of Punjab. But how many people came out of Punjab earlier? What about the Lalru and Sirsa killings? They are still ingering in our minds and they will continue to linger in the mind of the nation for many more years to come. No such incident had occurred when there was a popular Government in Punjab.

There is no justification for giving more powers to the executive there. Nothing is going to harm the interest of peace if these powers are not given. What is required today is to have a new political initiative, that political initiative which will ultimately restore the popular rule there. I don't have any brief for Mr. Barnala or for anybody. But what is required is to restore the popular government and to see that the popular government rights the terrorists and not Delhi. Why should Delhi fight terrorists of Punjab? Why should you take all the blame on yourself? Why don't you restore the popular government there why not handover power to whoever has got the majority today?

At the time when the President's rule was being imposed, the Prime Minister declared on the floor of this House that this is going to be there only for a short period, for a few months. I don't know what was the motive for the President's rule. I am not going to accuse the Government that because of the Haryana elections they did it. But that was the talk. Whatever it might be, my point is that

when he categorically declared on the floor of this House that President's rule is going to be there only for a short period, then why do you wait? Why don't you take the initiative now? Why don't you see that the popular government is restored?

I have nothing more to say than to express my misgivings about this Bill which I have done already.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonapat): Madam Chairman, I rise to support the National Security (Amendment) Bill, 1987. As all the hon. Members of this august House whether from this side or that side, will appreciate that the problem of terrorism does not concern any particular party, it is a national problem and we have to solve this by rising above the party level.

Some of the hon. Members who spoke before me have questioned as to why there is President's Rule in Punjab and why popular Government is not being restored there. I would like to submit before this august House that a popular Government was restored there and elections were held. The majority party was given the opportunity to run the Government. But the problem of terrorism went on aggravating and when no solution to that problem came in sight, the Central Government and to intervene and President Rule was imposed. During the President's Rule it was felt necessary to bring this law because the Government felt that the provisions in the parent Act were not effective. So, the present amendment has been brought to strengthen the administration and official machinery to combat terrorism. I feel that, when this type of amendments are brought for solving these problems, it should be the duty of all hon. Members in this august House to extend their support to such measures to strengthen the hands of Government. When the opposition criticise such measures and it is published in newspapers and broadcast through T. V. and radio, it boosts the morale of the terrorists and they launch their attacks with renewed vigour. (*Interruptions*)

Shri Ramoowalia knows better. We get the news through the press but he sees the happenings on the spot. We are his neighbours. The terrorists spray their bullets in Haryana and Delhi also. The problem should be viewed in that context. Acquisition of power for detention for 6 months instead of 3 months will not help. All out efforts are being made to solve this problem and deal with terrorists.

Incidents were taking place in Punjab and Chandigarh. But recently, two incidents have taken place in Haryana. The terrorists attacked the people of Haryana and killed them. The Government of Haryana, instead of apprehending the terrorists, started prosecutions against innocent people belonging to Congress. The opposition should answer this because it is their Government in that State. If the law is not made effective and full proof system is not evolved to see that no innocent person is harassed, how can we combat terrorism? It is unfortunate that the Government of Haryana on the pretext of terrorists Act filed cases against innocent people and harassed them. This sort of action encourages terrorists. They are very happy that they escape and the Government are prosecuting innocent people. I would plead with the hon. Minister that even if some more amendments are necessary they should be made so that no one misuses the Act.

There is President Rule in Punjab and if these activities go on increasing, the scope of the Act can be extended upto Haryana and Delhi and it can be misused there. Therefore, I request that the Central Government should look into the activities of terrorists, get them enquired into by the C. B. I. and see that no innocent person is apprehended.

With a view to solving these problems, such things had come before this House earlier also. The question of creating a security belt was discussed. Unless we are able to block the entry of terrorists from across the border, the problem will not be solved. The terrorists receive their training abroad. They are also supplied arms from outside which they use to attack the innocent people and spread terror. They want to create an atmos-

phere of fear. Therefore, I want to request the hon. Minister to create the security belt along with border areas which should be under the direct control of the Centre. Such arrangements will help in checking terrorism and the supply of arms from abroad.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): You request the Central Government in this regard.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: I wish such a time may not come when I will have to ask you to make such arrangements. I am requesting the Central Government.

The most essential thing today is to understand as to why terrorism is slowly spreading in the country. Why do the terrorists want to spread terror? They are doing it in the name of religion and spreading communalism under its cover. You may take the example of the incidents in Meerut, Punjab, Haryana and Delhi. Communal feelings are being spread here as well. These terrorists are dropping the common man with the opium of religion after consuming which he is not concerned about anything else. As a result communal riots take place and people become communal minded.

The press should also help in controlling terrorism. It should be ensured that only the correct facts are printed. It is generally seen that the sensational news items are printed in bold letters on the front page and the news items which are of special importance are printed somewhere inside in small letters. Therefore, the Press must also do a lot of rethinking in this regard.

The problem of terrorism came into being on the basis of certain issues like the S Y. L. canal or the religious issue or some such other issues. Of course, our hon. Minister understands the situation fully. Hence, I will not say anything more in this regard.

Under the provisions of the parent Act, the reasons for detaining a person have to be communicated to him within a period of 3 months from the date of his arrest. The period of such detention is being increased

[Shri Daram Pai Singh Malik]

to 6 months.

It has been seen that the cases of the terrorists go on for years together for no one is prepared to stand witnesses against them. Some provision must be made in the Act in this regard also. Investigations should as well be completed within a stipulated period and the decisions taken within the same period. When cases are not settled early and within the stipulated period, terrorism and those involved in terrorist activities get encouragement and the problem of terrorism becomes more acute. We shall be able to control terrorism only after all these provisions are made.

These were some of my suggestions and I support this National Security (Amendment) Bill.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): I rise to support this National Security (Amendment) Bill, 1987. This is the most appropriate time to pass this Bill. During the last few months, the activities of the terrorists and extremists are on the increase in the Punjab and its surrounding areas. That is why our Government has come forward with this Bill.

Madam, although the whole of the Punjab is declared a 'disturbed area', it is found that more stringent action is necessary to prevent the terrorists from indulging in activities which jeopardise the security of the nation.

Madam, I support this Bill just not because I belong to the ruling party. I support this Bill because we are very much concerned about this problem of terrorist activities. Fissiparous and parochial forces are trying to destabilise our country through terrorist activities and this terrorism is spreading like cancer in our country. This moral responsibility of finding a solution to this problem does not lie only with State Government or the ruling party at the Centre. It is also the responsibility of the opposition to find

a solution to this problem. They should rise above the party lines, keeping the humanitarian factor in mind. It is the duty of every one of us to solve this problem.

Madam, we are very much concerned and today morning also, I raised this issue. In Delhi, the parents of school going children are very anxious because some schools have received some letters from the terrorists who threatened that 5,000 children would be killed before 15 August. I do not know where these letters have come from, but it is a fact that the parents are very anxious. I support this Bill on Humanitarian grounds and not for any political purpose. I would also like to emphasise here that we will support the Government's hand in every possible way to stop these terrorist activities. If the Government were to come forward with a more stringent action, we will support that too.

Some opposition members have taken a political stand on this issue and it is really very upsetting. We know that the opposition believes in criticism just for criticism's sake, but at least some times they must adopt a positive and constructive approach. I am really surprised to hear my CPI(M) friend, Shri Amal Datta, when he said that the Government of India is trying to murder democracy by stifling democratic activities. I do not know why he said all those things. But I may tell you that only at the central level you find that democracy is practised as per its true definition, namely, government of the people, by the people, for the people. I invite you Madam, to visit my State to find out how democracy is practised there. You will be surprised to find that democracy in that State means, Government of the Marxists, for the Marxists and by the Marxists'. I will just give you one concrete example. During the elections, I visited certain villages in my State. In one village, I asked a small shop-keeper to give me a glass of water, and the CPI (M) people did not allow that shop-keeper to use the Government's tube-well, just because he gave me water. This incident is reported in the press also. I had even written a letter to the Chief Minister in this regard.

In that letter I had stated that I may be a ruling party member, but is not my right to ask for a glass of drinking water from a small shop-keeper? Is it not my legitimate claim? Is it not my legal right? Is it not my democratic right? These types of things are going on in my State.

Even he has also said something regarding the appointment of a retired judge in the Advisory Committee. I am giving you for your information that in my State, the Government has appointed two Commissions, namely, Mr. Shalil Chowdhary and Mr. Ajoy Basu Commissions. They are retired judges of the High Court.

What Mr. Dharam Pal Singh has just now said, I entirely agree with him. He has said regarding misuse of power. So we should see to it that the problem of terrorism is solved and that all these terrorist activities should be stopped immediately. For this problem, the powers should not be misused. It has been seen that the powers given by the Government are misused by some administrators, by some politicians and even by some other officials. I would suggest that this should not happen. I would say ; that common people would get justice from the Government side. This is only an effort by the Government to try to show to the people of our country that they are very serious in the matter of combating terrorism. It is also a fact that somewhere around 25th July, 1987, 233 persons including 22 policemen were killed due to these terrorists activities in Punjab. This is happening not only in Punjab but also in Chandigarh, Delhi, Assam and Tripura. These terrorist activities are increasing day by day. You please consider this problem, not from the bureaucratic and administration point of view, but also from the humanitarian grounds. You should solve this problem as early as possible. I do not like to say anything more because I have already said that we have got Disturbed Areas Act, National Security Act, Prevention of Terrorists Act and also so many other Acts, but the main thing is, their proper implementation. If we implement these Acts properly, then I am sure what Mrs. Gandhi had said will one day become a reality. She had said that we have

faith in new India. Let us put our shoulders to the wheel.

I would also like to say that no vast section of our diverse population should feel forgotten that they are neglected. Their neglect is our collective loss.

