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Monday, July 29, 1985
Sravana 7, 1907 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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* The Sign † marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, July 29, 1985/Sravana 7, 1907
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shrimati Savitri Nigam who was a member of Third Lok Sabha during 1962-67, representing Banda constituency of Uttar Pradesh. She had also been a member of Rajya Sabha during 1952-62.

An able parliamentarian, she took keen interest in the proceedings of the House. A prominent political and social worker, she had identified herself with a large number of public causes and served them with enthusiasm and dedication. She had been associated with several social organizations particularly relating to uplift of women in various capacities. At the time of her death, she was President of the Indian House-wives' Federation.

She was author of several books and a large number of articles on family planning, women uplift etc.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam passed away on 28 July, 1985 at New Delhi at the age of 66 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of our former colleague, and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

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

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Formulation of New Labour Policy

*81. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a new labour policy; and

(b) if so, when the new policy will be announced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

Statement

As the Hon. Member would no doubt be aware the basic principles to be followed in our labour policy are already laid down in the Directive Principles of the State Policy. These, *inter alia* include that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women; that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that the citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment. It is further provided that the State shall make provision for securing just and human conditions of work and for maternity relief; that the State shall endeavour to secure by suitable legislature or economic organisation or in any other manner to all workers, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and that the State shall take steps to secure the participation of workers in management of undertakings, establishments or other organisations engaged in any industry. These Directive Principles have inspired our labour legislation from time to time.

More specifically, The Approach Paper to the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 also

provides, *inter alia* the need for reviewing the existing training programmes, training facilities in identified critical areas of shortage, provision of vocational and technical courses, formulation of a national wage policy, comprehensive legislation in respect of labour relations, possibility of organising labour welfare funds, especially for the unorganised sector, streamlining the administrative machinery for implementing the minimum wages for agricultural workers and measures to be taken to strengthen the organisation and bargaining power of agricultural labour, efforts for rehabilitation of physically handicapped and need to identify the constraints affecting implementation of the legal provisions to protect the weaker sections like bonded labour, landless agricultural labour, migrant labour, construction labour and women labour.

Recently, a series of meetings have been held in the Ministry of Labour on various issues concerning industrial relations, safety and health of workers, implementation of several labour laws and workers participation in management, etc. Tripartite Meetings of the Central Committees on the various subjects and separate meetings with the representatives of the Central Trade Union Organisations and Employers Organisations have also been held. State Labour Ministers Conference was also convened in May 1985 at which comprehensive agenda on various labour matters was discussed and certain agreed conclusions were reached. A sub-group of State Labour Ministers has also been constituted to consider some important issues which are proposed to be taken up before the Indian Labour Conference to be held in the near future (the last such Conference was held in 1971). After the Indian Labour Conference, which is the national tripartite forum on which workers, employers, State and Central Governments are represented, the Government will be in a position to take a view on the changes required in the labour legislation and the programmes connected with welfare and interests of the labour consistent with the objectives of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have always been stressing that the question should be very brief and precise so that a reply thereto is given with-

out difficulty. I do not think there can be a more brief question than this one. Although the reply runs into two pages, yet it does not answer my question. The question is very specific—whether Government propose to formulate a new labour policy and if so, when the new policy will be announced. The statement refers to the entire Constitution but does not contain an answer to my question.

MR. SPEAKER : In the concluding two lines, he says...

(Interruptions)

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : That is no answer. I wanted to know how much time he would take after taking into account the time factor involved in completion of all the formalities and when he would announce it. The question is not confined to that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You will get reply in a supplementary.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : After the Indian Labour Conference, this is the national type of forum.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : I have read that. But, how much time will it take ? You have said that in 1985, '86 '87 and '88... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You get words from his mouth, still it is the same thing.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : I want him to say categorically. He has said that such and such things are to be done during 1985, '86 '87 and 1988. How much time does he think it is likely to take and when is he going to announce it ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a reference of the Constitution has been made therein. New Labour Policy does not mean that there is no Labour Policy at present. The Labour Policy, as it exists today, needs some amendments and meetings in this regard were held with the representatives of various trade unions and the managements in April. After that, we discussed it in the conference of State Labour Ministers in the month of May. We also deliberated this in the Sub Group which has been set up for this

purpose. The Labour laws are not uniform in all the States. They differ from State to State. Wage Policy is also being discussed and the managements also agree that there should be a wage policy. A dialogue with the labour representatives is being held in this regard also. Indian Labour Council will also be consulted on the quantum of the minimum wage. Talks are also being held to remove disparities which exist from State to State and to evolve at least a uniform policy. Discussion is also being held on how statutory powers should be given so as to ensure payment of Provident Fund and Insurance money to the labourers. The quantum of amount to be so paid is also being sorted out. As you know, in the event of a factory being closed down, the mill owners neither pay gratuity and provident fund nor insurance money to the labourers. It gives us a hint that the said mill has become sick. In this regard also we are considering to create a fund from which gratuity could be paid to the workers. We have introduced a Bill in Parliament to ensure payment of workers dues in the event of a factory being closed down and all out efforts are being made to bring forward a new Bill. For the present, I think leaders of all trade unions will be invited with a view to accomplishing all these tasks and a policy will be evolved after holding meetings with Indian Labour Council, State Labour Ministers, Labour Secretaries, Labour Commissioners and newly constituted Consultative Committee of Parliament. There have been many loopholes in it for the last so many years in matter of I.T.I. training, absence of a provision for modernisation, Employment Exchanges etc. The question of imparting training is under consideration. Extensive discussion has taken place on all these issues. Daily you see reports in the newspapers that Labour leaders are meeting us. I as also other Ministers are meeting them. We are endeavouring to evolve some guidelines in consultation with them all and we shall try to give it a final shape by October or November.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, so we have got a new assurance that this policy will be given a final shape by October. Now, I want to make a submission to the hon. Minister. He has said that he is holding consultations in connection with new policy to ensure that

men and women get equal wages and that parity is brought in Wages and that provisions for this do exist in the constitution, I would like to submit that the people do not abide by these provisions. In actual practice, the workers do not get equal wages. The main reason for this is that there are no adequate provisions for giving punishment to those who flout these Constitutional requirements. Therefore, I want to know what provisions he is going to incorporate to enforce it on the mill-owners and what stringent measures does he propose to take against those mill-owners who do not implement it? Similarly, the mill-owners file writ petitions in the court against the minimum wage, thus vitiate the very intention of Government. In view of this, whether Governments propose to enact a legislation to deprive the mill-owners of the right to move courts?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Sir, he knows that it is not the intention of Government to bar mill-owners from going to the court. It is their fundamental right and we do not want to infringe upon it. However, it is our endeavour to constitute statutory wage boards, for which employers and the trade union leaders are being consulted. It will be implemented with the cooperation of them both as also with the cooperation of the Labour Ministers.

One thing he knows very well that the responsibility for implementation of labour laws enacted thus far devolves on State Governments. We do not have such a vast machinery as is necessary to implement them everywhere. We can only issue guidelines to a few public sector undertakings. Today all the State Governments are fully empowered to do whatever they want for their workers. So far as the question of clearing of bills is concerned, we are taking it up.

SHRI K. N. PRADHAN : The highest number of labourer in this country is in the agricultural sector. They are the most unorganised lot and worst exploited. Just now, it has been stated that laws providing for minimum wages are being implemented in a few States, and that too not very effectively. I want to know whether Government have considered in the just concluded Labour Ministers Conference or propose to consider in the next such conference to implement

effectively at least the concept of minimum wages in an important sector like agriculture where the labourers are exploited the most ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : As Shri Yadav has just said about implementation, it will require some drastic action with imprisonment and enhancing of fines. This point is under our consideration, but at the same time we are cautious that it might not lead to some sort of trouble in the villages. Our officers have regularly been advising all State Governments as to how this problem should be tackled.

So far as the question of non-implementation is concerned, a survey in this regard is being conducted. The Central Government and the State Governments have already spent Rs. 16 crores and Rs. 32 crores respectively on this account. So far as the allegation that it is not being implemented fully is concerned, I also know that is not being implemented.

MR. SPEAKER : Its implementation to the extent that one could make ones both ends meet honourably is a must. I have seen in Delhi it is Rs. 13.60, may be a little more. What can it be in Bihar, you can imagine.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Mr. Speaker, I agree with you, but you know that partially its implementation is the responsibility of State Governments.

MR. SPEAKER : You should exert some pressure on State Governments.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : In view of the recent judgement of the Supreme Court in regard to the dismissal of employees by the employers without even an inquiry, does the Government propose to bring a legislation to amend the constitution in order to protect this right of the workers ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think he will be able to give an answer.

[Translation]

SHRI T. ANJIAH : This is a policy matter. All industrial workers are covered under it. So far as Government employees are concerned they are not covered under it.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : The hon. Minister has said just now that the labourers

in different States should get uniform wages, but they should get equal pay, equal wages where the nature of work is the same, that is more important. A peon working in a public undertaking in India gets Rs. 1500 as pay whereas his counterpart elsewhere gets only Rs. 500. Will Government consider formulation of such a policy or enact such a legislation as would provide for equal pay for equal work of the same nature ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is worth consideration.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : I have not yet completed my question. I want to ask whether in view of the utmost trade union rivalry in the country, Government will evolve a new system in the new policy for recognition of unions ? Everywhere, there are as many as 20 unions and as such 'Code of Discipline' is of no use. The managements use one union against the other. 'Code of Discipline' is of Adam's time, which has no meaning now. Keeping with the times, will you consider to substitute that code with a system which may enable the genuine representative union to take part in negotiations ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : The report of Sanat Mehta Committee on this 'Check up System' has been submitted to the Cabinet... (Interruptions)

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : When will it be out ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : It is coming. There are many difficulties in it. It is not an easy task.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not received reply to my question.

MR. SPEAKER : It is under consideration.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Minimum Wage Policy and National Wage Policy are under consideration of Government.

MR. SPEAKER : What he meant was that for the same work, one is paid Rs. 1500 and the other Rs. 500... (Interruptions)

SHRI T. ANJIAH : We are giving thought to the Wage Policy... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I have already said that the matter is under consideration, what more do you want to be done in it ?

[English]

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : The statement says that the Approach Paper to Seventh Plan provides the need for reviewing the existing training programmes, training facilities in identified critical areas of shortage, provision of vocational and technical courses, etc. May I know from the Government whether the workers training facilities, as you have mentioned in the statement, are adequate in the North-Eastern Region barring the State of Assam and include in the identified critical areas of shortage; if so, what are the steps being taken in the Seventh Plan to augment the training programmes in States like Tripura and Manipur labour population is increasing fast ?

[Translation]

SHRI T. ANJIAH : This is true that training programme is very essential, but with a view to making money, the capitalists employ untrained people. As such, we propose to impose some restrictions on them and we want them to open a training centre in their own factories. Government will extend whatever help is possible in this endeavour. Efforts will be made to open training centres where there is no such centre during the Seventh Plan.

[English]

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : My question was whether the States and Union territories in the North-east barring Assam were included in the identified critical areas of shortage; if so, what are the steps being taken to augment the training programmes in these States ?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : I want to know from the hon. Minister whether Government propose to enact a legislation to check the public as well as private undertakings from openly violating the labour laws ?

Recently, the Supreme Court has given an awful judgement that any worker in the country can be dismissed from service without an inquiry. May I know whether Government propose to set up a monitoring cell at the central level so as to ensure

implementation of Central laws by the State Governments ? Besides, will you consider amending the labour law in view of the Supreme Court judgement so that an employee is not dismissed without an inquiry ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Only Government employees are covered under this judgement, not the industrial workers.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Inquiry should be held. Why should they be dismissed without inquiry ?

[English]

Allotment of Houses to Freedom Fighters and Ex-M.Ps.

*82. **SHRI S. M. GURADDI :** Will the Minister or WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6297 on 13 May, 1985 regarding scheme for allotment of houses to freedom fighters and Ex-M.Ps. and state :

(a) whether on the recommendation of Baveja Committee the scheme for allotment of houses to freedom fighters and ex-M.Ps. has been abolished since 2 January, 1979;

(b) if so, whether a number of freedom fighters and ex-M.Ps. have been allotted houses in New Delhi; and

(c) the reasons for allotting them houses in New Delhi instead of in their constituencies or in their home states ?

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

(b) No flats have been allotted to freedom fighters and ex-MPs after 2-1-79 against any reserved quota. However, 28 MPs who had completed all formalities before 2-1-79 have been allotted flats. Some MPs would also have got allotment under self financing Schemes in the normal course against registration alongwith other registered persons.

(c) The allotment of flats etc. by DDA is open to all without any restriction of residence.

SHRI S. M. GURADDI : May I know whether those who had participated in the Royal Indian Navy uprising and others have also been allotted houses in Delhi ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : Before 1979 53 MPs and 62 freedom fighters were allotted flats in Delhi.

SHRI S. M. GURADDI : Have you included these persons in the freedom fighters' list ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : I have told you that there was a Committee called Baveja Committee which was appointed in 1978. That Committee at that time found that 91 per cent of the flats were allotted to persons in the reserved quota like SC and ST, MPs, war widows, ex-service-men and so on and so forth. the Baveja Committee recommended that such thing should not happen. So, we accepted reservations in four categories only and that is SC and ST, war widows, disabled persons. Now, these four categories of persons are allotted houses under the reserved quota. It is open for others to get themselves registered and get a flat under the general rules of DDA. Now, there is no reservation for MPs and freedom fighters.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the hon. Minister consider the cases of those M.Ps. who got themselves registered for a house during their term but did not get flats before their term expired ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : As I have said some MPs got themselves registered before 1979 also like all other people. It is not that they will not get houses. Before 1979 3 per cent flats and 2.5 per cent plots were reserved for MPs. Now, that reservation is no more. But if a person, whether he is an MP, ex-MP or a freedom fighter, applies for a flat according to the general rules of DDA, he will get it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will you consider allotting houses to those who got themselves registered before 1979 when the reservation was there, but did not get the flat ?

[*English*]

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : Out of the MPs who had got themselves registered, 28 MPs got the flats.

Cut in import of edible oils

*83. **SHRI SRIHARI RAO :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that vanaspati manufacturers are using 60 per cent of imported oils supplied to them at subsidised rates;

(b) whether in view of the excellent oilseed crop, the imports of edible oils are proposed to be cut down substantially so as to encourage use of indigenous vegetable oils; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Imported edible oil to the extent of 60% of their requirement is being currently allotted to the vanaspati industry. This does not involve any subsidy presently.

(b) and (c). The import of edible oils during January-June, 1985 was substantially lower than the corresponding period of 1984. The allocation of imported oils to vanaspati industry has been reduced significantly since the beginning of March, 1985. Some other steps have also been taken to encourage the use of indigenous oils which include permission to the vanaspati industry to use up to 10% solvent extracted mustard/rapeseed oil since 1st June, 1985. Storage limit for dealers in respect of indigenous oilseeds/edible oils has been doubled with effect from 14th June, 1985 under the Pulses, Edible Oilseeds and Edible Oils (Storage Control) Order, 1977.

SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the amount of foreign exchange involved in the import of oilseed at present.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, that is a question which can be properly answered by the Commerce Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : Amount involved corresponding to the tonnage.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Imports are still taking place. Tenders are being floated. The price paid for different quantities purchased on different dates are different. Therefore, it is not possible for me to state now exactly as to what is the total expenditure that will be incurred this year or has been incurred this year so far.

SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Instead of wasting your valuable foreign exchange on importing oilseeds, why not to give remunerative price to the farmers and increase the production of oilseeds in our own country ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, remunerative prices for farmers are fixed from year to year for different varieties of oilseeds, and it is a fact that in the past, prices of oilseeds have been ruling higher than the prices announced by the Government, but this year, for certain crops the prices went below the announced prices, like in the case of mustard seeds, and the Government intervened in the market. The Agriculture Ministry through NAFED purchased certain quantities in different markets in the oil producing States, and that helped prices to rise a little. But as it is, it is not only a question of paying remunerative prices to farmers for oilseeds that can assure adequate quantities to meet the internal requirements, at least for some years to come as we can see now. Therefore, a long term policy is required. Naturally, price will be one of the factors which will help increase production. Farmers are very intelligent. They compare the profits obtained from one crop with the profit obtained from the other crop. In irrigated areas and in fertile lands they like to go in for production of other crops than oilseeds which is generally cultivated in unirrigated lands.

SHRI RAGHUMA REDDY : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that during 1984-85, 90 per cent of the imported oil had been given to vanaspati manufacturers.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : No, Sir, I do not think so. 90 per cent was not given to vanaspati manufacturers. The supply to vanaspati manufacturers has been curtailed to 60 per cent of the production.

SHRI RAGHUMA REDDY : 60 per cent you are generally giving, but during 1984-85, you have given 90 per cent to the vanaspati manufacturers.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Yes, that was up to December. But after that we have been reducing the percentage of oil supply to vanaspati manufacturers.

SHRI RAGHUMA REDDY : Why, Sir ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : To help producers to get better prices for the indigenous oil.

SHRI RAGHUMA REDDY : Why you have given 90 per cent during the election year ? To collect the election fund ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : It was to check the prices from going too high, to protect the interests of consumers.

SHRI RAGHUMA REDDY : At what rate are you giving to the vanaspati manufacturers and at what rate are they selling the vanaspati ?

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot put three questions.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Sir, I would like to know whether the country has a great deal of unutilised capacity for the production of oilseeds and whether some State Governments have come with definite proposals to the Central Government with schemes for opening new areas for augmenting the production of oilseeds. I know for certain that the Government of Karnataka had come forward with such a proposal. What is your attitude to those proposals and what exactly was proposed by the Karnataka Government, and what has to that proposal ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, this particular proposal would be known to my friend the Minister of Agriculture, if a separate question is put to him. But as I know, several special projects in the past have been sanctioned by the Government for increasing production of oilseeds. As in

Gujarat, for instance, there was a special project for subsidies for cultivation of groundnuts. That was later on extended to some other parts also. In Madhya Pradesh, there was a special project for Soyabean cultivation. If other States also come forward to increase production of oilseeds, they can take advantage of the other schemes for subsidy, as, for instance, the small and Marginal Farmers Special Project of Rs. 250 crores which was sanctioned last year. Also mini-kits are available free to farmers. Then for minor irrigation' subsidies and loans are available to small and marginal farmers and there are several other schemes under the Ministry of Agriculture for plant protection. There are also schemes for supply of seeds, at subsidised rates and under the Special Projects subsidy is available even for irrigation, for seeds, for plant protection and for various other things.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I think the recent technological developments have made it possible to extract edible oil from a number of sources, which have not hitherto been used. One of the most important one is rice bran. Oil extracted from rice bran was not edible so far, but now technology has made it edible. In this country we have 60 million tonnes of rice and 30 million tonnes of rice bran. And with 10 per cent oil extraction, it will give us three million tonnes of edible oil. There are also other sources for oil production such as Sal seeds that are available. They give very high value oil, including the cocoa butter. Then even the mango-kernel gives a very rich quantity of oil. I would like to know what the Government is doing to see that the edible oil shortage is wiped out by using these sources and the technology which are now available in this country ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Government is laying special emphasis on extraction of oil from the sources which the hon. Member has mentioned. We are aware of all these sources, but I am doubtful if the gap between demand and supply of edible oils in this country can be met by adopting these sources alone.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : By adopting these resources also.

(Interruptions)

[Translations]

MR. SPEAKER : I have a proposal, both the hon. Ministers are present here.

You had said that the farmer is smart and he switches over to the crop which gives him more remunerative price. Therefore, it is my proposal that you should ensure it in advance that the price of the produce does not fall below the support price level, so that he may continue to grow that crop.

[English]

And he should be fully prepared in advance. He should not be allowed to be fleeced by others. This is my proposal.

[Translation]

Setting up of a T.V. Centre in Chambal Region

*84. **SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a television centre in Chambal Region;

(b) if so, whether installation of T.V. towers in Ambah and Porsa tehsils will benefit the inhabitants of this areas; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir. The existing transmitters at Agra, Kanpur and Allahabad, however, provide significant coverage to this area.

(b) There is no proposal at present under consideration of the Government to instal TV transmitters at Ambah or Porsa.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Chambal area is quite far off from Agra, Kanpur and Gwalior Doordarshan Kendras. The coverage of Gwalior Kendra is also very small. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he will consider raising the power of the transmitters installed Agra, Etawa and Gwalior Centres.

[English]

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Unless the Seventh Plan is finalised, it will not be

possible for me to make any commitment, but his suggestion will be taken into account.

SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are a large number of cities in our country.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Like Allahabad.

SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN : Today nothing on Allahabad. Sir, there are a large number of cities in our country on the border area which are picking up TV transmission from neighbouring countries, like Pakistan and Bangladesh, primarily because their transmissions are very powerful. What is our country doing to increase the transmission power especially of those cities that are on the border so that neighbouring countries can also be able to enjoy our programmes ?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : We are fully aware of this requirement and the Seventh Plan is proposed to give priority to border and strategic areas.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I will put a very sharp question. What are the objective criteria for locating TV stations ? Number two, if there are any guidelines how is it that Buxar which is one of the important centres of our ancient civilisation where the Central Ministry of Tourism has started a 'Sound and Light' programme on Ramayana epic, where lakhs of pilgrims flock, which is actually also a seat of Bhojpuri language, has been left out ?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : I don't know whether it is his constituency. The criteria so far applied was firstly the population. It is because we wanted to reach the maximum number of viewers. Now in the Seventh Plan our attempt is this. There are many other factors which have to be taken into account, this is, strategic area, then, tribal area, and then, areas where the coverage is very much less when compared with the national average.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : What about Buxar ?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : I don't know the size of the 7th Plan for my Ministry. Therefore I said once it is known then we will decide on how much can be allotted.

MR. SPEAKER : What about my request ?

Rise in Sugar Price

*85. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI+ :**
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of sugar are soaring high in the market;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to check it ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) There has been some increase in the prices of sugar in the open market since beginning of June, 1985.

(b) The rise in sugar prices is mainly due to limited availability of indigenous sugar as a result of significantly lower sugar production in 1983-84 and 1984-85 as compared to 1982-83 and 1981-82 sugar year and substantial increase in internal consumption from 1981-82 season onwards.

(c) The steps taken include—

(i) the decision to import 10 lakh tonnes of sugar and arrange its distribution through State Government agencies and sale to licensed dealers by auction/tender through the Food Corporation of India;

(ii) advice to State Government to ensure strict enforcement of statutory provisions relating to stock holding limits and time limit for turn-over of stocks; and

(iii) adequate releases of freesale and levy sugar for internal consumption.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The Minister in his reply said that there has been only some increase. We are coming from our respective States and we know the position. In Delhi and also in various places all over the country sugar prices have gone up to Rs. 8 per kilo.

AN HON. MEMBER : Rs. 8-40 per kilo.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : So you can see the anxiety of the hon. Members on this question. (*Interruptions*). I am not challenging but I am only touching the subject. He is our Minister. Therefore we cannot say that the price rise is very small. I hope that the hon. Minister has realised it. It is true that production of sugar was 8.4 million tonnes in 1980-81 and it come down to 5.9 million tonnes in 1984-85. Knowing fully well that the opening stock of suger this year was 24 lakh tonnes and the production this year was 61 lakh tonnes and the imported sugar which the hon. Minister has announced will be 10 lakh tonnes—adding all these together, the availability of suger with the Government comes to 95 lakh tonnes. Therefore, this much of quantity of sugar is available with the Government. The hon. Minister also has given such a strong warning to the traders and the industry that unless they bring down the prices severe action would be taken against them. I do not know whether the industry and trede could feel the strength of this warning or they could not feel it at all. We would like to know from the hon. Minister in categorical terms whether all this warning worked on the traders knowing fully well the nature of traders in our country, and if so, can he say that in 15 days the price of sugar will come down because the imported sugar has also come in the market ? Will it come down to its original level which was prevailing between the months of January and February ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I agree that there has been rise in the price of suger. But it must also be appreciated that as things stand, we can get some consolation from the fact that they could even go much higher if the Government had not taken the steps that I have mentioned. Import of 10 lakh tonnes of sugar has helped us, it will help us further, and this 10 lakh tonnes of sugar which I mentioned and which is being imported during this year has not yet reached. About three lakh thnnes of it has come, part of which is being unloaded at present. Last month we tried to supply more sugar to the market, but things did not immediately pick up. For instance, our auction system of 50,000 tonnes of sugar per month through the FCI, so that the trade channel also keeps running. That did not take off properly. This month it has improved. 1,25,000 tonnes

of imported suger is being distributed every month through the States. That can be supplied to bulk consumers so that pressure on the market is reduced. But you must have seen it yourself, Sir, that in spite of our publicity in papers, even the bulk consumers here in Delhi are not taking advantage of it. You see, in the Parliament House itself the catering agencies are using indigenou sugar which is much higher, whereas our sugar is being supplied even in the Parliament House itself. If you can give us some place, we can open another counter, but already in the Parliament House...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We are interested in outsiders, not only M.Ps.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : If you don't listen to what I am saying..... (*Interruptions*). I am only giving an example of how things stand. I will come to even open market now. In Parliament itself they are not taking advantage of it. Hon. Members, how many of you know that sugar is being sold at Rs. 5.70 in the Parliament House Annexe ? And if you, Members, do not know, how can you educate the consumers in your constituencies ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : There is no question of educating people. What is this, Sir ? (*Interruptions*). Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are not foreigners.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will you allow us to bring our consumers from the constituencies to the Parliament House to purchase sugar ?

(*Interruptions*)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I am talking of the people in general, the consumers. I would like to inform hon. Members that mobile vans of the Super Bazar are visiting every day at fixed times.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : When I am informing you do not want to be informed. Why do you say 'No, no' What is the 'No, no ?' I can even give you the location and timings. 200 locations are being visited in Delhi every day by the mobile van.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Apart from Delhi, what about other parts of the country ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Apart from that, there are retail outlets of the Civil Supplies Corporation of Delhi. Hundreds of Super Bazar outlets are also there. I am talking about Delhi and also outside. We are distributing 1,25,000 tonnes of sugar every month to the States. Unfortunately, last month, the States could not gear up their machinery to lift the sugar.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Why ?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you interrupting, you listen to him...

[*English*]

Let him finish.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Are you going to listen or not ?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : You first listen, questions are being answered. Why are you interrupting ?

[*English*]

Let us see what happens.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is right. He must misguide the House in an uninterrupted manner.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why don't you issue warnings ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : My problem is, I can issue warnings to them. But my warnings are implemented by the State Governments. My warning are enforced by the State Governments. I am trying to persuade them. I am trying to pressurise the State Governments and things have improved a lot. Bulk consumers are being supplied sugar.

Sir, another thing that you would notice that whenever somebody talks about prices of sugar, they always talk of prices of indigenous sugar. They do not pay any attention to what the Government is doing to supply imported sugar.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Why don't you give us more price for sugarcane ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : For sugarcane, you are getting enough price. Are we discussing the sugar shortage, at present, or sugar policy for future ?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : This is not going to help. Neither you will get an answer nor will he get a reply to his question. You can table another question, if you want. Making noise will not help.

[*English*]

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, a strange phenomenon is now being noticed in the country today. If you permit me to say, whereas everything imported is liked by people in general, imported sugar is not liked by them. Everything foreign is good but imported foreign sugar is not good. Whereas the fact remains that this sugar is purer; this is more sweet than indigenous sugar.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No. It can't be.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Any hon. Member who is saying 'No' to this, who does not accept this fact, is trying to help the industrial lobby, is trying to help the sugar magnate and traders... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Mr. Speaker, Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Minister, I will invite you for dinner on two consecutive days. One day, I will serve you preparations made of imported sugar and another day, I will serve you preparations made of indigenous sugar. You will yourself find out which is better.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Sahib, along with him please invite me also...

[*English*]

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, it is a very sensitive matter. The Minister cannot charge the Members like this. Members are concerned about the rise in the price of sugar. Therefore, I propose that you may

[Prof. K. K. Tewary]

allow half-an-hour discussion. We will disprove his charges. You allow half-an-hour discussion on this. Nobody is interested in helping industrial lobby.

[*Translation*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have to ask a question, it is very urgent...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Should we convert this into Half-An-Hour Discussion ?

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The hon. Minister is expected to enlighten the House, not entertain the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Entertainments is also a treat !

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : We shall have half-an-hour discussion.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : You ask the hon. Minister to withdraw the baseless charge that some of the Members are bent on helping the industrial lobby. This is an insult to all Members.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : You please sit down. This is not going to help. I have seen your anxiety for sweet; it is your intense desire; we shall fulfill it and have a full discussion; there is nothing to worry.

[*English*]

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : The charge that the hon. Minister has levelled, that some of the Members are helping the industrial lobby should be withdrawn. No motives so should be imputed. We are free to ask questions. We have got this freedom. You should direct the hon. Minister to withdraw this charge. (*Interruptions*)

You must do something. We are not supporting it. Instead of blaming the Members, the Government is to blame themselves for their exploiting the consumer.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Let us not do anything which may create bitterness among ourselves.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : How can I do it when you do not listen to me ? please sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have to ask a question.

[*English*]

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : We are up against certain forces which are trying to exploit the market.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me. Please sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : My question is very important.

MR. SPEAKER : Even Shri Panigrahi has not put his question yet.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Panigrahi, now you may convert it in Half-an-Hour Discussion.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Will you allow anybody to speak or not. What is the use of all this ?

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What are you doing ? What are you meant for ?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Let us proceed to the next question. The hon. Minister should withdraw these remarks.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to put a specific question to Shri Chintamani Panigrahi.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not talk among yourselves.

[*English*]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I have not yet put my second supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him finish.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : We are very sorry that the hon. Minister has used certain expression which the entire House will not like and we have also seen that they are not liked. Now I would just like to know from the hon. Minister...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAŃ : He is creating bitterness through sugar.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : would like to know from the hon. Minister ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : You please sit down. You are an elderly person; please, you sit down.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : You are not protecting our rights.

MR. SPEAKER : What else am I doing? You sit down, please; it does not behave you to be angry.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I want to make it clear that there is nothing like imputation of motive to any hon. Member. What I wanted to say was...

MR. SPEAKER : Let the hon. Member put his question.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : The Minister has to prove it...

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right now. He does not mean any imputation of motive to anybody.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The House would have been very glad if, instead of labouring hard to educate the hon. Members, the hon. Minister had at least one per cent educated and informed the traders to bring down the sugar prices; the

House would have been grateful to him for that. I want to know this from the hon. Minister. The monthly quota of free sale sugar has been increased to 3.75 lakh tonnes and also levy sugar has been increased to 3.13 lakh tonnes. How is it that, even after increased release of nearly 7 lakh tonnes of sugar every month to the market, the prices are not being brought down? Why are the traders not listening to his warning? Has he no control over them?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The traders have control over the Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : For the coming month, 25,000 tonnes more of sugar have been given for the free market—for total availability. For the month of August, having in view the festival season, 50,000 tonnes more have been allotted for distribution through levy system at the rate of Rs. 4.40—even this imported sugar like the indigenous sugar, so that the consumers come to know what is the quality of the imported sugar and to take care of the rumours that are being spread by the traders. The main reason is that the trade channel dried up because all the free sale quota of the mills was exhausted and levy sugar quota which was government's quota has been diverted to factories on loan so that the trade channel also keeps working. But we are trying to augment the supply by giving 1,25,000 tonnes of sugar to the States. The hon. Members will be interested to know that, in spite of our best efforts, the States could not deal with this sudden situation. Now they have taken steps. I might give the figures for Andhra Pradesh. 7,519 tonnes were allocated for distribution to consumers through retail shops, through cooperatives, at a rate below Rs. 6; they could also allot it on permits to bulk consumers. Out of these 7,519 tonnes allocated for the month of July, only 3,941 tonnes have been lifted by the State so far.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why?

(*Interruptions*)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : That can be asked from the State Government in the Assembly. I am trying to ask them and I

[Rao Birendra Singh]

will let you know. This is for the information of the hon. Members belonging to Telugu Desam. Out of 4,511 tonnes allocated to the State for distribution at below Rs. 6 in the month of June, only 360 tonnes were lifted by them. These are the things which the hon. Members should know. Let me give some other figures also. Take Kerala. Last month 3,285 tonnes were allotted, but only 30 tonnes were lifted by the State. For June, 10,046 tonnes have been distributed to UP at below Rs. 6 price but only 974 tonnes have been lifted. Things have improved this month in July. 16,747 tonnes have been allotted for distribution at below Rs. 6 price to UP and they have been able to lift 8900 tonnes...

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : What is the reason ? Let him enlighten.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Similarly, in Bihar... (Interruptions) Delhi is doing much better. Some States are doing better and things are improving. So we may hope that the prices will come down.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : You please give the figure for all the 12 months.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I will appeal to the hon. Members on this sensitive issue that they have to support the Government. They have also to pressurise the State Governments wherever they can...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We can have an half-an-hour discussion on this.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : They have got to meet the rumours which the traders and sugar trade are spreading that this sugar is not good, that this is not sweet and we are trying our best to inform the consumers that sugar is available at Rs. 5.70 per kg in Delhi through hundreds of retail outlets. Why should they go in for indigenous sugar for Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 ? This is the problem which has to be tackled.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS-

[Translation]

Storage Facilities in Punjab and Other States

*86. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that production of wheat in Punjab is much more this year as compared to that in previous years as a result of which wheat is lying in the open as all the godowns are full;

(b) if so, the arrangements made by Government to protect this wheat from rain, and if no arrangement has been made, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to create more storage capacity in Punjab and other States in the event of more production in future ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The production of wheat in Punjab this year is estimated at about 102 lakh tonnes which is the highest so far.

The procured wheat has been stored in covered godowns to the extent possible. The balance wheat stock held in open storage is also properly covered.

During 1985-86, the Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporations taken together are expected to construct additional covered storage capacity of 22.84 lakh tonnes for foodgrains, of which it is estimated that about 3.52 lakh tonnes would be in Punjab. The Food Corporation of India is also making efforts to hire additional capacity from other sources.

[English]

Beneficiaries Living in Tribal and Desert Prone Areas getting Subsidy under I. R. D. P.

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

(a) the number of beneficiaries living in tribal and desert-prone areas who got 50 per cent of subsidy in the year 1984-85 under Integrated Rural Development Programme and the total amount of subsidy given to them; and

(b) the number of such beneficiaries living in tribal and desert-prone areas of Pali District, Rajasthan who got 50 per cent of subsidy during 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme 50% subsidy is given to Scheduled tribe beneficiaries only. During 1984-85, 4.87 lakh Scheduled tribe families were assisted under the programme. The amount of subsidy disbursed to them was Rs. 56.98 crores.

(b) 364 Scheduled tribe families were assisted under the programme during 1984-85 in Pali district of Rajasthan.

Deterioration in the Conditions of ESI Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Country

*88. **SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the conditions of the ESI hospitals and dispensaries in the country is deteriorating day by day;

(b) if so, whether there is shortage of medicines and equipments in the ESI hospitals and dispensaries; and

(c) if so, steps Government have taken/propose to take to improve the conditions of the ESI hospitals and dispensaries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). Under the E. S. I. Scheme, there are 85 hospitals with 17,102 beds and about 1200 dispensaries which provide medical coverage to nearly 61½ lakhs employees and their families *i.e.* nearly 2.72 crore beneficiaries. All the hospitals and dispensaries except those in the Union Territory of Delhi are being managed through State Governments, which provide the medical and para-medical staff and also make

arrangements for procurement of medicines and equipment. Sporadic complaints are received from time to time from certain areas and these are being examined and referred to State Governments concerned. It is, however, not correct to say that the facilities in hospitals in hospitals and dispensaries are deteriorating day by day. A General Purposes Sub-Committee of the E.S.I.C., comprising of representatives of Employers, Employees, Medical Profession and a Member of Parliament, visits E.S.I. institutions in various States and on the basis of their report steps are taken to meet the deficiencies. This is a continuing exercise.

D.D.A. Flats at Kishangarh, Mehrauli

*89. **SHRI P. PENCHALLAIAH :**
SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item about a Report by the experts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi to the effect that DDA has built 512 flats at Kishangarh, Mehrauli under Self Financing Scheme without proper foundation; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the erring staff, officers and the contractor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) Yes, Sir. Inadequate foundation has been found in 192 and not 512 flats in Kishangarh.

(b) The case has been handed over to the CBI for criminal enquiry. Meanwhile, 5 DDA officers concerned with the work have been suspended pending regular departmental proceedings. The cases of two officers who have reverted to their parent department of CPWD, are being processed in the Ministry/CPWD.

Payments to the contractor have been stopped with effect from 3-2-1984, the date when this defect was noticed. He has also been debarred from further tendering.

[*Translation*]

Review of Implementation of IRDP

*90. **SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE and

RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a result of implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme, rural indebtedness has increased considerably; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review the Integrated Rural Development Programme and implement some new programme in lieu thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). IRDP is a beneficiary oriented programme launched with the object of alleviating rural poverty. For this purpose assistance in the form of loan from Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks and subsidy is given to identified families below the poverty line in order to enable them to acquire income-generating assets and to cross poverty line. The evaluation studies of this programme conducted so far have been primarily with the object of ascertaining as to how far this programme has enabled the assisted beneficiaries to cross the poverty line rather than to determine the impact of this programme on the general level of rural indebtedness.

According to the evaluation conducted by the programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission 49.4 per cent of sample beneficiary households who were assisted under the programme have crossed the poverty line. A substantial number of other assisted families were also able to increase their incomes even though the incremental income was not adequate to cross the poverty line.

As the Programme has helped in a substantial way in alleviating poverty of assisted families, Government intends to continue it during the 7th plan. Measures are being taken to simplify procedures and to strengthen the implementation of the programme at the field level in the light of the deficiencies in the implementation brought out by the evaluation reports.

[*English*]

Sale of Additional items by Fair Price Shops

*71. **SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA**

REDDY : Will the Minister of **FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many fair price shops are selling only sugar, rice and wheat;

(b) whether any other items besides sugar, rice and wheat are proposed to be sold by the fair price shops in the context of rising prices; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard and details of items that are to be added for sale to the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Reports received from various States indicate that by and large, fair price shops in the country are selling other items besides sugar, rice and wheat. Under the Public Distribution System, the Central Government has assumed responsibility for supply of wheat, rice, sugar, imported edible oils, controlled cloth, soft coke and kerosene oil. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are free to add any other essential item by making arrangement for their procurement and supply on their own. The Central Government has advised them from time to time to widen the commodity coverage of fair price shops so that more commodities of mass consumption could be available, to the common man at reasonable prices.

Wheat Procurement

*92. **SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY** :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of **FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that procurement of wheat by Government from farmers continues until middle of July every year but this year the purchasing was stopped about 15-20 days earlier;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and whether Government propose to enquire into it; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the procurement price of wheat in Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh had dropped

drastically from Rs. 157 to Rs. 145 per quintal resulting in great loss to the farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Rabi Marketing Season is from the first of April to the end of March, during which wheat procurement takes place. In the current season, procurement of wheat under price support is still continuing.