I would like to conclude by saying that it is very easy to criticise the Government, but it is not easy to solve that real problem. The Opposition friends can say so many things because they have the freedom to criticise the Government.

"Nahin hain jinko Bharosa
Khud Apne Fanon Par
Ve Na Khuda ke Saharon ki Batt Karte
hain"

We are the people who solve the problems. They will only criticise. They will only back bite the Government. We are not interested in petty politics but we are only interested to solve this problem as early as possible.

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan): Madam, Chairperson, I stand to oppose this Bill. During the days of our freedom struggle, one of the battle ones was fight against Police Raj. Because the British people detained our freedom fighters for long and there was no trial. Therefore the fathers of our Constitution tried to ensure civil liberty and Articles 21 and 22 together 'tried to guarantee this individual freedom. Article 21 says that "no person shall be deprived of his life and liberty except by procedures established by law." Article 22 lays down that any person who is arrested by the police shall be produced before the Magistrate within 24 hours of his detention. He must be informed of the grounds of his detention. He is entitled to a lawyer of his own choice. But, then there is a proviso that a person held on detention, may be detained for three months, unless his case is referred to an advisory body.

I am grateful to the hon. Member Mr Madhav Reddi for recalling the words of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel that he could not sleep for two days before introducing the Bill

[Dr. Sudhir Roy]

for Preventive Detention. But what I want to say is that this preventive detention was always used against leaders of the Opposition, and again leaders of mass movements. Mr A.K. Gopalan, who happened to be one of the foremost freedom fighters, was put under detention, just after this P.D. Act was passed. Our present Chief Minister Mr. Jyoti Basu was also detained under the Preventive Detention Act. We find that there are innumerable cases where the leaders of the Opposition, of mass movements, and of movements of working class and of peasants were put under detention without any free and fair trial.

It has been pointed out by critics that there are already snags in the Indian Constitution itself: if we critically read Article 21, it may be interpreted in such a way that a person's life or liberty may be deprived by legal procedures. In India, because we believe in legislative sovereignty, no bad law or tyrannical law passed by a parliamentary majority can be quashed.

Under Article 22, a person may be detained under Preventive Detention; speakers after speakers have pointed out that in civilized, democratic countries, such a preventive detention is unheard of. In Great Britain, only during the second World War was the right of *habeas corpus* taken away. But just after the cessation of hostilities, the right of *habeas corpus* was restored. But now we find that Government in its armour has many draconian laws, e.g. Disturbed Areas Act, MISA, ESMA etc. Since independence, barring 2 1/2 years, the present ruling party has ruled this country, and they have always used this preventive detention in order to curb and maim the Opposition.

We find that West Bengal, our Government categorically said that it would not use ESMA and NASA; in spite of it, in West Bengal the law and order situation has not deteriorated. But in U.P., college and university teachers are on strike, and the U.P. Government has threatened that it would use ESMA against the striking teachers.

Thus, on a small pretext, you are trying to use such draconian laws.

Because in India crores of people are still unemployed, and do not get two square meals a day, mass movements are bound to multiply. We apprehend that such Acts would be used against them. Previously, whenever Government tried to pass such draconian, anti-people, undemocratic laws, they tried to assure us that such laws would never be used against leaders of mass movements, and against genuine struggles of the people. But, unfortunately, as I have pointed out, it is the Opposition party workers and Opposition leaders who were detained under MISA, ESMA and NSA.

Shri Amal Datta also pointed out that during 1970s many dishonest police officers had their hay day; they often put people under MISA or they threatened people that they would be detained under MISA, in this way, they made money. I repeat the words of Shri Amal Datta that most of these Advisory Boards consist of retired judges. We all know that in order to preserve the independence of the judiciary in order to strengthen the judiciary, the judges should not be given re-employment. In America, a Supreme Court Judge gets his full salary as pension after 10 years of service. Therefore, you may increase the emoluments of the judges, but don't employ retired judges because it curbs the independence of the judiciary.

Already there are many Acts and they were used by the Government. As Mr. Madhav Reddi had pointed out, since the proclamation of President's Rule in Punjab, more and more people are being gunned down and there is utter lawlessness; terrorism is on increase. Therefore, what is required is a political solution of the problem; what is required is a popular government; what is required is a broad consensus; and besides the intelligence network should be strengthened, because if you give such draconian laws in the hands of the police, they will not do their home work; they will not detect the actual culprit; they will just detain suspected persons. Therefore, I oppose this

Bill because it is not good that the period of detention should be increased; it is not good that they may be detained upto six months or they may be informed of their ground of detention after 15 days.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salem-pur): Madam Chairman, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the National Security (Amendment) Bill. I want to make 2 or 3 suggestions. The Members belonging to our party have said that the Opposition is criticising it. I think that there is not a single hon. Member in this August House who does not want that terrorism should be put to an end. The whole House wants terrorism to end. Several amending bills have been brought in the House in this regard and all the hon. Members have unanimously supported them. I also remember a bill in which it was proposed that the borders should be sealed upto a distance of 5 kms. The whole House supported it. The Bill was passed but not implemented. Many such amending bills have been passed but they have not been effective in checking terrorism. The terrorism is increasing day by day. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the reasons, behind it? I think the whole House unanimously wants that terrorism should be rooted out and for this purpose whatever number of amending bills are needed to be passed should be passed. This disease has not only infected Punjab but has spread everywhere. The terrorists are attacking one community, the Hindus, in order to incite communal riots. They are killing the Sikhs as well. They assassinated Sant Harchand Singh Longowal who was regarded as a saint by the Sikhs. The terrorists are neither Hindus nor Sikhs but anti-social elements. I think everyone wants to assist the Government with all his mite in eliminating the terrorists. In addition to the laws the Government should take the help of social organizations as well. The terrorists kill the Hindus and propagate that the Hindus are the enemies of the Sikhs. This is absolutely false. Today you may pick up any Sikh scripture and you will find traces of Hindu

culture in it. When the sons of Guru Gobind Singh were to be buried alive under the wall they were given the option of getting themselves converted. But the sons refused to change their religion and they were buried alive. When Guru Gobind Singh was asked to comment on this, he said that he had thousands of sons in the country. Guru Gobind Singh is our leader, our ideal. The Sikh community was created for the protection of the Hindus. But today the same community is destroying the Hindus. I think the Sikhs priests and the Shankaracharyas should hold a joint conference for ending terrorism. Those who are opposed to elimination of terrorism should be socially boycotted.

I think some more changes in the laws are needed. Terrorists should not be allowed to take shelter in religious places and they should also not be allowed to compile arms. If ban orders are not issued in this regard, all your amendments will be ineffective. You should frame laws to impose restriction on the storage of arms and ammunition inside the premises of places of worship and on giving shelter to the terrorists. These terrorists are not only active in Punjab or in Delhi but also in Uttar Pradesh and elsewhere in the country. It is true that United States may not be liking India's progress and perhaps feels that if our country continues to progress then it will become a super power one day. And that is why Pakistan in being supplied with arms which are being used to spread terrorism in India. We remember those days when the Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi was in power. There was so much of false propaganda against vaccination of children in the villages. A rumour was spread that the vaccine would render them impotent. Similarly, once a Sadhu supporting a heard was caught but subsequently his heard vanished. When he was asked to explain, he said that such miracles could be found in the Ramayana, the Gita and the Koran. In those days some people would get together and pose as a religious group and forecast that Indira Gandhi's rule would last another six months only. All these were the tricks of United States and Pakistan Let us

[Shri Ram Nagina Mishra]

see what is happening today you are talking of amendments. The United States and Pakistan are making false propoganda today. Here also some people are making allegations that certain persons in the Government are receiving money, who are behind this kind of propoganda? These are those people who were in power yesterday and enjoyed the highest positions but are observing hunger-strikes today. Where was their hungerstrike, when they were occupying important positions in the Government and enjoyed power?

Madam, there cannot be two opinions that on the one hand the foreign countries are spending crorès in India and on the other malining our Government.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. You can speak tomorrow.

16.00 Hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: DROUGHT SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the discussion under Rule 193.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur): Madam, I take one minute to make a submission before Mr. Gupta starts his speech. He is going to raise a discussion on the drought situation based on the statement made by the hon. Minister. There is no doubt that drought is a serious matter but there is extensive floods in Bengal, Bihar and Assam and the hon. Minister himself visited Assam in this connection. So, I request the hon. Minister to make a statement on the flood situation in the country or allow us to discuss the flood situation along with drought. We will discuss it if Mr. Gupta agrees.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us hear what the hon. Minister wants to say.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): Madom, I did not anticipate that he will ask me to make a statement on floods. Let me collect the latest position about the floods. Then I will come forward.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The flood situation is coming under another motion. Since this is listed today, we will discuss the drought situation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Let us discuss the natural calamities excepting the Government.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): If somebody wanted to discuss it. He should be permitted to do so.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Some other motion is coming.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): The hon. Minister can give reply while replying to the discussion.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I have no objection. I have been there on the spot. But, I think it should be very up to date and unless we get the figures from Assam, it will not be proper for me to make a statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since the hon. Minister is not fully prepared to make a statement on the flood situation, let us take it up when it comes before the House.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Are you going to finish it today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will discuss this upto six. We have allotted two hours.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): During these rather turbulent days which we had in the House in the beginning of this

session, some Members remarked once or twice that it was a pity in their opinion that the House was spending so much time and wasting so much time, according to them, on issues like Bofors and so on when so many more important and vital matters affecting millions of people in this country like drought, were not given sufficient attention. Well, I could agree with them. Now, I am rather disappointed to find that when this discussion on drought has come, many of those Members who were vociferous about it seem to be conspicuous by their absence.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): Look behind your seat. How many of them are there?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why are you having such a guilty conscience? I never mentioned you or your party.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They are studying Bofors in the Library now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please do not become a mind reader. Madam, it is not necessary, I think, for me to try to describe the drought situation which has overtaken the country. The hon. Minister has made the statement the other day.

16.05 Hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in the Chair*]

My own impression is that, that statement and subsequently some other statements and actions of the Government in this connection, seem to me to reveal a certain lack of urgency. And I do not think, they are yet willing to admit the seriousness of the situation. I know that this point of mine can be replied to. This is a debate after all. Somebody can reply by saying that we do not want to create an atmosphere of panic and this and that. It is not a question of panic. The fact of the matter is that perhaps the worst drought in hundred years, seems to be overtaking the country. We know from past

experience that the drought of this magnitude is not something whose effects will be confined only to the present or a few months, but a drought of this magnitude is likely to have long term affects, long-term adverse consequences for the entire national economy apart from the sufferings that it brings to the people. Therefore, it is a very serious matter. And it is rather regrettable to find - after all in a few days' time, we will be celebrating 40 years of our Independence - that after 40 years of planned economic development, the country's fortunes seem to remain at the mercy of mother nature. This is a sad commentary on the way the Government, over all these years has managed the water resources of this country.

As the Minister has stated the other day, out of 35 meteorological circles or zones in which they divide the country, only 10 of these zones have had more or less normal rainfall. The other 25 zones are afflicted by a very serious drought. We know that some of these States can be described as drought prone. They have a sort of chronic malady of drought from year to year like Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh. There are some States which are flood-prone particularly in the eastern part of India. Equally there are States which are drought prone. I named some of them just now.

This year, it is not only the drought prone States but other areas and particularly the north-western zone, which is considered the granary of this country, which is the largest foodgrain producer of this country-Punjab and Haryana-is also seriously affected. In this area of Punjab and Haryana we know that agriculture is very well developed. The farmers are using a great deal of power for their pumpsets. They are very much electricity oriented. Energised irrigation system is there which has led to very good results in past years. But this time, the Bhakra Dam on which these areas are mainly dependent for their power, according to the reports I find, is holding at the moment 50 per cent less water than that of last year. The water has gone down by 50 per cent. In 47 major reservoirs

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

in the country today, there is 30 per cent less water than there was in July last year. And the overall level of water in the reservoirs in the country, if you take the average, is down by 10 to 12 per cent. Uttar Pradesh, Himachal, where there has also been great scarcity of rainfall, and even some parts of Kerala are affected this year.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Northern parts of Kerala.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I said some parts of it. Out of 416 districts in the country, about 67 per cent, that is 280 districts are affected. The corresponding figure in the drought conditions of 1985 was only 187. So, the affected area is increasing in each successive drought and that is a very serious matter which we have to think about. That is why I said that the long-term husbanding and management of water resources in our country is obviously not up to the mark. There are other Asian countries like Japan, like China, like Korea which have husbanded and managed their water resources, I should say, much more effectively than we in India have been able to do. There is a report that two million drought-stricken people who are now engaged in what is known as relief works, who have been given employment on relief works in Rajasthan, have not been paid their wages for the past two months. So, starvation is bound to follow. Migration of people from the worst affected areas has begun in search of work. There are some areas in our country from which whole families migrate every year in search of work, even when there is no drought. Their plight this year one can well imagine. Cattle are also being moved from one area to another area in a desperate search for fodder and water.

The drought is bound to lead to fall in foodgrains production, and a fall in foodgrains production, and a fall in foodgrains production is bound to lead to a rise in prices of agrarian products—whether it is vegetables or foodgrains or pulses or edible oils, - to a lack of fodder, and now, as

we are experiencing even in Delhi, to a crisis of milk supplies. Apart from the rise in prices of milk, there is an absolute scarcity of milk developing because of the lack of fodder for the animals. Rice sowing has been adversely affected in West Bengal, in U.P., in East Madhya Pradesh, in Nagpur. The production of pulses in Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh is badly affected as also the production of oilseeds in Saurashtra and even the production of cotton, jute and so on.

The water table of the subsoil water, as we all know, has gone down considerably over the years. This is one of my complaints against the Government that though it was known over the years that this subsoil water table is going down very rapidly, no long-term programmes were undertaken in order to see that this subsoil water is properly tapped. There is an acute shortage of drinking water, apart from rural areas, even in urban areas. The worst example probably is the city of Madras where you are considered to be lucky if you can buy a bucket of water everyday for Rs. five or Rs. ten. If this drought continues, I am told the inhabitants of Madras city will really be in a condition of acute drinking water scarcity.

Consumption of diesel oil may have to go up. The Government has already given some direction that diesel and electricity should be diverted, as far as possible, to agricultural operations. It means that the consumption of diesel may go up and, therefore, larger imports may be necessary in the coming years. And certainly larger imports of edible oil which we were cutting down on, we had begun to cut down on, but now larger imports of edible oil, of cotton and so on will become necessary which will strain again our foreign exchange resources which are anyhow under constraint.

Industrial production is in danger of being hampered by lack of adequate power. If the power is mainly to be diverted to agricultural operations, there will be a demand recession in some industries in this situation and those industries which are dependent on agricultural raw materials for their produc-

tion, they will also be effected. One of the Deputy Governors of the Reserve Bank of India, Shri C. Ranga Rajan, not our Ranga Rajan, he is not here he is more interested in Bofors; the other Shri Ranga Rajan who is Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank has said that 1% fall in agricultural production leads to a 2% fall in industrial production. They are so inter-linked. There will have to be larger expenditure. I hope the Minister will tell us about this larger expenditure on relief schemes, on relief works. How much, we do not know? Could it amount to say upto Rs. 1000 crores and will this also not lead naturally to Budget deficit in all the effected States and may be in the Center also?

The public distribution system will be called upon to supply at least an extra three to four million tonnes this year. That is apart from the foodgrains releases under the IRDP or other relief programmes which will also become essential. We are told that there are buffer stocks, ample buffer stocks of about 23 1/2 million tonnes of different types of foodgrains and so there is nothing to be alarmed about. These buffer stocks may be sufficient to tide over this year's crisis. That may be. But what is more important - that this demand supply management should be efficiently handled. If it is not efficiently handled, then a part of these buffer stocks will find their way in to the black market and will not reach actually the poorest people who are in need of it and also that will generate new inflationary pressure. How are these extra resources, but necessary resources, going to be raised? I do not know the Government mind. If they want to avoid further inflationary pressure in the economy, if they do not want to go in for further deficit financing, if they do not want to exceed this year's budgetary deficit estimate of Rs. 5600 crores which was presented here in February last then they must give us some indication and the country some indication, whether they are thinking of any other methods, or any other measures of raising the necessary resources.

I do not want to take much of your time. The cabinet has apparently set up some kind of panel of Ministers, the Prime Minister as

the Chairman, to work out some priority plan or emergency plan to meet this situation. But we do not know anything about the details of what they have worked out. In any case I am firmly of the opinion that a panel of cabinet ministers or some other committees of officials and so on is not adequate. It is not adequate measure with which to tackle such a widespread drought which is going to effect millions of people. For this, it is necessary to enlist the cooperation and the help of other people outside the Government also - various public organizations, even of various political parties who are not willing to set aside their political differences on other questions; But on this question to come together, in order mainly to bring relief to the people and to see that the relief is properly administered and reaches them. About that Government has not said anything so far.

Now, I would say that some measures are necessary immediately. One is of course that immediate relief measures must be undertaken for providing three things. One is work to the unemployed in those areas, the second is fodder for the livestock and the third is drinking water. Without these three, large numbers of people will not be able to survive.

Naturally talking about the poorer sections, particularly in the rural areas, they must be provided with work and for that work, they must be paid the minimum wages which had been notified by the respective Governments. They must be paid those wages and not sought to be paid sub-standard wages or perhaps as in the case of Rajasthan no wages at all. And the Government of India must give liberal grants to the State Government who are undertaking relief measures on a large scale. Many State Governments have already approached the Centre and many Chief Ministers at least have approached from what we read in the paper - some asking for Rs. 100 crores, some other asking for Rs 188 crores and so on. So, in any case, the State Governments have to bear the main brunt of organising the relief measures in an effective way with popular participation. But the Centre must be liberal in giving them grants in order to carry out this

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

work.

Secondly, in the affected areas I would suggest that all agricultural loans and land revenue which is payable, particularly by the small farmers, marginal farmers and the agricultural labour in these affected areas should be waived. Thirdly, the public distribution system does not work very satisfactorily. There have been many discussions and criticisms on other occasions in this House. But during this drought situation, the public distribution system must be geared up and the Government must provide essential commodities at subsidised rates to the people in the drought affected areas.

Fourthly, I would request the Government to see that all on-going irrigation projects are completed expeditiously. There are so many on-going irrigation projects on paper which make absolutely snail's progress and many of them which should have been completed long long ago are still in the process of construction. Now, in a time like this which is a time of emergency, practically the Government should see to it and take steps to see that all on going irrigation projects are completed speedily. All surface water and sub-soil water resources should be tapped. The Minister of Water Resources I think, should also be a participant in this discussion because we would like to know what they are doing. There is a total failure of mobilisation of the water resources of this country.

Sixthly, some depots should be opened for storing fodder, stocking and storing fodder. This is a very serious matter. Without fodder, thousands of heads of cattle and live stocks are going to parish. You know what the consequence will be for the farmers and for our agricultural operations.