(c) The procurement/support price of 'Fair Average Quality' wheat, which is uniform throughout the country, has been Rs. 157 per quintal since the commencement of the current season, and farmers are free to shell their wheat to the procuring agencies at that price.

Conversion of LPTs into HPTs in Kerala during Seventh Plan

*93. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any prospective plan to convert all the present low power transmitters in Kerala into high power transmitters during the Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, the total expenditure involved in this work ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Famine in Rajasthan

*94. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :
SHRI VISHNU MODI :

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

(a) whether Rajasthan has continuously been facing famine conditions for the last seven years;

(b) If so, whether Government have recently carried out a survey of famine-hit States;

(c) if so, the amount allocated to such States, State-wise;

(d) whether keeping in view the gravity of famine that is hitting Rajasthan every year, Government have considered formulation of a scheme to deal with the situation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Drought conditions have been prevailing in various parts of the State of Rajasthan since 1979-80.

(b) and (c). Ten States have reported drought conditions and sought Central assistance to tackle the situation in the current year. The ceiling of Central assistance so far sanctioned to the various States is as follows :

Name of State	Amount (in Crores)
Andhra Pradesh	30.80
Haryana	9.21
Jammu and Kashmir	4.12
Karnataka	22.16
Madhya Pradesh	26.04
Maharashtra	29.46
Punjab	8.14
Uttar Pradesh	51.78
Total	181.71*

*The report of the Central team on Drought in Himachal Pradesh has been received and is under processing. However, in the meanwhile, Ways and Means Advance of Rs. 15 crores has been released to the State. The Memorandum from the Government of Rajasthan has been received on 25-7-85 and is under processing.

(d) and (e). The Schemes of Desert Development Programme and Drought Prone Area Programme have been taken up since 1977-78 and 1970-71 respectively. A sum of Rs. 4531.90 lakhs and Rs. 3156.80 lakhs

has been spent during the 6th Five Year Plan on the above 2 Schemes respectively.

Use of Banned Insecticides

*95. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item entitled "Videson Mein Pratibundhit Keetnaskon Ka Bharat Mein Upyog Jari" (Insecticides banned abroad continue to be used in India) appearing in daily 'Jansatta' dated 21 June, 1985;

(b) if so, the names of such insecticides that are banned abroad but are being used in India;

(c) the reasons why they have banned in foreign countries and why they continue to be in use in India ; and

(d) the names of the agencies through which these insecticides are being sold and whether Government propose to take action against them ?

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

(b) The information in respect of all the countries that have banned or restricted the use of certain insecticides is not available. However, according to available information, the USA has banned/restricted the use of 41 insecticides (European Economic Community has also restricted 6 of these insecticides). Out of these, only 11 insecticides are approved for use in India, namely, BHC, Sodium Cyanide, Dieldrin, Lindane, Chlordane, Heptachlor, 2, 4-D Chlorbenzilate, DDT, Aldrin and EDB. However, Dieldrin is approved only for use by the Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India in the scheduled desert area for the control of locust. Sodium Cyanide has the limited purpose of fumigation cotton bales, as and when imported, while use of EDB is permitted for fumigation of foodgrains only by the Government agencies and the operators working under them. Thus, out of 41 insecticides referred to above, only 8 have unrestricted use in the country.

(c) Though the exact reasons prompting other countries to ban or restrict the use of certain insecticides are not authoritatively known, it is understood that the major reasons for such a decision besides toxicological, are availability of safer bio-degradable but costlier substitutes, non-acceptability due to climatic reasons peculiar to a particular country, local studies about residues in animals and environment, development of insecticide resistance to insects, ecological considerations, etc. Since these factors vary from country to country, no uniform policy applicable to all the countries is possible. In fact, while 41 insecticides have been banned or restricted in the USA, only 6 of them have been restricted in many European countries. In India, only those insecticides are allowed to be used which are registered by the Registration Committee which takes into consideration all the relevant factors like bio-efficacy, toxicology, risk benefit ratio, agro-climatic conditions, etc. Government are keenly alive to the dangers of usage of insecticides. Out of 300 insecticides in the market in 1971, before the Insecticides Act was enforced, only 120 have been registered, taking into account safety factors. We are in close touch with Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Indian Council of Medical Research and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, which are conducting toxicological and residue studies of insecticides. Since 1971, the Ministry has refused registration of 18 insecticides, banned for import 2 insecticides phased out of use 2 insecticides and also restricted the use of 2 insecticides. My Ministry has also set up an Expert Committee headed by Dr. S. N. Banerji, an internationally known Expert, to screen the insecticides banned abroad and to advise whether they should be allowed to be used in India. Moreover, the Ministry is increasingly emphasizing non-chemical and ecologically acceptable methods of pest control including biological methods.

(d) The pesticides are sold through a large network of licenced dealers. They sell only the products which are registered for use in India. Thus, the question of any action being taken against them does not arise.

[English]

Deficiencies of DDA's Construction Work

*96. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that serious deficiencies have been noticed in the construction work of Delhi Development Authority;

(b) whether any investigations have been conducted into the matter and if so, the action taken against the persons responsible for the same; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

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

(a) Certain deficiencies in the construction work of Delhi Development Authority have been noticed from time to time.

(b) Investigations have been conducted from time to time. Action was taken against the erring officials.

Since 1981, disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against 113 officials of the DDA for defective construction works and 20 officials have been placed under suspension during this period.

(c) Does not arise.

Establishment of Film Archives in States

*97. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a film archives in each State, so that, the students doing degrees and post-graduate courses in film studies now being introduced in different Universities may take advantage of;

(b) whether National Film Archives in Pune does not have films of distinguished producers like Borgman, Paseline and Polanski of international repute and if so, the details of proposals, to make the national archives more adequate and comprehensive; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce post-graduate course in film studies in any of the Universities of Delhi and is so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) National Film Archives of India, Pune have got, in their collection, representative films of Borgman, Pasoline, Polanski and other world renowned film-makers.

(c) The Mass Communication Research Centre, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi runs a two-year M.A. course in Mass Communication involving theoretical and practical instructions in Radio, Audio Visual, Television and film production with special emphasis on the application of teconological aids in education. There is at present no proposal to introduce similar course in any other University in Delhi.

Setting up of TV Centre at Darbhanga

*98. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to have a fulfilled Television Centre at Darbhanga;

(b) whether Government have taken any action in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. A low power TV transmitter is, however, under installation at Darbhanga which on completion shall have a service range of about 25 Kms. covering an estimated population of 14.15 lakhs approximately.

Bonded Labour

*99. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item captioned "Bonded Labour still persists" appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated 22 June, 1985;

(b) whether despite the existence of an anti bonded labour law, the problem of bonded labour still persists in several parts of the country;

(c) whether Government propose to call for a time bound programme for emancipation of bonded labour in the country; and

(d) what other steps Union Government propose to take in this regard ?

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

(b) The bonded labour system has been abolished by law throughout the country under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. The incidence of bonded labour has been reported from 12 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. Under the Act, the responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers rests entirely with the State Governments concerned. As per the latest reports received from the State Governments, the total number of bonded labourers indentified and freed as on 30-6-1985 was 1,82,823 out of which 1,40,335 have been rehabilitated.

(c) Identification of bonded labourers and their consequent release and rehabilitation is a continuous process. The State Governments have been advised to adopt a time-bound programme for rehabilitation of bonded labourers.

(d) The State Governments have been requested, from time to time, to conduct periodic surveys to identify bonded labourers and take necessary steps for their quick release and rehabilitation. With a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been launched by the Ministry of Labour from 1978-79 under which the State Governments are provided Central financial assistance on matching grants basis (50 : 50) for rehabilitation of bonded labourers. In order to complete the process of rehabilitation of bonded labourers as a time bound programme, annual targets are being fixed since 1982-83 for different States and they are required to rehabilitate the targeted number of bonded labourers. The progress made in this regard is also being monitored. In order to ensure that the bonded labourers do not slip back into bondage, the State Governments have been advised to integrate the Centrally Sponsored

Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labour with similar other Schemes viz. IRDP, GREP, Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan and other on-going schemes of the State Governments. Other instructions issued to the State Governments include :

- (i) Need to give due cognizance to the newspaper reports highlighting the existence of bonded labourers and to inquire into the complaints received promptly and take appropriate action on the findings of the inquiry;
- (ii) Need to give due weightage to the complaints made by the voluntary agencies and social action groups and provision of relief to the aggrieved labourers in accordance with the provisions of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976;
- (iii) Importance of enlisting the active cooperation and involvement of the voluntary agencies and social action groups in this programme; and
- (iv) Desirability of viewing public interest litigation in the correct perspective and the need to implement the directions of the Courts in time and in the right earnest.

In order to accelerate the pace of rehabilitation of bonded labourers, the procedure for sanction of rehabilitation schemes is being simplified further, whereby the District Collectors/Divisional Commissioners are being empowered to sanction the schemes. A proposal is also under consideration to simplify the procedure for release of funds for rehabilitation of bonded labourers by placing the funds at the disposal of the State Governments in advance.

Technological Research on Products and by Products of Coconut

*100. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any technological research on the efficient utilisation of the various

products and by-products of coconut is being done; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved so far in this regard ?

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

(b) The details are placed in the statement below.

Statement

Research investigations on the efficient utilization of the different products and by products of coconut are in progress at the Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), Mysore; the Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Trivandrum of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR); the Coir Board and the Central Coir Research Institute, Kerala and the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (CPCRI) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

The CFTRI has developed and released a process for desiccating coconut which has now been commercially adopted. A wet-rendering process for simultaneous recovery of oil and protein has also been worked out, which however, has not been found economically feasible.

The RRL Trivandrum has developed processes for home preservation of coconut meat; improving keeping quality of coconut oil; partially defatting edible coconut grating; bottling of matured coconut water as a soft drink; non-conventional uses for coconut husk, fibre; coir waste and coconut shell, and also a chemical process for increasing durability of coconut leaf thatch as roofing material.

The CPCRI has also developed copra dryers which use solar energy and coconut waste as fuel, as well as a process to preserve wet coconut meat from spoilage during sun-drying by dipping in 1000 ppm propionic acid for 30 minutes.

Assistance to Rural Consumer Retail outlets in Orissa

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

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

(b) whether Central Government have considered the transport subsidy to be given to the rural consumer outlets so as to enable them to supply essential articles to the weaker sections living in the remote areas in a better way ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No proposal for financial assistance to rural consumer retail outlets opened in Orissa through a Central Sector Scheme for a period of five years till they become viable, has been received from the Government of Orissa. However, under the Central Sector Scheme, margin money assistance is provided to the primary agricultural credit societies/farmers service societies/LAMPS, etc. to enable them to undertake distribution of consumer articles in rural areas. Under this scheme an amount of Rs. 100.20 lakhs has been released to the State Government of Orissa for 1700 such societies in Orissa.

(b) No, Sir.

Supply of Drinking Water to Villages

820. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :** Will the Minister of **WORKS AND HOUSING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in every State some villages have been identified as difficult villages for the purpose of availability of drinking water;

(b) if so, the State-wise, break-up of these villages (number only) as on 1982;

(c) how many have been delisted having been provided with permanent source of drinking water;

(d) whether in Maharashtra a large number of villages have to depend on water tankers for the supply of drinking water even in the rainy season and this is continuing over five years; and

(e) if so, their number and whether any Central Scheme will be evolved remedying for this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :
(a) At the instance of the Government of India the States conducted a survey of Problem villages as on 1.4.80 according to the criteria prescribed by the Government of India. The States have been requested to make a similar survey of problem villages as on 1.4.85.

(b) and (c). The State-wise break up on number of problem villages as on 1.4.80, the number covered with at least one source of safe drinking water till 31-3-1985 and the

number of villages spilling over to the 7th Five Year Plan are given in the statement below.

(d) Water Supply being a State subject, this Ministry has no information regarding the number of villages in Maharashtra if any depending on water tankers supply of drinking water even in rainy season. Villages - where no assured water source exists within a distance of 1.6 km. is a problem village and water sources can be provided under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme or Minimum Needs Programme.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Rural Water Supply Programme

Coverage of Problem Villages during Sixth Plan (1980-85)

S. No.	State/UT.	No. of Problem villages as on 1.4.80	No. of Problem villages covered (1980-85)	Spill over to VIIth Plan
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8206	8294@	112
2.	Assam	15743	8654	7089
3.	Bihar	15194	14172@	1022
4.	Gujarat	5318	4492@	826
5.	Haryana	3440	2122	1318
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7815	4997@	2818
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4698	2028	2670
8.	Karnataka	15456	15443@	13
9.	Kerala	1158	1142@	16
10.	Madhya Pradesh	24944	23845@	1099
11.	Maharashtra	12935	12016@	919
12.	Manipur	1212	819@	393
13.	Meghalaya	2927	690@	2237
14.	Nagaland	649	424	225
15.	Orissa	23616	22357@	1259
16.	Punjab	1767	537	1230

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Rajasthan	19803	16043@	3760
18.	Sikkim	296	212@	84
19.	Tamil Nadu	6649	6649@	—
20.	Tripura	2800	2486	314
21.	Uttar Pradesh	28505	27143@	1362
22.	West Bengal	25243	15628@	9615
23.	A and N Islands	173	173@	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1740	1467	273
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
26.	Delhi	99*	89	—
27.	D and N Haveli	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	66£	64	—
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	214	127@	87
31.	Pondicherry	118	111	7
Total		230784	192024	38748

* DELHI—Out of 99 villages, 3 villages transferred to DDA and 7 villages deserted.

£ GOA—Out of 66 villages, 2 villages will be submerged under Salauli project.

@ —Includes partial coverage.

Subsidy for Foodgrains

(Rs. in crores)

821. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of subsidy provided for foodgrains each year during the last three years and also during the current year;

(b) the decrease or increase likely to be made in the said amount during the next three years; and

(c) the average amount of subsidy provided in this respect in the earlier years ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The provision for food subsidy made in the Budget of the Department of Food during the last three years and the current year (BE-1985-86) is indicated below :

Year	Budget Provision
1982-83	710.00
1983-84	835.00
1984-85	1100.00
1985-86	1100.00

(b) It is difficult to anticipate the variation in the amount of subsidy during the next three years, as the amount would depend on many factors, e.g. quantum of off-take, rate of various taxes, rail and road freight, rate of landing charges in case of imports storage charges, administrative over-heads, handling expenses, support price and the issue price notified by the Government, etc.

(c) The rate of consumer subsidy for earlier years is given below :

(Rate in Rs. per quintal)

Year	Consumer Subsidy Rate	
	Wheat	Rice
(1) 1982-83 (actuals)	55.40	53.35
(2) 1983-84 (actuals)	49.07	66.70
(3) 1984-85 (Revised Estimates) (without incidence of storage and transit losses)	53.51	60.07
(4) 1985-86 (Budget Estimates) (without incidence of storage and transit losses)	57.46	56.31

[*Translation*]

Financial Assistance to States for Fisheries Development

822. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ AII KHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have provided assistance to States for fisheries;

(b) if so, the amount provided, State-wise;

(c) whether Uttar Pradesh has been given less amount of assistance; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDU LAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have provided assistance for various Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the States as mentioned below during the Sixth Five Year Plan :

States	Amount in Rs. lakhs
1	2
Assam	48.81
Andhra Pradesh	333.56
Bihar	63.92

1	2
Gujarat	877.43
Haryana	68.47
Himachal Pradesh	24.06
Jammu and Kashmir	18.14
Karnataka	95.65
Kerala	358.70
Maharashtra	179.69
Madhya Pradesh	72.91
Manipur	15.05
Meghalaya	0.30
Nagaland	9.61
Orissa	92.28
Punjab	51.74
Rajasthan	69.82
Sikkim	0.10
Tamil Nadu	215.04
Tripura	46.90
Uttar Pradesh	126.30
West Bengal	314.27
Pondicherry	10.00

(c) and (d). The Government of Uttar Pradesh has been provided required assistance on the basis of the Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented in the State during the Sixth Plan.

[*English*]

Extension of Payment of Gratuity Act to Establishments

823. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the payment of Gratuity Act is applicable to all the establishments;

(b) if not, the details of such establishments in which this Act has not yet been applied; and

(c) steps being taken to extend this Act to those establishments also particularly to such establishments, which are having less than 10 employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH). (a) to (c). The Payment of Gratuity Act is applicable to every factory, mine, oil-field, plantation, port, railway company and shop or establishment employing 10 or more persons. Under the Act, the Central Government is empowered to extend the provisions of the Act by a notification to any other establishments or class of establishments employing 10 or more persons. In exercise of these powers, the Central Government have so far extended the provisions of the Act to the following classes of establishments :

1. Motor transport undertakings;
2. Clubs.
3. Chamber/Association/Federation of Commerce and Industry;
4. Inland water transport establishments;
5. Solicitor's Office;
6. Local bodies;
7. Circus industry.

Interview of States Minister on TV

824. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether States Ministers would be able to appear before public for interview on the TV in the manner the Central Ministers are facing the people over the Janavani Programme;

(b) if so, from when; and

(c) the details of the said proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) No such proposal is presently under consideration.

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

Revision of Agriculture Land Ceiling Acts of States

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

(a) whether the Agriculture Land Ceiling Acts of different States have been revised with a view to remove anomalies and discriminations in the previous laws in the year 1972 and 1973 under the National guidelines;

(b) whether inspite of the enactment of the new law in 1973 some of the States including the State of Rajasthan have been deciding ceiling cases under both the laws, some of the clauses of which like the family definition, the mode of calculating the area and the rate of compensation etc. are contradictory to each other in the two laws;

(c) whether the complications of the contradictory laws in use simultaneously is one of the major causes for cultivators to take the ceiling cases in the law courts; and

(d) if so, what steps Government of India propose to take to remove the anomalies in the laws ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) States which had agricultural land ceiling laws enacted revised legislation keeping in view the National guidelines issued in 1972.

(b) and (c). Possibility of complications arising out of simultaneous operation of two sets of ceiling laws was brought to the notice of the States while calling for upto date information on the subject.

(d) Since this is a matter within the purview of the States, it is for the States to take action to remove anomalies, if any.

Proposal to Para-Dub Award Winning Language Films in other Languages

826. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to para-dub award winning language films in other languages to promote national integration;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The exhibition of films is primarily in the private sector and the producers, distributors, etc. are free to para-dub the award winning and other films. In so far as the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is concerned, it generally acquires prints of films which are selected for inclusion in the Indian Panorama Section of International Film Festivals of India/Filmotsav and sub-titles them in English for participation in Film Festivals abroad and for screening inside the country.

Telecast of Award Winning Films in the National Hook UP

827. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to telecast different award winning films in the national hook up on every Sunday evening which is now reserved for the Hindi films;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). It has been decided that in addition to the Hindi feature films being telecast on Sunday evenings, the following may also be considered for telecast on the national network on atleast two Sundays of every month :

(a) A good classic film

(b) A Premier film

(c) A Tele film

(d) A top-class regional language film which has won a national award for best film

(e) An outstanding drama/play.

Violation of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 in Steel and Fertilizers Industries

828. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation in regard to the violation of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 in steel and fertilizer industries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). Complaints have been received from time to time alleging violation of different provisions of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 in Steel as well as in Fertilizer Industries. The concerned State Government is the 'Appropriate Government' under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 for Fertilizer and Steel Industries. Complaints as and when received have been referred to the respective State Government(s) for appropriate action.

However, in order to have a uniform policy in the Steel Industry under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, the Central Government has declared Steel Industry as 'Controlled Industry' vide Notification No. S. 16011/1/83-LW Vol. II dated 17-6-1985. The Central Government will be the 'Appropriate Government' for two years in respect of Steel Industry with effect from the date on which the above mentioned Notification is published in the Gazette.

Time Allotted to Political Parties on the Eve of Calcutta Corporation Election, 1985

829. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) number of minutes TV, AIR, Calcutta allotted to the different political parties on the eve of the Calcutta Corporation, 1985; and

(b) details of the TV/AIR telecast/broadcast allowed to different parties since May, 1985 to 30th June, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Allotment of time to representatives of the recognised political parties under the scheme of Election Broadcasts over the Media is only in respect of elections to Lok Sabha

and Legislative Assemblies. Therefore, in connection with the Calcutta Corporation election of 1985, no such time allotment was made by the Media to the different political parties.

However, activities of the different political parties were duly covered from the news point of view in the regional news bulletins broadcast by AIR, Calcutta and Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta.

(b) Does not arise.

Revision of Charter Policy for Deep Sea Fishing

830. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to revise charter policy for deep sea fishing with foreign collaboration; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the technology being sought as well as the terms of this new revised policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Charter Policy is being reviewed by an Inter-Ministerial Committee. Guidelines for chartering of foreign fishing vessels under the provisions of Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981 would be laid down as and when the review is completed.

Profit or loss of Super Bazar

831. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total profit or loss of the Super Bazar in Delhi in 1983-84;

(b) how does it compare with the loss during 1982-83; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Cooperative Store Limited, New Delhi, popularly known as 'Super Bazar', earned a net profit of Rs. 45,85,427 (unaudited) in the year 1983-84. There were no losses in 1982-83. Instead Super Bazar earned a net profit of Rs. 36,03,254. The working of Super Bazar is reviewed by this Department from time to time and necessary suggestions, whenever considered necessary to improve its functioning, are given.

[Translation]

Opening of Fair Price Shops

832. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the fair price shops opened in the country, State-wise from 1982 to date, as per the information of the Government;

(b) whether fair price shops will be opened during the Seventh Five Year Plan period also; and

(c) if so, the number thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The information is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). The Seventh Five Year Plan has not been finalised as yet. However, State Government/Union Territory Administrations have been advised from time to time to strengthen the Public Distribution System by opening of more fair price shops to provide easy physical access to essential commodities for consumers, particularly in rural, tribal, remote and far-flung areas.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/U. T.	Number of Fair Price Shops			
		As on 18-3-82	As on 1-4-83	As on 1-1-84	As on 1-1-85
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28,743	30,853	31,152	32,448
2.	Assam	15,199	18,744	20,151	21,279
3.	Bihar	37,142	37,143	38,711	39,028
4.	Gujarat	9,956	10,400	10,591	10,442
5.	Haryana	5,343	5,600	5,838	5,956
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2,755	2,720	2,763	2,804
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,004	2,273	2,346	2,264
8.	Karnataka	14,000	18,029	15,707	15,829
9.	Kerala	11,559	11,900	12,100	12,366
10.	Madhya Pradesh	22,812	17,471	17,941	18,756
11.	Maharashtra	29,315	30,228	31,496	32,109
12.	Manipur	1,077	1,180	1,256	1,386
13.	Meghalaya	1,719	1,773	2,001	2,275
14.	Nagaland	172	243	185	161
15.	Orissa	17,056	18,777	19,341	19,603
16.	Punjab	10,321	10,801	10,801	10,556
17.	Rajasthan	10,057	11,991	12,511	13,091
18.	Sikkim	13	1,023	1,065	1,065
19.	Tamil Nadu	17,536	17,844	18,009	20,496
20.	Tripura	817	901	917	961
21.	Uttar Pradesh	19,094	28,996	23,756	27,537
22.	West Bengal	18,428	18,890	18,824	19,118
23.	Andaman and Nicobar	193	292	207	216
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	187	*278	287	654

1	2	3	4	5	6
25. Chandigarh		200	288	230	253
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		40	40	44	49
27. Delhi		2,852	*2,970	2,854	3,088
28. Goa, Daman and Diu		386	399	421	461
29. Lakshadweep		23	24	25	25
30. Mizoram		366	544	626	754
31. Pondicherry		178	168	204	269
		2,79,543	3,02,793	3,02,360	3,15,290

*As on 1-10-83.

[English]

Diversion of Funds meant for IRDP

833. SHRI R. P. DAS :
SHRI M. RAMACHANDRAN :

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on financial transactions for 1983-84 which points out some cases of diversion of funds remitted for IRDP;

(b) whether consumption of liquor, purchase of airconditioners, colour televisions and three wheeler scooters form part of Government's Integrated Rural Development Programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The matter has been looked into. A sum of Rs. 352 only was spent by one DRDA in Himachal Pradesh on liquor in connection

with the inaugural function of a workshop on SIAD project in which some foreign participants representing UNICEF were also present. The State Government has taken strong exception to this and an enquiry has been ordered. Recovery of this amount has also been effected and credited to the DRDA Accounts.

Delhi Administration has informed that the air conditioner was purchased for Chairman, DRDA, colour television to keep abreast with rural development programmes and three wheeler scooter for delivery of dak to all the five blocks. They are being asked to reimburse the amount to the DRDA out of Delhi Administration budget.

Purchase of PSC Pipes by DDA

834. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the DDA placed an order worth Rs. 2 crores for purchase of PSC pipes with a firm existing only on paper;

(b) whether DDA has allotted a five acre plot and an advance of Rs. 20 lakh and thousands of cement bags to this non-existent firm;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken in this regard ?

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

(a) The order was placed with M/s. Jai Hind Investment and Industries Co. Ltd., a manufacturing concern located at Faridabad.

(b) to (d). Land measuring 10.94 acres was allotted to the firm temporarily and initially for a period of five years. Subsequently, the firm was permitted, on request, to use 3.03 acres of this land for manufacturing purpose. An area of 3 acres has since been resumed from the firm on 1-2-85, bearing 7.94 acres with the firm. An advance of Rs. 20 lakhs was given to the firm by DDA against a bank guarantee so as to avail of additional rebate of 1% on the total amount of the contract. This additional rebate works out to Rs. 2 lakhs. The amount of advance carried an interest @ 12% P. A. full advance alongwith the interest has already been recovered.

Cement was issued to the firm as per terms of contract so as to avoid payment of higher rate quoted by them if the cement was not supplied by the DDA. The full cost of cement has been recovered by DDA at the issue rate as stipulated in the contract.

Deposit in Beedi Workers' Welfare Fund

835. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) amount deposited in the Beedi Workers' Welfare Fund during the years, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984;

(b) expenditure incurred on the mobile dispensaries in the different States; and

(c) education allowance and house building loans given to the workers in different States, State-wise and year-wise and number of persons benefited therefrom during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The Welfare Cess on tobacco which was imposed w.e.f. 15-2-77 ceased to exist after the Finance Bill, 1979 was introduced in Lok Sabha w.e.f. 1-3-1979. The Cess on manufactured beedies was again imposed only from 1-1-1982 onwards. The amount of cess deposited in the Beedi Workers' Welfare Fund year-wise are given below :

1981-82	Rs. 77,69,422.50
(from 1-1-82 onwards)	
1982-83	Rs. 3,19,91,312.42
1983-84	Rs. 3,45,85,686.18
1984-85	Rs. 4,04,31,441.19

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

CBI Probe Against DDA Engineers for Lapses in Resettlement Colonies, Delhi

836. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation registered a case against Delhi Development Authority engineers for various lapses in execution of work relating to installation of hand pumps in resettlement colonies, Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Delhi Development Authority in the matter ?

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

(b) CBI had registered a case in the year 1981 against three concerned Assistant Engineers and Junior Engineers for their failure to satisfactorily account for 66 hand pump machines, 141.65 mtrs. of CI Pipes and 664.95 mtrs. of GI Pipes costing Rs. 25,417.41.

(c) The penalty of stoppage of two increments without cumulative effect was imposed on two officials and a warning was issued to the third.

Low Production of Major Crops in India

837. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a study on the production and productivity of the country in relation to those of several other countries made by the Association of Indian

Engineering Industries shows that while India ranks high in terms of total production in several areas, it is the low productivity of both agriculture and industry that is the bane of its economy;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in major crops like rice, wheat, sugarcane, groundnut etc. India's rank is very low in the world; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to increase the productivity particularly in agricultural sector which has steadily come down over the years measured by input-output analysis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) According to a study made by the Association of Indian Engineering Industries on India-International Productivity, India has improved its relative position in world output in 1984 as compared to 1955 in a number of major sectors such as electricity generated, crude petroleum, iron ore, cement, crude steel, bauxite, wheat, raw sugar, etc. The country has retained its first position in the production of tea and groundnut and its second position in the production of rice. This shows that India has generally improved its production much better than many other countries in most of the major sectors. In Agriculture this has come about largely through increase in productivity. The study does not indicate India's ranking in industrial productivity *vis-a-vis* other countries of the world.

(b) Although India's rank in the world in productivity of some major crops like rice, wheat, sugarcane, groundnut, etc. is comparatively low, the country has achieved considerable progress in raising the productivity in the recent years.

(c) The Government have been undertaking appropriate policy measures to increase the production and productivity of the key sectors of the economy including agriculture. Further, productivity in agriculture is generally measured by crop output in physical terms per unit of area. Such analysis indicates significant growth rates in productivity of all major crops.

Allotment of more time to Telecast Regional Programmes

838. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the steps taken so far by Government to allot more time to various production centres of TV to telecast regional programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : All Doordarshan Kendras having programme production facilities are producing regional programmes for their respective coverage zones according to the facilities available with them. These Doordarshan Kendras telecast regional language programmes from 6.30 p.m. to 8.33 p.m. The national programme of Doordarshan, which is carried by all Doordarshan Kendras, also has elements of regional programmes.

Delhi and Bombay Kendras have already been provided with 2nd channel to provide more time for regional local programmes and it is also proposed to provide second channels at Madras and Calcutta Kendras during current financial year.

Due to constraints on resources, it would not be possible for Doordarshan to increase the transmission time and to provide 2nd channels at all Doordarshan Kendras for the present.

Live telecast of football matches of Asia Cup Football

839. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Doordarshan propose to arrange live telecast of the football matches of Asia Cup Football tournament which will be held at Colombo from 1 August to 14 August, 1985;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) steps taken so far by Government to telecast the matches between East Bengal and other clubs which fall on 2, 5, 7, 10 and 14 August, 1985; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) to (d). No, Sir. The matches to be played in the Asia Cup Football to be held at Colombo in August, 1985, will be purely of club level. Due to constraint on resources, it would not be possible for Doordarshan to telecast them.

Installation of Community TV Set at Gram Panchayat Level

840. **SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to install a Community TV set at the Gram Panchayat level;

(b) whether Government would share the cost of the set with the State Governments;

(c) whether this issue was raised at the meeting of the Information Ministers in New Delhi on 18th June, 1985; and

(d) the names of the States which raised this issue ?

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

(a) State Government have been requested to draw up ambitious plan for expansion of community viewing scheme in their states taking advantage of the increased coverage to 70% of the population of the country at the end of the 6th Plan, with the objective of having atleast one community viewing TV set in each Panchayat in the VIIIth Plan period.

(b) No, Sir, except for North East Region for which a special scheme is under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The States/Union Territories like Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Andaman Nicobar, Bihar, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal etc. had raised this issue.

Amendments in PF, ESI and Gratuity Laws

841. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :**

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to make some amendments in the existing laws in order to compel managements to make statutory payments like provident, ESI and gratuity regularly;

(b) if so, when such amendments are going to be brought forward; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Certain proposals for amendment of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, the Employees' State Insurance Act and Payment of Gratuity Act are under consideration of the Government;

(b) and (c). It is difficult to indicate the precise time by which the amendment bills are likely to be brought forward. However, efforts are being made to finalise the proposal.

Utilisation of Vacant Land Opposite to Higher Secondary School, Madipur, New Delhi

842. **SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIKWA :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4722 on 9 August, 1982 regarding utilisation of vacant land opposite to Higher Secondary School, Madipur, New Delhi and state :

(a) details of the plans proposed for utilisation of the land;

(b) the time likely to be taken to implement the plan ?

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

(a) The vacant land opposite to Higher Secondary School in Madipur which was proposed to be utilized by DDA for Janta Houses with connected facilities earlier, has now been earmarked for construction of Self-Financing Scheme category-II and LIG Houses. The detailed layout/building plans for SFS for Category-II Houses has already been finalised after feasibility check-up. The layout plans with an area of 3.3 HAC provides for 356 four storayed Houses.

The layout plan for LIG Houses was originally prepared with a view to construct 560 four-storeyed houses. However, it has now been decided that this category of houses should be restricted to three-storées without reducing the number of houses. The layout plan is accordingly being revised by DDA.

(b) The houses under SFS category-II are under process of construction. The construction of houses under LIG category will be taken up immediately after finalization of the plans. The time for completion of these houses will be 1½ to 2 years approximately.

Opening of Additional District Radio Stations during Seventh Plan

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

(a) whether the opening of additional District Radio Stations has been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the total number of such stations which would be opened in each year of the Seventh Year Plan; and

(c) whether any priority would be given to hilly and backward areas where communications are quite difficult ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). In its draft proposals for the 7th Plan, AIR has included schemes to set up Local Radio Stations in the different States. Implementation of the schemes will depend upon the final shape of the 7th Plan.

Procurement of Millets from Andhra Pradesh

844. SHRI M. SUBHA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state whether Government propose to procure jowar and other millets to utilize like rice where there is demand as there is no demand for these crops in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : No, Sir. Coarsegrains, including jowar, are procured and distributed by the State Governments themselves.

Rehabilitation of Indian Workers returning from Gulf Countries

845. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Indians working in the Gulf countries are returning as the chances of employment there are dwindling;

(b) if so, whether Government have any scheme to rehabilitate them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government has no such scheme.

(c) Does not arise.

Adoption of Safety Measures in Industrial Establishments in Orissa

846. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial accidents that took place in the State of Orissa in 1983-84;

(b) whether Government have given directions in 1984-85 to various industrial establishments in Orissa to adopt adequate safety measures to check industrial accidents;

(c) if so, the number of industrial establishments that have taken those safety measures; and

(d) the result thereof till 30 June, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The number of industrial accidents in the State of Orissa in the year 1983 was 2547.

(b) The enforcement of the Factories Act 1948, which contains measures for safety in industrial undertakings, is entirely the responsibility of the State Government. After the

industrial accident at Bhopal in December, 1984. Central Government had written to all State Governments and Union Territory Administration including Government of Orissa requesting them to streamline procedures, strengthen factory Inspectorates and to enforce the provisions of that Act more effectively, so that number of accidents are brought down.

(c) and (d). Information is not available with the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour.

New Maize Variety Developed by Haryana Agricultural University

847. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Haryana Agricultural University has developed a new maize variety :

(b) if so, the name of the new variety and the number of days it takes to mature;

(c) its per hectare average yields; and

(d) the steps taken to popularise such variety in other maize growing States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Haryana Agricultural University has not so far developed and released any maize variety for commercial cultivation.

(b) to (d). Question do not arise.

Data on short weights and measurements

848. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that reliable data on vastness and seriousness of problem of short weights and measurements is not easily and readily available for want of accurate data;

(b) whether any such studies have been undertaken by Consumer Research and Education Organisations in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have any plans to fully involve such voluntary agencies in implementation of schemes for consumer protection and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) No reliable and comprehensive studies have been undertaken by Consumer Research and Education Organisations in the country.

(c) The Government operates a scheme "Measures for Consumer Protection" under which grant-in-aid is provided to voluntary consumer organisations for implementing schemes relating to consumer education through seminars, workshop, exhibition, etc. research and investigation into consumer problems and other such activities which may be helpful in promoting a strong consumer protection movement in the country.

Uniform Wages in Industry

849. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to ensure uniform wages in an industry in different States;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). The general question of uniformity in wages was discussed at the 31st Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in July, 1980. It was agreed at the Conference that while absolute uniformity is not possible, there should not be too wide a disparity in wages prescribed by neighbouring States as it might lead to flight of industry from one State to another. Accordingly, the Conference emphasised that while fixing/revising minimum wages under the Minimum wages Act, due regard may be given to the impact that the prescribed wages might have on the industry in other States, specially the neighbouring ones.

The question was again recently discussed at the 35th Session of the Labour Ministers'

Conference held in May, 1985. The Conference recommended that where there is a wide disparity in a particular scheduled employment covering two or more States, efforts should be made by all concerned to reduce disparity.

The Central Government has brought the recommendations of the Labour Ministers' Conference to the notice of all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

Fisheries Schemes in Orissa

850. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of schemes operating in Orissa for fisheries development, inland fisheries, sea fisheries and prawn farming;

(b) whether Government propose to establish fisheries development agencies to assist people belonging to weaker section of the society; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether Government will establish agencies at Sub-Divisional Headquarters of the coastal districts of Orissa and make available assistance even at block levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Some of the important scheme under Central/Centrally Sponsored Programmes under implementation in Orissa for Fisheries Development including inland fisheries; sea fisheries and prawn farming are as follows :

- (i) Through Inland fisheries project with World Bank assistance 11 Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDA) in all the districts except Sundergarh and Keonjhar at district level have been set up in the State for development of Inland Fisheries in the respective districts, beside construction of 4 commercial fish seed farms/hatcheries under the project;
- (ii) development of Brackish water fish/prawn farming has been taken up in Orissa on 'an area development approach' basis;

(iii) welfare scheme like Group Accident Insurance scheme for Active fishermen and National Welfare Fund for fishermen;

(iv) the scheme for improved beach landing craft developed by the Bay of Bengal programme has been sanctioned by the Department sanctioning Committee in the Ministry in the East Coast States including Orissa; and

(v) other measures taken up to develop marine fisheries in Orissa are diversifying fishing activities and improvisation of indigenous craft.

(b) and (c). Brackish water fish farming schemes and Fish Farmers Development Agencies already established in 11 districts in the States of Orissa are catering the needs of the fish farmers at all levels, including the people belonging to weaker sections of the society.

Under FFDA scheme, 16,000 ha. of water area are to be developed under scientific fish farming and 10,000 fish farmers to be imparted training in modern techniques of farming so as to enable them to take up fish farming as a full time avocation. Subsidies for pond development and first year input like fish seed, feed, and fertilisers are provided by Central/State Governments. Institutional Finance has also been made available through lead banks to help the fish farmers to meet their additional requirements of funds.

Extension of E.S.I. Scheme to Bidi Workers in Kerala

851. SHRI M. RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether bidi companies of Kerala employing several hundreds of workers have not been brought under the E.S.I. Scheme;

(b) whether Government propose to consider extending to the said bidi workers the facility available under the E.S.I. Scheme; and

(c) if so, when it will be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T.

ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). All bidi manufacturing establishments using power and employing 10 or more persons and those not using power but employing 20 or more persons, which are situated in the areas where the ESI Scheme is in operation, are already coverable under the ESI Scheme. The ESI Corporation has also advised the State Governments to consider extension of the ESI Scheme to non-power using bidi manufacturing establishments employing 10 or more persons, which are located in the areas where the ESI Scheme is already in operation, after suitably augmenting the available medical and hospitalisation facilities. The Government of Kerala, however, have not so far come up with the proposal for extension of ESI Scheme to bidi manufacturing establishments as mentioned above.