Seventhly, I would demand that the supply of power for agricultural operations and agricultural services for some time at least should be at 50% of the normal rates. Lastly, there is no doubt of the fact which is mentioned so often in speeches and articles

and journals that these floods and droughts which are increasing in our country are basically due to a distortion of the ecological balance. And this ecological balance is being mainly disturbed and destroyed by this large scale denudation of forests, large-scale felling of forests. In some cases, as in Himachal Pradesh, this year because of the indiscriminate felling of trees in the forest on the hill-side, for which many types of people, contractors and big officials and other people are responsible. There is this terrible situation now in Himachal Pradesh. But there are areas where denudation of forest has been going on year after year and the result is what we are now seeing. The Government, the Prime Minister-not only the present but the previous Prime Minister-have spoken very vehemently against this practice of indiscriminate tree felling and destruction of forests. There are Members here who are very much interested in this problem of environment and ecology, who speak about this from time to time. But we do not find any concrete steps being taken, any strict measures being taken to stop this indiscriminate felling of trees or taking punitive action against the people responsible for it, who are doing it for their own profit. So, forests are being destroyed; they are not being replaced by new green vegetation which also the Government should have a long-term plan for. And because of this ecological devastation which is taking place, there is likelihood of future droughts and floods increasing several fold. I would like to know whether the Government has any plan for this. We are going to plant some trees, here outside the Parliament House Annexe. It is very good. But the drought and floods are not coming here. What about stopping the denudation of forest which is going on in a reckless, wanton and criminal manner, I should say, in various parts of the country? There is no plan or programme or any effective measure for the new planting of trees or of other green vegetation. Scientists have said that if we go on like this, in another 15 to 20 years, the forest will be reduced to such a condition that in our country, we may go on looking up to the sky as the Heavens and praying for rain or whatever it is. That is all

the poor farmers can do now. It is because we are at the mercy of nature. But nothing will help or nothing will stop the devastation which is going to come. Therefore, I would plead for this, along with other immediate relief measure. It is the long-term measures of husbanding of water resources and husbanding of various resources and the building of irrigation projects within a time-bound frame, which are absolutely essential. Without that, I am sure, that we are in for a serious trouble, this year and next year. The effects of this will be felt next year also it is for the Government to satisfy the House and the country that they are aware of the urgency of the situation and do not satisfy themselves simply by setting up a panel of some Ministers and saying that this is going to solve the problem. I do not believe it. This is a question on which the entire country should be mobilised and help should be taken, cooperation should be taken from all sections of people, from all organisations, public organisations and Parties which are willing to work together in order to save our people and the country.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH (Mahendragarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am happy that though late—nearly 2 weeks after Parliament met—the House has taken up discussion on the drought situation in the country on a motion moved by Shri Indrajit Gupta. It would have been much better and more in the fitness of things, if the House had addressed itself to this very terrifying situation at the earliest. The agenda, we all know was so far, forced by the Opposition, and we had been discussing certain other matters. I do not mean to say that, they should not have been discussed. They were also important. But probably they could wait, till after we had discussed the emergent problems which are affecting the entire country's population. A discussion on drought affecting the very economy of the country, is never too late. Shri Indrajit Gupta has very ably drawn our attention to the problems that we shall have to face. We may not be feeling them now in the acute matter. But, as you know, the rigours of drought are felt long after the rains have failed when the people have not been able to

raise any crops and when the water level in the ground has receded, our reservoir level goes down which ultimately results in lack of irrigation or insufficient irrigation for the next crop, when there is less generation of electricity on account of shortage of water and when there is scarcity of food, fodder and water, bringing in its wake many more very serious problems like hunger, starvation, epidemics and death of cattle and people all around.

I have no doubt whatsoever that the picture is very terrifying. I am glad that the Government has already shown its awareness of the situation, the Prime Minister having already set up a Cabinet Committee under his Chairmanship. This shows their concern. How far the Government shall be able to take effective steps to mitigate the miseries of the people which can be clearly foreseen remains to be seen. I do not feel happy at all when I hear people talking about drought situation prevailing in the country and at the same time differentiating drought and famine. Many of our State Governments are also making the same mistake. Some of them have not declared famine condition in their states.

I do not know what is the difference between famine and drought. If the farmers, cannot grow any food and fodder due to serious drought.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): That is because of hundred year old Famine Code.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Yes it is because a Famine Code was laid down by the British. Famine means starvation, hunger, deaths from scarcity and starvation. But what creates them, what brings them about? If it is a bad drought as it is already, there should be no difficulty for Government whether in the states or at the Centre declaring famine condition all over the country, except small areas in Bihar and Assam which unfortunately suffer from floods almost every year. Some of the states not only suffer from floods but also from drought simultaneously.

[Shri Rao Birandra Singh]

So, it is recurring feature-floods and droughts, droughts and floods and sometimes both. It has to be admitted that famine has already set in this country. It is about the middle of August, 90 per cent of the rain falls within the months of July and August and there is no hope if it has not rained so far. The farmers may be hoping against hope because farmers live on hopes. A farmer may not be able to gauge the miseries that he is to face. But we should know better, the Government should know better and we should be prepared for what is coming. There is no hope at all now for raising a Bharif crop. Paddy crop has failed and where it has been planted, it has withered. There has been only from 30 per cent to 50 or 60 per cent plantations. On the average, utmost, we can say that only 50 per cent of the area has been planted. The rest could not be planted. What is worse is that fodder cannot be raised now. For Fodder crops of millets, bajra, jowar, and maize. Even more important is grass-if it did not rain in July right from the beginning of July-there is no prospect of grass growing now. That means that our cattle will perish and we cannot imagine the conditions of poor people in cattle-raising States like Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Milk production will seriously suffer. We may have, on the average for the country, 30 per cent of our culturable area under irrigation. But, unfortunately, some of our States do not have more than 10-15 per cent of the area under irrigation so far. Madhya Pradesh is one of them. Hardly, 11 per cent of the area is irrigated so far. Then, Orissa is another State where hardly 18 per cent area is irrigated. In Gujarat, not more than 16 or 17 percent of the area is under irrigation. Rajasthan, being such a large State, is also facing the same situation and 7 per cent of its area is irrigated so far. The question is that as Shri Indrajit Gupta has mentioned-what have we been able to do to take long term measures, so far as utilization of our water resources is concerned, to reduce the calamity arising from drought year after year or every third or fourth year. We had a bad drought in the year 1979-80. It was the worst drought of the century. In 1982-83 again,

there was a bad drought and larger areas were affected-larger areas than the earlier drought of 1979-80. But, we did not feel that the intensity was so much because we had gained some experience in drought management in 1979-80. I happened to be the Minister-in-Charge of Agriculture, responsible for drought management on both occasions-1979-80 and again in 1982-83. The Janata Party went out of office in the beginning of 1980. We had spent about-if I rightly remember -Rs 190 crores or so for drought management in 1980 after we took over.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In one year?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: No. In the post monsoon period. After the rains failed, after the end of December. Then, our Government took over and we spent altogether Rs 300 crores or so for the drought of 1979-80. What I want to tell you is that the real problems arise after the Kharif season in the post monsoon months. When the rabi crop cannot be grown; then the shortage of water is felt, surface water as well as ground water; reduced irrigation; shortage of power; and then when two crops fail and even drinking water is not available, what will be the position? You will remember in 1980 we had to carry drinking water to the interior of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh not only by military trucks and all other available transport but also by railways. It is required a very big management effort. In 1979-80, our foodgrain production suddenly dropped from 132 million tonnes which were produced in 1978-79 to 109 million tonnes-a drop of 22 million tonnes at once-and then we picked up again. We had to help the farmers grow the other crops afterwards; it again went up to 129 million tonnes and then next year to 133 million tonnes. But in 1982-83, again, we came down to 129 million tonnes. It was a bad drought, but because of good management, the fall was only four million tonnes in 1982-83 as compared to 1981-82 earlier the fall was 2 million tonnes. And if the next crops were much better and production suddenly jumped up, that was also on account of good management of the drought year. After the drought of 1982-83,

in the very next year, in 1983-84, we could produce 153 million tonnes. But after that we have been producing 148, 149, 150 million tonnes. If we do not take effective steps whatever we have been able to achieve earlier will all go waste. It is necessary to stabilise production, to keep our food reserves, buffer stock, at the level which is required for this country. We shall have to remember that, if there is a good crop, good harvest, in one or two particular years, we should not talk about glut in agricultural production. We have not yet reached that stage. When we produced 84 lakh tonnes of sugar in 1983-84, everybody started saying, "There is a glut of sugar in this country; we cannot export". When we had good food grain crops in the last few years, we said, "We cannot maintain such a large buffer-stock". Our stocks have now started depleting. I do not know if it is correct, what Mr. Indrajit Gupta said, 23 million tonnes. The Agriculture Minister or the Food Minister should know better. I think, it has come down. 23 million tonnes were two or three months back...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Buffer-stock?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Yes.

SHRI INDRAJIT SINGH: It is 23.50 million tonnes.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I mean 23.50 million tonnes, the buffer-stock. I do not think that it is at that level now. It is lower than that. And with the kharif crop which is mainly rice being what it is, we may be short of rice, we may be short of wheat also next year. I do not want that we should create panic. There should be no talk about saving money by reducing the buffer stock of this country. Till such time as we are sure that we have reached a stage where we can stabilise our agricultural production whether it is food, pulses, oilseeds or whatever it is. We have been talking about oilseeds production, stopping the imports. We all know, we had reached about 132 lakh tonnes of production in oilseeds in 1983-84. Next year, it came down to 116 lakh tonnes, suddenly a drop of

16 lakh tonnes.

Pulses and oilseeds came from dryland areas, unirrigated areas. 70% of oilseeds and pulses come from unirrigated areas. What is the real problem? The real problem is that we have not been able to pay adequate attention to our rainfed unirrigated areas.

About quantum jump, as we talk about in agricultural production after the advent of Green Revolution in 1966, 80% of the increased food production has come from irrigated areas only. Only 20% has come from unirrigated areas. And the unirrigated area is 70% of the cropped areas of this country. If we do not think of increasing the per unit field of dryland, we cannot hope to be self-sufficient, either in foodgrains or in pulses and oilseeds. What is required, apart from the short-term measures which Shri Gupta has talked about, some long term measures I will mention briefly. We have to immediately provide fodder to save cattle. At present already in the neighbourhood of Delhi, fodder is being sold at Rupee 1/- per kg.

AN HON. MEMBERS: More than that.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Maybe, since yesterday or day before yesterday. I am talking about the price at Gurgaon next to Delhi. It may be Rs. 60 a maund or maybe Rs 70 a maund in Rajasthan because all this fodder is being taken to Rajasthan.

Now, Rajasthan cattle will perish if something is not done on war-footing. The cattle wealth of Rajasthan existed because even if there was scanty rains, sand dune became green and the cattle could survive on grass for 3 to 4 months. Even people could have drinking water. This year have to be provided facilities for grazing. But where? In the earlier drought, we requested Madhya Pradesh Government and Gujarat Government to allow Rajasthan cattle to graze there. But now, Madhya Pradesh is equally bad. That is also badly affected. Gujarat also is the same. Where can cattle go? This drought may ruin

[Shri Rao Birandra Singh]

our dairy industry.

Punjab is already short of water. Punjab won't be able to grow much paddy. Punjab grows little surplus fodder except from wheat and paddy straw which is not palatable for cattle.

It is very very grim picture. We have to think of the next crop. But before that, we have to see that the people and cattle do not perish during the next few months. We shall have to provide loans and employment to people. But we also have to see that food and water is available in all parts of the country. To prevent starvation deaths anywhere there will be large scale migrations. It will not serve any purpose to distribute foodgrains free, because that will result in malpractices. If the foodgrains are sold at low prices the contractors take it to the black market the official agencies make away with it. You cannot feed the people on cooked food also. So, the only other way is to provide work to the people. Provide employment and then against employment wages provide subsidised foodgrains so that the people who work will take it and it is properly utilised and not misused. That requires a lot of effort. The Agriculture Ministry and the Rural Development Ministry are not the only two Ministries, the finances have to be found. Therefore, Finance, Irrigation, Planning, Energy and Food and Civil Supplies Ministries have to be involved. The Cabinet has already set up a Committee. But what about the States and Districts?

There has been a talk in this country from time to time about farmers being rich. I hope this drought will open the eyes of those people who have not been able to see properly. Let those who talk about rich farmers living in villages be taken to these villages and made to stay there for four or five months. Let the Planners also be deputed to the States, let the Senior Officers of the Ministries of Agriculture, Rural Development, Finance, Planning, Water Resources, each one of them be put in charge of these drought affected districts if you want to

manage. Let them stay there. Let them coordinate the efforts there at the district levels. That will show that we are tackling it on a war footing in the field and not here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, please conclude.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: If you say yes, he will carry on!

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Was that done in 1977-80?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: No. It was not done then in 1979. We had deputed senior officers of the Ministry from 1980. They were put in charge of each State, there was coordination between these Ministries Concerned, 10 days in a month these senior officers had to tour those States, come back and report to me.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Even that method is discontinued now.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: That is discontinued.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Because the portfolios are frequently being changed!

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: May be, better methods will not be evolved.

I have no dispute with those who think that farmers are rich. The farmers also hope very foolishly that they are going to be rich. The only difference in thinking is that some urban people, most of our bureaucrats, planners, industrialists and the businessmen think that all farmers are rich; but a farmer, even if he is the smallest farmer always thinks that he is going to be rich next year. That next year never comes. You cannot imagine the miseries of even a large farmer. And who is a large farmer these days when ceilings have been imposed? No farmer is rich these days unless he has got other property. A person having a farm for making black money white is not a farmer. Think of a person whose livelihood is farming. I am reminded of some poet's lines:

"Some people tell us there is no hell,
But they have never farmed, so how
can they tell?"

It is the outlook of such people which has probably been responsible for fixing priorities wrongly in the past. Those priorities will have to be readjusted. We have to take preventive measures to stop the recurrence of drought year after year.

As I mentioned, some of States have small areas under irrigation. Why? Orissa is floating on water, Assam is floating on water. In Assam not even twenty per cent area is irrigated. In Orissa also, only 17 to 18 per cent area is irrigated in Maharashtra on 12%. Why? It is because our surface and ground water resources have not been utilized. We have been thinking of large projects, which have a long gestation period. We shall have to find an answer against droughts and even floods in small reservoirs to store water small projects giving immediate results. That will have to be done. We should have even for a part of the village, say fifty or hundred acres of land. Life saving irrigation projects.

Four thousand water sheds were identified in 1982-83 during the drought. We had allocated funds. The idea was to try to conserve every drop of rain water in dry areas so that there could be small storage for cattle, small irrigation schemes etc. I would like to know from the Agriculture Minister in his reply what is the amount of money that has been allocated to complete those small water sheds projects.

DR. G. S. DHILLON: Not much difference from your time.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: But we had started. After that three years have passed. What has been done? No difference means nothing much has been done.

DR. G. S. DHILLON: I am happy that you are passing on the guidelines to me.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We made the guidelines and these were passed on to you. I am not blaming you. I am blaming the

Finance, the Planning Commission, who have not been allocating sufficient funds for these things....: (*Interruptions*). I am trying to cover not any particular areas, but I am trying to speak on behalf of friends of all the States.

This is a national problem. It is the concern of the Opposition as well as of the Treasury Benches. Everybody is deeply concerned. Mere discussion to meet the present situation will be of no use unless this House gives a directive to find out a permanent solution to this problem. It may take two or three days but we should evolve a strategy. I hope the Agriculture Minister will take our views into consideration; the Cabinet Committee will take our views into consideration and will evolve some definite long term strategy, not only for this year but for the benefit of the coming generations also.

17.00 hrs.

At this point, I would like to mention that liberal relief is provided by the Centre to the States. I know a lot of money is given. There is no dispute about it. In 1982-83, if I remember correctly, Rs. 440 crores or so were given as drought relief to various States. Even in 1983-84, which was considered as good agricultural year, nearly Rs. 200 crores were spent on drought relief measures. So, in terms of money value, those Rs. 440 crores would come to about Rs. 1,000 crores or so now. If this amount is properly utilised it will suffice, but if it is not utilised properly, then you may not perhaps be able to save the lives, be it human beings or cattle.

Another thing which I would like to mention for the serious consideration of the Government and House, is that we are discriminating between the misery due to floods and disaster due to drought. Famine, of course, can occur both even be on account of drought and floods. If in case of damage due to floods, Government of India can meet 75 per cent of the expenditure on flood relief measure, why has it adopted different rules for drought relief measures? Is it because in floods people and cattle are washed away and the death is sudden, while in case of drought it is a lingering painful death?

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Sir, I had raised this point many times before the ex-minister, in this House and also in the 7th Finance Commission, but he could not do anything in this regard.

[*English*]

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Because I had taken it up and I had myself written to the Eighth Finance Commission, that is why I am mentioning it here. Do you have any objection to it?

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: You were an utter failure.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Yes, I had been an utter failure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address it to Chair.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: In that case, you better take over as the Minister of Agriculture. You are talking about Agriculture Minister being an utter failure. But I am mentioning those things, for which you and I had all along been trying. Why should you object?

Sir, we had written to the Eighth Finance Commission in this regard. Would the Minister for Agriculture be kind enough to inform us whether the Eighth Finance Commission had changed anything in the pattern of relief to be provided? If it is not sufficient, can you consider what we are suggesting now? Please take it up with the Ninth Finance Commission or the Salve Commission. Take it up again with the present Commission and please see to it that relief is provided for drought also, in such a manner that the States find it possible to meet the needs of the people affected by drought. That is all I am submitting.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

17.06 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you refer to 8th Finance Commission, you will have to take a decision!

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I am speaking about the Ninth Finance Commission now. Late Shri Chavan was associated with the Eighth Finance Commission. He was its Chairman.

These are some very important aspects which need deep thinking. We have to think over these problems continuously and again and again. After all, why are we not able to stop the fury of the floods? Why can't we stop 90% of our surplus water flowing into the sea? It is mainly on account of shortage of finance. Why are we not able to utilise our water resources properly? Again, it is due to shortage of finances. It is for the Government, for this House and for all of us to see that priorities are fixed in such a manner that the largest number of people in this country, viz. the agriculturists, people living in villages comprising 75 percent of our total population, will receive a fair share in development as compared to other sectors such as industry. I am submitting all this only with a view that these people should be able to live good lives. I do not understand why some of my friends are taking an objection to it.

As stated earlier, we have to take certain short term measures immediately. What is necessary is that the money should be utilised properly. People get fodder supplied through contractors, when there is a drought. These contractors bring fodder which is not edible and most of the money is swindled in this manner. Why cannot the Ministry of Agriculture suggest to the States that the transport subsidy should be given to the farmers in cash so that they can buy their own fodder? If this is done, they do not have to depend on contractors. These are very small things which can be done easily.

Now I want to say something about crop loans. Small takavi loans amounting to Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 are given to people and half of the amount is taken away by the distributing agencies. When a calamity occurs, Government of India announces that the recovery will be postponed. At times, interest is paid by the Central Government to the States on behalf of the farmers. In this way, some relief is, no doubt, provided. But ultimately, when recovery takes place, it is a double burden on the farmer, because when the next crop is raised, he has to pay his past dues as also the fresh ones which he again gets in the shape of seed, fodder, fertilizer and other things. It will be a good gesture if all short duration crop loans to farmers for six months, are remitted in drought affected areas alongwith irrigation and power dues. I know that Government supplies drinking water and other essential commodities. A lot is being done and it will have to be stepped up. People cannot be allowed to die. We are confident that effective steps will be taken by the Government. The time is passing. In this matter, there should be no delay. I hope, the Government machinery has already been geared up. What is required in the long term is a change of outlook of the planners with regard to agriculture. Agriculture has to be treated on par with industry. That is the only thing which can help the farming sector in the long run. Need for credit, remunerative price, export subsidies, cheap inputs, power, availability of water and protection of agriculture as an industry, will have to be taken care of. Full utilisation of the irrigation potential which has already been created should be ensured. I think it is round about 70 million hectares. But I doubt, even 50 or 55 million hectares is being utilised. This gap has to be bridged. It will need money. More irrigation channels have to be constructed so that at least some areas get permanent relief.