Abolition of Lease System in Delhi

852. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of abolition of lease system in Delhi has been engaging the attention of Government for quite a long time;

(b) if so, whether a decision has since been taken in the matter;

(c) salient features thereof; and

(d) if not, the time by which the decision in the matter is likely to be taken ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The question of abolition or modification of lease-hold system relating to residential properties in Delhi requires detailed examination keeping in view various aspects and likely repercussions on the land tenure system and the social and financial implications. It is not possible at this stage to indicate when a final decision is likely to be taken.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Satellite Towns Around Delhi

853. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up satellite towns around Delhi;

(b) if so, the main reasons thereof and the time by which these towns are likely to be set up; and

(c) the number of those towns and the main features of this scheme ?

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

(a) to (c). It is proposed to plan the development of the National Capital Region consisting of Delhi Metropolitan Area (consisting of first tier towns, namely, Faridabad Complex, Gurgaon, Bahadurgarh, Ghaziabad, Loni and Noida) and other ring towns in the rest of the region in order to divert the projected growth in population of Delhi and to keep it within manageable limits. The details would be contained in the regional plan to be prepared by the National Capital Region Planning Board. There is however, no proposal to set-up new satellite towns around Delhi.

[*English*]

Recommendations of ILO

854. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether an International Labour Organisation mission has suggested a comprehensive package to control hazards in India;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed suggestions made by the ILO in this regard;

(c) whether the ILO mission has also visited India during March/April this year; and

(d) if so, how many recommendations of the ILO have been accepted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (d). As part of their programme of technical assistance, International Labour Organisation sent a Mission consisting of two experts in the month of April, 1985 so as to assess the technical needs in the wake of the Bhopal industrial accident.

The Mission submitted its report to the ILO and the ILO forwarded this report with their recommendations in the month of July, '85. A summary of the principal recommendations contained in the report is given in the statement below. Government has to take a final decision on the recommendations.

Statement

Summary of the Recommendations of ILO Mission—April 1985

The principal recommendations made by the Mission in their report, among other things, include :

- (1) There should be a new legislative arrangement to control use and storage of hazardous chemicals and flammable gases.
- (2) In the Central Labour Instituted a Major Hazards Control Advisory Division has to be established with responsibility for monitoring safety standards in plants, risk assessment and emergency planning. The Division should have computer facility.
- (3) A list of hazardous chemicals and flammable gases has to be established indicating the permissible limits of exposure, standards for storage and guidelines for usage.
- (4) Each industrial unit should formulate an emergency plan detailing what action has to be taken in the event of a major accident.
- (5) Steps should be taken to prevent centres of population being situated in the immediate vicinity of the works.
- (6) Factory Inspectorates in the States and Union Territories are to be strengthened by recruiting specialist Chemical Inspectors. This would be in addition to the programme already approved for setting up Industrial Hygiene Laboratories with adequate staff and other facilities.
- (7) Every application for licence should include details of hazardous chemicals including their physical, chemi-

cal and toxic properties, particulars of maximum quantity that should be stored or used.

- (8) The major Hazards Control Division should establish a data base of National and International Experts and Organisations who would be able to give immediate assistance in the event of major accident.
- (9) The employers and workers organisations should provide for appropriate training and education to their members in the control of major hazards.

Registration of Pesticides for Disease "Downy Mildew"

855. DR. K. K. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item under the caption "Grains Output target set at 160 m tonnes" appearing in Free Press Journal dated 24 May, 1985;

(b) the details of pesticides which have been registered/are being considered for registration for the disease "Downy Mildew"; and

(c) details of bio-efficiency tests laid down for registration of such pesticides and details of the test results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Registration Committee constituted under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968, has not formally registered any pesticide for the control of downy mildew disease of bajra and ragi. However, to meet the emergent situation, the Registration Committee on the application filed by M/s. Hindustan Ciba Geigy Ltd., permitted the import of required quantity of a pesticide known as Metalaxyl as a one time import by the Union Ministry of Agriculture for the control of downy mildew disease of bajra only.

(c) As regards the pesticides being introduced for the first time in India, the

Registration Committee has to satisfy itself about the bio-efficacy and safety of the pesticide. The bio-efficacy tests include foreign data on bio-effectiveness, Indian data on bio-effectiveness, foreign data on translocation of the pesticides within the plants of animals, metabolism of the pesticides in the plants, animals, soil and water conducted under foreign conditions with the nature of metabolites and their toxicities and the foreign data on residues of crops mentioned on the labels/leaflets under the provisions of Section 9(3B) of the Insecticides Act, 1968. The applicant, viz M/s. Hindustan Ciba Geigy Ltd. have submitted data on bio-effectiveness generated under the All India Coordinated Millet Improvement Project (1978-79 and 1979-80) and a report from the Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar, which shows that Metalaxyl is an effective pesticide for the control of downy mildew disease of bajra. Data on translocation, metabolism in soil, water and plants and the data on residues have been submitted for obtaining provisional certification of registration under Section 9(3B). The Registration Committee will take a view after the applicant submits complete data on safety of the product.

Shortage of Water Supply in Delhi/New Delhi

856. SHRI C. MADHAV RADDI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is acute shortage of water in the walled city of Delhi and also in new Delhi;

(b) whether water supply is so uneven that while some localities get water only for a couple of hours in the morning and in the evening, some other localities get water all the 24 hours; and

(c) the steps being taken to rationalize supply of water in Delhi/New Delhi and also to ensure regular supply ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In order to rationalize the distribution of water in Delhi which is not uniform, a study was made at the instance of Delhi

Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking by a firm of consulting Engineers. The present system has been analysed by them with the aid of computer. The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking have informed that action on the strengthening of trunk transmission system has been initiated on the basis of their recommendation.

So far as the walled city of Delhi is concerned, laying of additional link mains and replacement of the small sizes old distribution mains wherever necessary have been undertaken by the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking. These improvement works are likely to take a period of 3 years for completion.

Recommendation of the Committee on 'Shifting Cultivation'

857. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has examined the recommendations of the Committee on 'Shifting Cultivation';

(b) if so, the recommendations accepted and steps taken to implement them so far;

(c) whether the States have prepared the schemes to provide alternate facilities to the shifting cultivators to reduce the degradation of forest; and

(d) if so, the State-wise area under shifting cultivation, the villages and the population depending on such cultivation and the schemes to be taken up for 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (d). The recommendations of the Task Force on Shifting Cultivation which submitted its report on 28th October, 1983 were examined by the Government and considered by the Board on Shifting Cultivation at national level, with membership extending to all the States and Union Territories and the Ministries of the Government of India concerned with shifting cultivation, in its fourth meeting held at New Delhi in January, 1984 and also in its fifth meeting held in February, 1985 at Kohima.

The main recommendations made by the Task Force are given in Statement I below. These have been broadly accepted and in accordance with the recommendations of the fifth meeting of National Board on Shifting Cultivation and the recommendations of the Committee of Ministers for Economic Development of North Eastern Region in its meeting held on 31st August, 1984, the proposed outlay was revised to Rs. 75 crores for settlement of 25,000 jhumia families during the Seventh Plan in all problem States and Union Territories for which final approval of Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance is awaited. The broad strategy is to wean away shifting cultivators from this practice, through beneficiary oriented programmes, aiming at providing alternative occupation and economic upliftment.

Once this proposed Central sector programme is approved for implementation, it will be taken up from 1985-86 and the details of families to be settled, area to be developed and the income generating employment opportunities to be provided, etc. will be drawn up and implemented by the concerned States and Union Territories.

In addition to the above Central Sector Scheme, efforts made by North Eastern Council, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to control shifting cultivation and reduce degradation of the forests are indicated in Statement-II below.

Statement I

Main Recommendations of the Task Force on "Shifting Cultivation in India"

- (i) The magnitude of the problem of Shifting Cultivation in the country need to be estimated.
- (ii) The Central Government should finance and coordinate the programmes on shifting cultivation.
- (iii) The programmes should be designed with economic development of the 'areas' as the key aim and should ensure that the beneficiaries also participate in the formulation of the programmes.
- (iv) While watershed could be the major unit of management, programmes should cover the whole village for

it is the social and administrative entity traditionally.

- (v) Single agency administration with multiple disciplines with bias towards forestry and Forest-related activities is considered best suited.
- (vi) Model programme comprising components to benefit individual/family and the community at an investment of Rs. 30,000 per family.
- (vii) The Central Government should sponsor a programme with Rs. 50 crores outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan period. This fund should be utilised through schemes formulated by the individual States according to the individual requirements.

Statement II

State Governments and Union Territories

- (i) While generally the development programmes in the concerned States and Union Territories provide income generating employment as an alternative to shifting cultivation practice, in Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh, special beneficiary-oriented programmes have been contemplated both for settlement on permanent cultivation, on plantation crops, and other avocations like pisciculture, piggery, etc.
- (ii) The North Eastern Council also conceived plants and provided funds on the above lines to assist the States and Union Territories of North Eastern region.
- (iii) Regulations have also been formulated in the North Eastern States and Union Territories for preventing shifting cultivation resulting in deforestation.

[Translation]

Allocation for Drinking Water Schemes in Himachal Pradesh

859. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allocated for drinking water schemes in Himachal Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the number of persons likely to be benefited by these schemes?

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

(a) According to present indications, the tentative outlay in respect of Water Supply and Sanitation Sector for Himachal Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 8500 lakhs.

(b) Water supply is a State subject and the State Governments formulate and execute schemes for providing drinking water in rural and urban areas. Information regarding the number of persons likely to be benefited by the schemes to be executed during the Seventh Five Year Plan will be available with the State Government.

[*English*]

Supply of Ganga Water to Delhi

860. **SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV :**
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :

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

(a) the progress made in the implementation of the scheme for supplying Ganga water to Delhi; and

(b) the time by which Ganga water is expected to be available to Delhi?

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

(a) The first phase of Bhagirathi Water Treatment Plant (50 MGD) which receive raw-water through Ganga canal has been commissioned progressively since March, 1984. Supply from the Plant is being given to the Trans-Yamuna area and South Delhi colonies since last summer.

(b) Additional 25 MGD is likely to be commissioned shortly. The remaining 25 MGD is expected to be commissioned by the end of this year.

[*Translation*]

Construction of a New Inter-State Bus Terminus in Delhi

861. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT :**
Will the Minister of **WORKS AND HOUSING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct a new Inter-State Bus Terminus keeping in view the shortage of space etc. at the present Inter-State Bus Terminus in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the location of the proposed site and the time by which construction work is likely to start there?

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

(a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*English*]

Guidelines for Issue of New Licences to Sugar Factories

862. **SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :** Will the Minister of **FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it a fact that Government have recently issued guidelines regarding issue of new licences to the sugar factories;

(b) if so, the broad nature of these guidelines;

(c) whether it is a fact that these guidelines are not conducive to the organisation of new units in the States like Maharashtra possessing vast potential of sugarcane; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to revise these guidelines so as to treat such States on a different footing for organisation of new sugar factories.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Press Note dated the 24th September, 1984, issued by the Government regarding the revised guidelines for licensing new sugar factories, during the remaining period of the Sixth Five Year Plan states as follows :

“Subject to economic feasibility, licensing of new sugar factories might be confined to districts where sufficient cane is grown at present but where no sugar factories are existing or have been licensed”

(c) No, Sir. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, out of 60 new projects sanctioned, 22 new projects have been sanctioned in Maharashtra.

To ensure balanced inter regional growth, it was felt necessary to raise the guidelines for licensing in the Sugar Industry.

(d) Since these revised guidelines are in force only till 30th September, 1985 the question of their revision at this juncture, does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Blind and Physically handicapped registered with Employment Exchanges

863. SHRI SIDHALAL MURMU : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of handicapped and blind persons separately, registered with the Employment Exchanges in Delhi for clerical post during the last three years;

(b) the total number of persons belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Adivasis registered with Employment Exchanges out of the total number of persons registered for the posts of clerks; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide employment on priority basis to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and to Adivasis and the blind; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The number of handicapped and Blind persons registered with the Employment Exchanges in Delhi for clerical posts during the last three years is as follows :

Year	Handicapped	Blind
1982	111	15
1983	433	32
1984	592	86

(b) The number of S.C./S.T. candidates on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges registered for clerical post as on 30-6-1985, is given below. (There is no separate category for Adivasis) :

Total registrants : 2,36,188

Number of S.C. 20,100

Number of S.T. 1,302

(c) Although persons belonging to SC/ST are entitled to reservation in employment, no priority has been assigned to them, as has been assigned, for example, to surplus employees, disable ex-servicemen, etc. Priority III is assigned to Handicapped persons including the blind. There is no proposal to assign priority to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe.

[*English*]

Drainage work carried out in Sector 7 & 8 in Rohini Residential Scheme

864. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether individual plots in various pockets in Sector 7 in Rohini Residential Scheme in Delhi have been marked which was not done earlier because of deep drainage work carried out in Sectors 7 and 8;

(b) whether the work relating to laying of deep drainage in Sector 7 and 8 in Rohini has been completed;

(c) whether all other facilities needed before construction over plots have been completed; and

(d) if so, whether the construction on plots allotted can be started ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) All plots in Sector 7 have been demarcated by DDA.

(b) Not yet.

(c) The facilities needed before construction over the plots are nearing completion.

(d) The building activity on the allotted plots has been started by the individuals after getting the required approval from DDA.

Damage of Foodgrains due to Inadequate Storage Capacity

865. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :
SHRI B. K. GADHAVI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the storage capacity of foodgrains in the country is inadequate due to which a large quantity of foodgrains either becomes rotten or gets damaged on account of improper storage every year;

(b) whether many a time the damaged foodgrains are supplied to the consumers through the fair price shops caring little for their health; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to make arrangements for adequate number of godowns during the current Five Year Plan period and the amount earmarked therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The covered storage capacity available with the Food Corporation of India is not sufficient to store the foodgrain stocks with the Corporation. As a result, some foodgrain has to be kept by the Corporation in the open under polythene covers. Adequate precautions are taken to protect these stocks against losses. Nevertheless, some losses do take place on this account.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Efforts are on to construct as also hire additional storage capacity for foodgrains. An outlay of Rs. 240.00 crores has been provided for construction of additional storage capacity during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. This would enable an additional capacity of about 5.00 million tonnes to be constructed during the Plan period, of which about 4.00 million tonnes would be available for foodgrains.

Telecast of States Festivals by Doordarshan

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

(a) the festivals of different States which are covered by the Doordarshan in its live telecast programme;

(b) whether the famous Car festival of Puri and Sitalsasthi festival of Sambalpur in Orissa are among these festivals;

(c) if so, whether live telecast of these two festivals was done this year;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether it is proposed to be done in the coming years ?

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

(a) The Doordarshan Kendras have so far not arranged live telecast of any festival from any part of the country.

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

(d) and (e). As per policy, the live television coverages are limited to events of nation-wide topicality such as Republic Day Parade, Independence Day, International Conferences, Visits of eminent world leaders, important sports activities etc. There is no proposal at present to take up live telecasting of festivals of different states.

Setting up of a Council of Labour Cooperatives

867. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to set up a council of labour cooperatives at the national level is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, what is likely to be the council's composition, functions and the role to be played by the council; and

(c) whether any provision to aid the council has been made in the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed National Advisory Council of Labour Cooperatives may include representatives of Central and State Governments, cooperatives and work awarding agencies. The Council will be an

advisory body on matters relating to the promotion and strengthening of labour co-operatives.

(c) The Council will be an Advisory Body and no aid to the Council as such is envisaged. The Council will be serviced by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

Supply of Imported Edible Oils to Consumers in States at reasonable rates

868. SHRI R. M. BHOYE :
SHRI JAGANNATH PATTAIK :
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have recently decided to make satisfactory supply of imported edible oils to the States;

(b) whether Centre has also urged the States to initiate and ensure availability of imported edible oils to consumers particularly to the weaker sections of the society at reasonable rates;

(c) if so, whether Central Government has also fixed ceiling on the retail price for distribution of edible oils through the Fair Price Shops; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Central Government has been making allocation of imported edible oils under the Public Distribution System to States/Union Territories on month to month basis taking into consideration the realistic assessment of the demand, price and availability of indigenous edible oils within the State and availability of stocks with State Trading Corporation of India and other factors like pace of lifting of oils allocated earlier, etc.

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

(d) The Central Government have issued instructions to State Governments

and Union Territories in regard to fixation of ceiling on retail prices of imported edible oils distributed through the public Distribution System to consumers as follows :

(1) Rs. 9.65 per kg. for plain areas for imported edible oils supplied in bulk.

(2) Rs. 11.00 per kg. for plain areas for imported edible oils supplied in tins.

(3) Rs. 11.50 per kg. for Hill areas for imported edible oils supplied in tins.

(local taxes can be charged extra)

The State Governments have been asked to take such action as may be considered appropriate for ensuring that reasonable prices, within the ceiling, are fixed and are made available to consumers, particularly the weaker and vulnerable sections of the society.

Norms for the definition of 'Problem Village' under Drinking Water Supply Programme

869. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of WORK AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the norms for the definition of 'problem village' under the drinking water supply programme is now being revised and whether the distance between the source of drinking water and place of residence is now reduced to 500 metres of 1.5 km.; and

(b) whether safe drinking water will be provided for every 200 persons ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) The revised norms for providing drinking water in rural areas under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme are given in the statement below.

(b) The existing population norm is to provide one source of safe drinking water for every 250-300 persons and there is no proposal at present to reduce it to 200 persons.

Statement**Priorities for providing drinking water in rural areas under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme****Priority I**

- (a) Problem villages already identified as on 1.4.80 but could not be provided with drinking water supply facilities within VI Five Year Plan period.
- (b) Villages subsequently identified as problem villages as on 31-3-1985 based on the existing criteria, giving the highest priority to "guinea-worm affected villages".
- (c) Adequate coverage of partially covered indentified problem villages/habitation.

Note : Under Priority I (c), coverage of habitations, especially of SCs/STs, should be given the first preference.

Priority II

New problem villages/habitations identified within the following criteria : villages/habitations without a water source within a distance of 0.5 km. or within a depth of 15 m. or an elevation of 15 m. in hilly areas.

Priority III

Other villages.

Note : Priorities I (a), I (b) and I (c) may be taken up concurrently whereas priorities II and III are to be taken up seriatim after the earlier priorities have been covered.

[Translation]**Supply of Drinking Water to Jodhpur City through Indira Canal**

870. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDRA JAIN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme has been formulated for providing drinking water to Jodhpur city through Rajasthan Canal, now known as Indira Canal;

(b) the progress made so far in the implementation of this scheme; and

(c) the time by which drinking water is likely to be made available to Jodhpur by completing the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) :
 (a) Yes. The Government of Rajasthan has prepared a water supply project based on Rajasthan canal (now known as Indira Canal) to provide drinking water to Jodhpur city at a cost of Rs. 38.5 crores for the first phase of the project. The project has been according technical approval by the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation of this Ministry.

(b) The information furnished by the Government of Rajasthan is given in the Statement below.

(c) The Government of Rajasthan has intimated that the first phase of the scheme is likely to be completed by 1990-1991.

Statement**Progress of Implementation of first phase of the project**

1. Rs. 3.3 crores has been utilised by the end of March 1985.
2. 12" steel pipe for construction purposes has been placed along alignment upto 50 kms.
3. Uurveying for canal works for 36 kms. has been completed. Works for 0 to 8 kms. are under progress.
4. Tenders for earth work upto pumping station No. 2 are under finalisation and work expected to be completed by Oct. 1985.
5. Works for construction of various ancillary structures at Phalodi Bap and along alignment like office buildings, residence quarters and store building have been started.
6. For installation of power transmission lines about Rs. 239.15 lakhs out of estimated Rs. 275.89 lakhs has been deposited with RSEB to execute the work.

7. To examine ground strata, earth work investigations are being carried out along alignment.
8. Design of outlet at R. D. 1109 is under process with R.C.P.

[English]

Agitation Launched by National Fishermen's Forum

871. SHRI G. G. SWELL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether thousands of small fishermen in the southern coastal areas courted arrest under the agitation launched by the National Fishermen's forum;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that despite the introduction of trawlers and purse seiners total fish landings in the country have dropped ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Agitating Fishermen in Kerala were arrested for picketing Government officers and causing road blocks.

(c) No, Sir. The production of marine fish in the country during the last two years is showing increasing trend.

Safety measures against accidents in Public and Private Sectors

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

(a) in a view of the failure in taking safety measures in public and private sector undertakings resulting in accidents and death of many, what steps Government had taken against the managements; and

(b) names of those concerns against whom Government had taken stern action ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). The Factories Act, 1948 is enforced by the State Government/

Union Territory Administration. Statutory rules under this Act are also framed by them in accordance with the Model Rules circulated by the Ministry of Labour. The State Governments have been recently advised to revise the Rules with a view to incorporate all the control measures provided in the Model Rules in respect of various dangerous manufacturing processes so as to improve the safety standards in industrial undertakings. For violation of the provisions of the Act, the State Govts./Union Territory Administrations are empowered to prosecute the defaulting managements. However names of the factories against whom action has been taken are not available with Ministry of Labour. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been advised to increase the periodicity of inspection of factories, particularly in respect of factories which carry on dangerous manufacturing processes including use of hazardous chemicals and toxic substances.

Study made by Labour Bureau at Simla about Metropolitan Cities

873. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a study by Labour Bureau at Simla in March it has been revealed that out of four Metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, Calcutta as yet is the cheapest; and

(b) if so, what are the other details of the findings of the said bureau ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) No Sir. No study on Comparative Costliness of four Metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta has been conducted by Labour Bureau in March, 1985.

(b) Does not arise.

Release and Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour in States

874. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bonded labour released and rehabilitated in each State by the end of 1984;

(b) whether Government are aware that still there are thousands of such persons who are in the grip of their cruel lords;

(c) if so, their number and what measures are being taken to get them released and to rehabilitate them;

(d) what are the facilities being given to rehabilitate them; and

(e) the amount of grant given to each State under this head for the year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) As per the reports received from the State Governments, the total number of bonded labourers identified and freed as on 31-12-1984 was 1,73,814 out of which 1,31,407 had been rehabilitated. A statement giving the State-wise details is given below.

(b) and (c). Complaints about the existence of bonded labourers are being received from time to time. Whenever such complaints are received, the matter is got inquired into through the State Government concerned and appropriate action is taken thereon. The State Governments have been requested, from time to time, to conduct periodic surveys to identify bonded labour and take necessary steps for their quick release and rehabilitation. The State Governments have also been advised to give due cognizance to the press-reports and weightage to the complaints made by the voluntary agencies about existence of bonded labourers and take appropriate action thereon.

(d) The State Governments are rehabilitating the bonded labourers under their on-going schemes relating to the anti-poverty programme as also under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is in operation since 1978-79. Under the latter scheme, the State Governments are provided central financial assistance on matching grant (50 : 50) basis for rehabilitation of bonded labourers. The scheme envisages provision of rehabilitation assistance upto a ceiling limit of Rs. 4,000 per head, half of which

is given as Central share. State Governments have also been requested to integrate the scheme with similar other scheme viz. IRDP, NREP, Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes, Tribal Sub-Plan and other on-going schemes of the State Government. The State Governments are rehabilitating the bonded labourers under land based, non-land (animal husbandry) based or skill/craft based schemes, depending upon the skill, aptitude and preferences of the beneficiaries.

(e) A sum of Rs. 5.24 lakhs has so far been released to the State Governments (towards Central share of assistance) for rehabilitation of bonded labourers during 1985-86. State-wise details are given below :

S. No.	State	Amount Released so far (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Rajasthan	1.76
2.	Tamil Nadu	3.48
Total		5.24

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Bonded Labourers	
		Identified and freed	Rehabilitated
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13,936	11,755
2.	Bihar	8,834	7,781
3.	Gujarat	63	63
4.	Karnataka	62,699	40,033
5.	Kerala	829	820
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2,852	2,329
7.	Maharashtra	540	292
8.	Orissa	33,238	22,559
9.	Rajasthan	6,629	6,266
10.	Tamil Nadu	32,128	29,934
11.	Uttar Pradesh	12,066	9,575
Total		1,73,814	1,31,407

Decline in Production of Sugar

875. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that production of sugar in the country has declined considerably;

(b) whether in view of this decline in production, Government are considering to resort to imports rather than exporting sugar; and

(c) if so, production of sugar in the first quarter of 1985 and production targets likely to be achieved during the rest of the year as compared to 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) From the record production of about 84 and 82 lakh tonnes in 1981-82 and 1982-83 seasons, the sugar production declined to 59.16 lakh tonnes in 1983-84 season and production is estimated to be around 61 lakh tonnes in 1984-85 season.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Sugar season is reckoned from October to September. The sugar production during the current sugar season 1984-85 upto 7-7-1985 has reached the level of 60.37 lakh tonnes and the total production during the season is expected to be around 61 lakh tonnes. As against this, the total sugar production in 1983-84 season was 59.16 lakh tonnes.

Number of Employees affected due to Closure of Textile Mills

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

(a) the total number of employees affected due to closure of textile mills in India during the year 1984-85 (up to May, 1985);

(b) what steps have been taken to provide alternate employment to the employees; and

(c) the extent of employment provided, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) According to information received from State Government/Union Territory Administrations 3982 and 468 employees were affected due to closure of textile mills during the year 1984-85 (upto May, 1985) in Haryana and Orissa respectively. No closure of textile mills during this period was reported in Chandigarh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh. Information relating to other States/Union Territories is not available.

(b) and (c). The State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations are the appropriate Governments under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to deal with the matter of closure of Textile Mills. There is no provision in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for providing alternate employment to employees of establishments proposed to be closed. However, the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations are expected to take all possible steps to provide alternate employment in the event of closure of a mill. Information relating to extent of employment provided, State-wise, is not available.

Output of Intensive Cultivation in India and other Countries

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

(a) whether the output of the intensive cultivation per unit in India is less than similar cultivation in Japan and other countries;

(b) whether the actual output per unit is less than the output at demonstration plots; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the output ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Average yield of paddy and some other principal crops in India is lower than that in Japan and some other countries. This would generally imply lower output of intensive cultivation per unit in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir. The yield rates in demonstration plots are far higher than the average

yield rates at all-India level. The national demonstrations by their very nature are intended to show the genetic production potentiality of new technology and have, therefore, the optimum yield levels.

(c) A number of steps are being taken to improve the output. These include increased coverage of area under high yielding varieties, adopting of improved package of practices, diversification of varieties, efficient use of water, increased use of fertilisers, need-based plant protection measures and development of technology suitable for problematic areas, adoption of remunerative price policy etc.

**Review of Licensing Policy to set up
New Sugar Factories**

878. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to review the licensing policy for setting up new sugar factories or expansion of existing units;

(b) if so, what is the existing licensing procedure in this regard;

(c) the details of the new licensing policy which is under consideration; and

(d) the extent to which the new licensing policy, if implemented, will boost the production of sugar and bring down prices of sugar in the open market ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The licensing policy for setting up new sugar factories or expansion of existing units indicating the guidelines to be followed for licensing additional capacity during the Seventh Five Year Plan is being evolved. The existing guidelines are :

- (i) Expansion in existing units will normally not be permitted beyond 3500 TCD and only in exceptional cases and purely on merits and techno-economic considerations, with a view to establish agro-industrial complex that expansion beyond 3500 TCD would be permitted.

- (ii) Subject to economic feasibility, licensing of new sugar factories might be confined to districts where sufficient cane is grown at present but where no sugar factories are existing or have been licensed.

(c) The new licencing policy will be announced as and when finalised.

(d) Does not arise at present as the guidelines are yet to be concretised.

[*Translation*]

**Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies
of Outer Delhi**

879. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state whether Government propose to regularise after conducting re-survey of those unauthorised colonies of outer Delhi, in which lakhs of houses were constructed prior to 1981 which still remain to be regulated out of 612 such colonies ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : The list of 612 colonies was subsequently revised to 607 colonies for consideration in accordance with the Government orders to regularise unauthorised colonies covering residential and commercial structures constructed therein upto 30-6-1977 and 16-2-1977 respectively on the basis of surveys already conducted for the purpose. 537 of these colonies have already been regularised, the cases of 56 colonies have been rejected while the cases of the remaining 14 colonies are being processed by the DDA and MCD. There is no proposal to conduct any re-survey of these colonies.

[*English*]

Loss due to Floods in the Country

880. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :
SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA
REDDY :
SHRI SRI HARI RAO :

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

(a) the estimated loss due to recent flood in the various States of the country;

(Rs. in crores)

(b) what is the financial and other assistance provided to the flood affected areas by Central Government, State-wise;

(c) whether any Central team visited these States to assess the extent of damage;

(d) if so, the outcome of Central team's report; and

(e) the steps Government have taken to check this recurring phenomenon floods ?

1. Assam	13.50
2. Kerala	25.00
3. Punjab	10.00
4. Manipur	0.50
5. Tripura	1.375

(e) Flood control forms part of the State Plan and as such, the planning and implementation of the flood protection schemes are the responsibility of the State Government. Centre renders assistance in technical matters at the specific request of State Government. Moreover, the Central assistance to the State Governments for their Plan schemes is being provided in the shape of block loans and grants without being tied upto any programme or projects. During Sixth Plan, the allocation for flood control measures was Rs. 1,045.10 crores, out of which the Centres share was only Rs. 175 crores. The anticipated expenditure was Rs. 796.49 crores. Out of the flood prone area of 34.64 million ha. 12.78 million ha. was protected upto March 1984. By the end of 6th Plan, the anticipated area to be protected is 13.09 million ha. In addition, the following physical achievement is worth-mentioning :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The State Governments of Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Punjab and Tripura have reported damages due to recent floods. According to the preliminary reports received from the States the extent of damages are as under :

1. No. of districts affected	49
2. No. of villages affected	2852
3. Population affected	185.52 lakhs
4. Total area affected	7.26 lakhs
5. Cropped area affected	3.58 lakhs ha.
6. Estimated value of crop lost :	Rs. 164.48 crores
7. No. of houses damaged	5.78 lakhs
8. Loss to public properties	Rs. 421.75 crores
9. Loss of human lives	326
10. Loss of cattle heads	19851

New Embankment :	13531 km.
Drainage channel :	25,942 km.
Town protection scheme :	353
Raising of villages :	4,696

There is also a Centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Watershed Management since 1982-83. During 1982-83 to 1984-85, Rs. 30.13 crores was spent for treating an area of 1.58 lakh ha. in the catchment areas of 8 important flood prone rivers. It is proposed to continue the scheme during Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) to (d). The States of Kerala, Tripura and Manipur have so far requested for Central assistance for flood relief. A Central Team has visited Kerala from 16th to 19th July, 1985 and its report is awaited. The requests of Governments of Manipur and Tripura are under processing. However, ways and means advances have been released to various States as details given below :

Central Government has set up a Flood Forecasting Organisation to provide timely flood forecast in all the major flood prone bases in the country to enable the concerned authorities for taking advance action for relief and rescue. There are 145 flood forecasting sites. Separate agencies like Ganga Flood Control Commission and Brahmaputra Board have been constituted by the Central

Government for preparing master plans and for suggesting remedial measures etc. for flood control.

New Wage Board for Working Journalists

881. **SHRI S. M. BHATTAM :**
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since decided to constitute a New Wage Board for Working Journalists;

(b) whether any agreement or understanding to this effect was reached with the two leaders of the Journalists' union/unions; and

(c) if so, the terms of reference of the Wage Board and who are its members ?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is given below :

Statement

The Government have set up a Wage Board for Working Journalists vide Notification No. S. O. 527 (E) published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary dated 17th July, 1985, for the purpose of fixing and revising the rates of Wages of Working Journalists as per the provisions of Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 (45 of 1955). Consultations were held with (i) Indian Federation of Working Journalists and (ii) National Union of Journalists (India) and each of these unions has been given representation on the Wage Board.

The composition of the Wage Board is under :

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| <p>(1) Shri U.N. Bachawat, Chairman
Retired Judge of Madhya Pradesh High Court.</p> <p>(2) Shri Basudev Ray, representing Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society</p> <p>(3) Shri Pratap T. Shah, representing Indian Languages Newspapers Association.</p> | <p>Representatives of Employers.</p> |
|---|--------------------------------------|

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>(4) Shri K. M. Roy, Representing Indian Federation of Working Journalists</p> <p>(5) Shri L. Meenakshi Sundaram, representing National Union of Journalists (India).</p> | <p>Representative of Working Journalists</p> |
|---|--|

Besides the above, there shall be two independent members, whose names will be notified shortly.

Procurement of Rice and Wheat

882. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total procurement of rice and wheat separately in 1938-84 and 1984-85 in the country, the target in those years and the procurement price of these two items in respective States;

(b) the procurement target of West Bengal Government in 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively and how much was achieved; and

(c) the expected procurement target of the current season of the country in general and West Bengal in particular ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The total procurement of rice and wheat in the country has been :

(In lakh tonnes)		
Marketing Season	Rice	Wheat
1983-84	70.3	82.9
1984-85	97.7*	93.0

* till 18-7-1985.

The procurement prices of wheat were Rs. 151 and Rs. 152 per quintal, respectively, during the 1983-84 and 1984-85 rabi marketing seasons. The procurement prices of paddy were Rs. 132.00, Rs. 136.00 and Rs. 140.00 for common, fine and superfine varieties, respectively in 1983-84, and Rs. 137.00, Rs. 141.00 and Rs. 145.00 in 1984-85. These prices are uniform throughout the country. A statement showing the procurement prices of rice during 1983-84 and 1984-85 is given below :

(b) The procurement of rice and wheat in West Bengal since 1981-82 has been as under :

Marketing Season	(In '000 tonnes)	
	Rice	Wheat
1981-82	45.3	—
1982-83	13.7	—
1983-84	88.4	—
1984-85	95.5*	0.3

(c) During the current rabi marketing season of 1985-86, 10.31 million tonnes of wheat have been procured till 19-7-1985, which quantity includes 1984 tonnes procured in West Bengal.

*upto 30-6-1985.

Statement

Procurement Prices of Levy Rice for the 1983-84 and 1984-85 Marketing Seasons

State/UT	Common		Fine		Superfine	
	1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85
1. Andhra Pradesh	217.30	227.40	223.60	233.70	229.90	240.00
2. Assam	209.55	225.55	219.05	235.35	225.30	241.70
3. Bihar	209.35	219.15	217.60	227.50	223.70	233.65
4. Gujarat	200.00*	210.60	206.50*	216.40	212.50*	222.15
5. Haryana	221.75	233.90	235.00	247.60	243.40	256.15
6. Karnataka	206.75	216.45	212.75	222.45	218.75	228.45
7. Madhya Pradesh	213.55	223.55	219.75	229.75	225.95	235.90
8. Orissa	218.15	220.30	224.45	234.60	230.75	240.95
9. Punjab	220.65	230.75	233.85	244.25	242.20	252.70
10. Rajasthan	214.00	223.95	225.15	235.35	231.50	241.70
11. Uttar Pradesh	208.06	217.65	214.00	223.60	224.90	234.75
12. West Bengal	207.30	217.10	215.55	225.40	221.60	231.45
13. Chandigarh U.T.	217.75	230.75	230.75	244.25	239.00	252.70
14. Delhi Admn.	209.35	219.05	221.85	231.90	229.80	239.90
15. Pondicherry Admn.	202.10	211.65	208.00	217.60	—	—

*Prices are inclusive of gunnies and loading charges.

Prices for 1984-85 are exclusive of gunny prices.

*Levy Price for Basmati Rice
(Scented Variety)*

(Rs. per quintal)

	1983-84	1984-84
Haryana	—	259.45
Punjab	—	256.00
Rajasthan	—	244.85
Uttar Pradesh	227.90	237.80

Drinking Water Problem in States

883. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the number of States where drinking water problem is acute and the steps taken to meet the situation as all the urban and rural areas have to be provided with potable drinking water under the Water and Sanitation Decade ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : Water supply is a State subject and schemes for providing drinking water in rural and urban areas are formulated and executed by the State Governments. Precise information regarding the position obtaining in each State will be available only with the State Governments. As on 1-4-1985 53.9% of rural population and 81.1% of urban population were expected to be covered. The objective of the Government is to cover 100% of rural

and urban population by the end of International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, *i.e.*, March, 1991.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan the Government of India provided grants totalling about Rs. 919 crores to States/Union Territories under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Incentive scheme. This was in addition to resources available to the States under the Minimum Needs Programme. Out of 230784 problem villages identified in 1980, 192024 villages have been provided with at least one source of safe drinking water till 31-3-85 (Statement given below). States have been requested to identify villages which have since fallen in the category of problem villages as on 31-3-85. The problem villages which have spilled over from VI Plan to the VII Plan, the villages identified as on 31-3-85 and the partially covered identified problem villages/habitations, especially habitations of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes will be covered on priority basis during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

During 1985-86 an amount of Rs. 298.88 crores has been provided under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for giving grants to States/Union Territories for covering priority categories as indicated above. Out of this, the first instalment of Rs. 91.38 crores has been released to some States/Union Territories.

Statement*Rural Water Supply Programme**Coverage of problem villages during Sixth Plan (1980-85)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of problem villages as on 1-4-1980	No. of problem villages covered (1980-85)	Spill over to Seventh Plan
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8206	8094@	112
2.	Assam	15743	8654	7089
3.	Bihar	15194	14172@	1022
4.	Gujarat	5318	4492@	826
5.	Haryana	3440	2122	1318
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7815	4997@	2818

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4698	2028	2670
8.	Karnataka	15456	15443@	13
9.	Kerala	1158	1142@	16
10.	Madhya Pradesh	24944	23845@	1099
11.	Maharashtra	12935	12016@	919
12.	Manipur	1212	819@	393
13.	Meghalaya	2927	690@	2237
14.	Nagaland	649	424	225
15.	Orissa	23616	22357@	1259
16.	Punjab	1767	537	1230
17.	Rajasthan	19803	16043	3760
18.	Sikkim	296	212@	84
19.	Tamil Nadu	6649	6649@	Nil
20.	Tripura	2800	2486	314
21.	Uttar Pradesh	28505	27143@	1362
22.	West Bengal	25243	15628@	9615
23.	A and N Islands	173	173@	Nil
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1740	1467	273
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
26.	Delhi	99*	89	Nil
27.	D and N Haveli	—	—	—
28.	Goa, D and Diu	66\$	64	Nil
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	214	127@	87
31.	Pondicherry	118	111	7
Total		230784	1,92,024	38748

* Delhi : Out of 99 villages 3 villages transferred to DDA and 7 villages deserted.

\$ Goa : Out of 66 villages 2 villages will be submerged under Salauli Project.

@ : Includes Partial coverage.

[Translation]**Benefits to Women through IRDP**

884. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to provide certain percentage of benefits to women through Integrated Rural Development Programme;

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

(c) the names of the States where this decision has been implemented or is proposed to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A target of 20% women beneficiaries under IRDP is fixed from the current year onwards.

(c) In all the States.