Better use of land and water resources and all these things are general needs which the Government is aware of. What is needed in the creation of awareness—awareness in all agencies of the Government, all over the country—that it is everybody's responsibility to help as this period is going to be a very

hard and tough period, not only for the farmer but also for trade, industry, labour and the people in general.

Agriculture is the mother of industry also. Nobody can prosper without agriculture. The Government also has to acknowledge that the economy of the country depends upon agriculture. Monsoon is called the Finance Minister of the Country. If monsoon fails, our economy will suffer. Our economy has already suffered because of this drought. To put it on the rails, agriculture will have to be saved by helping the farmers in every way. Whatever money we can fund, we should spend it on relief, to be able to grow better crops and to live through this most difficult period which is lying ahead.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal):
Sir, I compliment my friend Mr. Indrajit Gupta for having been successful in the third week of Parliament to get this discussion in the order paper.

My compliments to the hon. Minister, who has given us a candid statement of the actual facts of the failure of monsoon. But apart from giving us facts about the wayward monsoon which has resulted in only 10 out of 35 meteorological sub-divisions having had satisfactory rainfall, the facts still remains that the delay in rainfall, although might have been considered adequate according to the meteorologists has affected among other things, paddy transplantation.

The delay and the gap in the rainfall in some of the States, like my own State of Orissa, has had prolonged dry spells have resulted in evaporation, which has also affected paddy transplantation. It has been postponed twice in Orissa. Therefore, a State like Orissa was particularly referred to by our former Minister, the soldier Parliamentarian Captain Rao Birendra Singh who has a very intimate knowledge of Orissa too. This is a State which from 1964, apart from drought and floods, is also beset by cyclones. Sir, these three calamities have not only eroded the financial capability and the resource mobilization of the State of Orissa, but it is a State which has the largest

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number of people living below the poverty line. Sir, you can imagine the distress and the plight of a State like Orissa. Like Orissa, we have Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Gujarat, all having a substantial population and eastern U.P. as my friend Mr. Ranajit Singh Ji says—all these are areas which are very hard hit and in distress. Sir, for the last 20 years, as far as my memory serves me right, not a single year has gone when we have not discussed drought, floods or cyclones in this very august House or in the other House, viz. Rajya Sabha.

The Minister has been very prompt in convening meetings with the State Government. He has also issued various guidelines, instructions and given advice.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You try to request the Minister for more funds from the Finance Ministry. Nothing can be done without money.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, Will you allow me to speak?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes; you can speak.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, is the Minister walking out in protest?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is going to the Finance Minister to get money. Don't worry.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: He has been very prompt in holding these meetings. But if one goes through his statement, the entire onus of responsibility lies on the State Government. The Prime Minister has also been extremely quick in having the crisis Management Group in the Cabinet. I do hope that a systems approach and an integrated approach will be brought in to this very serious question of drought, because it is not only a question of the Agriculture Ministry being concerned, as the distinguished speakers Mr. Indrajit Gupta and Rao Birendra Singh have mentioned; the Water Resources, the

Harijan and Tribal Welfare Departments of the State, the Power Department, the Welfare Department, the Cooperation Department, the cooperatives, the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission have to be involved in this entire exercise, if we have to make a dent.

It is no use just reacting and responding to a situation as and when it develops, because we have been beset with these calamities. I refrain from using the word 'natural calamities', because it is of a natural calamity. All the three, at least the two, viz. drought and floods, are as a result of man's interference with the ecology, environment and nature.

In a previous debate also, the same thing had been raised when the Environment Bill was being discussed. In the United Nations Conference on Renewable Energy held at Nairobi in 1981, it has been said that if the present trend continues, as has been continuing, in India, by the end of the century, that is by the 21st century, South-East Asia and Afghanistan will be turned into a dust-bowl. Even Cherapunji, the place which has the highest incidence of rainfall, will also become a desert like the Rajasthan desert.

Although for this present drought we are trying to take certain immediate and short-term measures like trying to tap sub-surface and underground water resources, to give ways and means and margin money to State Governments for them to do scientific water management, because the Kharif crop is the only crop which is income generating to the farmer; and as has been rightly pointed out, 72 per cent of our kharif cultivation is rain fed; and this year, we have had all the more serious drought condition and serious failure of rain. Therefore, this phenomenon is going to result not only in distress but impoverishment and lack of income for the farmer. Now, we will have to do something concrete and very fast for these farmers not only to tide over the situation till the rabi programme but also, otherwise, because with husbanding our water resources at the moment which the hon. Minister has pointed out in this

statement of his, that he has issued instructions, guidelines to the State Governments to conserve water for the rabi programme, this is only a psychological effect which will have on the mind of the farmers for their own economic needs for their tiding over the situation till the rabi programme. We shall have to do something very concrete for them.

Now the States which have been hit by the drought continuously for the last 3-4 years are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and for the first time, we find Punjab is also short of sub soil and under ground water. Punjab and Haryana which are under the grip of drought also were the granary of India; and to add to them is also Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh. Sir, this is a very bleak picture before us. Leaving long-term measures, even immediate future is not very bright for our People; and with 82 per cent of our People living in the rural areas, all of them not only have been bit by this drought but their income generating capacity has also come down.

Now as far as providing employment and gainful employment is concerned, one thing must be borne in mind that for the last 20-25 years we have been having these programmes and as late as 1985, when there was a serious drought, the Prime Minister had instructed Both the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies to take advantage of the food security which we had; and this food security is because of our intrepid and courageous farmers who have been facing the vagary of the monsoon and the vagary of the weather and have been producing, crops, in spite of drought, a record foodgrains output. Therefore, supply management of foodgrains or cheaper foodgrains to the weaker section of the society could be possible to a certain extent. I say it with a qualifying remark because most of the organisations incharge of public distribution specially in the tribal areas, specially in the ITDP blocks, specially in the Mada area are either headless or there is no specific responsibility or accountability fixed on any one.

Only day before yesterday we had a Private Members' Resolution and the hon. Deputy Minister for Social Welfare admitted that even in a place like Koraput which has more than 80 per cent tribals, the ITDP blocks were not functional in 1985 because nobody knew who was going to do what. So, this sort of delightful vagueness can land us in serious trouble. Every day we read newspapers and come to know about the people who die of starvation deaths in the tribal areas; whether it is Andhra Pradesh; whether it is Orissa; whether it is Rajasthan; whether it is Gujarat; but, it is promptly, of course, denied by the State Governments, because no one admits starvation deaths.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Some say they die of heart attacks.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Some say that they die of over eating; it could not be more ironical than that; whether it is mal-nutrition or due to taking sub-standard or bad food, the fact remains that our people have died. In fact, I do not want to blame either the State Governments or the Press, but the fact is that we, Members of Parliament, can only go to our constituencies and see for ourselves, or read about it in the newspapers regarding the areas outside our constituencies. Yesterday, in one of the news items, Special Relief Commissioner of a particular State.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Orissa.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: I would not like to bring in the name; it is not fair; it has come out in the Press. He has been held guilty and there is a *primeatacie* case held by none other than by the Speaker of the Assembly and a House Committee of all parties, the ruling party and the Opposition have held him guilty and there is a *prima facie* case of negligence leading to starvation deaths. This is a very sorry state of affairs.

I think all of us should hang down our heads in shame because we are part of this very system and this being the supreme

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forum of parliamentary democracy we have to reflect the views of the people. But let us not forget, or let it not be said, that while we are attacking this very problem, while we are taking certain temporary measures or short term measures people are dying because we have failed to take long term measures or evolve a permanent solution to drought and flood. Of course, there can be no permanent solution to cyclones. They occur due to pressure variations; wherever there is low pressure wind and gale come to form high pressure areas, and low pressure develops because of the indiscriminate felling of the trees and destruction of the forests.

In such a bleak atmosphere we are discussing this. I would like to offer a few suggestions for the hon. Minister to ponder over and to use his good offices, because none of the other Ministers are present here.

We are now in the middle of the Seventh Plan. It is high time for us to take a mid-term appraisal and I think that the Planning Commission does have a mid-term appraisal of this Plan because it is two and a half years since the Seventh Plan has been brought out or a little less than two years, if one goes by the fact that the National Development Council concurred in the Plan only in October 1985. We have to see whether the monies allocated for the medium and major projects have been completely spent and how those projects can be completed expeditiously so that at least 28 per cent of the land which is under assured irrigation can be augmented.

In my own State, and in my own constituency the Rengali multi-purpose project as started with Rs. 230 crores but the cost now has gone up to an astronomical figure of Rs. 700 crores. The barrage is complete but there is no drainage and there is no canal system. The State Government of Orissa does not have the wherewithal to complete them because of its scarce resources. Even if it tries to develop the system, the funds are neither compensated, nor reimbursed by the Planning Commission or the Central Gov-

ernment. Therefore it is a difficult matter to develop and it is no use giving doles. That does not offer any permanent solution. So is the case with the Kosi and Gandak projects. As members of the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee we have visited them.

So far as the question of Salal project is concerned, which is a geological wonder, in the First Plan it was estimated to cost Rs. 7 crores but now it has gone up to Rs. 500 crores. So is the case of Nagarjunasagar Project. Therefore, these are the things which we have to look at and take corrective measures to ensure that the money is not left unutilised. But the people should get the benefit of these projects.

Another point is the minor and medium projects. According to the present rules that are prevalent whenever they are coming up in the command areas of major projects which have been lingering from the First Plan, right up to the Seventh Plan and they are never completed. The people of those areas are also deprived of having the benefit of those minor irrigation projects. Those people will never get water for some years. I think an entire generation will probably be wiped out before water reaches those areas. Therefore, this aspect must be looked into, whether there is medium irrigation or not, or major irrigation projects are there or not. If there are perennial streams then cross-bunds and small dams could be put up where areas with smaller ayacut or some smaller catchment areas can be developed. Such smaller areas can be better financed because of the erratic behaviour of the monsoons because water is not evenly distributed, especially during the months of June to October. It is neither equitably distributed nor is sufficient for irrigation. Therefore, one feels that there are some areas which are drought-prone areas and drought and flood simultaneously occur also because of the untimely rains and failure of rains. This aspect must be taken into consideration because ultimately it is the people who are suffering, with a hope of getting a medium project or a major project, which is

capital intensive. When there is a failure of rain, they become useless, leading to power shortage. When there is rain, it is not necessary at all excepting generating power and sometimes like Mahanadi, it also results in floods. Sir, there are many medium irrigation projects and minor irrigation projects, which are held up here because of the Forest Conservation Act. Environment clearance has not been given.

Sir, when the last Environment Bill was going on, I had quoted an example of my own constituency-Sapura Barjore, an integrated medium project. For a long time, letters of proposals from the State Government are lying with the Environmental Ministry awaiting clearance.

It is very important that impact analysis of environment of other developmental project is necessary, but that does not mean that we keep on sitting over the files for clearing the project, which could have given quicker benefit with far less amount of investment. So, the fact remains that whenever there is drought or floods, in the last five years figures say that more than Rs. 2000 crores have been given as relief for floods and more than Rs. 1,874 crores has been given as drought relief from 1980 to 1986. Probably, these Rs. 4000 crores, which we have given as relief, have not given any permanent solution or assets to the community. We could have built so many minor irrigation tanks, cross bunds, we could have extended so many field channels and we could have repaired lift irrigation points. Today, we are thinking of tapping even the sources for lift irrigation points. Now how do these lift irrigation points function without the generation of electricity? The drought has affected most of the hydel projects. Today, there is shortage of electricity everywhere including Delhi. Therefore, Sir just having wishful thinking and pious hope of giving guidelines and advising the State Governments will not become a reality because of the very fact that the failure of the monsoon has affected even the generation of electricity. The failure of the monsoon coupled with destruction of forest and flora has resulted in the water

table going down. Therefore, tapping the existing water sources below the ground level is also becoming increasingly difficult even in fertile places like Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and elsewhere.

Sir, as I said, an integrated approach will take care of the question of husbanding and the management of the water resources because, in the management of the water resources, we have been rather tardy as sixty four per cent of our water resources flows down to the sea without being of any use to man or beast. Apart from that, the green revolution which we talk about and of which we take pride, is only in the irrigated areas.

Now, the need of the hour is to go in for dry land farming, in areas where there is no assured irrigation facilities and which is rain fed. Sir, dry land farming based on such vagaries of the monsoon are far more difficult and far more complex than the green revolution, which has assured irrigation facilities. Therefore, the Agriculture Ministry in 1986 had formulated a scheme for the north eastern sector of India-Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal and the seven sisters, and it would be the point of focus for dry land farming, for pulses and for other khariff crop, which do not require so much of water. This point, I hope, will be taken into account seriously because dry land farming without assured irrigation facilities and with vagaries of the monsoon can be a dismal failure, and would lead to a further distress to the people. This very year, people, who have been encouraged to take seeds from the Seed Corporation, have also run into rough weather, because sometimes the Seeds Corporation do give them seeds which get spoiled by the time it reaches the cultivator. In my own district and in my own constituency, such a thing happened and we had to seek the intervention of the Agriculture Minister of the State to see that the farmers were not penalised. Since the nationalised banks had been the guarantor, they bore the loss. It may not be possible if a large number of people are thus affected because most of the nationalised banks may not be in a position to re-

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imburse that money. This is a potato growing area, a place called Bangur Singha, which is known for the past many years for its potato. But this time, the farmers were totally at the receiving end and there was total failure of the potato crop. Same is the case of sugarcane, cotton and groundnut in those areas where these have been newly introduced. If the agricultural inputs are not proper and timely, then again it will be a set back to the farmers, who have been brave and courageous and who have been fighting the vagaries and irregularity of the monsoons and still producing for the country so that the country achieves the food security which it has achieved over the last few years.

The other point which I would like to just hurriedly go through, because I do not want to take much time of the House, is the socio-economic affects which it has as a result of water shortages. One is the health aspect which affects specially those who are the poorer sections of the people, those who are suffering from malnutrition and this leads to water-borne and water shortage phenomena like malaria, cholera, diarrhoea leading to death which can be attributable to the prolonged spell of dryness as well as malnutrition. Then there is the economically marginalised population which is pauperised. They are forced out of productivity and production processes and therefore, they become an economic burden on the society. Then there is the aggravation by the spread of disease. Then there is the relief expenditure which is non-productive. Neither it produces any permanent assets for the community nor for the country. Then, there is the mal-distribution of the water resources which has adversely affected many States. This has to be looked into because some of the States which are in the lowest rung of the economic ladder and which do not have the resource mobilisation position, must be brought up; otherwise the regional imbalance which we are committed to remove through our planning process, will only be a laudable objective and the regional imbalance will only grow rather than be removed.

A word about the drought prone areas programme. The areas have been identified many years back. The drought prone area programme also looks into the entire environmental health of the area which is primarily responsible for the loss of rain or failure of the rain. We must take a fresh look to this and see that the areas which are under chronic drought condition and those which are flood prone and are not included in this programme, are included so that the people benefit from this programme which has been doing fairly satisfactorily.

We must give purchasing power to the people, who have been struck by drought because the economic necessities of life cannot be acquired till the rabi season is over and it is still three or four months for this period to be over. In this period, the farmers and the people who depend on agriculture like agriculture labour and even the white-collared workers who also supplement their income from farming, will also face the difficulties unless we provided them gainful employment and other avenues for improving their productivity.

I would like to conclude here by saying that the entire thing has to be taken on a war footing for the immediate time because war footing, as it denotes, is a crisis management within a short and quick time. But apart from the fact that whenever there is drought or flood or cyclone, we always rise to the occasion and try to grapple with the problem. But immediately it is over, we tend to go a bit slow on these aspects and we wait for the next drought or the cyclone or the flood for us to be roused to take it on a war footing. Therefore, the only solution to this is a permanent solution and for this I agree with my hon. friend Mr. Indrajit Gupta that water management is the key to India's survival and development and the ecological balance and the environment protection is what is complementary to the management of water resources. Thank you very much.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY
(Hindupur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have heard the speaker who have spoken before

me. They have given very very valuable suggestions. Man is trying to gain control over the nature. Science has developed to a very great extent so that its control over the nature is almost complete. But in spite of making various strides in the scientific research, nature retains lot of control. That shows how pigmies we are. In spite of our efforts, we are not able to gain much control over the nature.

Now we are having a discussion on the severe drought conditions prevailing in the country. Seventy per cent of the country is affected by drought, that is, in these areas the rainfall has been very very scanty. It has been very erratic and is not very useful, not useful at all for cultivation or for raising the crops. The scanty rainfall has thrown away the agriculturists into a very very peculiar situation where their capacity to raise crops has been curtailed. It has been said that out of 35 meteorological stations in the country, 25 stations have reported less rainfall by about 20-25 per cent. Only in ten stations in the whole country, the rainfall has been reported to be normal. So, when the rainfall has gone down by about 20 to 30 per cent, we are facing this peculiar situation where about 70 per cent of the area and seventy per cent of the population is affected. We are facing a very grave situation where the foodgrains are not likely to be available in future for all the people. Edible oils may become a problem. In the public distribution system also there may be so many defects and the common man will suffer a lot during this drought year. So, when such a thing is going to be there. We have to consider the effect of drought on all these things. No doubt every speaker is trying to say that the drought has pervaded the whole country. But the effect of drought in different parts of the country is entirely different, the miseries of the affected persons are entirely different. So, the Government has to take into consideration the extent of drought that each State is facing. The situations are entirely different. In each State it differs from the other States. Even in the same State, there is lot of difference in different areas because the rainfall itself has not at all been uniform. So, we are likely to face a very peculiar

situation because there has been 20 to 25 per cent less rainfall than the normal. When there is twenty-five per cent less rainfall, we say that this drought is through India. But is it a correct yardstick to be taken into consideration? This is a matter for the consideration of the Government. I would like to say that there are areas where the rainfall has been more than 1,000 mm. or more. In certain areas the rain fall is just 500 mm or so. In areas where the rain fall is 1000 mm, there also people are able to earn their livelihood. They are able to live. In areas where the rain fall is 500 mm there too people are making some livelihood. People live there. But when there is a variation of 20 to 25 % rain fall, you have to consider the effect drought produces. They suffer. In a place where the rain fall is 1000 mm, when there is variation of 25% to 30% there at least the average rain fall then comes to 700 mm. With 700 mm average rain fall a year, those people will be in a position to have one crop or the other. They can have their livelihood. The effect of drought is not so severe on them. The misery of those people will be minimal. Those people will be able to have some sustenance.