[English]**Malpractices in Sugar Trade**

885. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether sugar prices in the open market have been rising abnormally in the last two months;

(b) whether this has been happening despite the availability of imported sugar at much lower prices than those prevailing in the open market;

(c) whether Government are aware of any malpractices in the sugar trade which may be causing this price rise; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to correct this price rise ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). There has been some increase in the prices of sugar in the open market since the beginning of June, 1985 mainly, due to

limited availability of indigenous sugar as a result of significantly lower production in 1983-84 and 1984-85 as compared to 1982-83 and 1981-82 sugar years and substantial increase in internal consumption from 1981-82 season onwards.

(c) Although, there are no definite reports of any large scale malpractices being indulged in by the sugar trade, the possibility of some anti-social elements exploiting the present situation cannot be ruled out.

(d) The steps taken by Government to check the price rise include :

(i) The decision to import 10 lakh tonnes of sugar and arrange its distribution at prices below Rs. 6 per kg. through State Government agencies and sale to licensed dealers by auction/tender through the Food Corporation of India.

(ii) Advice to State Governments to ensure strict enforcement of statutory provisions relating to stock holding limits and time for turnover of stocks; and

(iii) Adequate releases of free-sale and levy sugar for internal consumption.

Inadequate Storage Facilities for Foodgrains Stocks

886. SHRI B. N. REDDY :
SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN :
SHRI G. BHOOPATHY :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are concerned about the inadequate storage facilities for holding massive foodgrains stocks;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the steps so far taken by Government to increase the storage facilities ?

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

(b) Of the total foodgrains stock of 29.16 million tonnes, the Food Corporation of India holds 19.49 million tonnes. The covered storage capacity, owned and hired taken together, with the Corporation is 19.67 million tonnes.

(c) The present storage capacity with the Corporation is a result of the efforts made over the years. Necessary steps have been taken to construct an additional storage capacity of 22.84 lakh tonnes for foodgrains during 1985-86. Efforts are also on to hire additional storage capacity. In addition, temporary storage arrangements are also being made in the form of cover-and-plinth (CAP) storage to the extent required.

Films produced in the Languages outside the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution

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

(a) whether for the purpose of National Film Awards, Government have included the films produced in languages other than those included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have received representations against this step; and

(d) whether Government propose to review their present stand to meet the demands of the regions whose languages are not included in the Eighth Schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There was an award called the "Best feature film in a language other than those specified in the VIII schedule to the Constitution" in the 32nd National Film Festival of India held in 1985. The award carried a Rajat Kamal and cash prize of Rs. 20,000 to the Producer and a Rajat Kamal and cash prize of Rs. 10,000 to the Director.

(c) Yes, Sir. One representation has been received.

(d) All languages not included in the VIII Schedule have already been made eligible to be considered for the above mentioned award.

Meeting of State Labour Ministers

888. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the State Labour Ministers with the Union Minister was held recently;

(b) if so, the details of the decisions taken thereat with particular reference to industrial relations, protection to the workers about wages, social security, gratuity and retirement benefits etc., and

(c) the action proposed to be taken against the defaulting factory owners in the event of violation of these conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). The 35th Session of the State Labour Ministers' Conference was held on 11-5-1985. A statement containing the summary of the relevant conclusions/suggestions is given below. The follow-up action on the various conclusions/suggestions is taken by the Labour Departments of the Central/State Governments. These conclusions/suggestions have been forwarded to the State Governments.

Statement

1. Reasons of lockout should be investigated by the Industrial Relations Machinery and the situation should be assessed accurately by compiling the results of such investigation.
2. It should be examined whether definition of lockout should be elaborated to deal with the tendency to resort to lockout by calling it temporary suspension of operation or business.
3. Adequate administrative steps should be taken to appeal against stay orders on the operation of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act in cases relating to closures layoff and retrenchment.
4. To expedite adjudication of labour cases, separate bench of High Courts and high powered tribunals should be established.
5. The arrangements for monitoring industrial relations situation should be strengthened.

6. Workers dues should be given first priority/charge and suitable amendments may be made in the relevant enactments.
7. Details of an appropriate insurance scheme for ensuring payment of dues to workers may be worked out.
8. A system of rendering a certificate at the time of the annual audit of the accounts of a company/unit to the effect that funds required to meet the retiral/terminal obligation like gratuity exists.
9. Laws relating to payment of wages/bonus/gratuity, ESIC and CPF dues should be effectively implemented.
10. The existing ceiling of Rs. 1600 per month for coverage under the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972 may be done away with and appropriate Governments may be empowered to extend the provisions of the Act to establishments employing less than 10 persons.
11. The Act should be extended to cover establishments employing substantial number of women workers and tripartite consultations should be undertaken for exploring further scope of extension.
12. The ESIC Corporation should undertake a programme for health care for child workers.
13. State Governments should take full responsibility for minimising lax certification.
14. Criminal action should be launched against the establishments which have gone sick or are closed or are under liquidation who had recovered the funds from workers but had not deposited the same.
15. Apart from launching of criminal prosecutions steps should be taken for recovery of outstanding dues in the speediest possible manner.
16. The Chief Inspector of Factories will have powers to order suspension of activities in a hazardous industry, in the interest of preventing accidents and diseases. The penalty for continued violation of safety regulations in hazardous industry would be compulsory imprisonment.
17. The State Governments will adopt all control measures prescribed in the Model Rules and Schedules in respect of dangerous manufacturing processes by incorporating them in State Factory Rules.
18. The State/Union Territories, will review their rules regarding appointment of Safety Officers and ensure that these provide for prescribing requisite qualifications, functions, and responsibilities of the Safety Officers.
19. The State Governments would prepare a list of the hazardous industries, based on the reports of the Task Forces, and furnish the details to DGFASLI who would prepare a common list of such hazardous industries for facilitating preparation of future action plans on an all India basis for conducting studies and surveys for the benefit of all.
20. There would be a Centrally sponsored scheme with 50 per cent contribution by the States and 50 per cent assistance by the Centre for setting up and strengthening of Industrial Hygiene Laboratories in the States with necessary manpower, equipment and facilities for monitoring the environment in hazardous chemical industries.
21. A Standing Committee of selected experts in various disciplines will be set up at the State level with the Chief Inspector of Factories as the convenor. This Committee will go into the safety conditions in hazardous industries, at periodical intervals, and report on the corrective measures required to a tripartite Committee at the State level.
22. There would be a high powered Tripartite Safety Committee at the State level under the Chairmanship of the Labour Minister. This

- Committee will decide the policy matters regarding the overall safety and health situation in the factories in the State.
23. A cadre of Occupational Health Services in the country would be built up by taking recourse to the following measures :
 - (a) Appropriate programmes for training and development would be drawn up and operated by DGFASLI, in association with NIOH, IRTC and the Inspectorate of Factories of State Governments.
 - (b) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation would set up Occupational Health Diagnostic Centre in each State and these centres would work in close co-ordination with the DGFASLI's Occupational Health Clinic, envisaged under the Seventh Five-Year Plan.
 24. Rehabilitation of bonded labour as a programme should be integrated with the existing IRDP and NREP.
 25. Subsidy available under the IRDP and NREP should be in addition to subsidy available for the rehabilitation of bonded labour.
 26. Subsidy for bonded labour rehabilitation should be used as a seed money for obtaining bank loan, subject, however, to the limitation of the project cost approved.
 27. The limit of Rs. 4000 under the Central Sector Scheme was fixed quite a few years back and there is need to raise this limit.
 28. In addition to the subsidy of Rs. 4000 which is permissible, an additionality for the maintenance during the interregnum between the time of identification and on-set of programmes may be built in.
 29. Subsidy for the rehabilitation of bonded labour should be released without insisting on cent-per-cent receipt of Utilisation Certificates. Non-receipt of Utilisation Certificates should be condoned for the purpose of release of subsidy if 75% of the due utilisation certificates have been received.
 30. Capacity and willingness of voluntary agencies should be exploited wherever feasible to bring about grass-root changes in the rural societies. The working of these voluntary agencies can be dovetailed into the existing scheme of rural organizers.
 31. Wherever the public sector undertakings or the government are the principal employer, the contract should have a provision that the contractors will pay atleast minimum wage to the contract labour. All bills of the contractors should be passed for payment only after the principal employer, has certified that minimum wages have been paid.
 32. The housing scheme for beedi workers should be dove-tailed into the existing housing scheme of the State Government for weaker sections of the society.
 33. A National Child labour Project would be taken up in order to make effective intervention in selected areas where there is concentration of child labour.
 34. When there is a wide disparity in a particular scheduled employment covering two or more States, efforts should be made by all concerned to reduce disparity.
 35. The Central scheme to strengthen Employment Exchanges for promotion of self-employment, at present in operation in 30 districts on a pilot basis, should be extended all over the country as soon as possible.
 36. The Conference was in favour of introducing computer in Employment Exchange operation in a phased manner to provide prompt, objective and efficient service to registrants as well as employers.

37. At least one model Employment Exchange should be set up in each State. The Exchange should have full complement of staff, proper building, facilities for visitors and registrants, etc.
38. There is an urgent need for setting up new ITIs exclusively for women and to diversify courses at the existing ITIs to improve employment prospects for women.
39. A group of Labour Ministers be constituted to examine the following matters. The Minister of Labour, Government of Maharashtra will be the convener of the group :

1. Creation of a separate earmarked fund right from the beginning of the industrial establishments to be used exclusively for purposes of meeting workers' dues whenever it becomes necessary.
2. The Workers' Participation in Management for the private sector and the question of statutory provisions.
3. Gratuity Insurance Scheme.
4. National Minimum Wage.
5. Review of Labour Laws pertaining to women workers.
6. Any other item which the Union Labour Minister refers for the consideration of the Committee.

Foodgrains Stocks

889. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will be able to procure a record amount of wheat and rice during the 1984-85 procurement season;

(b) if so, what is the level of foodgrain stocks with the Government;

(c) what portion of this is stocked in the open;

(d) what steps are being taken to keep this stock within manageable limits; and

(e) whether Government have decided on the level of stocks it must hold as a contingency measure ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The stocks of foodgrains with the public agencies as on 1-7-1985 are estimated at 29.17 million tonnes.

(c) As on 1-6-1985, 23.94 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were held by the Food Corporation of India in open under cover and plinth (CAP) storage.

(d) and (e). As per buffer stocking policy of the Government, the buffer stock of foodgrains to be maintained by the public agencies should be 10 million tonnes over and above the operational stocks, which on different dates of the year would range between the lowest figure of 6.5 million tonnes on 1st April and the highest figure of 11.4 million tonnes on 1st July.

At present, the stocks of wheat are in excess of the level required under the buffer stocking policy. Some of the steps being taken to liquidate the excess stocks are :

- (i) increase in the monthly allocation of wheat for public distribution system;
- (ii) allocation to the roller flour mills to the extent of their full licensed capacity at Rs. 172 per quintal instead of Rs. 208 per quintal;
- (iii) permitting the roller flour mills to produce 25% more than their licensed monthly capacity;
- (iv) increasing allotment under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme from one kilogram per manday upto two kilograms;
- (v) issuing wheat through the public distribution system upto a full months' requirement at a time;
- (vi) permitting export of wheat, maida, suji and wholemeal atta.

Import and Export of Foodgrains

890. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had imported foodgrains during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof year-wise and the foreign exchange paid on this account;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have also decided to export foodgrains during the Seventh Plan period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the quantity of foodgrains to be exported and how much foreign exchange would be earned ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement indicating the quantity and value of wheat and rice imported during the years 1980-81 to 1984-85 is given below.

(c) and (d). During the current year, the Government have decided to allow export of limited quantities of Wheat, Maida, Suji and Wholemeal atta subject to the prescribed minimum export prices. Export of basmati rice continues to be on Open General Licence (OGL-3), subject to the prescribed minimum export price.

It is not possible to indicate the countries to which these exports will be made and the likely foreign exchange earnings. However, Food Corporation of India has already entered into a contract for supply of 5 lakh tonnes of wheat to U.S.S.R.

Statement

Statement indicating quantity and value of wheat and rice imported during the years 1980-81 to 1984-85.

Year	Wheat		Rice	
	Quantities contracted (Lakh tonnes)	Estimated FOB value (million US\$)	Quantities contracted (lakh tonnes)	Estimated FOB value (million US\$)
1980-81	—	—	—	—
1981-82	22.65	397.899	—	—
1982-83	39.50	654.778	—	—
1983-84	21.30	332.810	7.20	150.950
1984-85	—	—	—	—

Overhauling of CPWD

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

(a) whether Government are aware that CPWD needs total overhauling in view of adverse public and press criticism; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to streamline their functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR) : (a) and (b). There has been some criticism

about Central Public Works Department. Government have appointed committees from time to time for streamlining the working of Central Public Works Department. The last committee appointed by Government was Ranganathan Committee whose report was considered and decisions taken on the recommendations were implemented.

Irregularities in Implementation of IRDP in Karnataka

892. SHRI NARSING RAO SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of various irregularities crept in implementation of I.R.D.P. in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove these bottlenecks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Certain deficiencies have been noticed in the implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) in Karnataka as well as in other States. These deficiencies mainly relate to administrative and organisational set up, uniformity in the fixation of physical and financial targets, low level of per capita investment, non-preparation of perspective plans and wrong identification of some beneficiaries etc.

(b) A high-level committee has been set up by the Planning Commission to look into the administrative and organisational matters. Incidence of poverty is being taken into account while allocating funds and physical targets during the Seventh Plan. A survey of families covered during the first two years of the Sixth Plan is being conducted to find out the families who have failed to cross the poverty line. Supplemental assistance to such families and higher investment per family in new cases is also contemplated. For eliminating wrong identification, greater involvement of village assemblies has been reiterated.

The implementation is thus being streamlined, and procedures being reviewed to obviate these deficiencies.

Plan for Development of Walled City of Delhi

893. SHRI KAMAL NATA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government for planned development of walled city of Delhi; and

(b) if so, how much time it will take to finalise the plan?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This may take a few months.

Relief to Coconut Growers

894. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount sanctioned by the Centre for providing relief to the coconut growers whose coconut palms were destroyed by various diseases;

(b) the total number of growers benefited by this assistance;

(c) whether the assistance provided by the Centre is inadequate; and

(d) if so, whether the Centre will provide more assistance to the growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) An amount of Rs. 162.74 lakh has been sanctioned as Central share during the Sixth Five Year Plan for implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Package Programme on Coconut which includes assistance for rejuvenation of diseased and unproductive Coconut plantations in Kerala. In addition to this, sanction was given for an amount of Rs. 39.15 lakh to Coconut Development Board for providing financial assistance to coconut growers for the removal of root-wilt affected palms in Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

(b) About 10,000 growers have been benefited under the Scheme implemented by the Coconut Development Board.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to give more assistance to the growers in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Priority to Cooperative Sector for setting up New Sugar Factories

895. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to review the licensing policy for setting up new sugar factories or expansion of existing units in the light of the demand projected for the Seventh Plan;

(b) whether the policy of giving licences first to the cooperative sector followed by public and private sector will continue; and

(c) if so, whether priority will be given to giving licence to cooperative sugar factories in backward areas before allowing expansion to the existing sugar factories ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The guideline indicating the licensing policy to be adopted for setting up new sugar factories or expansion of existing units for the Seventh Plan are being formulated.

(c) These matters can only be decided after the licensing guidelines for the Seventh Plan have been approved and notified for implementation.

Review of Food Policy for Seventh Plan

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

(a) whether despite increasing price of inputs incomparably lower support prices for foodgrains were offered to farmers and additional facilities for purchasing and stocking marketable surplus foodgrain soon after harvests have continued to be inadequate during Sixth Plan if not the details thereof, year-wise;

(b) what was the foodgrain production during the Sixth Plan period, year-wise *vis-a-vis* average wholesale prices, commodity-wise, and corresponding buffer stock positions on first of April and first July, year-wise;

(c) whether movements out of buffer stocks were slow due to lower buying power; and

(d) whether consequently Government propose to review policies immediately leading to sound food policy for Seventh Plan

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Support prices for foodgrains are based on the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission, now Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, which cover the cost of inputs considered reasonable. During the Sixth Plan period, adequate measures were taken to procure and stock foodgrains. The following quantities of grains has been purchased during the period :

(Lakh tonnes)

Crop Year	Rice	Wheat	Coarsegrains	Total
1980-81	56.09	65.95	1.01	123.05
1981-82	73.34	77.18	2.20	152.72
1982-83	70.47	82.92	1.72	155.11
1983-84	78.31	92.96	0.41	171.68
1984-85*	97.67	103.12	1.88	202.67

*As on 19-7-1985.

(b) Two statements I and II are given below.

(c) The lower offtake of foodgrains may be due to record level of production and

consequential easy availability in the open market.

(d) Keeping in view the contingency of the situation, food policies are kept under constant review.

Statement-I

Statement Showing Buffer Stock Position on First of April and First July, Year-wise during the Sixth Plan Period

Year	As on	Rice	Wheat	Coarsegrains	Total
1980	1-4-80	84.43	53.19	1.49	139.11
	1-7-80	70.90	90.03	1.41	162.34
1981	1-4-81	66.94	30.69	1.11	98.74
	1-7-81	58.39	77.33	1.03	136.75
1982	1-4-82	63.62	45.46	1.67	110.75
	1-7-82	51.19	101.81	1.96	154.96
1983	1-4-83	52.38	56.42	2.15	110.95
	1-7-83	37.81	130.13	1.68	169.62
1984	1-4-84	52.40	95.98	0.57	148.95
	1-7-84	46.21	178.13	0.49	224.83
1985 (P)	1-4-85	85.45	127.51	1.24	214.20

(P) Provisional.

Statement-II

Statement showing Annual Average of index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.

Commodity	1981	1982	1983	1984
Rice	220.6	247.5	290.1	275.5
Wheat	190.0	208.4	223.1	211.6
Jowar	236.9	223.7	236.1	243.7
Bajra	224.6	221.6	233.2	213.8
Barley	231.9	232.9	268.2	267.2
Maize	230.6	243.3	270.2	226.1
Ragi	236.2	212.3	242.5	247.0
Cereals	231.1	229.4	259.8	247.0
Foodgrains	236.1	242.5	270.4	275.4
Pulses	349.4	307.3	322.4	415.7

All-India Production of Foodgrains during the Sixth Plan Period, Year-wise

(Million tonnes)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Total Foodgrains	129.6	133.3	129.5	151.5

Production of foodgrains for 1984-85 has been estimated at a level slightly less than that achieved during 1983-84.

**Price Paid to Punjab Farmers by
F.C.I. for Purchase of Rice**

897. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA
RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the price a farmer in Punjab gets for one quintal of medium fine and super fine varieties of rice/paddy he gives to Food Corporation of India;

(b) whether these prices are higher than the prices paid to farmers in other States; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Only paddy is procured by the Food Corporation of India from farmers in the country, including Punjab, at the uniform support prices fixed by the Central Government. The support prices for paddy for the 1984-85 Kharif marketing season are Rs. 137, Rs. 141 and Rs. 145 per quintal for the common, fine and superfine varieties, respectively. Rice is procured by the Food Corporation of India from millers/dealers, only, under statutory levy, and not from farmers.

Production of Milk and Eggs

898. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to increase the production of milk and eggs;

(b) if so, the schemes launched in various States to increase the production of milk and eggs;

(c) the achievements made in this regard in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years; and

(d) the facilities provided so far in Madhya Pradesh for the proper medicare of the livestock under Centrally sponsored scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of Central Sector schemes being implemented in various states to increase the production of milk and eggs is given in the statement below.

(c) The estimated production of milk and eggs in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years are given below :

Year	Milk (thousand tonnes)	Eggs (million number)
1982-83	2510	560
1983-84	2640	600
1984-85	2784	700

(d) The facilities provided in Madhya Pradesh for the proper medicare of the livestock under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes are :

- (i) Rinderpest Surveillance and containment vaccination;
- (ii) Food and Mouth Disease control;
- (iii) Systematic Control of Livestock Diseases of National Importance; and
- (iv) An Epidemiological Unit under "Animal Disease Surveillance" Scheme.

An amount of Rs. 43.97 lakh has been released to the State under these Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Statement

Particulars of the scheme	Location (State)
1	2
1. Operation Flood-II	The Scheme is intended to cover all States and Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa, Daman and Diu, Mizoram and Pondicherry. However, at the end of March, 1985, 22 States/Union Territories namely; Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry were implementing this programme.
2. Central Forzen Semen Production and Training Institute.	Hessarghatta (Karnataka).
3. Central Cattle Breeding Farm.	Dhamrod (Gujarat), Hessarghatta (Karnataka) Chiplima and Sunabeda (Orissa), Suratgarh (Rajasthan), Alamadhi (Tamil Nadu) and Andesh Nagar (Uttar Pradesh).
4. Herd Registration Scheme.	Ongole (Andhra Pradesh) Ahmedabad (Gujarat), Rohtak (Haryana) and Ajmer (Rajasthan).
5. Progeny Testing Scheme	Assam, Kerala and Punjab.
6. Crossbreeding of indigenous cattle with exotic dairy breeds and improvement of buffaloes using frozen semen technique, outside Operation-Flood areas.	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh.
7. Assistance to selected Ghoushalas for production of high quality indigenous/crossbred heifers.	Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
8. Central Poultry Breeding Farms.	Hessarghatta (Karnataka), Bombay (Maharashtra), Bhubaneswar (Orissa) and Chandigarh.
9. Central Duch Breeding Farm	Hessarghatta (Karnataka).
10. Central Training Institute for poultry Production and Management.	Hessarghatta (Karnataka).
11. Random Sample Test Units.	Hessarghatta (Karnataka), Bombay (Maharashtra) and Bhubaneswar (Orissa).

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| 12. Regional Feed Analytical Laboratories. | Gurgaon (Haryana), Hessarghatta (Karnataka), Bombay (Maharashtra) and Bhubaneswar (Orissa). |
| 13. Rinderpest Surveillance and containment vaccination programme. | All States and Union Territories. |
| 14. Foot and Mouth Disease control programme. | All States and Union Territories. |
| 15. Animal Disease Surveillance. | All States and Union Territories. |
| 16. Regional Station for Forage Production and Demonstration. | Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Gandhi Nagar (Gujarat), Hissar (Haryana), Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir), Suratgarh (Rajasthan), Alamadhi (Tamil Nadu) and Kalyani (West Bengal). |
| 17. Large Fodder Seed Production Farm. | Hessarghatta (Karnataka). |
| 18. Fodder Minikit Demonstrations. | All States and Union Territories. |
| 19. Special Livestock Production Programme. | All the States and Union Territories except the State of Sikkim and the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep. |

Extension of TV Service to Uncovered Parts of the Country

899. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for extending television service to uncovered parts of the country in the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked in Seventh Plan for installation of television stations in those uncovered parts;

(c) the names of the places identified in Orissa and other States to provide television stations in Seventh Plan; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(b) to (d). The individual schemes of VII Plan for extension of TV service to uncovered areas of the country are yet to be approved.

Allocation of Foodgrains to States under NREP and RLEGP

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

(a) whether the foodgrains allocated by Government under NREP and RLEGP to various States are not lifted regularly;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) State-wise allocation of foodgrains from January to June, 1985 and the actual quantity lifted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). Statement I indicating State-wise position of foodgrains released and utilised during the Sixth Plan period under National Rural Employment Programme is given below. Similar Statement II in respect of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme which was started from August 15, 1983 is also given below.

It would be seen from these statements that the position of utilisation of foodgrains under the two programmes is not unsatisfactory.

(c) As the allocations under these programmes are made on the yearly basis beginning from April every year, the figures for the specific period from January to June 1985 are not available. For the year 1985-86,

the foodgrains allocated to the various States/UTs under NREP/RLEGP are 2.30 lakh Mts. and 2.10 lakh Mts. respectively. State/UT-wise foodgrains allocated for the year is given in the statement III given below. Complete figures in regard to lifting utilisation of the foodgrains upto June, 1985 have not become available so far.

Statement-I

Statement I showing foodgrains released and utilisation thereof under National Rural Employment Programme during the year 1980-81 to 1984-85. (Sixth Plan period)

(Figures in MTs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Quantity of foodgrains released	Quantity of foodgrains utilised
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	205744.00	182435.73
2.	Assam	25748.00	7047.13
3.	Bihar	234368.00	213610.68
4.	Gujarat	52992.00	60019.00*
5.	Haryana	30065.00	40508.38*
6.	Himachal Pradesh	25383.00	29259.18*
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	15998.00	17698.29*
8.	Karnataka	89473.00	60362.55
9.	Kerala	73798.00	31325.71
10.	Madhya Pradesh	279885.00	193997.83
11.	Maharashtra	155850.00	147305.33
12.	Manipur	765.00	2752.39
13.	Meghalaya	1634.00	184.46
14.	Nagaland	3430.00	4712.96*
15.	Orissa	165596.00	190194.41*
16.	Punjab	13125.00	9529.21
17.	Rajasthan	157483.00	225412.54*
18.	Sikkim	1392.00	790.52
19.	Tamil Nadu	166510.00	156085.06
20.	Tripura	9214.00	11001.89*
21.	Uttar Pradesh	444486.00	277530.47

1	2	3	4
22.	West Bengal	196431.00	195094.87
23.	A and N Islands	1990.00	2585.07
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1324.00	99.48
25.	Chandigarh	65.00	5.00
26.	D and N Haveli	332.00	218.22
27.	Delhi	125.00	22.30
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	468.00	—
29.	Lakshadweep	236.00	245.00
30.	Mizoram	733.00	311.00
31.	Pondicherry	1827.00	1557.53
Grand Total :		2355940.00	2061902.19

* Additional quantity utilized from unutilised balance from previous year.

Statement-II

Statement II showing foodgrains released and utilisation thereof under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme during the year 1983-84 and 1984-85

(In MTs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Quantity of foodgrains released	Quantity of foodgrains utilised (P)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30750	5831.34
2.	Assam	7750	1938.58
3.	Bihar	50292	23035.00
4.	Gujarat	10668	4417.05
5.	Haryana	1943	904.70
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2184	—
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2255	612.92
8.	Karataka	21280	4942.67
9.	Kerala	14150	700.47
10.	Madhya Pradesh	33431	8493.27
11.	Maharashtra	38997	59.40
12.	Manipur	349	288.96

1	2	3	4
13.	Meghalaya	570	—
14.	Nagaland	313	63.00
15.	Orissa	22500	5534.04
16.	Punjab	563	—
17.	Rajasthan	8082	3950.57
18.	Sikkim	270	34.30
19.	Tamil Nadu	37790	31443.00
20.	Tripura	1236	827.43
21.	Uttar Pradesh	60077	7639.94
22.	West Bengal	38497	4084.00
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	372	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	264	—
25.	Chandigarh	47	4.71
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	216	—
27.	Delhi	107	5.00
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	345	—
29.	Lakshadweep	63	65.00
30.	Mizoram	240	—
31.	Pondicherry	262	183.64
Grand Total		385863	105055.96

Statement-III

Statement indicating allocation of foodgrains under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme during 1985-86

(In MTs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Allocation	
		N.R.E.P.	R.L.E.G.P.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18,300	45,000
2.	Assam	4,000	2,500
3.	Bihar	31,600	28,100
4.	Gujarat	7,500	7,044

1	2	3	4
5.	Haryana	1,200	1,078
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1,300	1,183
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,600	1,457
8.	Karnataka	15,700	14,200
9.	Kerala	6,700	6,100
10.	Madhya Pradesh	17,600	15,691
11.	Maharashtra	21,100	18,933
12.	Manipur	230	208
13.	Meghalaya	260	264
14.	Nagaland	150	138
15.	Orissa	13,000	14,628
16.	Punjab	1,900	1,754
17.	Rajasthan	4,600	4,300
18.	Sikkim	190	174
19.	Tamil Nadu	24,500	22,000
20.	Tripura	700	653
21.	Uttar Pradesh	42,700	38,500
22.	West Bengal	14,100	12,729
Union Territories			
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	165	148
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	160	142
25.	Chandigarh	35	28
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100	87
27.	Delhi	60	58
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	235	207
29.	Lakshadweep	50	40
30.	Mizoram	90	131
31.	Pondicherry	175	157
Total		230,000	210,000

Punjab has been exempted from distribution of foodgrains.

Quota of Free Sale and Levy Sugar released

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

(a) the quota a free sale and levy sugar released in the months of April, May and June, 1985 for internal consumption;

(b) whether it is a fact that full quota so released did not reach the market; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The figures are as under :

(lakh tonnes)

Month	Levy quota	Freesale quota
April, 1985	3.13	3.70
May, 1985	3.13	3.60
June, 1985	3.63	3.75

(b) and (c). So far as levy sugar is concerned, in respect of 13 States/Union Territories, Food Corporation of India is arranging the lifting of sugar from the factories and making deliveries to State Governments against the monthly levy sugar quota. Food Corporation of India has been provided with adequate pipeline stocks of levy sugar so as to avoid any shortfall in the deliveries of allotted sugar to the State Governments against their monthly quotas. Remaining 18 State/Union Territory Governments are themselves arranging the lifting of allotted levy sugar from the factories.

As regards free sale, sugar, the quota released for April and May, 1985 was to be delivered by the sugar factories, whereas for June, 1985 the quota of 3.75 lakh tonnes comprised 2.50 lakh tonnes of indigenous sugar and 1.25 lakh tonnes of imported sugar. There have been some lapses against the free sale sugar released from the factories against the said months. However, suitable steps have been taken to ensure that the factories observe statutory provisions relating to sales and despatches of free sale sugar. As a result, there has been a progressive reduction in the quantum of lapses and the

quantity which lapsed against June, 1985 quota was about 3 per cent only.

So far as imported sugar is concerned, its release for free sale has started from June, 1985 only. A certain quantity of imported sugar is to be lifted by the State Governments for distribution through controlled channels at below Rs. 6 per kg. and some stocks are being sold by the Food Corporation of India against tender/auction in open market. Certain infrastructure deficiencies and logistic problems had led to reduced off take by the States and Food Corporation of India initially. However, these problems have been sorted out leading to larger off take by the States and Food Corporation of India in the month of July 1985. With this streamlining it is expected that availability would improve as programmed resulting in adequate supplies at reasonable prices to the consumers.

Supply of Imported Edible Oil to West Bengal

902. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has since taken a decision to hike West Bengal's quota of imported edible oil for the public distribution system, which had been halved in phases over the last few months, to suit the rising demand for the ensuing festival season;

(b) if so, by how much; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and how do Government propose to meet the situation and ensure the requisite quantity of edible oil to the State ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The allocation of imported edible oils to States/Union Territories, including West Bengal, under the Public Distribution System are made on month to month basis taking into consideration the realistic assessment of the demand, prices and availability of indigenous edible oils within the State and availability of stocks with State Trading Corporation of India and other factors like pace of lifting of oils allocated earlier, etc. The allocations are generally increased during the festival season. The quantum of increase of ensuing festivals season has not yet been decided.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of TV Relay Stations

903. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI :
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :

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

(a) the number of television relay stations of different range set up at present in the country indicating the names of places where they have been set up;

(b) the number of such stations set up during the year 1984-85 and the number of such stations likely to set up during the year 1985-86; and

(c) the names of places in Uttar Pradesh where relay stations will be set up during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

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

(a) There are in all 173 T. V. transmitters functioning at present in the country. Their location is given in the statement given below.

(b) 126 TV transmitters were added during 1984-85. Besides the transmitter at Nayveli set up in June, 1985, 13 more transmitters are expected to be set up during 1985-86.

(c) The individual schemes of VII Plan for extension of T. V. service to uncovered areas of the country are yet to be approved.

Statement

Existing Doordarshan Transmitters

1. Assam

- (i) Gauhati*
- (ii) Dibrugarh
- (iii) Silchar
- (iv) Tezpur

2. Andhra Pradesh

- (i) Hyderabad*
- (ii) Vijayawada*
- (iii) Vishakhapatnam
- (iv) Kakinada

(v) Tirupati

(vi) Nellore

(vii) Cuddapah

(viii) Karimnagar

(ix) Nizamabad

(x) Warangal

(xi) Rajamundry

(xii) Kurnool

(xiii) Anantpur

(xiv) Adoni

(xv) Mchboobnagar

3. Bihar

(i) Patna*

(ii) Ranchi*

(iii) Muzaffarpur*

(iv) Gaya

(v) Munger

(vi) Dhanbad

(vii) Jamshedpur

(viii) Purnea

(ix) Bhagalpur

4. Gujarat

(i) Ahmedabad*

(ii) Rajkot*

(iii) Dwarka

(iv) Pij*

(v) Vadodra

(vi) Surat

(vii) Bhavnagar

(viii) Patan

(ix) Bharuch

(x) Navasari

5. Haryana

(i) Hissar

(ii) Bhiwani

6. Himachal Pradesh

- (i) Kasauli*
- (ii) Simla
- (iii) Kulu

7. Jammu and Kashmir

- (i) Srinagar*
- (ii) Jammu
- (iii) Kargil
- (iv) Leh

8. Karnataka

- (i) Bangalore*
- (ii) Gulbarga*
- (iii) Managalore
- (iv) Devangere
- (v) Bhadravati
- (vi) Bijapur
- (vii) Bellary
- (viii) Gadag-Betgari
- (ix) Raichur
- (x) Dharwad
- (xi) Mysore
- (xii) Belgaum
- (xiii) Hospet

9. Kerala

- (i) Trivandrum*
- (ii) Cochin*
- (iii) Calicut
- (iv) Cannanore
- (v) Palghat

10. Madhya Pradesh

- (i) Bhopal*
- (ii) Indore*
- (iii) Raipur*
- (iv) Gwalior
- (v) Jabalpur

(vi) Bilaspur

(vii) Sagar

(viii) Rewa

(ix) Ratlam

(x) Murwara

(xi) Burhanpur

11. Maharashtra

(i) Bombay*

(ii) Nagpur*

(iii) Poona*

(iv) Akola

(v) Nasik

(vi) Kolhapur

(vii) Ahmednagar

(viii) Jalna

(ix) Aurangabad

(x) Dhule

(xi) Latur

(xii) Amravati

(xiii) Sholapur

(xiv) Parbhani

(xv) Chandrapur

(xvi) Nanded

(xvii) Jalgaon

(xviii) Gondiya

(xix) Sangli

(xx) Malegaon

(xxi) Bhusawal

12. Manipur

Imphal

13. Meghalaya

(i) Shillong

(ii) Tura

14. Nagaland

Kohima

15. Orissa

- (i) Cuttack*
- (ii) Sambalpur*
- (iii) Behrampur
- (iv) Rourkela
- (v) Koraput

16. Punjab

- (i) Amritsar*
- (ii) Jalandhar*
- (iii) Bhatinda
- (iv) Pathankot

17. Rajasthan

- (i) Jaipur*
- (ii) Suratgarh
- (iii) Ganganagar
- (iv) Jadhpur
- (v) Udaipur
- (vi) Kota
- (vii) Alwar
- (viii) Khetri
- (ix) Bikaner
- (x) Bhilwara
- (xi) Ajmer
- (xii) Jaisalmer
- (xiii) Barmer

18. Sikkim

Gangtok

19. Tamil Nadu

- (i) Madras*
- (ii) Kodaikanal*
- (iii) Tiruchirapalli
- (iv) Vellore
- (v) Salem
- (vi) Coimbatore

(vii) Kumbakonam

(viii) Neyveli

20. Tripura

Agartala

21. Uttar Pradesh

- (i) Luchnow*
- (ii) Mussoorie*
- (iii) Kanpur*
- (iv) Allahabad*
- (v) Gorakhpur*
- (vi) Varanasi*
- (vii) Agra*
- (viii) Deoria
- (ix) Shahjahanpur
- (x) Sultanpur
- (xi) Rae-Bareli
- (xii) Bareilly
- (xiii) Jhansi
- (xiv) Nainital
- (xv) Rampur
- (xvi) Faizabad
- (xvii) Farukhabad
- (xviii) Etawah
- (xix) Aligarh
- (xx) Muradabad
- (xxi) Pauri
- (xxii) Behraich
- (xxiii) Sambhal
- (xxiv) Pithoragarh

22. West Bengal

- (i) Calcutta*
- (ii) Asansol*
- (iii) Murshidabad*

- (iv) Kurseong*
- (v) Malda
- (vi) Kharagpur
- (vii) Bardhaman
- (viii) Balurghat
- (ix) Shantiniketan

Union Territories

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
 - (i) Port Blair
 - (ii) Car Nicobar
2. Arunachal Pradesh
 - Itanagar
3. Delhi
 - Delhi*
4. Goa, Daman and Diu
 - Panaji*
5. Mizoram
 - Aizawl
6. Pondicherry
 - Pondicherry

*High Power Transmitters (10 KM/1KW).
The remaining are Low Power Transmitters.

[English]

Setting up of AIR Station in Surat

904. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have agreed in principle to set up station of All India Radio in Surat (Gujarat);

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the time by which the station is likely to be set up in Surat (Gujarat); and

(c) the action being taken by Government in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). In its draft proposals for the 7th plan, AIR has included a scheme to set up a radio station with a 2×3 KW FM transmitter, Multi-purpose Studios etc. at Surat. Implementation of the scheme will depend upon the final shape of the 7th plan.

Fixation of Target for Production of Pulses and Utilization of Fund by States for Development of Pulses

905. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State :

(a) the target of pulses production fixed by Government and the actual production achieved and requirement of pulses during the current year; (separately for Gujarat State);

(b) whether Government will ensure that funds available with States for pulses development are fully utilised; and

(c) steps taken to overcome imbalance in supply and demand of pulses and to check the rise in prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Target and production of pulses are as under :

Year	All India		Gujarat	
	Target	production	Target	production
1983-84	130.0	126.54	2.87	5.59
1984-85	130.0	—	3.28	—
1985-86	135.0	—	5.78	—

The production of pulses during 1984-85 is expected to be slightly lower than that of 1983-84.

As per the Report of the Steering Group on formulation of Sixth Five Year Plan

(1980-85) the All India requirement of pulses is 145.0 lakh tonnes and for Gujarat, as per their estimates, it is 9.91 lakh tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) To overcome imbalance in supply and demand of pulses, import of pulses is allowed under Open General Licence. To check the rise in prices, a few States are supplying pulses through Public distribution System. Some Cooperative Agencies like National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation and National Consumers Cooperative Federation are also selling pulses. Besides, to increase the production of pulses, the following steps are being taken :

- (i) Extension of pulses in irrigated area;
- (ii) Bringing additional area under short duration varieties of pulses in rice fallows by utilising the residual moisture in Rabi season;
- (iii) Cultivation of short duration varieties of Moong and Urd with irrigation in summer as a catch crop;
- (iv) Inter-cropping of Arhar in soyabean, Bajra, cotton, sugarcane and groundnut, both under irrigated and unirrigated conditions;

(v) Maximising the yield levels by the use of improved seeds, adoption of improved package of practices including plant protection measures and price support. For this, the Government have been implementing various development programmes through Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes.

[Translation]

Registration of Unemployed Persons with Employment Exchanges

906. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the number of unemployed persons registered with the Employment Exchanges in the country, State-wise as on 31 December, 1984 and also the number of the unemployed persons registered with them in 1985 as on June, 1985 and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : The number of job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) who were on the live registers of Employment Exchanges as on 31-12-1984 and on 31st May, 1985, the latest available information are furnished in the statement given below.

Statement

Number of Job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on

(Number in Lakhs)

States	31-12-1984	31-5-1985
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	21.7	22.2
2. Assam	4.9	5.2
3. Bihar	26.7	26.5
4. Gujarat	6.3	6.5
5. Haryana	4.7	4.6
6. Himachal Pradesh	2.6	2.8
7. Jammu and Kashmir	0.7	0.7
8. Karnataka	7.7	8.1
9. Kerala	25.3	24.6

1	2	3
10. Madhya Pradesh	11.2	11.9
11. Maharashtra	21.0	21.0
12. Manipur	1.9	2.0
13. Meghalaya	0.1	0.1
14. Nagaland	0.1	0.1
15. Orissa	5.6	6.0
16. Punjab	5.3	5.4
17. Rajasthan	5.0	5.6
18. Sikkim*		
19. Tamil Nadu	17.1	18.0
20. Tripura	0.9	1.0
21. Uttar Pradesh	18.7	20.9
22. West Bengal	41.2	41.0
Union Territories		
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.1	0.1
2. Arunachal Pradesh*	0.9	1.0
3. Chandigarh	0.9	1.0
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli**		
5. Delhi	4.5	5.0
6. Goa	0.4	0.5
7. Lakshadweep	0.1	0.1
8. Mizoram	0.2	0.2
9. Pondicherry	0.6	0.7
All India Total :	235.5	241.8

Note : * No Employment Exchange is functioning in Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.

**One Employment exchange is functioning in the Union Territory, but data are not being received.

[English]

Installation of Doordarshan Transmitters at Idukki & Pathanamthitta in Kerala

907. SHRI P. A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation for installing Doordarshan

transmitters at Idukki and Pathanamthitta in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the proposal ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Idukki and Pathanamthitta districts lie within the service area of High power TV transmitters at Cochin and Trivandrum. Idukki and pathanamthitta districts have hilly terrain and therefore actual coverage will depend upon the line of sight. Provision of further transmitters for 'shadow-areas' would depend upon availability of resources in subsequent plans of T. V. expansion.

Development of Economic Zone of Sea in Sixth and Seventh Plan

908. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the provisions made in the sixth Plan to develop economic zone of the sea;

(b) the details of provision made in the Sixth Plan for developing deep sea fishing; and

(c) the programme to develop economic zone of sea during Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR). (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the concerned Ministries and shall be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Release of Funds to Housing Cooperative by L. I. C. and HUDCO

909. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that cooperatives are unable to take up many housing schemes in the rural areas due to constraints in their own resources; and

(b) if so, whether L. I. C. and HUDCO have been requested to release adequate funds to the housing cooperatives relaxing, if necessary, the existing norms of lending to the backward areas where is greater concentration of S.C. and S.T. population ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b). No housing schemes submitted by Cooperative Sectors to HUDCO suffers due to financial constraints, as is evident

from the fact that out of 231 schemes received so far, 229 have already been sanctioned. HUDCO plays a major role in promoting housing for the economically weaker sections of the population with special emphasis in the backward areas.

However, LTC also despite the severe constraints on its resources has been trying to increase the disbursement of its funds to Apex cooperative housing societies.

Creation of CD Blocks

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the States and Union Territories have sent proposals for formation of new C. D. Blocks in their areas in the Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, which are the States and Union Territories who have sent such proposals;

(c) the reaction of the Government of India thereto;

(d) what is the financial assistance to be provided for these new blocks in Stage I period and in Stage II period;

(e) what is the minimum number of population required for formation of a C. D. Block and the maximum number of population for such C. D. Block; and

(f) whether it is a fact that many existing C. D. Blocks have exceeded the maximum number of population, if so, number of such Blocks in each State and what action has been taken to bifurcate these blocks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (f). The creation of blocks is a State subject and is, therefore, within the jurisdiction of the State/UT Governments. No financial assistance is provided for these blocks. When the National Extension Service Scheme and the Community Development programme were introduced in 1952-53, blocks were established for an area generally comprising 100

villages and a population between 67,000 and 1,00,000 with variations depending on local and geographical conditions. It is now for the State Governments to determine the size and the population of blocks. During the VIth Plan, allocation under Integrated Rural Development Programme was given to the States on the basis of blocks. In order to get IRDP allocation for new blocks, proposals for recognition of newly created/proposed blocks were received by this Department. The system of allocation for this programme in the VIIth plan has now been changed in favour of a formula of selectivity basis on the incidence of poverty. In view of this it is no longer necessary for a State Government to seek recognition of blocks from this Department for the purpose of IRDP funds. The State Governments of Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Assam, who had approach for additional blocks to be recognised for IRDP allocations have accordingly been informed.

Telecast of Hindi Films on Sunday in the National Hook Up

911. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken policy decision that only Hindi films would be telecast on every Sunday evening in national hook-up; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). It has been decided that in addition to the Hindi feature films being telecast on Sunday evenings, the following may also be considered for telecast on the national network on atleast two Sundays of every month :

(a) A good classic film

(b) A premier film

(c) A tale film

(d) A top-class regional language film which has won a national award for best film

(e) An outstanding drama/play.

Import of Sugar

912. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to import sugar (about one lakh tonnes) and if so, the names of the countries from which sugar is being imported and the rate per tonne as compared to rate per tonne of indigenous sugar;

(b) what has been the annual consumption of sugar in the country during the last two years as compared to the demand estimated in 1985-86;

(c) whether indigenous production of sugar is not sufficient to cater to the demands in the country;

(d) if so, the steps being taken to increase production of sugar in the country; and

(e) the reasons for resort to import of sugar ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) As regards sugar imports during the financial year 1985-86, it has been decided for the present to import about 10 lakh tonnes of sugar upto September 1985. The Contracts for import of sugar are entered into by the State Trading Corporation of India with the International Brokers and the sellers have the option to ship sugar of any origin except South Africa and Israel. For the sugar which has so far been contracted by the State Trading Corporation for import the approximate average C and F price works out to about Rs. 2000 per tonne and as against this, the average all-India ex-factory price of levy sugar for 1984-85 season's sugar production is Rs. 3467.50 per tonne.

(b) Super season is reckoned from October to September. The annual sugar consumption in the country during the last 2 sugar seasons namely, 1982-83 and 1983-84 was 64.79 and 75.70 lakh tonnes respectively. As against this, the requirement of sugar for internal consumption during the current sugar season 1984-85 is estimated to be about 82 lakh tonnes.

(c) and (e). The decline in sugar production to 59.16 lakh tonnes in 1983-84

season and to about 61 lakh tonnes in 1984-85 season from the record production of about 84 and 82 lakh tonnes in 1981-82 and 1982-83 seasons and significant increase in internal consumption from 1981-82 season onwards, has resulted in limited availability of indigenous sugar. It has, therefore, been decided to resort to import of sugar to augment the availability so as to ensure adequate supplies at reasonable prices to the consumers in open market.

(d) To increase the sugar production, the payment of remunerative cane prices to the growers by the sugar factories is being ensured besides making available adequate credit facilities to the factories enabling them to liquidate the cane price arrears expeditiously. Moreover, under incentive scheme, new sugar factories/expansion projects are being given the benefit of higher free sale quota together with excise duty concessions.

Production of Cashew

913. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the target set during 1984-85 for production of cashew; and

(b) the performance of each State in the production of cashew during 1983-84 with the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The Sixth Plan envisaged production of three lakh tonnes of cashewnut by 1984-85.

(b) As cashew is not a forecast crop, there is no State-wise official statistics of production of cashew for the year 1983-84. However, rough estimates of production of cashewnut for major cashewnut growing States/UTs for the year 1981-82 are as follows :

States	Production of cashewnut in M.T.
1	2
1. Kerala	1,18,000
2. Karnataka	18,000

1	2
3. Andhra Pradesh	20,000
4. Tamil Nadu	10,500
5. Maharashtra	10,000
6. Goa	8,000
7. Orissa	8,000
8. West Bengal	2,500
9. Pondicherry	200
10. Tripura	60
Total	1,95,760

Progress of NREP

914. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) what is being done through the National Rural Employment Programme for the unorganised rural labour;

(b) whether any assessment has been made to find out the economic benefit that have gone to them; and

(c) the details of the Central contribution for this programme and whether there is any plan to augment it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). Besides generating additional employment for the rural unemployed/under-employed particularly during the lean periods, the implementation of National Rural Employment Programme results in creation of various types of assets which strengthen the rural infrastructure. The evaluation of the programme implementation has been conducted in some of the States by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission but their report has not yet been received.

(c) During the Sixth Plan period a total amount of Rs. 1119.45 crores was given to States/UTs as central assistance. For the year 1985-86 an assistance of Rs. 230 crores has been allocated as Central assistance. The

allocations for the programme for the 7th Plan have not yet been finalised.

Release and Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

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

(a) what achievements have been made in liberating the bonded labour in the different States during the last two years;

(b) how many of them could be rehabilitated economically and how many have again gone back to bondage;

(c) how many persons were punished for keeping them in bondage;

(d) whether the present legal system is too slow to inflict punishment to the guilty; and

(e) if so, whether any changes in the system of trial will be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). 21,476 bonded labourers were identified and released in different States during 1-1-1983 to 31-12-1984. The number of bonded labourers rehabilitated during the period was 19,638. Information regarding the number of released bonded labourers, having gone back to bondage, if any, is not available.

(c) According to the information received from the State Governments, 6,937 cases have so far been registered under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 out of which, 673 cases have ended in conviction, 2,506 in acquittal and the remaining cases are pending trial. An amount of Rs. 1,13,782 has been realized as fines from the offenders.

(d) and (e). The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 provided for summary trial of offences by the Executive Magistrates who have been conferred the powers of Judicial Magistrates for the purpose.

Implementation of Special Livestock Production Programme

916. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether rural development programmes were subsidized for activities involving livestock;

(b) if so, what were those programmes and expenditure incurred thereon, year-wise during Sixth Plan, State-wise on livestock component of rural Development programme;

(c) whether there has been any change in emphasis on the livestock component in these rural development programmes;

(d) if so, details thereof;

(e) whether simultaneously Government have initiated Special Livestock Production Programme; and

(f) if so, date of its start, States where operating, year-wise expenditure made and how they differ from those under rural development programme's similar activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). (1) Under the Special Livestock Production Programme two components, viz., (i) Rearing of Cross-Bred Heifers and (ii) Establishment of Poultry, Piggery and Sheep Production Units were taken up. The State-wise, year-wise expenditure incurred during the Sixth Five Year Plan may be seen in Statement-I given below.

(2) Under Drought Prone Areas Programme and Desert Development Programme, schemes pertaining to upgradation of breeds, health-cover, development of marketing infrastructure such as chilling plants, wool-grading centres etc. and feed and fodder development are mainly taken up. Year-wise expenditure incurred on livestock development, including Dairy development is given in statement-II.

(3) Under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), livestock units, viz., for dairy, sheep, poultry, etc. were also taken up. A separate break-up of expenditure on this is not available.

(c) and (d). Attempts are being made to provide proper linkages so as to enable adequate return on investment.

(e) and (f). The Special Livestock Production Programme was initiated in 1975-76. States where it is operating and year-

wise expenditure from 1980-81 to 1984-85 are given in Statement-II below.

While the main objective of this programme is to achieve increase in production

of animal products through income generating activities by small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, in the IRDP the focus is on income generating activities for families below the poverty line.

Statement-I

Statement showing the expenditure incurred year-wise and State-wise during the Sixth Five Year Plan, under Special Livestock Production Programme

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the States/UTs	1980-81 Central share	1981-82 Central share	1982-83 Central and State share	1983-84 Central and State share	1984-85 Central and State share (Prov.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53.29	57.945	123.952	94.680	85.125
2.	Assam	3.28	3.655	NA	28.150	10.200
3.	Bihar	NA	14.160	37.530	28.860	11.908
4.	Gujarat	29.54	23.500	49.061	28.040	52.660
5.	Haryana	24.50	30.500	38.316	41.768	76.266
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6.81	6.207	10.871	11.100	6.100
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.46	14.932	2.304	9.160	NA
8.	Karnataka	38.71	41.165	9.500	56.270	83.738
9.	Kerala	49.46	17.300	62.561	65.377	96.100
10.	Madhya Pradesh	48.32	55.300	94.838	94.790	107.480
11.	Maharashtra	16.70	21.278	73.357	52.760	53.740
12.	Manipur	0.76	1.960	0.615	0.780	3.130
13.	Meghalaya	3.27	4.063	6.951	4.480	4.955
14.	Nagaland	6.40	7.500	14.700	NA	22.000
15.	Orissa	28.85	29.095	47.720	44.390	60.000
16.	Punjab	20.04	7.930	25.760	41.170	31.660
17.	Rajasthan	72.84	57.470	33.740	41.420	20.860
18.	Tamil Nadu	59.99	85.970	139.600	135.220	58.830
19.	Tripura	6.73	12.105	29.104	39.376	35.357
20.	Uttar Pradesh	30.15	31.660	75.999	89.020	113.380
21.	West Bengal	23.62	12.460	15.263	39.33	12.280
22.	Mizoram	4.30	0.860	9.500	1.620	7.080
23.	Goa Daman and Diu	8.34	6.800	7.840	7.150	14.740
24.	Delhi	0.02	0.810	Nil	—	—
25.	Pondicherry	9.51	6.820	8.000	9.010	8.980
Total		551.89	551.445	918.132	963.921	976.769

Statement-II

Statement showing expenditure incurred under Livestock Development is DPAP and DDP during the Sixth Plan Period

A. DPAP

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Expendituae incurred				
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1. Andhra Pradesh	191.96	95.70	65.52	102.32	73.41
2. Bihar	38.03	84.55	52.54	9.39	10.40
3. Gujarat	104.17	246.82	221.87	156.65	161.01
4. Haryana	45.70	29.84	45.50	11.79	10.79
5. Jammu and Kashmir	67.26	65.65	52.80	50.04	39.85
6. Karnataka	95.00	83.86	157.61	150.76	138.35
7. Madhya Pradesh	20.76	20.83	18.21	59.31	78.97
8. Maharashtra	106.61	80.59	69.99	68.60	106.01
9. Orissa	17.88	26.27	20.75	18.93	8.10
10. Rajasthan	262.07	139.51	95.84	—	—
11. Tamil Nadu	93.09	77.75	236.42	122.53	54.63
12. Uttar Pradesh	71.19	26.85	23.90	10.16	5.40
13. West Bengal	21.49	25.65	23.20	32.27	26.35
Total	1171.19	1003.87	1084.13	792.75	713.27

B. DDP

1. Gujarat	6.00	25.44	47.49	44.57	32.68
2. Haryana	97.19	167.52	45.18	43.32	79.28
3. Himachal Pradesh	5.95	15.57	0.22	5.61	6.22
4. Jammu and Kashmir	30.38	27.96	33.21	29.04	32.25
5. Rajasthan	140.89	211.11	144.21	251.13	217.86
Total	280.41	447.60	270.31	373.67	368.29

Programmes Telecast by T.V. Relay Centres

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

(a) whether all TV relay centres were set up only to telecast the Delhi TV's programmes;

(b) if not, the reason why these relay centres are telecasting Delhi TV's programmes instead of telecasting regional programmes; and

(c) steps so far taken by Government to telecast regional programmes from these relay centres instead of telecasting the Delhi TV programmes only ?

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

(a) and (b). TV linkage facility to the transmitters set up under Special TV plan is only from Delhi via INSAT-IB and therefore these transmitters relay Delhi TV programmes, at present.

(c) The telecast of regional programme is linked to the expansion of programme production facilities in the States/Union Territories and microwave/satellite linkages from other important centres would depend upon future availability of resources.

Telecast of Feature Films in the National Hook UP

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

(a) number and names of feature films telecast in the national hook up during the last one year (upto 30 June, 1985) in Hindi and other languages; and

(b) steps taken by Government to telecast more regional language films and details thereof ?

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

(a) A total of 54 Hindi and 13 regional language feature films were telecast during the period 1-7-1984 to 30-6-1985. The names of these feature films are given in the statement below.

(b) Doordarshan has been telecasting national award winning region feature films on first Sunday of every month on its national hook up since May, 1984. With effect from May, 1985, old classic regional feature films are being telecast on the national network of Doordarshan on 1st/3rd Saturday of the month. It has also been decided to consider, alongwith Hindi feature films, telecast of top-class regional language film, which have won a national award for best film, on Sunday evenings on the national network.

The regional language feature films are also telecast by individual Kendras. Such Regional language films which have been categorised as 'A' by the Committee set-up by Doordarshan for selection of films, are also eligible for telecast outside the linguistic region.

Statement

The Names and Date of Telecast of Feature Films on National Hook UP from 1-7-1984 to 30-6-1985

A. Hindi Films

S. No.	Name of Film	Date Of Telecast
1	2	3
1.	Pandit Aur Pathan	1-7-84
2.	Nakhuda	8-7-84
3.	Aap Ki Khatir	15-7-84
4.	Humjoli	22-7-84
5.	Anjan Raben	29-7-84

1	2	3
6. Bandish		5-8-84
7. Fauji		18-8-84
8. Anand Ashram		19-8-84
9. Jai Santhoshi Maan		26-8-84
10. Men Sunder Hoon		2-9-84
11. Raj Mahal		9-9-84
12. Tere Mere Sapne		16-9-84
13. Albert Pinto Ko Gussa Qyon Aata Hai		23-9-84
14. Ek Mahal Ho Sapno ka		30-9-84
15. Hare Kanch ki Churiyan		7-10-84
16. Hamare Tumhare		14-10-84
17. Dulhan		21-10-84
18. Mrigya		28-10-84
19. Ashirwad		18-11-84
20. Yehi Hai Zindagi		25-11-84
21. Damad		2-12-84
22. Uljhan		9-12-84
23. Kunwara Baap		19-12-84
24. Bahu Begum		23-12-84
25. Prem Pujari		28-12-84
26. Achanak		29-12-84
27. Chasme Badoor		30-12-84
28. Dil Divana		6-1-85
29. Pyasa		13-1-85
30. Aas Paas		20-1-85
31. Ziddi		27-1-85
32. Lafange		3-2-85
33. Aavishkar		10-2-85
34. Aankhon Aankhon Mein		17-2-85
35. Do Chattane		24-2-85
36. Dil Daulat Duniya		3-3-85
37. Dil Akhir Dil Hai		10-3-85
38. Madhu Malti		17-3-85
39. Chitralkha		24-3-85

1	2	3
40.	Love in Tokyo	31-3-85
41.	Amar Deep	7-4-85
42.	Jhoota Kahin Ka	14-4-85
43.	Vakil Babu	21-4-85
44.	Sapno Ka Sodagar	28-4-85
45.	Abhinetri	5-5-85
46.	Kalabaaz	12-5-85
47.	Nanha Farishta	19-5-85
48.	Khandhar	26-5-85
49.	Damul	2-6-85
50.	Jawan Mohabbat	9-6-85
51.	Dr. Kothis Ki Amar Kahani	15-6-85
52.	Samjhauta	16-6-85
53.	Saas Bhi Kabhi Bahu Thi	23-6-85
54.	Stree	30-6-85

B. Regional Films

1.	22nd June, 1897 (Marathi)	1-7-84
2.	Banker Margayya (Kannad)	5-8-84
3.	Mutyala Muggu (Telugu)	2-9-84
4.	Nenjethai Killathe (Tamil)	7-10-84
5.	Srikrishna Rasleela (Oriya)	18-11-84
6.	Aakaler Shandhane (Bengali)	9-12-84
7.	Bhawani Bhawai (Gujarati)	6-12-85
8.	Alokar Ahban (Assamese)	10-2-85
9.	Smriti Chitre (Marathi)	3-3-85
10.	Megha Sandesham (Telugu)	7-4-85
11.	Sankithel (Manipuri)	5-5-85
12.	Meghe Dhake Tara (Bengali)	18-5-85
13.	Mainzaraat (Kashmiri)	2-6-85

Import of Milk Powder and Butter Oil

1919. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) what has been the total quantities of milk powder and butter oil imported under Operation Flood I and II and their commercial value; and

(b) what are the quantities of gift and/or commercial milk products proposed to be imported during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) A total quantity of gift supplies of about 3,44,101 M. T. of skim milk powder and about 1,02,098 MT of butter oil have been received from 1970-71 to 1984-85 under Operation Flood I and II. Since the commodities were received as gift, the commercial value was not assessed. However, the funds generated out of the sale of those gift commodities to the State owned dairy plants, State Dairy Federations etc., for the implementation of Operation Flood I and II have been of the order of about Rs. 347.30 crore upto 31st March, 1985.

(b) The allocation of gift commodities under Food Aid Programme is approved by the European Economic Community (EEC) on an annual basis for Operation Flood II Project. E.E.C. has not given any firm indication about the quantity of gift commodities to be made available during the year 1985-86.

Report of Jha Committee on Operation Flood Programme

920. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

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

(a) whether Government have received Jha Committee report on Operation Flood I and II;

(b) if so, the major recommendations made in the report; and

(c) the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken on each of the recommendations made by the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The Government have received the report of the Evaluation Committee on Operation Flood II under the chairmanship of Shri L. K. Jha.

(b) The overall assessment of the Committee is that the approach and policies followed under Operation Flood Project are sound and the project is being worked by men of competence and dedication. The major recommendations are given in the statement below.

(c) The Report has been circulated to the State Governments and other concerned authorities for their views/comments on the recommendations.

Statement

- (i) The funding of the facilities to be provided under the programme, which is at present on 70% loan and 30% grant basis, would need some liberalisation, especially where some promotional efforts is necessary. The Government of India may take appropriate action in this behalf. The operating costs should be met, not by attempting to recover a small percentage of the prices paid to the producers but by appropriate pricing policies in which the recurring expenses of the inputs programme would be treated as an element of cost. To the extent, the costs cannot be thus met because of resource constraints, the deficits may be met by the Indian Dairy Corporation, for some time, as 100% grant, to be reduced gradually in the following two years.
- (ii) The success of this programme will ultimately depend on the extent to which the smaller farmers can be induced to make use of modern technology for getting higher yields of milk. An extension programme would, therefore, be needed. To put through such a programme at the National Dairy Development Board and Indian Dairy Corporation level, a specialised group should be set up consisting of

- experts whose main task would be to guide the programme for increasing milk production at the National level and corresponding arrangements should also be made at the Federation and Union level in order to implement the schemes at the field level.
- (iii) The Delhi dairies depend on a number of States, including Gujarat, for procurement of milk but pay the same basic price (ex-despatching dairy) to all of them; they also bear in addition the transport costs. This method does not take into account the distinct possibility that higher basic prices for milk production in the neighbouring areas of Delhi, which have a ready market in the city, could lead to more procurement, with simultaneous saving in transportation costs for milk procured from distant areas. Consideration should be given to the desirability of adopting a flexible pricing policy with a view to minimise transportation costs.
- (iv) Consideration would also have to be given to the need for building up a buffer stock of milk powder and milk fat in order to intervene effectively in the market to meet a situation of shortages leading to high prices of milk or its products.
- (v) A major input for increasing the milk yield would be the availability of fodder. Having regard to the inter-relationship of fodder and other crops, the Agricultural Prices Commission may be asked to make recommendations regarding the producers' price of milk.
- (vi) While for industrial products, it is understandable to have a licensed capacity relating to annual production, in the case of a product like milk whose supplies have such sharp seasonal variations, it would be more appropriate to have limits on production during the lean season which are appreciably lower; it would also be desirable for the manufacturers to be subjected to some clear obligations in regard to the development of milk supply.
- (vii) An attempt should be made for setting up of a Development Council provision for which exists under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. The Council should include representatives of the co-operative sector, the private sector and the Government Departments concerned. The Development Council should become an instrument of coordinated action in which both the private sector and the co-operative sector will participate to maximise the production of milk, to ensure its adequate availability in liquid form to reduce the dependence on imports and cater to the products market. The question of future licensing should also be discussed in the Development Council and until then no fresh licences or expansion of the existing capacity should be allowed.
- (viii) In order to ensure better co-operation and coordination at the State level, it would be desirable in each State to set up a Dairy Development Council which would consist of representatives of the State Government, the Federation and the Indian Dairy Corporation and the National Dairy Development Board, presided over by the Minister Incharge.
- (ix) The National Dairy Development Board be merged with the Indian Dairy Corporation and function as its Research and Development Wing.
- (x) The role and functions of the Indian Dairy Corporation are more akin to developmental financing institutions like National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, IDBI and IFC, which have been set up as statutory corporations. A new Corporation be formed to take over the functions performed by both the institutions. The Corporation should have full freedom and flexibility in operation, not less than what the National Dairy Development Board and Indian Dairy Corporation have enjoyed so far and on par with other financial

institutions like NABARD, IDBI, IFC, etc. The new Corporation and until its formation, the National Dairy Development Board and Indian Dairy Corporation should perform a more wide ranging role beyond the confines of the Operation Flood Project. For example, it could provide financial assistance for dairy development projects/programmes even of a promotional nature, whether in Operation Flood or non-Operation Flood areas. Similarly, it could provide technical assistance for dairy development programmes even in areas not falling within the purview of Operation Flood.

The Corporation should continue to be a professionally managed organisation, with professionally qualified persons as Chairman and whole-time Directors.

The Board should also have (a) two Directors from among officials of the Central Government, one from the Ministry of Agriculture and one from the Ministry of Finance or the Planning Commission; and (b) two Directors from among officials of the State Governments and State Dairy Federations chosen for their specialised knowledge or expertise; the directorships under (b) could be rotated among the various States/State Federations.

Demolition of Unauthorised Constructions/Extensions in Delhi

921. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether demolition squad of Delhi Development Authority and Delhi Municipal Corporation have demolished unauthorised constructions/extensions in different zones of Delhi during the last three months *i.e.* May, June and July, 1985;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the respective authorities are aware that in old Delhi and East Delhi, shops have been extended creating problems for pedestrians;

(d) whether any survey has been made of such extensions in Laxmi Nagar and Shakarpur;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action being taken in the matter?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the demolitions carried out by the DDA and MCD are as follows :

	May 85	June 85	July 85	Remarks
DDA	295	492	393 (upto 12-7-85)	These figures do not include the demolitions carried out by the Slum and JJ Deptt., DDA in the East, West, North and Central Zones.
MCD	62	141	44 (upto 14-7-85)	In addition removal action against encroachment on footpaths and roads is also taken by the MCD from time to time.

(c) Some reports have been received.

(d) to (f). The DDA, under whose jurisdiction this area falls, has reported that detection of unauthorised additions/constructions is a continuous process and its field staff checks and reports it for action under

the provisions of Delhi Development Act, 1957. 21 demolitions in the months of May, 1985 and 180 demolitions till 12th July, 1985 have been carried out in the Development Area' of the DDA in the East Delhi. Further action, wherever due, is also being taken by the DDA.

**Insecticides/Pesticides under
Insecticides Act**

922. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 11 on 23 July, 1984 regarding insecticides/pesticides under Insecticides Act and state :

(a) details of data on various parameters relating to bio-efficacy and safety laid down in detail and satisfied by competent authority in registering pesticides at Serial No. 1, 10, 23, 34, 49, 63, 101, 116 in annexure to the above noted question;

(b) names of 18 pesticides which have not been approved for registration due to their toxic effect alongwith their trade names/end use formulations as well as specific data and trial reports that have been the basis of refusal to register; and

(c) value and quantity of each insecticide listed in the annexure to the above noted question imported into India during each of the last three years alongwith the trade names or end use formulations in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI CHANDULAL

CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Pesticides mentioned at S.N. 1, 10, 23, 34, 49, 3, 101 and 116 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 11 dated 23-7-1984 are in use in India prior to 1971, i.e. prior to the implementation of the Insecticides Act, 1968 in India. After the implementation of the Act, the Registration Committee constituted under the said Act granted them the Registration under the Act considering the bio-efficacy and safety aspects of all these pesticides on the basis of national and international experience/literature gained on use of these pesticides before granting their registration.

(b) A Statement containing list is given below, giving reasons for refusal to register these pesticides. Trade names vary from formulations to formulations of each insecticide and for each of the registrant.

(c) No authentic information is available about the insecticide-wise import into the country during the past three years. The information about the imports, the names of the pesticides imported etc. is published in the publication entitled "Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India—Vol. II—Imports", copies of which are made available to Parliament Library. The data on actual imports is available only upto March, 1982. The data after that has not yet been published.

Statement

Pesticides which have not been approved for Registration along with the basis of refusal to register them

Sl. No.	Name of Insecticide	Basis of refusal to register
1	2	3
1.	Calcium Arsenate	Due to their extremely toxic and hazardous nature and availability of safer and effective substitutes.
2.	Lead Arsenate	
3.	Carbophenthion	The Registration Committee was of the opinion that the precautions required in these insecticides are not such that can easily be observed. They, therefore, decided that it would not be in the national interest to register any of these insecticides in view of their toxicity to human beings and animals etc.
4.	Azinphos Methyl	
5.	EPN	
6.	Mevinphos	
7.	2, 4, 5-T	Since its herbicidal action resemble 2, 4-D which is less toxic and more effective than 2, 4, 5-T, it was decided not to register this product. From different

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- literatures it was reported that there are some effects of increase in human birth defects in Vietnam due to the use of this herbicide (2, 4, 5-T). Therefore, the Registration Committee decided not to register this insecticide in the country due to its toxic and hazardous nature.
8. Vamidothion
9. Mephosfolan
10. Azinphos Ethyl
- It was reported that Vamidothion was highly toxic and harmful insecticide. At that time it was also understood that there were no manufacturing proposals for Vamidothion and Azinphos Ethyl. Considering the toxic nature of those three chemicals, the Registration Committee did not approve their registration.
11. Binapacryl
- It was decided that since it is moderately irritant to eyes and its effective and safer substitutes are available, it may not be registered in India for use.
12. Dicrotophos
- It has not proved as effective as has generally been claimed by the firms in many of the experiments conducted by the research workers at IARI and its Centres. The other useful data on persistence in the environment and resultant residues, being quickly absorbed by plants was also lacking. In view of its more toxicity and less efficacy, the Committee decided not to register this insecticide.
13. ThioJemeton/Disulphoton
- This insecticide has been evaluated under Indian conditions on many crops for its bio-efficacy. However, the data/information on side effects and resultant residues in plants, soil and water is practically non-existent. The oral and dermal toxicity is very high and they fall in the category of extremely toxic class. The Committee after detailed discussion decided that this insecticide should not be registered being highly toxic and hazardous in public interest particularly when Phorate granules with encapsulation to make it safe is being registered.
14. Fentin Acetate
15. Fentin Hydroxide
- Because of lack of residue information on the items of food and feed of heavy metals.
16. Chinomothionate
- Due to lack of required data/information on bio-efficacy and safety at that time it was suggested to the firm to generate more data.
17. Ammonium Sulphamate
- The Registration Committee concluded that this product needed more experimentation specially under various soil and climatic conditions in India. Due to the non-availability of sufficient data this was not considered for registration.
18. Leptophos
- It is an insecticide of organo-phosphorous group and also has some fungicidal action against rice blast. In India this insecticide has been tested

1

2

3

in addition to paddy on cotton and many other crops for insect/pest control. However, the data on residues are practically non-existent. It falls in the second category to highly toxic insecticides. It is also being imported at present as the demand is small although included in the demand estimates for the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage and adopted by the Study Group on Pesticides. The Registration Committee considered the data and decided to defer it as sufficient data was not available on residues and its side effects on non-targetted organisms in the environment. In view of the controversial report on delayed neurotoxicity of the chemical and toxic effects on workers employed in manufacturing companies and death of buffaloes in Egypt due to its toxic effects, it was not allowed to register in India.

[*Translation*]

Difficulty Faced in Export of Foodgrains

923. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to high price of indian wheat, difficulty is being faced in its export as a result of which there is huge stock of foodgrains in the country and about 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains is lying in the open which is being damaged due to rains and floods, etc. and if so, the full facts in this regard;

(b) the directives issued to increase the export and also to keep the stock of the foodgrains for storage within the fixed limit; and

(c) the estimated loss in terms of value suffered. State-wise in respect of foodgrains, sugar etc. due to rains, floods etc. during this year ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) There is stiff competition in the international market for export of wheat and the prices are at present ruling low. Food Corporation of India has already entered into a contract for supply of 5 lakh tonnes of wheat to the U.S.S.R. Besides this, a quantity of 1 lakh tonnes of wheat is also being supplied to the drought affected African countries. Efforts are also being made to export more quantities of wheat.

As on 1-6-1985, the Food Corporation of India held 23.94 lakh tonnes of foodgrains in open storage due to lack of adequate covered storage capacity. No reports of any damage to the stocks due to rains or floods have so far been received.

(b) The Government have decided to allow export of wheat, maida, suji, and wholemeal atta subject to the prescribed minimum export prices. Some of the other steps being taken to liquidate the excess stocks are :

- (i) increase in the monthly allocation of wheat for public distribution system;
- (ii) allocation to the roller flour mills to the extent of their full licensed capacity at Rs. 172 per quintal instead of Rs. 208 per quintal;
- (iii) permitting the roller flour mills to produce 25% more than their licensed monthly capacity;
- (iv) increasing allotment under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme from one kilogram per manday upto two kilograms;
- (v) issuing wheat through the public distribution system upto a full months' requirement at a time;

(c) No report for any damage to food-grains stocks stored in the open due to rains/floods during this year has been received so far from any region of the Food Corporation of India. No sugar stocks are held in the open storage.

[English]

Organisation of Film Festivals in State Capitals

924. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to organise film festivals in all the State capitals of the country each year;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal to organise film festivals in all the State capitals of the country each year. In the case of Competitive International Film Festival which is held every alternative year, there is a fixed venue viz, Delhi. The Non Competitive International Film Festival known as Filmotsav is held in the intervening years in the major cities other than Delhi.

2. The National Film Festival also has a fixed venue and is held in Delhi. The National Film Development Corporation have, however, a scheme where-under Indian Panorama films can be made available to the State Film Development Corporations or to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for organising Mini Festivals of Indian Panorama films at the States capitals.

Setting up of Cooperative Spinning Mills in the Country

925. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

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

(a) the policy adopted by the National Cooperative Development Corporation in the

establishment of cooperative spinning mills in the country during the Seventh Plan;

(b) the number of cooperative spinning mills proposed to be set up in different States in 1985-86;

(c) whether Government of Orissa had sent a proposal to finance the State Government for the establishment of some cooperative spinning mills in the State in Sixth Plan; and

(d) if so, the assistance provided by N.C.D.C. to Orissa for the above purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The policy of the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) is to promote and finance setting up of cooperatives for processing of agricultural produce. The NCDC would continue to be guided by the overall policy and approved programmes of the Government in this regard during the Seventh Plan.

(b) The target for additional spindlage to be created during the Seventh Plan Period including 1985-86 is yet to be finalised.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) NCDC has released a total assistance of Rs. 1086.725 lakh during the sixth Plan.

[Translation]

Spurious Soft Drink Factories

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some spurious soft drink factories have been detected in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such factories and the brand-names of soft-drinks which were being manufactured by these factories;

(c) the names of persons arrested in this connection and the action proposed to be taken by Government against them; and

(d) the places where these soft drinks were marketed ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Use of Cane Development Fund to Increase Production of Sugar

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

(a) trend of production of Sugar in the country during the last three years year-wise;

(b) the present accumulation of funds in the Cane Development Fund;

(c) how much of this fund is being used for increasing sugar production in the country; and

(d) what concrete plans have been formulated to augment sugar production in the country particularly in Maharashtra which is one of the leading sugar producing States of our country ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The sugar production during the last three sugar years was as follows :

(in lakh tonnes)

1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
84.38	82.32	59.16

(b) There is no Cane Development Fund. However, there is a Sugar Development Fund and an amount of Rs. 211 crores has been transferred to the Fund upto 30-3-1985.

(c) The Sugar Development Fund envisages the spending of money for a number of specific and related activities connected with increasing the sugar production in the country. A sum of Rs. 36 crores has been provided for in the budget for 1985-86 for giving grant-in-aid for development of sugar industries and loans for rehabilitation and modernization of sugar units and for cane development work.

(d) Government have taken a number of measures to ensure that sugar production is sustained at the desired level in the country. Some of these steps consist of :

(i) increase in the statutory minimum level of cane price;

(ii) ensuring the payment of remunerative cane price to the growers by the sugar factories;

(iii) implementing the incentive scheme for new sugar factories and expansion projects which permit such factories the benefit of extra free sale quotas coupled with excise duty concessions;

(iv) State Governments have been advised to enforce measures for prohibiting unwarranted and undesirable diversion of cane to power crushers and khandsari units in the reserved areas of sugar factories; and

(v) Licences for setting up new sugar factories as well as for affecting substantial expansions have been granted during the Six Plan period for increasing sugar production and for better utilization of sugarcane. It is significant to note that of the 60 licences issued for new projects and 51 licences granting substantial expansion, the share of Maharashtra has been 22 new projects and 19 expansions. Sugar production is directly related to the quantity and quality of cane which is made available to sugar factories. Therefore, cane development programmes increasing the sugarcane production and yield is directly responsible for increasing sugar production. This is an activity with which the concerned State Government is directly concerned and would have to take concrete measures for cane development programmes in order to increase sugar production in that particular State.

[Translation]

Procurement and Sale of Foodgrains by F.C.I.

928. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to State :

(a) the quantity of foodgrains in tonnes procured and sold by the Food Corporation of India during the last three years, year-wise and in the current year;

(b) the details of the profit earned/loss incurred, the percentage of wastage of foodgrains and the percentage of expenditure incurred on the maintenance and handling of Foodgrains during the period year-wise; and

(c) the comparative position in regard to the percentage of wastage of foodgrains and the percentage of expenditure incurred on their maintenance, etc. in respect of public sector and the private sector ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The total quantity of foodgrains purchased and sold by Food Corporation of India during the last three years is indicated below :

(Quantity in lakh tonnes)

Year	Purchases	Sales
1982-83	168.67	144.11
1983-84	175.65	143.35
1984-85*	159.94	122.05
1985-86*	62.98	29.83

(upto June 1985)

* Figures for the year 1984-85 and for the current year are provisional subject to audit.

Year	Procurement Incidentals		Distribution Cost Wheat and Rice	Cost of Carrying Buffer Stocks
	Wheat	Rice		
1982-83	24.28	9.94	43.91	42.23
1983-84	24.17	11.11	46.87	40.71
1984-85*	28.09	17.57	48.34	43.82

(Rupees/Quintal)

(*) Figures for 1984-85 are provisional as accounts have not yet been finalised.