Now take the case of areas where there is rain fall of just 500 mm or so a year. Take for example- portions of Rajasthan, Karnataka, Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh, where the average rain fall is just between 500 to 600 mm. When there is variation of 25% to 30%, they will hardly get rain fall of 350 to 400 mm. There are States where rainfall is 300 mm after variation of 25% to 30%. Do you not think that they are suffering a lot? They cannot make both ends meet. Common man is finding the situation very very difficult. Some remedy has to be given to them. some relief has to be given to them.

Please-see the state of those people living in areas where rain fall is just about 250 mm to 300 mm. What is the fate of those people-intensity of drought, effect of drought on these persons with scanty rain fall, because variation of 25% to 30% is common. What is the net effect variation produces?

With 700 mm, you will be able to have

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some produce, some kind of crop-if not Kharif, rabi. The underground water level will not be so low as to get water. Water pressure is all right. Drinking water is slightly better as compared to the other areas with lesser rain fall.

Please come to the area with just 500 mm rain fall for the whole year with variation of 25 to 30%. They cannot get more than 300 mm rain fall a year. With this can they be able to reap any crop? Is there possibility of raising crop, rabi crop? What is the effect on drinking water? What is the effect on cattle? What is the effect on fodder? So, you cannot equate these two areas.

You cannot give relief in the same manner for these two people. You have to make a differentiation between these two areas. What is the impact on these areas as far as these areas are concerned. Where the rain fall is very very meagre, the impact is very very severe. The drinking water problem is very very severe. People will not be able to do anything. Agricultural labour-small and marginal farmers, they will be completely out of work. Their misery is beyond human comprehension. When such areas are there, Government has definitely to consider what is the remedy to be given. You are not to give the same remedy to both. You cannot equate the two. You must treat those areas where rain fall is scanty and people are living in such a condition for so many years. You must give priority to such areas and see that something is done immediately.

The second point is-there are areas where drought is for the last one year only. Take for example, U.P., Haryana, Punjab. The drought situation in these areas has come this year only. In the previous years they had very good crops. They had probably saved some of those things. So, those areas are there. Now you take Rayalaseema, Rajasthan, Karnataka, some parts in Tamilnadu-these are the areas where drought has been persisting for the last ten years. Do you equate these two conditions? Do you consider these two conditions should

be dealt with in the same manner? What is the intensity of drought condition? What is the plight of these people who have been faced with drought situation continuously for the last ten years? But what is the effort on these areas where the drought is just only for one year? So, the Government has to consider this factor and see what are the remedies to be done, what are the relief to be given, what are the help to be given and what is the amount to be allotted to these people. So, Sir, you have to take into account these factors into consideration and make a distinction and differentiation of these areas and understand the difficulties of these two different areas and give help according to the magnitude of the condition in these areas. There are areas where irrigation facilities are very very large. About 40% or 50% or 60% of the lands in these areas are under irrigation. But there are a number of areas in the country where only 10% to 15% of the land is getting below irrigation facilities and for the rest, people in these areas depend on their tanks for rain-fed crops for irrigation purposes. So, you take these two cases into account so far as irrigation sources are concerned. There is a reduction in water resources that is, of 20% to 30% in some areas. You saying "what is going to happen to Punjab, Haryana and U.P.?" It is just 20% or 30% decrease in water resources. What is going to happen? I can understand the plight of those people who have been endowed with nature with a lot of luck and they are facing this situation. I can understand this point. But at the same time I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the areas where the irrigation is just about 10% to 12%, not more than 10% to 12% and for irrigation of their lands they depend on tanks and wells. In the cases where there are areas in the country, where the tanks have not received water for the past 10 years, for decades the tanks were almost dried and in other parts of the country where irrigation depends on well, what will happen to those people? For example, you take the case of Chittoor and Anantapur Districts in Andhra Pradesh. There are no permanent sources of irrigation in these two districts and just 10% to 12% of the areas is irrigated. People

are depending on these tanks and wells for irrigation. Chittoor and Anantapur districts in Andhra Pradesh have got 1,50,000 wells and in these two districts the rain-fall is very very scanty. The average rain-fall is about 544 mm. For the past 10 years or so, these districts have not received even this average quantity of rain. They received about 300 or 400 mm. So, for the whole decade, all these tanks have dried up. No tanks have received any water. For the whole decade, people have been prevented from raising any crop under the tank irrigation system.

The next thing is that as far as 1,50,000 wells are concerned, they have completely dried up because of scanty rainfall that has been persisting year after year, almost 90% of the wells have gone dry. There is a very meagre quantity of water in these wells. Even this meagre quantity of water is not sufficient for the lands that they will have to irrigate. It will hardly be sufficient for 10% or 15% of their lands. Even for this 10% or 15%, water is not available this year.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister a very sad state of affairs that the wells in these areas have gone dry for 10 years now and in a number of wells grass has grown and also in a number of wells even trees have grown, for about 6 ft. to 7ft. high trees have grown in these wells. You can understand the plight of the people and there have been failure of rains for a continuous period of 5 to 10 years and under these conditions only the trees will grow in the wells. Then only, trees will grow in the well. In such a situation, what is the remedy that you are going to give to these people, these hapless people? Please compare these people with the people in those areas where 40% or 50% irrigation facilities are already available but this year, because the rain has been scanty, drought is there. Do you equate these two types of people in the same way and then provide the same remedy and relief? So, the two things are entirely different. The way in which you have to tackle this problem should be entirely different from the way in which you have to tackle in other drought prone areas where it is only there for

one year or two. No doubt, they are providing food for the whole of India. But the people in this area also have to live and they have to make a living. In spite of scanty rain, in spite of devastating circumstances due to continuous drought and famine conditions, people have been living in the area. Most of the dry crops in the area are completely rain fed. Whenever there is rain, some crop is raised and if there is no rain for the next three or four weeks, these crops wither away. So the agriculturists are forced to spend more amount for crops. He goes to land lord or businessman or some bank and borrows some money from them and then he raises some crops. After raising this crop, if it withers away, he loses the crop and his debt also increases. He has to discharge the debt borrowed from the businessman or the bank because they will not keep quiet. So, the condition in this area where rain fed crops are raised is completely different from the condition in the irrigated areas. The two things are entirely different.

So, when such is the case, I request the Minister to send a team of experts, not routine drought assessment team. Let them go to the areas, let them see the wells where trees have grown, grass has grown and let them see the number of wells which have completely gone dry. Let them see the fields which have not been irrigated for the past 5 or 6 years. Let them see what is the effect of this continuous drought on these people. And then, let them come forward with some scheme as to how to save these people, how to save their cattle-heads. So, a comprehensive plan has to be drawn. Then only, you have to make some ways and means to see that something is done to these people.

For a moment, forget of those people where irrigation facilities are provided. They may be suffering for a year. But see the conditions where the people are suffering for 10 years continuously. In this matter, what have you done? This is a case where you have to provide permanent irrigation facilities. There is permanent drought, and permanent famine. Therefore, you have to provide permanent solution. This is very very

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essential. Even after 40 years of our independence, drought prone area projects and desert development projects remain only in paper. They have not made any impact on this area. Whenever there is drought, what is the type of people who are going to be affected? It is not big people, big land lord. It is only the small farmers and the marginal farmers and the labourers who are affected. They will not be able to get any work. When they will not be able to get any work, their purchasing power goes to the lowest level. When their purchasing power is almost nil, they are not able to get even single meal per day. So, they have first to sell out their cattle heads. When there is no work, leaving their aged parents behind, they have to go to far off places, big towns and big cities where they can get some work. Like that they are eking out their livelihood. This has been a continuous affair in the drought prone area in the past 10 years. These facts have been brought to the notice of the Government each and every year but the Government has not thought of finding any permanent remedy. As far as the drought prone areas are concerned, there is plenty of underground water available. The depth of a well is about 30-40 feet.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How much time do you require?

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: About 15 minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will give you five or six minutes. You please try to conclude. There are lot of speakers who want to speak tomorrow. Therefore, you try to finish.

SHIR K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: You put in-well bore for Rs. 5,000/-. The agriculturists or the cultivators in these areas have been so overburdened with debts that they have not been able to even bear Rs. 5,000/- and put an in-well bore. If in-well bore is put in a well 100 feet, there is sufficient water and the cultivator is able to irrigate 2-3 acres. If you are able to give Rs. 5,000/- to that man by way of loan or subsidy, whatever it may

be, the man is able to put an in-well bore in that area which will at least help two or three families, one family of cultivator and two families of agricultural labourers. The land is ready. Other infrastructure is ready. Agriculturists are also ready to grow crop. If you spend Rs. 5,000/- in these areas per well, it will go a long way to help these people. Please see that something is done to these people to tide over famine conditions and this also prevents labour being exploited by the rich landlords.

The next point is as far as the water management is concerned, we are spending thousands of crores of rupees on projects. The gestation period is itself 10-20 years. You spend more money on minor irrigation. What is minor irrigation? It depends only on tanks. A number of tanks are there. These tanks were built by kings some 400 years ago.

Sometimes there is no irrigation at all. The purpose of these tanks is to improve underground water facilities. Wherver there is rain, water comes and stores up there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can continue tomorrow. Shri Janardhana Poojary.

18.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE-*Contd.*

[*English*]

Notifications re. Making Certain Amendments to Prescribe Concessional Basic Custom Duty on Components for Manufacture of Two-wheeler Motor Vehicles.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 289/87-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 1987 together with an explanatory

memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 30/83-Customs dated the 25th February, 1983 so as to prescribe a concessional basic customs duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* on components for manufacture of fuel-efficient two-wheeled motor vehicles under a phased manufacturing programme approved by the Directorate General of Technical Development in the Ministry of Industry under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No LT-4583/87]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11 AM.

18.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Cock on Tuesday, August 11, 1987/ Sravana 20, 1909 (Saka)

[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.]

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**Publish under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and
Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Sixth Edition) and printed by
S. Narayan & Sons, Delhi**