(c) The position in regard to the percentage and expenditure incurred on maintenance and handling etc. in respect of the private sector is not available.

(b) After taking into account the subsidy payable to the Food Corporation of India on foodgrain transactions on behalf of the Government, the net profits before taxation earned and the percentage of losses during the years 1981 to 1984 are as follows :

Year	Profits (Rs. in lakhs)
1981-82	190.78
1982-83	529.72
1983-84	317.67

Some shortages do occur in handling foodgrains at different stages by F.C.I. The percentages of total shortages incurred by F.C.I. on its total volume of operations of foodgrains (purchase+Sales) during the last 3 years have been as under :

Year	Percentage to (Purchase+Sales)
1981-82	2.28
1982-83	2.37
1983-84	2.11

Accounts for the year 1984-85 have not so far been finalised.

Year-wise details and expenditure incurred by the Food Corporation of India on handling and maintenance of foodgrains during the last three years were as indicated below :

[English]

Shortage of Water in Unauthorised and Regularised Colonies in Delhi

929. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY :
SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO :

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

(a) whether he is aware that Municipal Water supply is not available in large number of unauthorised and regularized colonies, villages, Jhuggy Jhompri clusters and resettlement colonies and some of the new colonies of Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide this basic amenity to the thousands of dwellers in these colonies; and

(c) the time by which the people in these colonies can hope to get regular supply of water ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :
(a) to (c).

(i) Unauthorised/regularised Colonies :

Out of 907 such colonies in Delhi water supply has been provided in 204 colonies upto June, 1985. The DDA plans to cover the remaining colonies as soon as possible subject to availability of funds and deposit of minimum requisite development charges in advance by the residents of these colonies.

(ii) Villages :

Water supply is available in most of the villages except Ghasipura, Themerpura, Degupura and New Sultanpur which have recently been declared as village abadies by the Delhi Administration. Water supply scheme for New Sultanpur is under execution and for the other three, the estimates/schemes are under process. It is expected that water supply would be provided to these four villages in about 1½ years' time.

(iii) Jhuggi Jhompri clusters :

A scheme for providing environmental improvement facilities in jhuggi clusters has been approved for implementation in the 7th Plan with an outlay of Rs. 1.50. crores for 1985-86. Under this scheme, only community water hydrants/water hand-pumps are

proposed to be installed with a view to providing relief to the jhuggi dwellers. No regular supply of water is contemplated. The Slum Deptt. of DDA have already initiated action to make this scheme operative in selected jhuggi clusters whose lands are not required in the near future for project implementation.

(iv) Resettlement colonies :

Water supply has been provided through public hydrants/hand-pumps. Additionally, facilities of water lines have been are being laid to give individual water connections wherever MCD water mains are available.

(v) New colonies of DDA :

Regular water supply is available in these colonies.

Single Window System for Grant of Loans to Farmers in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether State Government of Andhra Pradesh has approached the Centre for Single Window System to Co-operative sector granting loans to farmers;

(b) whether permission has been granted by Centre;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed by Government to give loans to farmers and the reasons for not accepting the Single Window System ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Since the implementation of the concept of a Single-window approach in the entire State involves financial, organisational and administrative implications, it has been considered advisable to introduce a pilot project, to begin with, for integration of short-term and long-term cooperative credit structures in a small area in the State, after working out the modalities in consultation with the State Government,

the Reserve Bank of India and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

Relief for Drought Condition in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether in context of severe drought conditions, Government of Andhra Pradesh have approached Union Government for relief to avert the drought conditions prevailing in the State;

(b) whether the total amount asked for by State Government has not been sanctioned; and

(c) if so, details of total amount asked for and amount sanctioned and reasons for not granting the amount requested for ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Memorandum was received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh seeking Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 345.00 crores in the wake of prevailing drought conditions in the State.

(b) and (c). On receipt of the memorandum, a Central Team visited the State. After making an on the spot assessment of the situation and discussions with the state officials the team submitted its report. On the basis of the report of the Team and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon, a ceiling of Central assistance of Rs. 30.80 crores has been sanctioned to the State Government.

The purpose of the Central assistance is not to compensate for the losses suffered by the affected people but to assist them to rehabilitate and resume their normal economic activities.

Drought Situation of Orissa

932. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa is facing financial crisis due to drought situation prevailing in many districts of State; and

(b) what measures Central Government are taking to help the State Government to face this challenge and to overcome the financial difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). No report of the Government of Orissa about financial crisis has been received. A sum of Rs. 8.95 crores as ceiling of Central assistance was sanctioned to the Government of Orissa on 1-4-85 for tackling drought situation. In addition the State Government has got a margin money of Rs. 13.125 crores to meet such expenditure. The State Government has also not approached the Central Government for release of Central share of margin money so far.

Fire in D.D.A. Building, Vikas Sadan

933. SHRI VIJOYA KUMAR YADAV : SHRI ARVIND NETAM : SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :

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

(a) whether on 25 June, 1985 there was fire in DDA building, Vikas Sadan, destroying records etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been held and report received; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the Enquiry Committee constituted under the orders of the Lt. Governor, Delhi who is the Chairman, Delhi Development Authority, the fires appear to be deliberate and the matter needs further investigation by a competent agency.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement is given below.

Statement**Details of Fire :**

A fire broke out on 25-6-85 in the early hours on the second floor of 'C' Wing of Vikas Sadan. It resulted in the partial loss of records of the following section :—

- (i) Bulding Section.
- (ii) Commercial Projects Division No. VII.
- (iii) One section of the office of A.O. (Works)-I.
- (iv) One section of the office of A.O. (Works)-II.

The fire was first noticed at 7.00 A.M. by one of the DDA employees who had gone inside the building for drinking water from the cooler installed in the vicinity of the staircase. The employee had spent the night on Vikas Sadan premises. According to him whenever he used to get late in the evening he was permitted by his superior—a Junior Engineer—to spend the night in the office as he lived very far across the Yamuna. On noticing the fire, he immediately came down and raised an alarm. According to the Security Officer and this DDA employee, they could not contact the Fire Brigade over the telephone as they could not get through the number. The first person to inform the fire brigade was son of Dy. Director, Palam Airport who lives in a multistoreyed building nearby. The first call was received by the Delhi Fire Service at 7.20 A.M. and Fire Brigade arrived at the scene of fire at 7.25 A.M.

Enquiry Committee and its Composition :

Lt. Governor, Delhi, who is the Chairman of DDA ordered an enquiry to be conducted by Maj. Gen. H. N. Shingal, PVSM, AVSM (RETIRED), former Director General, Civil Defence, Govt. of India. He was assisted by Shri P. N. Mehrotra, former Fire Advisor and Shri R. L. Khanna, I.A.S., former Addl. District Magistrate.

Terms of Reference to the Committee :

The terms of reference were as follows :

- (a) To ascertain the cause of fire.

- (b) To ascertain the adequacy of arrangements to deal with the situation.
- (c) To determine the damage caused to public property as a result of fire.
- (d) To suggest remedial measures with a view to prevent recurrence of such incident.
- (e) To enquire into any other matter related or incidental to the above.

Place of Origin and Time of Fire :

The Committee has reached the conclusion that fire could have started simultaneously in the two hall of Vikas Sadan and origin of fire in these halls could have been in the proximity of staircase. According to the experts, opinion obtained by the Enquiry Committee, the fire must have started not later than 6.00 A.M. It may even have started a couple of hours earlier.

Cause of Fire :

- (a) The fire could not have been caused by the an electric short circuit as all the fuses were intact, wiring had recently been done in conduits and there were no 'tell-tall' marks to indicate short circuiting or electric fire.
- (b) The fire could not have been caused due to the carelessness of anyone leaving the office the previous evening because of the time lad, between the closing of offices at 7.00 P.M. on 24-6-85 and the problem time of the outbreak of fire the next morning.
- (c) The chances of accidental fire are ruled out. Fire could not have started in both the halls, separated by the staircase, at more or less the same time unless deliberately initiated.
- (d) The fire travelled in opposite directions in the halls and had no continuity.

According to the Enquiry Committee the fire appears to be deliberate and the matter needs further investigation by a competent agency.

Assessed Value of loss due to Fire :

The estimated loss due to fire is approximately Rs. 7.90 lacs. This includes the cost of reinstatement of structural damage and replacement value of partition, furniture, calculators, typewriters etc. The value of the records destroyed in fire cannot be assessed. All concerned officers have, however, stated that the records destroyed by fire can be reconstituted. A correct assessment of the loss pertaining to the records destroyed by fire, however, cannot be made at this stage.

Adequacy of Arrangements to deal with the Situation :

The Enquiry Committee discovered the following deficiencies into the fire incident :

- (a) The fire detection and alarm system and the manually operated electric fire alarm system have not been installed in this building.
- (b) Although, the wet-risers and internal hydrants have been installed, these have not yet been commissioned.
- (c) The self-closing fire/smoke check doors of one hour fire resistance, as recommended by Fire Advisory Committee, have not been installed in the building and where installed, are not of correct specifications.
- (d) Temporary partitions, comprising kail-wood frames with hard-board infills, had been erected in one of the office space on the second floor. In one compartment, there was no partition to separate it from the rest of the office floor. Some partitions did not have adequate fire resistance.
- (e) The partitions did not extend upto the ceiling in most cases and where the partitions have extended to the ceiling, ordinary glass was used as glazing in the top portion of the partitions, whereas safety glass should have been used.
- (f) Security arrangements for the building do not appear to be working satisfactorily.
- (g) Atleast one DDA employee was staying on the premises and had

access to the 'C' Wing of the building. Others could also have gained entry without the knowledge of the security guards.

- (h) There is no system of locking the individual offices and the main entry doors. The halls where the fire took place were not looked.
- (i) No fire orders have been formulated/promulgated for the Vikas Sadan building.
- (j) Fire prevention instructions have not been drawn up and enforced, although the Fire Advisory Committee has made positive recommendations on this aspect.

Water Supply Position :

Underground storage of water was adequate to fight the fire.

Remedial Measures :

The following measures have been recommended to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future :

- (a) Fire prevention measures already recommended by the Fire Advisory Committee for this building in its report must be strictly enforced.
- (b) The automatic fire detection and alarm system must be installed immediately.
- (c) The partitions inside each office space throughout the building must have been hour's fire resistance rating. All partitions must extent from floor to ceiling and openings in the partitions must be fitted with self-closing fire/smoke check doors of not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ hour's fire resistance rating. If any glazing is used in the partitions, it must be of safety glass, such as 6mm thick wired glass.
- (d) Self-closing fire/smoke check doors of not less than 1 hour's fire resistance rating must be installed between the stair-cases and office space at all locations.
- (e) The wet-risers system must be commissioned immediately.

- (f) Fire orders must be drawn up in consultation with the Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service and all concerned made familiar with them.
- (g) All fire detection and fire equipments must be regularly maintained to ensure serviceability.
- (h) All persons working in the building, including all Security Personnel, must be familiar with emergency procedures and use/operation of fire fighting equipment, such as hose-reels, fire extinguishers, etc.
- (i) The Security arrangements for the building must be reviewed to ensure their effectiveness and prevention of unauthorised entry.
- (j) Strict instructions must be issued to all concerned that no records should be left on the tables or open racks at the close of the day's work and only such records may be taken out of the almirahts as may be needed for immediate consideration during the day.
- (k) Supervisors for every room must be appointed to ensure compliance with the security and fire safety orders. This will be in addition to their normal duties and they should function under the over-all supervision of the security/Fire Officer in this respect.

Coverage of Population and Area by AIR in Orissa

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

- (a) the percentage of population and area covered by All India Radio in Orissa by the end of Sixth Plan; and
- (b) the time by which the total population and area of Orissa will be covered by AIR ?

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

- (a) and (b). After completion of the

6th Plan schemes on hand, day time coverage expected to be available in Orissa, will be as follows :

Percentage of coverage	
Population Wise	Area Wise
88	80

In its draft 7th Plan proposals, AIR has included schemes which, if implemented will increase the above coverages to respectively 98% and 97%. The implementation of the schemes will depend upon the final shape of the 7th Plan.

[Translation]

Allotment of Plots under Rohini Residential Housing Scheme

935. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state .

- (a) the break-up of applications received under Rohini Residential Housing Scheme, Group-wise;
- (b) the number of plots that have been allotted Group-wise and the number of plots yet to be allotted in each Group;
- (c) the time by which plots would be allotted to the remaining applicants; and
- (d) whether sufficient land is available for allotment to all the Groups ?

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

(a) The category-wise details of applicants registered with DDA for allotment of plots under Rohini Residential Scheme are as follows :

(i) EWS/Janta	18,390
(ii) LIG	38,105
(iii) MIG	25,889
Total	82,384

(b) 25,445 plots of different categories have been allotted by DDA as detailed below :

(i) EWS/Janta	10,522
(ii) LIG	10,157
(iii) MIG	4,766
Total	25,445

Category-wise break up of 56,339 registrants waiting for allotment is as follows :

(i) EWS/Janta	7,868
(ii) LIG	27,948
(iii) MIG	21,123
Total	56,939

(c) DDA does not find it possible to fix a time schedule for allotments to the remaining registrants. However, efforts are being made to finalise the process as early as possible.

(d) Sufficient land is not presently available for allotment to all. However, land is under acquisition to meet the requirements.

Action against manufacturers of Spurious Drinks

936. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government take action against the manufacturers of spurious drinks;

(b) whether it is a fact that no action has been taken against those dealers who despite having the knowledge of drinks being spurious purchase them and provide them to the people; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take any action to check this malpractice and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Action is taken under the Fruit Products Order, 1955, which is administered by this Ministry, against manufacturers of various types of drinks covered under the Order if the products are found to be not in conformity with the provisions/specifications contained in the Order. Action is also taken against defaulting

manufacturers and dealers under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 which is administered by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Allotment of D.D.A.'s Flats in Dilshad Garden

937. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

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

(a) whether 196 flats constructed by the Delhi Development Authority have been lying vacant in Dilshad Garden for the last three years and they have not been allotted to anyone;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which they are likely to be allotted; and

(c) whether the said flats are again being repaired and if so, the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon and by whom this expenditure will be born ?

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

(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Release and Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour during Sixth Plan

938. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article appearing in the Hindi daily "Nav Bharat Times" dated 3 June, 1985 under the caption "Azadi Ke 38 Sal Bad Bhee Bandhwa Mazdoor" (Bonded labour even after 38 years of Independence);

(b) if so, the reasons for spending only five crore rupees out of the twenty five crore rupees allocated for this item during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the action taken for the release and rehabilitation of bonded labour under 20-Point Programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan alongwith the number of bonded labourers so released and rehabilitated and

amount spent therefore, State-wise and Union Territory-wise ?

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

(b) It is not correct that only five crore rupees were spent on rehabilitation of bonded labourers during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Though the provision for this scheme for the Sixth Plan was Rs. 25.00 crores, the Planning Commission had physically allocated

Rs. 1698.80 lakhs only for the purpose. As against this, a sum of Rs. 1464.48 lakhs was released to different State Governments during the Sixth Plan period.

(c) The programme of release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers was pursued vigorously during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The State-wise details of the bonded labourers identified and released and those rehabilitated and funds provided to the State Governments during the Sixth Five Year Plan are as under :

S.No.	State	No. of bonded labourers		Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)
		Identified and released	Rehabilitated	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1432	4587	167.66
2.	Bihar	5479	7057	130.42
3.	Gujarat	21	21	0.39
4.	Haryana	295	—	0.42
5.	Karnataka	10	28731	380.67
6.	Kerala	129	512	7.28
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1326	2724	4.58
8.	Maharashtra	540	292	—
9.	Orissa	34308	22649	541.18
10.	Rajasthan	646	610	17.54
11.	Tamil Nadu	4300	2623	8.91
12.	Uttar Pradesh	8284	6502	205.43
Total		56770	76308	1464.48

Loss of Foodgrains in F.C.I.

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

(a) the quantity of foodgrains, in tonnes, belonging to the Food Corporation of India got damaged during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83, separately, and the loss suffered by Government, year-wise as a result thereof;

(b) whether the staff of the Corporation has been increased by 5 per cent *vis-a-vis* this loss; and

(c) if so, who is responsible for such a situation and whether Government have penalised any one in this connection and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Quantities of foodgrains transferred from sound to damaged category and the loss (including stocks of the previous years) suffered on the sale of the damaged foodgrains during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are indicated below :

Year	Quantity of food-grains transferred from sound to damaged grains (In Lakh tonnes)	Loss suffered on the sale of damaged foodgrains (In Crore/Rupees)
1980-81	0.43	4.40
1981-82	0.78	4.14
1982-83	0.48	3.26

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In case of damages, the cases are investigated and appropriate remedial action is taken.

[English]

Booking of Sponsored Programmes

940. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some or all sponsored programmes are booked by advertising agencies;

(b) if so, the amount paid towards commission or brokerage to the booking agents during the last three years, yearly and item-wise;

(c) the reasons why the sponsored programmes could not be booked directly by Doordarshan authorities so as to avoid

the payment of commission to the advertisement agencies; and

(d) whether the rates for sponsored programmes and commission are uniform or vary from party to party and time to time; if so, what is the criterion thereof ?

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

(a) Normally, all sponsored programmes telecast over Doordarshan are booked through Advertising Agencies. However, facilities have been provided for direct booking by the Public Sector Undertakings Government Departments and Small Scale Industries.

(b) The amount paid by Doordarshan towards Commission to Advertising Agencies item-wise during the last three years is given in the statement below.

(c) To ensure realisation of money for sponsorship of the programmes, Doordarshan books advertisements only through such advertising Agencies which have been registered/recognised/accredited with the Director of Commercial Services in AIR. These agencies get their traditional commission for professional services rendered by them to the client and the media.

(d) The rates are uniform and they do not vary from party to party. The rates are fixed in accordance with the primacy of time nature of programme and the expenditure Doordarshan has to bear on telecast charges.

Statement

Statement showing the Commission paid to Advertising Agents during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 for Booking of Sponsored Programmes and Sponsorship of Doordarshan Programmes

S. No.	Category of Programmes	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Hindi Feature Film	Nil	1,36,500	21,83,400
2.	Regional Feature Film	—	—	4,07,100
3.	Chitrahaar	—	3,99,000	10,88,200
4.	Songs	1,81,500	1,28,400	1,37,300
5.	Sponsored programmes produced by Sponsors	34,200	1,44,300	14,07,100

1	2	3	4	5
6.	English Film Serials	—	26,200	6,04,000
7.	Saptahaiki	—	—	92,300
8.	Sports	—	6,47,100	8,06,500
9.	Krishi Darshan	—	8,900	1,38,300
10.	Aap Ke Liye	—	—	75,900
11.	Play	—	8,400	84,900
12.	Gazra	—	5,700	17,300

Show Cause Notices under Cinematograph Act, 1952

941. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

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

(a) whether show cause notices have been served under section 6 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 to the applicants of two foreign-feature films titled "Gods must be Crazy" and "Beautiful People" allegedly to have been produced in South Africa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have inquired as to how the import of these films was allowed into the country; and

(d) who are the persons responsible for this serious lapse and what further action Government propose to take in this regard ?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An enquiry under Section 6 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 has been initiated in respect of these two films. Notices have been issued to applicants asking them to show-cause why the films should not be decertified.

(c) and (d). The film "Gods must be Crazy" has been imported under Open General Licence, by M/s. Sujatas, Madras. The film "Beautiful People" has been

imported by National Education and Information Films Ltd., Bombay under import licence No. 1841943, dated 18th July, 1977. The importers of these two films have indicated that these have been produced in British West Indies and U. S. A., respectively. However, in view of the allegations that these have been produced in South Africa, as stated in reply to parts (a) and (b) above, an inquiry has already been initiated by the Government. The inquiry is pending.

Construction of Good Houses by DDA

942. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has recently commented upon the working of the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) whether the Prime Minister has stressed the need to build good looking houses instead of covered boxes and also to use good material;

(c) whether any action has been taken on the directions of the Prime Minister so far; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

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

(d) A new design approach is under active consideration of DDA in consultation with structural engineers. Permanent type of finishes are also being considered.

An All India Housing Competition to usher ideas and innovations in housing was

also held by DDA wherein distinguished architects, designers and others in the field participated.

Lapses in Implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme

**943. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
SHRI N. DENNIS :**

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item captioned "Lapses found in Integrated Rural Development Programme implementation" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 25 June, 1985;

(b) the details of the lapses found in implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme;

(c) whether Planning Commission have given their views about its proper implementation; and

(d) if so, details thereof and steps Government propose to take to implement the Integrated Rural Development Programme effectively in States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Copies of the report of the study on Integrated Rural Development Programme have already been sent to the library of the Lok Sabha by the Programme Evaluation Organisation. However, the major shortcomings pointed out in the study, in brief, relate to deficiencies the administrative and organisational set-up, inadequacy of infra-structure, non-preparation of perspective and cluster plans, wrong identification of some beneficiaries and over-emphasis on yearly new targets etc. The report has also made recommendations for removing these deficiencies.

(d) The report has recommended that the administrative and organisational matters should be looked into by a high-level Committee. The Planning Commission has set up a high level committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. G. V. K. Rao, Ex-Member, Planning Commission to review the existing

administrative arrangements for Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation Programmes and to recommend appropriate structural mechanism to ensure that they are planned in an integrated manner and effectively implemented.

The other suggestions made in the report relate to providing additional investments to the beneficiaries already covered till they cross the poverty line, and higher quantum of per capita investment. These suggestions have already been taken care of in the guidelines for the Seventh Plan. Instructions have been issued to undertake a survey to identify the old beneficiaries still below the poverty line and to provide them supplemental assistance.

The study suggested that in future physical targets as regards coverage of beneficiaries under IRDP should be fixed with due consideration to the level of development and economic conditions prevailing in different areas. In the VIIth Plan the allocation of resources has been changed from one of uniformity to one of selectivity based on poverty incidence. Accordingly, the physical targets for each State would also vary.

A summary of this report was circulated and discussed in the meeting of State Secretaries held in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi, on 4th and 5th July, 1985. Copies of the report had already been sent to the State Governments directly by the Programme Evaluation Organisation. This has been followed by a detailed letter to all the States again emphasising the need for taking appropriate corrective measures.

DDA Flats Elude Allottees

944. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item captioned "DDA flats elude allottees" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 23 June, 1985;

(b) if so, the reasons why DDA failed to construct some of the flats lying abandoned for the last several years; and

(c) who are responsible for this serious lapse and the time by which the said flats will be constructed ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reasons for the delay in the completion of the flats had been :

(i) Inadequate arrangement of labour and materials made by the contractors.

(ii) Occasional shortages of essential materials like cement, steel, etc.,

which were to be issued by the DDA to the contractors.

(iii) Defects and deficiencies which occurred during the construction of these houses.

(c) The contractors are mainly responsible for delay in the completion of the houses. The tentative target date for the completion of the various old housing schemes is given in the statement below :

Statement

S. No.	Location	Category of Houses			Likely date of completion
		MIG	LIG	JANTA	
1.	Pitampura (P) Pkt. A	80	80	—	March 1986
2.	Pitampura (P) Pkt. 'B'	112	—	—	March 1986
3.	Pitampura (U) Pkt. 'Q'	160	—	—	March 1986
4.	Pitampura Pkt. 'A'	192	—	—	March 1986
5.	Pitampura (D) Pkt. 'A'	408	—	—	March 1986
6.	Pitampura (D) Pkt. 'KD'	192	—	—	March 1986
7.	-do-	256	—	—	March 1986
8.	Pitampura (P) Pkt. 'V'	—	—	828	Oct. 1987
9.	Pitampura Pkt. 'W'	—	396	—	Sept. 1987
10.	-do-	—	324	—	Sept. 1987
11.	Jhangirpuri	—	656	—	June 1987
12.	-do-	320	—	—	Oct. 1987
13.	-do-	336	—	—	Oct. 1987

Loss of Foodgrains in Godowns of FCI and CWC

945. **SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY** : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the context of loss of foodgrains in the godowns of Food Corporation of India Central Warehousing Cooperation, Government are considering streamlining the working of Food Corporation of India and the Central Warehousing Corporation to minimise such losses; and

(b) if so, the details of losses during January, 1983 to January, 1985 along with reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA (SINGH)) :

(a) The Government have been constantly monitoring and reviewing performance of the FCI and the CWC with a view to improving their efficiency as also reducing the losses of foodgrains in storage or in transit.

(b) The total storage loss in foodgrains suffered by Food Corporation India during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 was 0.65% and 0.59% of the quantities issued/transferred out. The loss in storage of foodgrains in the various warehouses run by CWC was 0.6% in 1982-83 and 0.7% in 1983-84. The accounts for the remaining periods have not been finalised so far.

The storage losses of foodgrains arise out of various factors such as vagaries of weather, moisture loss and deterioration in quality on account of long storage etc.

Agricultural Production in India

946. **SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that although about seventy per cent of India's population depends on Agriculture yet India is still backward in production of Rice, Wheat Crops, Sugar Cane, etc.;

(b) whether Government propose to take up a study to see how best India can improve agricultural production in coming up on top; and

(c) if so, details of such a study ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) India's rank in the world production of rice, wheat, sugarcane and various other agricultural crops is quite high. The productivity of these crops has also risen appreciably during the recent years.

(b) and (c). The Government have been continuously taking appropriate steps to increase production and productivity of various crops in the country, as a result of which, it has been possible to achieve significant growth in the production of foodgrains particularly wheat, oilseeds, sugarcane, cotton and jute and mesta.

Requirement of N.P.K. Chemical Fertilisers during Seventh Plan

947. **SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made an assessment of the total quantity of Chemical Fertilisers (N.P.K.) required during each year of Seventh Plan;

(b) whether it has also been assessed as to what requirements are being met indigenously and the quantity that will have to be imported;

(c) in case some imports of Chemical Fertilisers are necessitated, then give details of the foreign exchange element involved, year-wise; and

(d) the time by which India is likely to become selfsufficient in the production of chemical fertilisers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). Government has worked out estimated consumption figures of chemical fertilisers (N+P+K) required by the year 1989-90 i.e. last year of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Similarly, projections of fertiliser production have been made for the Seventh Plan. However, plan for import of fertiliser is worked out during each year to cover the gap between the estimated demand and estimated indigenous production of fertiliser.

(c) It is not possible to give the details of foreign exchange involved for importing fertiliser as the figures of import are worked out every year. It is also not possible to give the foreign exchange component required for the current year as the prices of fertilisers have been fluctuating and some contracts have yet to be finalised.

(d) There being no known indigenous source of Potash, the country has to depend entirely upon import of Potassic Fertilisers. The augmented indigenous production of Nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers also will not be sufficient to meet the country's estimated requirements in full upto the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Floods in Kerala

948. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :
SHRI T. BASHEER :
SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :
SHRI BAL RAM SINGH YADAV :
PROF. P. J. KURIEN :
DR. K. G. ADIYODI :
PROF. K. V. THOMAS :
SHRI M. RAMACHANDRAN :

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

(a) whether there was heavy damage to life and property in Kerala due to floods;

(b) whether Centre has sent any study team to assess the damage;

(c) whether the study team has sent any report and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have sanctioned any special assistance to Kerala to rehabilitate the victims of floods; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) According to the information received from the Government of Kerala there has been extensive damage to life and property due to floods, landslides and sea erosion.

(b) to (e). A Central Team visited the State from 16th to 19th July 1985. The

report of the Central Team is awaited. However, pending the issue of final sanction of Central assistance a sum of Rs. 25.00 crores has been released to the Government of Kerala for carrying out relief and rehabilitation measures in the affected areas.

Announcement of the Crash of Air India Boeing 747 'Kanishka' by AIR and Doordarshan

949. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Air and Doordarshan announced the recent crash of ill fated Air India Boeing 747 'Kanishka' almost seven hours after the tragedy and that too without much details; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in announcing over AIR and Television about this tragedy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Indication of the air crash was first received in the news room of AIR and Doordarshan around 1500 hrs. (IST). The first announcement was broadcast as lead story over the AIR in the 1600 hrs. news bulletin which is the scheduled bulletin immediately thereafter. The regular Doordarshan telecasts being later in the evening and the first announcement in the form of a special bulletin was telecast on Channel I at 7.30 p.m. and also in the regular 7.30 p.m. bulletin on Channel II. Doordarshan also made efforts immediately to obtain visuals through the satellite. These efforts fructified late. The visuals were telecast in the 23.30 bulletin. As and when more details of the air crash were received they were included in the subsequent news bulletins of AIR at 1700 hrs. in Hindi, 1705 hrs. in English, 1800 hrs. in English and 1805 hrs. in Hindi. The sports bulletins of 1900 hrs. (Hindi) and 2000 hrs. (English) and news bulletins of 1930 hrs. (Hindi) and 2115 hrs. (English) of AIR was converted into general bulletins only to carry the air crash story. Meanwhile efforts were going on to ascertain names of the passengers of the ill fated plane and these details were broadcast at 2200 hrs.

*Translation]***Guidelines for Definition of Farmers**

950. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued some guidelines to the State Governments to treat only those persons as farmers who are residing to the vicinity of the fields;

(b) if so, the number of State Governments who have followed these guidelines alongwith details in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Amount allotted to Rajasthan under the IRDP and NREP

952. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the amount allotted to Rajasthan State under the programmes launched for removal of poverty such as Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme is much less than that given to other States :

(b) whether Government have received and considered any memorandum from Rajasthan Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) During the current financial year, 50% of the funds for IRDP have been allocated on the basis of selectivity based on the incidence of poverty and 50% on a uniform basis per block. Under NREP the funds have been allocated to the States on the basis of the prescribed criteria of 75% weightage to the number of agricultural

workers and marginal farmers and 25% weightage to the incidence of poverty. Based on the above criteria the allocations for these programmes are bound to be different for different States according to their respective entitlement.

(b) and (c). The State Government had during 1984-85 suggested the adoption of a different definition for marginal farmer in the case of Rajasthan than that adopted as a basis for NREP/RLEGP allocations. This was not accepted because of all India nature of the scheme and therefore the need for a uniform definition of a marginal farmer. The Government of Rajasthan have also questioned correctness of the findings of the 1977-78 round of National Sample Survey in respect of the poverty figures relating to Rajasthan. It will, however, be not possible to adopt any other figures for the incidence of poverty in different States till the results of 1983-84 consumption survey figures by NSSO are available.

*[English]***Sale and Purchase of Mustard Seed**

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

(a) whether GROFED and other cooperative institutions could not purchase the mustard seed at support prices because the storage facilities operated as a constraint;

(b) whether farmers could not sell their stock of mustard at minimum support price because of lack of storing facility and adequate financial availability with the purchasing agencies; and

(c) what steps Government contemplate to take in this regard in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c). The Government of India has made standing arrangements for purchase of mustard/rapeseed from farmers at a minimum price of Rs. 385 per quintal. The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) is the agency for purchase of mustard/rapeseed from farmers through the cooperatives in the States. The Government

of India had also made adequate arrangements with the financing institutions for credit to NAFED for the price support operations. The cooperatives have purchased nearly 76,000 MTs of mustard/rapeseed in the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. Storage and finance have not been a constraint in the operations.

[Translation]

Instructions to retailers to show amount of Local Taxes on packed items

954. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to the retailers that they should also show the amount of local taxes on the packed items for the convenience of the consumers;

(b) if so, whether these instructions are being followed by them; and

(c) since when these instructions are in force and the action proposed to be taken against the defaulters ?

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

(b) and (c). The Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodity) Rules, 1977 have been amended by the Notification GSR 458(E) dated the 25th May, 1985 which stipulates printing or stamping or writing in ink the local taxes on each package which are charged by the dealers over and above the sale price indicated by the manufacturers.

The Notification is effective w.e.f. 25 May, 1985 i.e. date of publication of the Notification in the Gazette of India. Legal action will be taken against the defaulters by the State authorities in charge of enforcement of the laws.

[English]

Violation of Guideline for Implementation of R.L.E.G.P.

955. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme much of the funds allocated is being spent for construction of school buildings and on other projects which are not labour intensive;

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove aberrations in this regard; and

(c) the States and Union Territories which have violated the guideline for implementation of RLEGP and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SARI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). It would not be correct to say that much of the funds allocated under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme are being spent for construction of school buildings and other projects which are not labour intensive. The percentage of funds sanctioned for such buildings at all India level comes to 9.4% only as would be seen from the table below :

Roads	Minor irrigation	Social forestry	Soil conservation	Village ponds drinking water sources etc.	School buildings/ Mahila Mandals etc.	Houses For SC/STs.
55.52	17.49	4.75	6.01	4.02	9.41	2.79

Instructions for implementation of RLEGP provide that wage component in a project should not be less than 50% of its total cost. If in any project the percentage of non-wage component exceeds 50%, this has

to be met by the State Government from funds other than given under programme.

(c) There have not been any serious complaints regarding the violation of RLEGP guidelines by the State/UTs.

Notification of Vacancies of Employment Exchanges by States

956. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the number of vacancies in Group 'C' and 'D' posts notified by the State Governments to the Employment Exchanges, State-wise, during 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : Available information relating to the number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges by various State/ Union Territory Administrations during the year 1984, which broadly correspond to Group 'C' and 'D' posts is furnished in the statement below.

Statement

Number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges by officers under State Governments/Union Territory Administrations during the year 1984.

States	Number
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	18889
2. Assam	1611
3. Bihar	6014
4. Gujarat	11015
5. Haryana	21696
6. Himachal Pradesh	4294
7. Jammu and Kashmir	1
8. Karnataka	16220
9. Kerala	14562
10. Madhya Pradesh	39052
11. Maharashtra	21029
12. Manipur	1266
13. Meghalaya	14
14. Nagaland	225
15. Orissa	9511
16. Punjab	9674
17. Rajasthan	12243
18. Sikkim*	
19. Tamilnadu	34596
20. Tripura	383
21. Uttar Pradesh	17455
22. West Bengal	8485

1	2
Union Territories	
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	140
2. Arunachal Pradesh*	
3. Chandigarh	1756
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli**	
5. Delhi	23010
6. Goa	1284
7. Lakshadweep	114
8. Mizoram	342
9. Pondicherry	836
10. C.E.E.	—
All India Total :	275777

Note :—1. *No Employment Exchange is functioning in Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.

2. **One Employment Exchange is functioning in this Union Territory, but data are not being received.

Review of Policy regarding vacation of Government accommodation who are having their own houses

957. DR. G. S. RAJHANS :
SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :

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

(a) whether, keeping in view the critical housing problem in the Capital, Government proposed to review the existing policy to get vacated the Government accommodation from those Government employees who own a house in their name or in the name of any of the members of their family;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what other measures Government propose to adopt to meet the critical housing problem in the capital ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Central Government employees who are having their own houses have been made eligible for general pool accommodation on

the basis of the recommendations of the National Council (JCM) which were accepted by Government.

(c) The Government propose to undertake construction of additional general pool residential accommodation in the 7th Five Year Plan.

Overhaul of DDA

958. DR. G. S. RAJHANS :
SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

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

(a) whether Government consider that there is an urgent need for an overhaul of the DDA keeping in view the large scale corruption therein;

(b) if so, the time by which it is proposed to be done; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) and (b). In view of the enormity of functions and continuous criticism of the working of DDA, it has been decided to streamline the functioning of the organisation. For this purpose, services of an Expert Agency have been engaged by DDA who are expected to submit report within a year. The report will be considered and action taken as soon as it is received.

(c) Does not arise.

Probe Into Houses built by DDA without foundation

959. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :
SHRI KAMAL NATH :
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH :

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

(a) whether about one thousand five hundred houses built by DDA and ready for allotment were found to be without foundation;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into this case;

(c) if so, the action taken against the persons responsible therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to see that such malpractices are rooted out ?

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

(a) Recently deviations in foundations from those specified were found in respect of 192 flats in the Self Financing Scheme at Kishangarh.

(b and (c). The case has been handed over to the CBI for enquiry. Meanwhile, 5 DDA officers concerned with the work have been suspended pending regular departmental proceedings. The cases of two officers who have reverted to their parent department of CPWD, are being processed in the Ministry of Works and Housing/CPWD.

Payments to the contractor have been stopped w. e. f. 3-2-84, the date when this defect was noticed. He has also been debarred from further tendering.

(d) The DDA have informed that they have taken several administrative measures. The important administrative measures taken are as follows :

- (i) Strengthening of their quality control wing.
- (ii) Rationalization of work load, systematic survey and rectification of defects, implementation of strengthening measures, streamlining inspection procedure for ensuring strict supervisory discipline, maintenance of proper register at the site of work regarding testing of materials and instruction of the senior officers. etc., during inspections carried out by them.
- (iii) Issuance of the structural designed of all major projects by the Central Design zone headed by the Chief Engineer (Design).
- (iv) Constitution of a Committee consisting of the concerned Chief Engineers, Chief Architect and Chief Engineer (Design) to examine all major architectural and structural design aspects.
- (v) Action for improving the standard of materials, intensive control and checks.
- (vi) Issuance of instruction that all important material like cement, steel, bitumen, pipes, etc. should be procured by DDA directly from reputed firms and supplied to the contractors departmentally.

Area brought under Cultivation of Coconut Palms in States

960. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the additional area brought under coconut cultivation during the past three years with State-wise break-up;

(b) whether some specific incentives are being given to the growers for increasing cultivation of coconut palms; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) An additional area of 72700 hectares was brought under coconut

cultivation during the last three years since 1981-82. State-wise break up of the additional area is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). Following incentives are provided to the growers for increasing cultivation of coconut palms under different programmes of the Coconut Development Board.

- (1) Capital subsidy of Rs. 3000 per hectare for raising coconut in new areas is given to small farmers in five instalments.
- (2) Credit facilities are made available through financial institutions.
- (3) Seedlings are planted on canal embankment in Orissa for allotting the palms to the landless labourers/weaker sections of the community *i.e.* Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The cost of planting is shared by State Government and Coconut Development Board on 50 : 50 basis.
- (4) Seedlings are planted on khas lands suitable for coconut cultivation in Tripura for allotting the palms to weaker sections of the society. The cost is shared on 50 : 50 basis by the State Government and Coconut Development Board.

Statement

State-wise additional area brought under coconut cultivation since 1981-82

State	Additional area (000 hectare)
Andhra Pradesh	4.1
Assam	1.5
Karnataka	14.7
Kerala	10.2
Maharashtra	1.0
Orissa	0.8
Tamil Nadu	24.6
West Bengal	11.6
A and N Islands	0.1
Goa, Daman and Diu	2.9
Pondicherry	1.2
All India	72.7

Closure of Modern Rice Mill Unit at Palghat

961. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Modern Rice Mill unit at Palghat owned by the Food Corporation of India is being closed down;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether workers' union in this unit has represented against this; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The management of the Corporation has decided to close down its Modern Rice Mill at Palghat owing to low capacity utilisation and other related operational problems.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The staff working in this unit will be adjusted elsewhere and there will be no retrenchment on account of closure of the unit.

Conference of the State Information Ministers

962. SHRI AMAI DATTA :
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :

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

(a) the suggestions made by the State Information Ministers and Chief Ministers at the 18th Conference of the State Information Ministers held on 19 June, 1985 in New Delhi.

(b) the salient features of deliberations at the Conference; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in pursuance thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). A copy of the recommendations adopted by the Conference is given below in the form of a Statement. Follow up action will be taken up by the various concerned authorities in due course.

Statement**Films**

- (i) Films Division earlier used to supply copies of newsreel and documentaries released by them in cinema theatres, to State Governments/Union Territories free of cost. This free supply has, however, been stopped early this year due to financial constraints. The matter will be considered by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- (ii) The Films Division would supply catalogues of films made by them to the States/UTs who would dub the selected films at their own cost in the required local tribal language dialects.
- (iii) To give wider coverage to North-East Region during the 7th Five-Year Plan, Films Division would produce 4-5 films every year on North-East Region.
- (iv) All film production activities should not be duplicated by the State Governments, as film production is a costly affair. Film production should be left largely to the private sector.
- (v) Emphasis should be laid on construction of small cinema theatres because big cinema theatres might prove to be uneconomical in the case of video theatres, they should have a seating capacity of 50 to 60.
- (vi) National/International Award Winning films and Children's/Panorama films should be granted automatic exemption from payment of entertainment tax.
- (vii) Rules for licensing theatres should be simplified so that the cinema theatre construction activity, especially that relating to mini-theatres, gets a boost.

Akashvani

- (viii) AIR would continue to be the mass medium for the common man and for the people in the remote and backward areas.

- (ix) AIR would be extending and consolidating the Home Service by setting up additional Stations both in the M.W. and in the FM Mode and by upgrading the power of existing MW/SW transmitters, to provide service to uncovered pockets and also to places where signals were feeble or where there was a night time shrinkage.
- (x) State Governments would continue to extend the same co-operation as before for making available sites for new stations.
- (xi) The details of the 7th Plan schemes indicating the places where new stations/kendras were proposed to be set up would be forwarded to the State Governments as soon as they were finalised.
- (xii) Wherever possible, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations may provide housing to AIR/Doordarshan staff through their Housing Boards etc.
- (xiii) The States/Union Territories would ensure uninterrupted power supply for AIR/Doordarshan stations and transmitters. This was essential as AIR's fall back arrangements in the shape of diesel generators would not meet the requirements in places where medium and High Power transmitters were in operation.
- (xiv) AIR's proposal for extending the network through the FM Mode was welcomed. It was stressed that FM sets should be mass produced and should be available at cheap cost say at Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 per set.
- (xv) The concept of local radio stations was appreciated and welcomed. It was stressed that programme standard at these stations should be on par with those at other stations.
- (xvi) State Governments would advise their designated Departments/Officers to be in close touch with the Station Directors of AIR/DDK so that the programmes on plan developmental themes, social objectives etc. could carry the

information and the message more effectively.

- (xvii) AIR would be strengthening the set up of the Stations to cover youth/sports activities. The State Governments would designate Agencies/Departments with whom AIR Station Directors could remain in touch.

Doordarshan

- (xviii) While the objective of each State/U. T. Government will be to provide at least one community viewing TV set in each village by the end of VIII Plan, to start with, a panchayat can be considered as the unit for this purpose.

- (xix) In selecting villages for installation of community viewing TV sets, a 3-tier approach could be adopted. Community viewing sets could be first installed in areas already covered by TV signals (from terrestrial transmitters) and having assured power supply. In such areas, 24"/26" B and W VHF TV sets costing Rs. 4000 per set can be installed. Areas covered by TV signals but with erratic or no power supply can be considered next for installation of VHF TV sets with solar powered, maintenance-free batteries costing Rs. 14,000 approximately per set. Finally, in remote areas not covered by TV signals from terrestrial transmitters and with no power supply, DR sets with solar-powered, maintenance-free batteries (costing Rs. 30,000 approximately per set) could be installed for community viewing.

- (xx) Minister of I and B will not be in a position to provide funds for expansion of community viewing scheme during 7th plan period and it will be primarily the responsibility of the State/UT Govts. to do so. However, the States may consider taking up with appropriate authorities the issue of a tripartite funding arrangement (with 2/3 cost being shared by the concerned State/UT Govts. and local bodies

and Govt. of India contributing 1/3rd cost).

- (xxi) 24"/26" B and W TV sets would generally serve the purpose of community viewing. However, State/UT Govts. may go in for colour TV sets at their discretion.
- (xxii) Keeping in view the difficulties experienced by some State/UT Governments in procuring TV sets for community viewing, the Conference agreed that each State/UT Government would immediately communicate to the Ministry of I and B its year-wise requirement of community viewing TV sets (specifying screen size and whether B and W or colour) during the VII Plan period. Ministry of I and B will then take up the matter of supply of Community Viewing TV sets with public sector manufacturers like ECIL, KELTRON, UPTRON, etc.
- (xxiii) Maintenance of community viewing sets should be undertaken by the State/UT Governments concerned and Government of India would not finance this activity. State/UT Governments may evolve appropriate infrastructure for this purpose. If necessary, in the initial phase, they can enter into contracts with the manufacturers of TV sets like ECIL, and KEPTRON. This would help in training State/UT Governments' own personnel.
- (xxiv) States/UTs should also introduce appropriate courses on TV maintenance in their ITIs/Polytechnics, etc.
- (xxv) States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, etc. should immediately take over the maintenance of existing VHF/DR sets.
- (xxvi) Ministry of I and B would circulate to the States/UTs copies of the manual brought out by ECIL regarding maintenance of community viewing sets.

- (xxvii) States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar should immediately complete electrification as well as civil repairs of premises (Schools/Panchayats buildings) selected for installation of VHF and DR sets under the INSAT scheme. Prime Minister has himself written to the Chief Ministers concerned to expedite completion of these activities, so as to ensure full implementation of INSAT schemes at the earliest.
- (xxviii) The objective of Doordarshan is to provide a 3-tier TV service comprising (a) National Service emanating from Delhi, (b) a regional (State) Service in the language of the State emanating from the State capital and available throughout the State and (c) local (sub-regional) Service at metropolitan cities and other priority areas. During VII Plan, attempts will be made to provide TV service upto regional (State) level by establishing TV studio centres at capitals of States where this facility does not exist at present. Local (second channel) service will be available at the four metropolitan cities.
- (xxix) In respect of expansion of TV coverage, emphasis will be laid on improving the coverage in those States/UTs where the percentage of population covered is less than the national average achieved at the end of VI Plan. Priority will also be given to strengthening the TV service in border and sensitive areas. This will, of course, be subject to availability of funds for this purpose during VII Plan period. A plan has already been approved for providing 80% TV coverage in the State/UTs of the North-eastern region. Under this plan, programme production facilities will be provided at 8 places, including capitals of the States/UTs in the region.
- (xxx) Regional (State) service will be made available in some States like West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Kerala with the help of micro-wave links. In other States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Karnataka, satellite linkages will have to be provided. These satellite linkages will be possible only after INSANT-II group of satellites is operationalised during early 1990s. For this purpose, uplinks will be provided at the respective State/UT capitals so as to be ready by the time INSAT-II satellites are operationalised.
- (xxxi) In keeping with the spirit of co-operation displayed in connection with the implementation of Special Plan for TV Expansion, States/UTs will make available sites required for new projects expeditiously. As far as possible, Government lands will be allotted for this purpose. States/UTs will also consider handing over possession of sites pending completion of acquisition proceedings.
- Press**
- (xxxii) It was felt that the present procedure adopted by the Press Council of India for disposal of the cases brought before it needs to be simplified. Considerably long time is taken in the disposal of the cases.
- (xxxiii) It was further felt that the Press Council of India should fully satisfy itself about the existence of a *prima facie* case before it acts on the complaints of the journalists against the Governments, Departments both Central and State.
- (xxxiv) It was recommended that while considering the cases of objectionable writings the Council should be requested to take into consideration all the relevant factors particularly the damage that mischievous reporting can do to the society at large.
- (xxxv) The Conference expressed concern at irresponsible writings in certain sections of the Press which reflected a lack of journalistic ethics. It recommended that there should be a code of conduct for the journalists.

It further recommended that such a code should be evolved by the Press Council of India in consultation with Central and the State Governments and various bodies representing the journalists and any other organisation deemed fit by the Council. It agreed that no such code should be imposed by the Government on the Press.

- (xxxvi) The Conference recommended that as possible, there should be uniformity of approach among the different States/UTs in the matter of provision of facilities to the journalists. This should be consistent with the basic concept of having a healthy, free, responsible and unsubsidised Press.
- (xxxvii) There is need to have greater rapport between the Government and the Press. A regular system of Press briefing should be devised and it should be done by senior level officers. The Government should be more forthcoming and frank and take the press into confidence. This will ensure that the authentic version is given out or atleast all the view points are properly reflected. In case of important events, such briefings are all the more necessary and advisable.
- (xxxviii) The State Governments may set up a machinery for the analysis of the press reports. In case, any particular newspaper or news-columnist shows persistent bias or indulges in objectionable writing, the same should be brought to the notice of the Press bodies and the newspaper editors/proprietors etc. concerned.
- (xxxix) At present, while the objectionable stories tend to get prominence, the rebuttals are either published or are printed rather inconspicuously. It was recommended that the rebuttals should get equal prominence. This may be brought to the notice of Press Council also.
- (xxxx) Appropriate monitoring system should be evolved by the State Governments so that cases of objectionable writings are detected

well in time and appropriate action could be taken.

Field Publicity

- (xxxxi) The DEP and Song and Drama Division will have to remain distinct entities under the Central Government as the content of their message and that of similar units in the States is bound to be different in view of their assigned roles.
- (xxxii) It was felt that the two organisations should work in close coordination with the State Governments and the element of duplication should be avoided particularly when their coverages are thinly spread.
- (xxxiii) On subjects of common interest, these two Central media units would design their programmes in consultation with the State Governments at the field level.

RNI

- (xxxiv) The Government of India would examine the question of giving powers to the State Governments to do the circulation checks or otherwise devise suitable procedures which would involve the State Governments also in this task.

PIB

- (xxxv) It was felt that the Information Officers of PIB in the States should have better rapport with the local authorities. The organisation should be strengthened so that it can play a more effective role in the various States.

Training

- (xxxvi) The IIMC would concentrate on devising in service training courses.
- (xxxvii) The UGC may be requested to ask the Universities to make the courses in journalism more job oriented.
- (xxxviii) Professional seminars/Workshops may be held periodically by the

State Government Information Departments which can be utilised to bring in higher professionalism in the working of their Department.

- (xxxxix) Considering the fact that the requirements of communication differ widely from State to State depending on the local geographical factors and economic conditions, it would be advisable if the various State Governments design their own schemes for training. The existing training institutions like the Institution for Public Administration in various States can be made use of by providing requisite training facilities therein. The IIMC will be providing necessary guidance in the matter.

Coordination

- (xxxxx) IMPPC and PAC should meet regularly. Every effort would be made to include the nominees suggested by the State Governments in the Programme Advisory Committees.
- (xxxxxi) While the Directors of the respective AIR Stations/Doordarshan Kendras will continue to be the Chairman of the Programme Advisory Committees, steps will be taken to further activate these committees. Instructions will be issued by Ministry of I and B to ensure that the meetings of these committees are held regularly and, if necessary, frequency of these meetings is increased. States/UTs concerned should, in turn, ensure that their representation on these committees is of an appropriately high level to facilitate effective exchange of views.

[Translation]

Creation of Assets under NREP/RLEGP

963. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether, temporary, durable and major assets are not being created with the amount allocated under NREP/RLEGP;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any other scheme for creating temporary assets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). One of the objectives of the National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme is the creation of durable assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure. Accordingly, assets created under these programmes should be of durable nature.

(c) There is no scheme of this department for the creation of temporary assets.

Execution of NREP/RLEGP works through Contract System

964. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received by Government regarding National Rural Employment Programme Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme works being executed through contract system;

(b) if so, the corrective measures taken in this regard; and

(c) the name of any other such programme proposed to be implemented after all the landless workers are fully engaged in work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). The guidelines for National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme specifically provide that no contractors or middlemen should be engaged for executing the works under these programmes. There have, however, been some complaints of contractors being used in the implementation of these programmes. The State Governments have been requested to have test checks done by senior officers from the

headquarters and other supervisory levels at work sites of NREP/RLEGP to ensure that contractors are not employed directly or indirectly for the execution of works.

(c) No new scheme other than NREP/RLEGP is proposed to be implemented for the present.

[*English*]

Deficiencies in the working of DDA

965. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn of the remarks of the Prime Minister criticising the working of Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, the deficiencies detected by Government following the Prime Minister's remarks and the action taken to make up these deficiencies;

(c) whether it is a fact that people of Delhi are facing great difficulties due to arbitrary attitude of DDA and are becoming indifferent to it; and

(d) the progress made by Government so far in taking suitable steps in accordance with the wishes of the people ?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The deficiencies noticed and the action taken are indicated below :

(i) Construction of Houses with inadequate Foundation

Deviations in foundations from those specified were found in respect of 192 flats in Self-Financing Schemes at Kishangarh. The case has been handed over to the CBI for enquiry. Meanwhile 5 DDA officers/officials concerned with the work have been suspended pending regular departmental proceedings. The case of two officers who have reverted to their parent department of CPWD, are being processed in the Ministry of Works and Housing/CPWD.

Payments to the contractor have been stopped with effect from 3-2-1984, the date

when this defect was noticed. He has also been debarred from further tendering.

DDA have started the work of strengthening the foundations. This work is expected to be completed by December, 1985.

(ii) Design of Houses

DDA arranged a housing competition for EWS, LIG, MIG, SFS Category II and III, and multi-storeyed flats in order to draw upon the architectural talent in the country to suggest housing designs. The competitors were asked to fuse multi-face needs and varied inputs of economics, functionalism, aesthetic and environmental considerations so as to bring about best possible dwelling unit designs. Three best designs for each site have been selected.

(iii) Conditions in Jhuggi Jhompri Resettlement colonies of Delhi

DDA has been making determined efforts to implement the Master Plan as best as possible in the prevailing circumstances. Due to continuous influx of population in Delhi, a large number of Jhuggi, Jhompries come up unauthorisedly in different parts of the city. It has, therefore, been decided to temporarily settle the Jhuggi Jhompri dwellers in transit camps and finally move these people to their own houses for which a huge programme of low cost housing is being embarked upon by DDA.

(c) and (d). All out steps are taken by DDA to discharge its obligation to the people of Delhi within the frame work of DD Act.

Sugarcane Crop affected by Disease in U.P.

966. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sugarcane crop in UP is affected by a strange disease and cultivators have suffered heavy losses;

(b) whether the losses caused to the cultivators have been assessed and if so, the assistance being given to them;

(c) which are the districts of UP affected by the disease; and

(d) whether any scientific investigations are being carried out to know the nature of the disease affecting the sugarcane crop and to check the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (d). No, Sir. As per available information, the sugarcane crop in UP is not affected by any strange disease and hence there can be no question of any heavy loss to any cultivator. However, a severe attack of well-known Pyrilla pest on sugarcane crop was noticed in 24 districts of UP, in recent months. Since the sugarcane crop was at early stage, massive ground control operations were launched by the State authorities. Bio-control potential has also been identified at various places. According to the latest available information from the State Government, the Pyrilla situation is under control and the crop has been saved from the damage.

New Staffing Pattern for Rural Development Schemes

967. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce any new staffing pattern in the districts for proper implementation of different rural development schemes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). A High Level Committee has been set up by the Planning Commission to review the existing administrative arrangements for rural development and poverty alleviation programmes, and to recommend appropriate structural mechanisms to ensure that they are planned in an integrated manner and effectively implemented. The Committee is yet to submit its report. Any change in the existing staffing pattern at the district level would depend on the report of the Committee and its acceptance by the Government.

Sugar Released for Maharashtra

968. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the 'Times of India'—Bombay dated 1 July, 1985 that the prices of sugar are rising without any let up, despite Government's decision to adhere to the policy of liberal release for domestic consumption; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the quantity of sugar released during 1984-85 in favour of Maharashtra ?

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

(b) Levy sugar meant for public distribution system is allotted in favour of State Government including Maharashtra. So far as free sale sugar is concerned, or it was only imported sugar which was allotted in favour of State Governments including Maharashtra for the months of June and July, 1985. The quantity of imported sugar so allotted in favour of Maharashtra Government for the said 2 months was 31503 tonnes.

Government had finalised a scheme for meeting the open market sugar requirements which had come into effect from 1st of June, 1985. In addition to the indigenously produced sugar released for meeting open market requirements, certain quantity of imported sugar was to be lifted by the State Governments for distribution through controlled channels at below Rs. 6 per K.g. and some stocks were to be sold by the Food Corporation against tender/auction in open market. Certain infrastructure deficiencies and logistic problems had led to reduced off-take by the States and Food Corporation of India initially. However, these problems have been sorted out leading to larger off-take by the States and the Food Corporation of India in the month of July, 1985. With this streamlining it is expected that availability would improve as programmed resulting in adequate supplies at reasonable prices to the consumers.

Consumption of Sugar

969. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the consumption of sugar in the country from 1980-81 to 1983-84; and

(b) the reasons for a sharp increase in consumption ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The figures are as under :

Sugar season (October-September)	Consumption of sugar (Lakh tonnes)
1980-81	49.90
1981-82	57.11
1982-83	64.79
1983-84	75.70

(b) Due to liberal releases of levy and free sale sugar for internal consumption, the prices of sugar in open market have been maintained at reasonable levels. Due to this as also due to increase in population the internal consumption of sugar has registered a significant increase.

Sugar imported during the last two years

970. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) how much sugar was imported during the last two years and what would be the likely import of sugar during the current year; and

(b) the reasons for increase in import of sugar ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) There was no import of sugar in the financial year 1983-84. In the financial year 1984-85 the total arrivals of imported sugar were 4.83 lakh tonnes. As regards the sugar imports during the current financial year 1985-86, it has been decided for the present to import about 10 lakh tonnes of sugar upto September, 1985.

(b) The decline in sugar production to 59.16 lakh tonnes in 1983-84 season and to about 61 lakh tonnes in 1984-85 season from the record production of about 84 and 82 lakh tonnes in 1981-82 and 1982-83 seasons and significant increase in internal consumption from 1981-82 season onwards, has resulted in limited availability of indigenous sugar. Import of sugar has, therefore, been resorted to augment the sugar availability so as to ensure adequate supplies at reasonable prices to the consumers in open market.

Division of Maharashtra into three Sugar Zones

971. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the levy cost of sugar is based on treating State as one zone;

(b) whether Government of Maharashtra have requested that on account of variation in recovery and duration in various regions of Maharashtra the State should be divided into three Zones instead of one zone so that financial losses to a number of sugar factories on account of their levy prices being fixed on lower side could be avoided; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to this request ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) For the purpose of levy sugar pricing, the country has been divided into 16 zones. A zone may be a State or part of a State or a group of States.

(b) Government of Maharashtra have represented for dividing Maharashtra into 3 zones.

(c) The zoning proposals, submitted by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, which include some recommendations pertaining to the existing Maharashtra zone, were referred back to them for certain clarifications. Clarifications on these proposals have been obtained recently and are under the consideration of the Government.

Installation of a TV Relay Centre at Nandyal in Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh

972. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to instal a TV Relay centre at Nandyal in Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh ?

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

Appointment of persons to read News Bulletins at Delhi TV Station

973. **SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :** Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state :

- the number of persons appointed to read news bulletins at Delhi T.V. Station;
- whether any criteria are prescribed for selecting the personnel for announcing these news bulletins;
- whether preference is given to women in making these selections;
- whether any training is given to the personnel before commissioning them to work; and
- what are the pay scales of these personnel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :
(a) The number of news presenters employed by Doordarshan Kendra are :

	English News	Hindi News
Regular	1	1
Casual	15	12

(b) The criteria for selection of casual news presenters is that candidate should be a graudate, with some background in Broadcasting or Journalism and must have a television personality.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The news presenters appointed on regular basis are placed in the fee scale of Rs. 650-1200. Casual news presenters are

paid between Rs. 75 and Rs. 150 per assignment according to their seniority and performance.

High Foodgrains Stocks and Low Offtake

974. **SHRI G. G. SWELL :**
SHRI KAMAL NATH :
SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA :

Will the Minister of **FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state :

- whether a bank credit of Rs. 8000 crores entailing annual interest of 1000 crores is being tied up against a 30 million tonne foodgrains stock;
- whether the amount of foodgrains stock is an all time high;
- the reasons therefor; and
- whether offtake of grains from Government godowns has been meagre and that large quantities of the stock run the risk of irrecoverable damage owing to poor storing and exposure to the elements ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Reserve Bank of India has allowed a cash credit limit of Rs. 4800 crores to Food Corporation of India with effect from 16-5-1985.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The stocks of foodgrains with the public agencies are estimated at 29.17 million tonnes on 1-7-1985.

The record level of procurement, coupled with lower offtake due to easy availability in the open market, has contributed to the present level of stocks.

(d) The offtake of foodgrains from Central Pool during January-June 1985 was 63.97 lakh tonnes as against 121.45 lakh tonnes in 1984 and 146.61 lakh tonnes in 1983. The stocks are kept in storage on modern scientific lines and are being properly looked after.

Installation of TV Stations at Shillong and Tura

975. **SHRI G. G. SWELL :** Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken to instal a 1 kilowatt TV station in Shillong and a 10 kilowatt station in Tura;

(b) whether Shillong is the capital of Meghalaya, headquarter of the Army and Air Force regional command, of the North eastern Council, of a Central University etc. and Tura is only a small district town;

(c) the reasons for allotting a 10 kw. station to Tura; and

(d) whether major parts of the Khasi-Jaintia Hills where Shillong is situated do not get national TV programmes and are entirely exposed to TV signals from Bangladesh ?

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

(c) The decision to instal a T.V. transmitter of 10 KW power at Tura was taken from the point of view of optimum utilisation of the radiated power, after taking into account such factors as geographical location, local terrain conditions, etc.

(d) Only a small part of East Khasi Hills district in Meghalaya receives TV signal at present, but it is expected that the position will considerably improve with the implementation of the North-East TV. Expansion Plan.

Collapse of Buildings Built by DDA

976. **SHRI G. G. SWELL :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of buildings built by the DDA collapsed;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :
(a) Since 1981, 9 structures constructed by DDA have collapsed.

(b) and (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

Since 1981, portions have been collapsed of 9 structures constructed by DDA. The cause of collapse as well action taken against the officials is given below :

1. Collapse of a portion of building under constn. in Mayur Vihar on 20-8-82.

Cause :

On account of poor drainage in the area, settlement occurred in the front portion of the footings. Because of this settlement, some cracks appeared in the wall. Instead of taking proper remedial measures, the contractors/workmen removed vital portion of the load bearing bricks work, without proper support of the floors, at all levels. This resulted in the failure of a portion of a structure.

Action Taken :

Major penalty proceedings have been initiated against the concerned officials.

Regarding Shri A.S. Parmar, Ex.Engineer, case is to be referred to CVC for which his version is being obtained. For remaining 8 engineers, draft charge sheet prepared is under issue. Sh. Parmar has since been repatriated to his parent department. Case is being proceeded further accordingly.

2. Collapse of outer wall of two Janta Houses in Mangolpuri (Avantika) on 29-12-82.

Cause :

Collapse occurred due to under mining of wall foundations caused by a deep storm drain under excavation. The night before the caving in mishap, the water mains near the drain had got accidentally punctured during excavation and large quantities of water had gathered in the drain which had hampered process of under mining causing caving in of the external wall of the two Janta type houses.

Action Taken :

Major penalty proceedings have been initiated against the concerned officials.

Penalty of stoppage of one increment without commulative effect has been imposed on Sh. S. P. Jain, EE on 10-8-84. Major

penalty charge sheet issued against S/Sh. Qasir Raza and J. L. Bajaj on 5-8-83. Their replies since received. Inquiry officer/Presenting Officer appointed on 10-8-84. Case with Inquiry Officer.

3. Collapse of one slab of roof of a Sr. Secondary School at Paschimpuri

Cause :

Pre-mature removal of shuttering had caused the collapse of roof.

Action Taken :

Major penalty proceedings have been initiated against the concerned officials.

Case with Inquiry Officer. Report of the Inquiry Officer, awaited.

4. Collapse of the overhanging room on 7-11-82 in one of the blocks under constn. at the work C/o 64 SFS houses at Greater Kailash.

Cause :

Core strength varied from 51.7 kg/cm² to 99.18 kg cm² which was very much below the stipulated minimum strength of 122 kg/cm² as stipulated in the IS Code for structural soundness.

2. The chemical analysis of cement concrete cores had revealed that the test results were 1 : 6, 6 : 5, 1 : 7 : 9 and 1 : 5. 12 : 5 as against required mix of 1:2:4 which shows a very low cement content.

3. The test results of chemical analysis of cement, lime mortar had shown very low cement and lime contents as compared to the specification.

Action Taken :

Major penalty proceedings have been initiated against the concerned officials.

Major penalty charge sheet have been issued. The delinquent officials had requested for inspection of structural drawings which are being shown.

5. Collapse of the Pedestrian bridge under constn. between the storeyed building in Rajendra Place.

Cause :

Unplanned, improperly executed and deficient centering and shuttering in combina-

tion with accidental horizontal load caused by workman.

Action Taken :

Major penalty proceedings have been initiated against the concerned officials.

Sh. M. G. Motwani, Ex-Engineer has since been repatriated to his parent office. The other two officials were suspended on 16-3-85 and reinstated on 19-4-15. DDA has passed order for major penalty against the officials on 17-4-85. Reference has been made to Sh. Motwani's parent office for action against him. While charge-sheet to Asstt. Engineer and Junior Engineer as for major penalty are under process.

6. Collapse of a cantilever at the site rehabilitation Scheme at Turkman Gate.

Cause :

Accident has been caused due to the failure of the roof of the cantilever on account of pressing down of cantilever reinforcement due to the movement of working labour during concreting.

Action Taken :

Major penalty proceedings have been initiated against the concerned officials.

Sh. Chandok Banerjee, Supdtg. Engineer was being appointed as Inquiry Officer on 13-4-83. Report of the Inquiry Officer has since received and Show Cause Notice to Sh. M.L. Huja "Reduction to the post of Junior" and Show Cause Notice to Sh. P.K. Jain "Termination of Services in DDA" issued on 18-2-85 Minor penalty proceedings ordered to be initiated against Sh. Chandok Banerjee, Supdtg. Engineer for not conducting the inquiry properly. Replies of Sh. M.L. Huja and Sh. P. K. Jain received and under examination.

7. Collapse of a part of 4 storeyed block under construction at Vikaspuri on 28-12-82.

Cause :

Poor quality of concrete and other materials coupled with poor workmanship, was the cause of collapse.

Action Taken :

Major penalty proceeding have been initiated against the concerned officials.

S/Sh. M. L. Varshneya and H. L. Sharma have been dismissed while Sh. Dalip Singh, Asstt. Engineer repatriated to his parent office, CPWD.

8. Collapse of wall in Kalkaji, HD-VI.**Cause :**

Construction of a structurally deficient wall and its further raising, making it still more unsafe, has been the Cause of collapse.

Action Taken :

Three officers/officials were suspended on 22-3-85 and reinstated on 19-4-85 Vice Chairman is of the opinion to initiate departmental proceeding against all the five officers. Case referred to Central Vigilance Commission for advice, on 24-5-85. Advice awaited.

9. Collapse of over head water tank at Hastnal.**Cause :**

Collapse occurred due to poor concrete of the short which supported the water container.

Action Taken :

Major penalty proceedings have been initiated against the concerned officials.

Case is pending with Inquiry Officer appointed on 11-2-83.

Rise in Consumer Price Index

977. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) what is the rise in consumer price index month-wise after the presentation of this year's budget; and

(b) what are the indices in the principal cities ?

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

Statement

Statement showing the month-wise rise in all-India CPI Numbers for Industrial Workers (Base 1960=100) and Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers (Base 1960=100) in respect of five principal cities (Centres) namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Kanpur for 3 months from March, 1985 to May, 1985.

Sl. No.	Month	All-India CPI Nos. for Industrial workers (Base 1960=100)	Month-wise rise in all-India CPI Nos. for Industrial workers over the preceding month	CPI for Industrial Workers (Base 1960=100) for				
				Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras	Kanpur
1.	March, 1985	586	(+) 1	624	569	606	582	562
2.	April, 1985	594	(+) 8	638	579	616	598	574
3.	May, 1985	600	(+) 6	641	588	618	606	573

Interministerial Fund for Urban and Transport Developments in Metropolitan Cities

978. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
SHRI R. P. DAS :

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

(a) whether an interministerial fund to promote urban and transport developments in Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay is going to be set up;

(b) whether different Ministries such as Shipping and Transport will participate in this fund;

(c) whether out of the total amount placed in this fund, 50 per cent will be spent for Delhi and remaining 50 per cent will be shared by the other three cities; and

(d) if so, what are the rationale behind such sharing ?

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

(a) to (d). The question of creation of a fund with contributions from the concerned Central Ministries and local bodies for development of transport systems in Delhi was discussed in a recent meeting organised by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. However, no concrete view on the subject has been formulated.

Drinking Water Facilities in Problem Villages

979. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

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

(a) the number of problem villages in each State which were not having drinking water facility by the end of 1984-85:

(b) the steps taken by Government to provide drinking water facility in those villages during the year 1985-86 and the number of villages likely to be covered in each State and;

(c) what measures are being taken to cover each and every village of the country to have this minimum need of drinking water and by when it will be done ?

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

(a) State-wise information regarding the number of problem villages identified in 1980, the number of problem villages out of this provided with at least one source of safe drinking water till 31-3-85 as per information presently available and the number of problem villages remaining to be covered as on 31-3-85 are given in the Statement I below.

(b) Water supply is a State subject. Schemes for providing drinking water in rural areas have, therefore, have to be formulated and executed by the State Governments by making provision in the Minimum Needs Programme in the State Sector. Under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, a provision of Rs. 298-88 crores has been made during 1985-86 for giving grants to the States for providing drinking water in rural areas, according to the priority indicated in the Statement II given below. The number of villages likely to be covered in each State will be known only after the MNP and ARP allocations in the States are finalised.

(c) Under International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, the Government is committed to provide safe and adequate drinking water to the entire rural population by March, 1991, subject to the availability of adequate resources during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the first year of the Eighth Plan.

Statement I

**Rural Water Supply Programme
Coverage of Problem Villages during Sixth Plan (1980-85)**

S. No.	State/UT	No. of Problem villages as on 1-4-80.	No. of Problem villages covered (1980-85)	Spill over to Seventh Plan
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8206	8094@	112
2.	Assam	15743	8654	7089

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	15194	14172@	1022
4.	Gujarat	5318	4492@	826
5.	Haryana	3440	2122	1318
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7815	4997@	2818
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4698	2028	2670
8.	Karnataka	15456	15443@	13
9.	Kerala	1158	1142@	16
10.	Madhya Pradesh	24944	23845@	1099
11.	Maharashtra	12935	12016@	919
12.	Manipur	1212	819@	393
13.	Meghalaya	2927	690@	2237
14.	Nagaland	649	424	225
15.	Orissa	23616	22357@	1259
16.	Punjab	1767	537	1230
17.	Rajasthan	19803	16043@	3760
18.	Sikkim	296	212@	84
19.	Tamil Nadu	6649	6649@	Nil
20.	Tripura	2800	2486	314
21.	Uttar Pradesh	28505	27143@	1362
22.	West Bengal	25243	15628@	9615
23.	A and N Islands	173	173@	Nil
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1740	1467	273
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
26.	Delhi	99*	89	Nil
27.	D and N Haveli	—	—	—
28.	Goa D and Diu	66\$	64	Nil
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	214	127@	87
31.	Pondicherry	118	111	7
Total		2,30,784	1,92,024	38,748

*Delhi : Out of 99 villages 3 villages transferred to DDA and 7 villages deserted.

\$Goa : Out of 66 villages 2 villages will be submerged under Salauli Project,

@ : Includes Partial coverage.

Statement II**Priorities for providing drinking water in rural areas under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme****Priority I**

- (a) Problem villages already identified as on 1-4-80 but could not be provided with drinking water supply facilities within VI Five Year Plan period.
- (b) Villages subsequently identified as problem villages as on 31-3-1985 based on the existing criteria, giving the highest priority to "guinea-Worm affected villages".
- (c) Adequate coverages of partially covered identified problem villages/habitation.

Note : Under Priority I (c), coverage of habitations, especially of SCs/STs, should be given the first preference.

Priority II

New Problem villages/habitations identified within the following criteria : villages/habitations without a water source within a distance of 0.5 Km. or within a depth of 15 m. an elevation of 15 m. in hilly areas.

Priority III**Other villages.**

Note : Priorities I (a), I (b) and I (c) may be taken up currently whereas priorities II and III are to be taken up seriatim after the earlier priorities have been covered.

[Translation]**Krishi Vigyan Kendras in Uttar Pradesh**

980. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of 'Krishi Vigyan Kendras' functioning in Uttar Pradesh at present;

(b) whether such centres will also be set up in the remaining districts of the State during Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, whether these centres will be opened on priority basis in the agriculturally backward districts for the benefit of the farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) At present, 10 Krishi Vigyan Kendras are functioning in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c). If resources are available for the same the question of establishing more Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the remaining Districts in Uttar Pradesh also can be considered.

Increase in Price of Essential Retail Consumer Goods

981. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :
SHRI RAMAMURTHY :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of increase registered in the prices of essential retail consumer goods during the last three months and whether any evaluation has been done on this context;

(b) if so, the criteria followed in carrying out this evaluation and the conclusions thereof;

(c) whether certain measures have been taken to check the rise in prices;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government propose to set up a Prices Commission to have a constant appraisal of rising prices of essential commodities and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The percentage variation in the prices of selected commodities during the past three months is indicated in a statement given below. The prices and availability of essential commodities are monitored regularly at various levels both by

the Central and the State Governments. In the past three months as is indicated by the statement there has been a mixed trend in the prices of essential commodities in as much as the prices of some commodities have gone up, some have either declined or remained steady.

(c) and (d). The main thrust of the Government policy is to increase the production of essential commodities particularly the ones which are in short supply. The public distribution system is being expanded and improved. Some commodities are imported to supplement domestic supplies. The export of essential commodities is regulated. Measures are also being taken to enforce fiscal discipline and for keeping the aggregate liquidity under control.

(e) There is no proposal under the consideration of the Central Government to set up a Prices Commission "to have a constant appraisal of rising prices of essential commodities." The existing arrangements for monitoring of prices at various levels are considered adequate.

Statement

Percentage variation in Wholesale Price Indices of Selected Commodities

Commodity	April-June 1985
1	2
Rice	+5.7
Wheat	-1.0
Jowar	-0.2
Bajra	+6.5
Gram	-2.8
Arhar	-2.8
Moong	+2.5
Masoor	+9.7
Urad	-0.2
Potatoes	+75.6
Onions	-2.5
Milk	+5.8

1	2
Fish	+1.3
Meat	+2.7
Chillies	+14.7
Tea	Steady
Coke	Steady
Kerosene	+5.2
Atta	-1.7
Sugar	+14.1
Gur	+23.4
Vanaspati	+2.2
Groundnut Oil	-4.4
Mustard Oil	-6.9
Coconut Oil	-22.8
Salt	+0.5
Soap	+2.3
Match Box	Steady
Cotton Cloth (mills).	+1.4

Construction of Sub-Standard Flats by DDA

982. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister had cautioned the DDA in regard to construction of sub-standard flats at some places; and

(b) if so, the names of the places where sub-standard flats have been constructed and the corrective steps taken by his Ministry in the context of Prime Minister's warning ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

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

Drought Situation

983. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

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

(a) whether Government are aware of serious drought situation prevailing in various States in the country due to the failure of rains during the period April to June 1985;

(b) the estimated loss of crops which have been destroyed/damaged as a result thereof;

(c) whether any central team has visited the affected States, if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) whether any relief has since been provided by Central Government to the drought affected States and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have reported drought conditions during April to June, 1985 and sought Central assistance.

(b) According to the reports received from these States, crop over an area of 105.48 lakh ha. have been adversely affected due to drought during this period.

(c) and (d). The Central Teams have visited the States of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, J and K, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra und Uttar Pradesh. The request of Government of Rajasthan has been received recently and is under process. A ceiling of Central assistance of Rs. 181.71 crores has been sanctioned to these States as details given below :

Name of State	Amount (in crores)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	30.80
Haryana	9.21
Jammu and Kashmir	4.12

1	2
Karnataka	22.16
Madhya Pradesh	26.04
Maharashtra	29.46
Punjab	8.14
Uttar Pradesh	51.78
Total	181.71

The report of the Central Team on drought in Himachal Pradesh is under process. However, in the meanwhile, ways and means advance of Rs. 15.00 crores has been released. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have requested for additional Central assistance which is under consideration.

[English]

Soil Erosion in Rajasthan

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

(a) whether the impact of Soil erosion due to rains in Rajasthan is the highest in Kota Division, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether the rate of soil-erosion has increased as a result of defective Land-use policy and allotment of marginal land for agricultural use in the past two decades;

(c) whether Rajasthan or the Government of India conducted any survey of increasing soil-erosion in Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No specific surveys have been conducted in Rajasthan to establish that the impact of soil erosion in Kota Division is the highest. However, Kota Division is predominantly affected by the special problem of revines.

(b) As per available information, the problem of wind erosion in the arid zone of Rajasthan has increased during the past two decades due to the following factors :

- (i) Extension of cultivation in the lands having unfavourable soil and climatic conditions;
- (ii) Intensive farming of the vulnerable lands, particularly the sand dunes;
- (iii) Frequent ploughing operations using tractors resulting in elimination of stabilisation of area with vegetal cover and thereby making prone to wind erosion.

(c) and (d). The All India Soil and Land Use Survey has conducted Rapid Reconnaissance Surveys for locating highly eroding watersheds and Detailed Soil Surveys to support soil conservation activities in the catchments of Chambal, Dantiwada, Mahi and Sahibi falling in Rajasthan. Out of the total area of 25.83 lakh ha. surveyed in these catchments so far, an area of 6.02 lakh ha. (23.0%) is critically eroding.

Scraping of Ceiling under Bonus Act

985. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal under their consideration to scrap the ceiling under the payment of Bonus Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) At present no such proposal is under consideration of the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Slashing of Allocation of Funds for Poverty Alleviation Programmes

986. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA :
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :
SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN :

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

(a) whether the planning Commission has slashed considerably the Seventh Plan outlay for the poverty alleviation programmes compared to the demand made by the

Ministry as well as percentage of allocation in the Seventh Plan for rural development programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how Government propose to divide the allocation for various programmes;

(c) whether the Rural Development Ministry has asked the Planning Commission to re-consider its decision for heavy cuts in anti-poverty scheme; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (d). The Seventh Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised. The Ministry is in touch with the Planning Commission with regard to the outlays for the poverty alleviation programmes.

Floods in Assam and Tripura

987. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI BAL RAM SINGH YADAV :

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

(a) the details and losses suffered on account of recent floods in some districts of Assam and Tripura; and

(b) steps taken to help the victims of flood ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The information on damages due to recent floods in States of Assam and Tripura, received from the State Governments on the basis of preliminary assessment, is indicated in the statement given below.

(b) The Governments of these 2 States have taken immediate rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures in the affected areas. These steps include opening of relief camps, distribution of food and medical items, gratuitous relief, assistance for house buildings, etc. Pending receipt of Memorandum from the State Government of Assam, Rs. 13.50 crores was sanctioned as Ways and Means Advance including Centre's share of 50% of

Margin Money to the State. In the case of Tripura, a Memorandum has since been received which is under examination. However, Ways and Means Advance including Centre's share of Margin Money, Rs. 1.375 crores has been sanctioned.

Statement

Statement showing the Damages Caused due to Floods in the State of Assam and Tripura

	Assam	Tripura
1. No. of districts affected	10	3
2. Population affected	10.49 lakh	3.00 lakhs
3. Total area affected	1.13 lakh ha.	0.02 lakh ha.
4. Total cropped area affected	0.46 lakh ha.	0.02 lakh ha.
5. Estimated value of crop lost	Rs. 5.25 lakhs	Rs. 243.07 lakh
6. No. of houses/huts damaged	13614	13817
7. Loss of public property	Rs. 35.40 lakh	Rs. 201.64 lakhs
8. Loss of human lives	44	10
9. Loss of cattle heads	16	N.R.

Collaboration with Netherland in Agricultural Projects

988. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Netherland and India have identified several project for collaboration in the field or agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any delegation of Netherland has also recently visited India in this regard and if so, the details regarding the deal in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain on-going projects such as the North Bengal Tarai Region Development Project; Operational Research Project on Hydrological studies at Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar; Operational Research Project on Soil Salinity and Reclamation at Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal; the Project on Micromorphological

Analysis, Characterisation of Benchmark Soils of India, at National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, Nagpur; and a Project on Bio-conversion of Crop Residues in India have been identified and certain other projects in the pipeline such as the Kuttanad Development Project; Second phase of the Project on Micromorphology at Nagpur; Projects on Poultry Breeding, Quality Control and Standardization of Immuno Bio-logicals; Cattle/ Buffalo Development and Mushroom Cultivation have also been proposed for such collaboration. Some new proposals also are under discussion.

(c) A delegation from Netherlands led by the Deputy Director General, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of the Government of Netherlands visited India in January, 1985 in connection with the first Meeting of the Joint Agricultural Steering Committee as per the provision of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Agriculture of the Government of India and the Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for cooperation in the field of agriculture. The meeting took place on 28th and 29th January, 1985, and the agreed minutes were signed on 30th January, 1985. The projects mentioned in part (b) above

were identified during this meeting. Besides, Mr. G. J. M. Braks, the Dutch Agriculture and Fisheries Minister visited India in June, 1985 at the invitation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Government of India when *inter-alia* there was a general discussion regarding the various possible areas of cooperation.

Black Income Generated in Sugar Industry

989. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR
TRIPATHI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be please^d to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the black income generated in the sugar industry average at about 5 per cent of the value of sugar output;

(b) if so, the factors that have come to light as per study conducted by National Institute of Public and Finance Policy;

(c) whether the study has given some figures regarding the black income generated in the sugar industry during the last two years; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the report alongwith the suggestion made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

National Capital Region

990. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the details of the National Capital Region plan have been finalised; and

(b) whether with a view to relieving congestion in Delhi, there is a proposal to shift some subordinate offices in Delhi to trans-yamuna colonies such as NOIDA and Faridabad ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) The question of shifting certain offices of the Central Government, Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous bodies outside Delhi with a view to relieve congestion is under consideration of the Government.

Rural Housing Projects by HUDCO

991. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation is contemplating any rural housing projects; and

(b) if so, the details of such projects, State-wise and the progress made in respect thereof ?

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

(b) The state-wise details of the Rural Housing Schemes sanctioned by HUDCO as on 30-6-85 are given in the statement below. The implementation of the schemes is done by the concerned borrowing agencies.

Statement

State-wise details of Rural Housing Schemes Sanctioned by HUDCO (NET) as on 30-6-85
(Rs. in crores)

State	No. of Schemes	Project Cost	Loan Sanctioned	Dwellings Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	85	72.15	34.96	156425
Bihar	18	12.00	6.00	30000

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	135	91.90	41.88	216771
Haryana	2	1.26	.63	3161
Karnataka	91	100.23	37.11	274801
Kerala	66	74.02	38.68	153600
Madhya Pradesh	42	8.08	4.04	20469
Maharashtra	52	8.99	4.49	33301
Orissa	10	11.59	7.63	27493
Punjab	12	10.51	5.25	25241
Rajasthan	57	28.66	17.28	57702
Tamil Nadu	37	34.28	17.90	68169
Total	607	453.67	215.85	1067133

Construction of D.D.A Flats in Saket

922. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that for about 464 houses being constructed by DDA in Malaviya Nagar Extension (Saket) area under Self Financing Scheme, the allottees paid 90 per cent of the cost of the houses as far back as October 1982;

(b) whether the construction work is still going on despite lapse of about 2 years and the allottees have been put to a lot of inconvenience; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in construction, the name of the Contractor, and the compensation in the form of interest on 90 per cent deposits given to the allottees ?

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

(a) The DDA has constructed 381 flats (and not 464 flats) in Saket and 90 per cent payments against these flats was received by October, 1982.

(b) The construction has since been completed (in June, 1985). Against the specific draw allotting numbers of flats, held on 31-12-1984, the allotment letters asking the allottees to pay fifth and final instalment and to submit certain documents were

issued in third week of May, 1985. The possession letters are issued to those who comply with the requirement of the allotment letters. One hundred such letters have already been issued.

(c) The delay in completion of flats occurred due to laxity on the part of contractor, inadequate availability of building material particularly cement and a stay order of a Court of law regarding the use of approaches to the site of construction. The allottees are being paid interest at the rate of 7% on their deposit for delay in construction beyond 2½ years from the date of allocation.

Opening of TV Station at Bagalkot, Karnataka

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a TV station at Bagalkot, Karnataka; and

(b) if not, whether Government would consider opening of a TV Station there ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The setting up of a TV Station at Bagalkot would depend upon availability of resources in subsequent of T. V. expansion.

Setting up of Radio Station at Mercara

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Radio Station at Mercara; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to consider setting up of a Radio Station at Mercara to help large number of people in neighbouring villages since it is located at a high place ?

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

(a) and (b). In its draft proposals for the 7th Plan, AIR has included a scheme to set up a radio station at Mercara. Implementation of the scheme will depend upon the final shape of the 7th Plan.

Exclusion of Kannada Films in the National Film Festival

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

(a) when was the National Film Festival held during 1985;

(b) the number of films of different languages screened in the above festival;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Kannada award winning films were not screened in that festival;

(d) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(e) the action taken by Government against the concerned persons ?

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

(a) The 32nd National Film Festival of India was held in New Delhi from May 31 to June 6, 1985.

(b) In all, 22 feature films and eight short films in different languages were screened in the festival.

(c) No, Sir. Both the award winning films in Kannada, namely, BANDHANA and ACCIDENT were screened in the festival.

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

Installation of TV Towers in Himachal Pradesh

996. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the places in Himachal Pradesh where Government propose to instal television towers;

(b) whether the work of installing television tower at Kasauli has not been progressing satisfactorily during the last one year; and

(c) if so, how much more time is likely to be taken in completion of this work ?

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

(a) The individual schemes of VII Plan for extension of T.V. service to uncovered areas of the country are yet to be approved.

(b) and (c). There has been some delay in completion of TV tower at Kasauli. However, the tower is now expected to be completed by October, 1985.

[Translation]

Food Articles Allotted to Himachal Pradesh

997. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of food articles allotted to Himachal Pradesh and the additional quantity thereof allotted in the case of drought conditions; and

(b) the number of flour mills running in Himachal Pradesh and quantity of wheat supplied to each of them separately ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The quantity of rice, wheat, sugar and edible oils allotted to the Government of Himachal Pradesh for the month of July, 1985 is as under :

Rice	3,500 tonnes
Wheat	5,440 „
Sugar Imported	1,917 „
Edible Oils	600 „

A quantity of 10,000 tonnes of wheat—5,000 tonnes each month in March and April, 1985—was allotted to the State Government under the Employment Generation Scheme for the drought affected State. Additional quantity of 3,000 tonnes of wheat for the month of May, 1985 and 3,000 tonnes of rice for the month of July, 1985 were allotted to the State Government to meet the increased requirements under the public distribution system on account of drought.

(b) There are three roller flour mills at present functioning in the State. The allocation of wheat for roller flour mills is made to the State Government in lump every month and its present level is 2,440 tonnes. Sub-allocation of quotas to the individual roller flour mills in the State is made by the State Government.

Allocation of Funds to States for Construction of Houses in the Seventh Plan

998. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States in the country which are going to be allocated funds in the Seventh Five Year Plan for construction of houses; and

(b) the State-wise break-up of the amounts in the Plan ?

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

(a) and (b). As Seventh Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised, it is not possible at this stage to give information regarding outlays to be provided for Housing to different States.

Opening of More Development Blocks in Himachal Pradesh

999. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are 68 Development Blocks in Himachal Pradesh and whether State Government has sent a scheme to the Central Government for opening more Development Blocks; and

(b) if so, the number of additional Blocks; proposed to be opened and the details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). Actually, there are 69 recognised blocks in Himachal Pradesh. The State Government had sent a proposal for creation of 15 additional blocks and for recognising them for purposes of IRD allocation.

Creation of additional blocks is, at present, exclusively under the jurisdiction of the State Government concerned. As far as recognition of blocks for IRDP funding is concerned, the uniform allocation based on the number of blocks followed in the Sixth Five Year Plan has been given up in the VII Plan in favour of a formula of selectivity based on incidence of poverty. The allocation so arrived at for the State as a whole will be divided equally among all the existing blocks. For the first two years, however, a formula based partly on uniformity and partly on selectivity has been adopted. From the third year *i.e.* 1987-88 the State allocation will be based only on the incidence of poverty without any reference to the number of blocks. Thus, there is hereafter no question of recognising additional blocks for purpose of IRDP. The State Government have been informed on the above line.

Construction Work of Maharaja Surajmal Stadium at Nangloi and Najafgarh

1000. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Maharaja Surajmal Stadium at Nangloi and Najafgarh were sanctioned long ago;

(b) whether the work on Najafgarh stadium is going on at a slow pace because of which it has been lying incomplete for many years;

(c) whether the work on Nangloi stadium is also lying suspended after erection of small wall on Rohtak Road side and as a result the rural youths are being deprived of sports facilities; and

(d) the reasons for non-completion of these stadia and the time by which they will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOF) :
(a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Allotment of Alternative Plots by D.D.A for Acquired Land

1001. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority allots alternative plots to the persons whose land is acquired;

(b) whether Government do not allot alternative plots to the persons whose land is acquired for construction of drains and stationing of military as a result of which such farmers are put to a great hardship; and

(c) whether Government propose to formulate a policy under which the farmers whose land is acquired for whatever purpose are also allotted plots in addition to suitable compensation ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :
(a) DDA allot alternative plots to the persons whose land is acquired under the Scheme of Large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of Land in Delhi.

(b) Delhi Administration have reported that they do not allot alternative plots to the persons whose land is acquired outside are purview of the scheme of Large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of Land in Delhi

(c) There is no such proposal.

Compensation to Farmers for Acquisition of Land

1002. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the compensation given to the farmers on account of acquisition of their land is far less than the market price of the land;

(b) whether Government's policy is that reasonable compensation, an alternative plot and employment to one of the members of

the family will be given to the affected farmers;

(c) whether it is a fact that the compensation is still being paid in the old manner which is quite inadequate; and

(d) whether Government propose to pay compensation keeping in view the market price ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :
(a) compensation given to the land owners in respect of the land acquired by the Government is determined on the basis of the provisions contained in the Land Acquisition Act 1894. As per Section 23(1) of the Act, the market value of the land on the date of publication of the notification under Section 4 of the Act is taken into consideration while determining the amount of compensation. The Act has been amended in 1984 to provide for increased rate of solatium from 15% of to 30% of the market value of the land in addition to the interest calculated at the rate of 12% per annum from the date of notification under Section 4 to the date of award of the Land Acquisition Collector or the date of taking possession of the land whichever is earlier.

(b) The Government's policy is to provide reasonable compensation to the land owners. Alternative plot is allotted by DDA to the persons whose land has been acquired by Delhi Administration under the scheme of Large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of land in Delhi. DDA also proposes to give a weightage of 5% marks in future recruitment in respect of the wards of the persons whose lands have been acquired under the scheme.

(c) The compensation is being paid in accordance with the amended provisions of the Land Acquisition Act 1894.

(d) Compensation is paid at market prices as provided in the Land Acquisition Act, 1984 amended in 1894.

Civic Amenities in the Resettlement Colonies of Delhi

1003. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether resettlement colonies in Delhi are having large population and facilities of sewerage water, school building are not available there and if these facilities are available, these are not adequate;

(b) whether it is a fact orders were issued to confer ownership rights on the residents of these colonies but no orders have since been issued to deposit money for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which orders to deposit money as per policy in this regard will be issued ?

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

(a) Resettlement colonies have a population of about 10 lakhs. Initially water supply was provided through public hydrants/hand pumps, and toilets facilities at community level. However, Government has since sanctioned a scheme for provision of additional facilities like laying of sewer and water lines for grant of individual water and sewer connections, improved roads and over-head and under ground tanks in these colonies. The scheme is under execution with the Delhi Development Authority.

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi is running primary school in every resettlement colony or in its neighbourhood and no child is refused admission in the schools.

Besides, the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration is also running 72 schools in these colonies.

(b) Orders have been issued by the Government for conferring lease-hold rights on the allottees of plots and tenements in these colonies. The DDA has intimated that the allottees were informed of the Government decision. In some cases the amount has been deposited and lease deeds executed. In other cases action is in progress.

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

[English]

Formulation of New Policy for Security of Employment Provident Fund for Industrial Jute and Textile Workers

1004. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a new policy to ensure the safety and security of employment and the provident funds of the industrial jute and textile workers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). The New Textile Policy Statement reaffirms the resolve of the Government to protect the interest of workers in the event of closure of liquidation of the establishment and giving priority to displaced workers in securing employment in other units. The Government is also separately considering certain proposals for tightening the existing legal and penal provisions under the EPF Act for recovery of arrears of provident fund dues.

Supply of Drinking Water to Villages through Desalination Plants

1005. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to supply drinking water through desalination plants to those villages where drinking water is not available; and

(b) if so, the number of villages in the country that are facing drinking water problem in the country ?

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

(a) No such decision has been taken by the Government. Subject to the availability of resources, the Government is committed to provide safe and adequate drinking water to the entire population including people living in saline belt by March, 1991. This Ministry is also funding a research project on large scale application of water desalination with a view to providing safe drinking water in areas affected by salinity problem.

(b) Out of 230784 problem villages identified in 1980, 192024 villages have been provided with at least one source of safe drinking water till 31st March, 1985, leaving a balance of 38748 villages (excluding 12 villages which are no longer in the list of problem villages). The States have also been requested to identify villages which have since become problem villages, according to

criteria prescribed by the Ministry, as on 1-4-1985 which are required to be covered along with the spill over of 1980 problem villages on priority basis. The number of such villages will become available after some time.

New Code of conduct for Press

1006. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :**
DR. A. K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
SHRI B. K. GADHAVI :
SHRI S. M. BHATTAM :

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

(a) whether a new code of conduct for Press in the country is being evolved;

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

(c) the names of those democratic countries where such codes of conduct have been framed and are enforced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). The Government is committed to the freedom of the Press and has no intention to impose any code of conduct on the Press. However, the need for evolving such a code on the basis of the case law has been emphasised by various bodies like the First and Second Press Councils and the Second Press Commission. In fact, under Section 13 (1) and (2)(b) of the Press Council Act, the Council is charged with the responsibility "to build up a code of conduct for newspapers, news agencies and journalists in accordance with the high professional standards". The Government has only reiterated the need for evolving a code of conduct by the Press itself.

(c) As per the information available with the Government, such codes of conduct have been framed and are enforced in the following countries :

Australia, Belgium, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan, Netherlands and Sri Lanka.

Setting up of a New Bank for Credit requirements of Private Housing

1007. **SHRI S. M. BHATTAM :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal was made by his Ministry that a separate new bank may be set up exclusively to meet the credit requirements of the private housing; and

(b) whether it is a fact that an amount of rupees 100 crores is being earmarked for this purpose in the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) and (b). The proposal to set up a Housing Finance Institution is yet to be finalised.

Sale of Rice and Wheat at subsidised rates to the poor

1008. **SHRI S. M. BHATTAM :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering proposals for sale of rice and wheat through fair price shops as highly subsidised rates to the eligible poor as is being done in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether any of the State Governments have approached the Centre for suitable financial help for implementing similar programmes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. However, the rice supplied by Central Government for Public Distribution System is already subsidised.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

Allocation of Foodgrains under the NREP

1009. **SHRI S. M. BHATTAM :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the foodgrains allocation under the National Rural Employment Programme has been doubled; and

(b) if so, the additional benefits likely to accrue to the landless people under this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) In view of the comfortable position of wheat stocks, the States/UTs. have been given option to distribute foodgrains to the workers under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme at the rate of 2 kg. per manday instead of 1 kg.

(b) As the foodgrains under NREP/RLEGP are given at subsidized rates, the workers engaged under these programmes will get the benefit of getting additional foodgrains at cheaper rates.

Implementation of Rural Development Programmes

1010. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that major schemes of his Ministry are implemented through Zilla Parishad and Panchayat system like IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, etc.;

(b) whether performance and misuse of the funds of these schemes has ever been reported to Government especially in West Bengal; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme are being implemented through District Rural Development Agencies and also by associating the Panchayati Raj Institutions. In case of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, however, the decision in regard to the implementing agencies is taken by the State Governments/UT Administrations and there can be different implementing agencies for different projects in the State. These may include State Departments and the

Panchayati Raj bodies (including Zilla Parishads) etc.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Specific cases of complaints regarding misuse of funds and performance are brought to the notice of the State Governments for taking necessary remedial action.

Film on Mahaprabhu Chaitanya

1011. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had earlier promised for a full length film on Mahaprabhu Chaitanya dubbed in different languages in this 500th Birth Centenary of Mahaprabhu; and

(b) if so, the progress of the film and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). It has been decided that the Films Division should make documentary film on Chaitanya Mahaprabhu on the occasion of his 500th Anniversary. The Films Division has received financial estimates from a private producer for a two reeler film on the subject. These estimates are under examination.

Discrimination against ESI Patients by Doctors of Government Hospitals

1012. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether adequate medical facilities are not available to the employees covered under Employees State Insurance Scheme in many States of the country;

(b) if so, whether E.S.I. doctors frequently refer these patients to the nearby Government hospitals for treatment;

(c) if so, the number of cases already brought to the notice of Government pertaining to Beawar (Rajasthan) in which doctors of Government hospitals adopted negligent attitude;

(d) whether Government have taken any action against the erring doctors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). Adequate medical facilities are provided for employees covered under the ESI Scheme, as per the norms prescribed by the ESI Corporation. In the areas where there are no ESI Hospitals or where certain specialist facilities are not available in the ESI Hospitals, arrangement to provide these facilities have been made in the recognised Government and other hospitals and the patients are referred to such hospitals for treatment.

(c) One case of alleged negligent attitude on the part of a doctor of Amrit Kaur Hospital, Beawar towards an insured employee was reported in 1983. On investigation by the State Government, the allegation was found to be baseless.

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

[*Translation*]

Funds from World Bank for Ajmer City

1013. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether funds were arranged from the World Bank for beautification and sewerage scheme of Ajmer (Rajasthan);

(b) whether those funds were diverted and not spent in Ajmer;

(c) whether Government propose to undertake immediately the work relating to beautification and Sewerage scheme of Ajmer which is an important historical city of tourist attraction;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) According to the Rajasthan Government, no funds were arranged from World Bank for beautification and sewerage of Ajmer.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal has been received in this Ministry.

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

[*English*]

Drought in U. P.

1014. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Central team which recently visited the State of Uttar Pradesh to review the drought situation has described the drinking water problem as 'very acute' in various districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to deal with the situation; and

(c) whether details of the report will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The team found the drinking water problem in 43 Districts as extremely acute.

(b) and (c). On the basis of the report of the Central Team and recommendations of the high level committee on relief thereon, a ceiling of Central assistance of Rs. 51.78 cr. including Rs. 8.88 crore for drinking water programmes has been sanctioned to the State Government for tackling the situation.

Increase in Price of Sugar and ITS Production

1015. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the reason for the unprecedented increase in the prices of sugar and what steps have been taken to bring down the prices; and

(b) how much sugar was produced in the country during the current year and how does it tally with the corresponding period last year ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The recent increase in the prices of sugar in the open market is attributable mainly to limited availability of indigenous sugar as a result of significantly lower production in 1983-84 and 1984-85 as compared to 1982-83

and 1981-82 sugar years and substantial increase in internal consumption from 1981-82 season onwards. The speculative tendency of the traders due to psychology of shortage has also contributed to the price rise to some extent.

The steps taken by Government to bring down the prices include :

- (i) The decision to import 10 lakh tonnes of sugar and arrange its distribution at prices below Rs. 6 per kg. through State Government agencies and also its sale to licensed dealers by auction/tender through Food Corporation of India.
- (ii) Advice to State Governments to ensure strict enforcement of statutory provisions relating to stock holding limits and time limit for turn-over of stocks; and
- (iii) Adequate releases of free-sale and levy sugar for internal consumption.

(b) The total quantity of sugar produced during the current season 1984-85 upto 30th June, 1985 was 60.29 lakh tonnes. Against this, the production upto the corresponding date last year was 58.53 lakh tonnes.

Amount earmarked for Rural Development in North Eastern States

1016. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for rural development in the North Eastern States in the Seventh Plan with particular reference to Manipur;

(b) whether Government propose to consider special provisions for the employment of the rural youth of the region where there are no railways or industries; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The Seventh Five Year Plan has not been finalised so far, as such the State-wise allocations have not been worked out.

(b) and (c). No such proposal is at present under consideration.

Financial Assistance for the Development of Small Towns and Municipalities in North Eastern States

1017. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering release of financial assistance for the development of small Towns and municipalities in the North Eastern States with special reference to Manipur;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government are aware that the new township in the said region have not been able to make any headway in their development for want of funds;

(d) whether Government are making a review of their policy in this behalf; and

(e) if so, details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b). Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, the following release have been made to the States and UTs. in the North Eastern region :

State/U.T.	No. of Towns Appd.	Central assistance released till 31-3-85 (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Manipur	2	9.10
2. Meghalaya	2	18.90
3. Nagaland	1	25.00
4. Tripura	2	17.40
5. Arunachal Pradesh	1	—
6. Mizoram	1	22.50
7. Assam	5	197.50

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). During the 7th Five Year Plan, the Government is proposing to increase the number of towns in various States and UTs. However, the details of the towns to be covered and the pattern of release of central assistance etc. is yet to be decided.

Raise in Status of F.C.I. Unit in Imphal

1018. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering raising of the status of the F.C.I. unit at Imphal to that of a Full-fledged regional office;

(b) if so, when the raising is likely to materialise;

(c) whether Government have received requests and representations from the State and other sources in this behalf; and

(d) whether Government are aware that the present status of district office does not suit requirements of the Manipur State ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The District Office at Imphal serves the requirements of the State of Manipur fully.

Survey Report Re: Bonded Labour

1019. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item published in "The Hindustan Times" dated 22 June, 1985 under the caption "Bonded Labour still persists";

(b) if so, whether Government have received any survey report from the Government of Bihar, if so, details thereof;

(c) whether a similar situation also exists in Andhra Pradesh where there is a large number of bonded labour in existence; and

(d) the details of steps to be taken for the welfare of bonded labour in the country and their release and rehabilitation other than those in existence which have proved a failure ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As per the latest report received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the total number of bonded labourers identified and freed as on 30-6-85 was 13,936 out of which 11,755 have been rehabilitated.

(d) Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1985, the responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers rests entirely with the State Governments concerned. The State Governments have been requested, from time to time, to conduct periodic surveys to identify bonded labourers and take necessary steps for their quick release and rehabilitation. With a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been launched by the Ministry of Labour from 1978-79 under which the State Governments are provided central financial assistance on matching grants (50 : 50) basis for rehabilitation of bonded labourers.

In order to complete the process of rehabilitation of bonded labourers as a time bound programme, annual targets are being fixed since 1982-83 for different states and they are required to rehabilitate the targeted number of bonded labourers. Progress in this regard is also being monitored. With a view to ensure that the bonded labourers are rehabilitated on a permanent basis and do not relapse into bondage, the State Governments have been advised to integrate the Centrally Sponsored Scheme with similar other schemes viz. IRDP, NREP, Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal-Sub-Plan and other on-going schemes of the State Govts. The State Govts. have also been requested to give cognizance to the newspaper reports and due weightage to the complaint made by the voluntary agencies and social action groups about the existence of bonded labourers and to take appropriate action thereon promptly.

In order to accelerate the pace of rehabilitation of bonded labourers, the procedure for sanction of rehabilitation schemes is being simplified further, whereby the District Collectors and Divisional Commissioners are being empowered to sanction the schemes. It is also proposed to simplify the procedure for release of funds for rehabilitation of bonded labourers by placing the funds at the disposal of the State Governments in advance.

There is also a proposal to involve voluntary agencies in the process of identification and rehabilitation of bonded labourers. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the purpose during 1985-86.

Abolition of Contract and Casual Labour

1020. SHRI V. TULSIRAM :
SHRI LALIT MAKEN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided at the recently held meeting of the State Labour Ministers with the Union Labour Minister for the abolition of contract and casual labour system in the country;

(b) if so, the details of guidelines sent to the State Governments in this regard;

(c) the details of providing alternate employment to the casual and contract labour in the country; and

(d) approximate number of contract and casual labour affected thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (d). No, Sir. The recommendations on 'Contract and Casual Labour' of the Labour Ministers' Conference held on 11-5-1985 are as follows :

Contract Labour :

- (i) State Governments and Central Government are empowered to identify cases where engagement of workers on perennial jobs on contract basis is prohibited. This responsibility should be discharged effectively by the concerned Governments.

(ii) The Central and State Public Sector Undertakings should set examples in not engaging contract labour on perennial jobs.

(iii) Wherever the public sector undertakings or the government are the principal employer, the contract should have a provision that the contractors will pay atleast minimum wages to the contract labour. All bills of the contractor should be passed for payment only after the principal employer has certified that minimum wages have been paid.

(iv) In the event of prohibition of employment of contract labour, the contract labour thrown out of employment should be given preference in employment with the principal employer, other things being equal.

Casual Labour :

(i) Greater efforts should be made to proceed steadily towards a state of rational decasualisation.

(ii) The Tamilnadu Conferment of Regular Status Act, 1981 should be examined to confer regular status on casual workers.

The recommendations *inter-alia* on 'Contract and Casual Labour' have been forwarded to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and concerned Ministries/Departments of Government of India for information and necessary action.

ESI Hospitals in Andhra Pradesh

1021. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) total number of ESI hospitals in Andhra Pradesh and location thereof;

(b) bed-capacity of each of the hospitals, and number of beneficiaries at each of the hospitals;

(c) whether Government propose to set up more ESI hospitals in the State during the first half of Seventh Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). There are six ESI Hospitals and one Annexe in Andhra

Pradesh. The location of these hospitals, bed capacity and number of beneficiaries are as given below :

Sl. No.	Location of hospital	Bed capacity	No. of beneficiaries
1.	Sanathnagar (Hyderabad)	310	} 6,01,400
2.	Irrumnuma (Annexe) (Hyderabad)	24	
3.	Sirpurkagaznagar	110	47,700
4.	Vishakhapatnam	110	59,200
5.	Adoni	50	24,100
6.	Warangal	50	40,200
7.	Vijaywada	110	56,100

(c) to (e). Two hospitals (one at Rajahmundry with 50 beds and the other at Pattancheru with 68 beds) and 114 additional beds in the existing hospitals at Sanathnagar (74 beds), Visakhapatnam (15 beds) and Vijaywada (25 beds) are under construction.

Wheat Damaged due to Pre-Monsoon Rains

1022. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH :
SHRI KAMAL NATH :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that lakhs of tonnes of wheat was lying uncovered in the open in U.P., Punjab etc. and has suffered damage because of pre-monsoon rains recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Food Corporation of India to provide the storage facilities to protect the procured wheat from rains ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :
(a) No, Sir. Entire stock of wheat in U. P. and Punjab is well covered and is either under CAP (Cover and Plinth) or godown storage.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During 1985-86, the Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporations taken together are expected to construct covered storage capacity of 22.84 lakh tonnes for foodgrains. The Food Corporation of India is also making efforts to hire additional capacity from other sources. In addition, the Corporation has also arranged sufficient number of polythene covers and other accessories required for cover-and-plinth (CAP) storage.

Objective achieved under Urban Land Ceiling Act

1023. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) to what extent the Urban Land Ceiling Act has achieved its objective in providing houses to the people at reasonable prices and to contain the speculation in the land prices in the urban areas; and

(b) what steps are contemplated by Government to achieve the desired results ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :
(a) So far, State Governments have approved 1980 schemes under Section 21 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 envisaging construction of 2,74,458 dwelling units on 3402.40 Hects. of land for

the weaker section of the society. In addition, the State Governments have used 620.75 acres of the land acquired under the Act for construction of houses during the last three years.

The Act has helped in arresting speculation by preventing people from purchasing land in excess of the ceiling limit from 1976 onwards.

(b) Certain proposals for amending the Act are under consideration to make it more purposeful.

Import of Sugar

1024. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have imported sugar during the current year to meet the requirement in the country;

(b) if so, the quantity of sugar imported (with value in foreign exchange);

(c) the sugar production in the country during 1983-84 season and the estimated production during the current season;

(d) the comparative rise/fall in the buffer stock of sugar during the last two years (years-wise) stating the extent to which the buffer stock is likely to increase with the imported sugar; and

(e) the likely impact on the prices of levy and free sale sugar as a result of imports ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). As regards the sugar imports during the current financial year 1985-86, it has been decided for the present to import about 10 lakh tonnes of sugar upto September, 1985. Out of this, the quantity arrived upto 22-7-1985 is about 2.47 lakh tonnes. For the imports so far contracted by the State Trading Corporation of India the approximate average C and F price works out to about Rs. 2000 per tonne.

(c) The sugar production in the country during 1983-84 season was 59.16 lakh tonnes whereas the estimated sugar production during the current 1984-85 season is about 61 lakh tonnes.

(d) and (e). The carryover of sugar stocks with the factories in the country during the last 2 sugar seasons *i.e.* as on 1-10-1983 and 1-10-1984 was about 45.87 lakh tonnes and 22.80 lakh tonnes respectively. Taking into account the current imports of sugar and the increase in the level of consumption to about 82 lakh tonnes in 1984-85 season from 64.79 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 season and 75.70 lakh tonnes in 1983-84 season, the carryover stocks of sugar as on 1-10-1985 are estimated at about 14 lakh tonnes. This would ensure adequate availability of levy sugar as well as freesale sugar for internal consumption and would also be helpful in keeping the prices of sugar in open market at reasonable levels. Levy sugar is already being distributed at a uniform price of Rs. 4.40 per kg.

Shortage of Drinking Water in U.P.

1025. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of drinking water and unprecedented drought conditions prevailing in U.P.'s Bundelkhand region virtually driving the inhabitants to starvation; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to give relief to the affected region and to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b). On the basis of Memorandum for drought relief submitted by the State Government to the Government of India (Ministry of Agriculture), the Government of India approved ceilings of expenditure amounting to Rs. 1.70 crores under non-plan and Rs. 7.18 crores under Plan for providing drinking water in drought affected areas (both urban and rural) of U.P. during 85-86. The amount includes Rs. 3.88 crores for construction of handpumps in rural areas in 43 districts including 5 districts in Bundelkhand region.

Lack of Basic Amenities in Resettlement Colonies, Delhi

1026. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Press report appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 19 June, 1985 regarding living conditions and lack of basic amenities in the resettlement colonies around Delhi; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to improve the situation and to ensure effective coordination among various agencies for the proper development of these colonies?

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

(a) Yea, Sir.

(b) Government has already sanctioned a scheme for provision of additional facilities in the resettlement colonies, like laying of sewer and water lines for grant of individual water and sewer connections, improved roads and drains and overhead and under ground tanks. The scheme is under execution with the Delhi Development Authority.

2. The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has reported that the position of distribution system, including street lighting in these colonies is by and large satisfactory. The power break-downs which occurred in Khichripur resettlement colony due to damage to overhead lines in the heavy storm recently has been attended to and two street lighting poles which were broken were replaced by new ones.

3. Schooling facilities are also available in these colonies. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi is running primary school in every resettlement colony or in its neighbourhood and no child is refused admission in the school.

4. Besides, the Directorate of Education is running 72 schools in these colonies.

5. The Slum and JJ Department of DDA being in overall charge of these colonies coordinates between various agencies regarding these colonies. This Ministry has also set up a coordination Committee consisting of Secretary (L and B), Delhi Administration, Vice Chairman, DDA and Commissioner, M.C.D. to bring about proper coordination and remove bottlenecks with a view to ensuring optimum development by various agencies.

Functioning of TV Transmitter at Koraput

1027. SHRI. JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention is invited to the Hindustan Times dated 24-6-1985 that the signals of television transmitter installed recently at Koraput are not received even at a distance of 12 KM and the sole purpose of providing educated and entertainment to the most backward class of people is defeated; and

(b) whether there have been made any additional demands from the State of Orissa for providing at least seven transmitters considering the backwardness of the State and its high percentage of illiteracy.

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

(a) The Government have seen the press report to this effect.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Payment of Wages to the Workers on the Line of Food for Work Programme

1028. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the massive food-grains stocks with Government, Government are considering to use foodgrains for payment of wages to workers in developmental projects on the lines of 'Food for Work Programme;

(b) if so, whether the States have favourably responded to the Government's proposal;

(c) whether the National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employments Guarantee Programme will be further boosted due to the massive food-grains stocks;

(d) if so, to what extent these programmes have been further strengthened;

(e) the allotment made to each State for development of above mentioned programmes; and

(f) how many States have accepted the Union Government's suggestions for payment of wages to workers in developmental projects on the lines of 'Food for Work Programme'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (f). Under NREP/RLEGP 1 Kg. of foodgrains per manday is given as a part wage. Considering the

present availability of wheat stocks the States have been permitted to distribute foodgrains at their discretion at the rate of 2 Kg. per manday, the additional Kg. of foodgrain being in the form of wheat. A statement indicating the foodgrains allotted to different States/Union Territories under these Programmes during 1985-86 is given below. Further augmentation of these Programmes by use of surplus wheat stocks in under consideration of the Government.

Statement

Statement indicating allocation of foodgrains under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme during 1985-86.

(In MTs.)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allocation	
		N.R.E.P.	R.L.E.G.P.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18,300	16,300
2.	Assam	4,000	3,568
3.	Bihar	31,600	28,100
4.	Gujarat	7,500	7,044
5.	Haryana	1,200	1,078
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1,300	1,183
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,600	1,457
8.	Karnataka	15,700	14,200
9.	Kerala	6,700	6,100
10.	Madhya Pradesh	17,600	15,691
11.	Maharashtra	21,100	18,933
12.	Manipur	230	208
13.	Meghalaya	260	264
14.	Nagaland	150	138
15.	Orissa	13,000	14,628
16.	Punjab	1,900	1,754
17.	Rajasthan	4,600	4,300
18.	Sikkim	190	174
19.	Tamil Nadu	24,500	22,000

1	2	3	4
20. Tripura		700	653
21. Uttar Pradesh		42,700	38,500
22. West Bengal		14,100	12,729
Union Territories			
23. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		165	148
24. Arunachal Pradesh		160	142
25. Chandigarh		35	28
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		100	87
27. Delhi		60	58
28. Goa, Daman and Diu		235	207
29. Lakshadweep		50	40
30. Mizoram		90	131
31. Pondicherry		175	157
Total		230,000	210,000

Punjab has been exempted from distribution of foodgrains.

Import of Sugar

1029. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government took a decision to import 1 million tonne of sugar to meet the gap between demand and supply of sugar;

(b) whether the S. T. C. which is the canalising agency have contracted for 9 lakh tonnes of sugar upto 30 June 1985;

(c) the countries from where the sugar was imported;

(d) the total need of the sugar to meet the gap between the demand and supply during current year;

(e) the steps Government are considering to take so that sugar shortage is not felt in the country;

(f) the total stock of sugar at present with Government; and

(g) the other steps being taken to meet the demand of sugar ?

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

(b) and (c). State Trading Corporation has so far contracted for the import of about 9.29 lakh tonnes of sugar. They have entered into contracts with the International brokers and the sellers have the option to ship sugar of any origin except South Africa and Israel.

(d) and (e). As regards sugar imports during the financial year 1985-86, it has been decided for the present to import about 10 lakh tonnes of sugar upto September 1985. This quantity is considered adequate to meet the gap between the demand and supply during 1984-85 season. In view of the estimated carryover of about 14 lakh tonnes of sugar as on 1-10-1985 the question of shortage of sugar should not arise.

(f) Apart from the availability of imported sugar, the sugar stocks with the factories as on 7-7-1985 are of the order of 28.30 lakh tonnes.

(g) In addition to the indigenously produced sugar released for meeting the open

market requirements, a certain quantity of imported sugar has also been allocated to the State Governments for sale to the consumers at a price below Rs. 6 per kg and Food Corporation of India is also selling imported sugar against tender/auction at selected centres in various States. Moreover, State Governments have been advised to ensure that wholesale dealers observe the statutory provisions relating to stock holding limits, turn over of stocks in a period of 10 days, etc. and suitable action is also being taken for ensuring that the sugar factories observe instructions relating to sales and despatches of free sale sugar in accordance with the statutory requirements. With these measures it is expected that availability would improve as programmed resulting in adequate supplies at reasonable prices to the consumers.

Warning to Sugar Mills for Pushing up Prices

1030. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued a warning to the sugar mills regarding continued exploitation of market to push up prices of sugar;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to withdraw incentive and concessions given to the sugar industry;

(c) whether Government have blamed the sugar industry for increasing sugar prices;

(d) whether Government have also decided to set up a Central Vigilance Cell to keep a watch on the mills and monitor production, despatch and distribution of sugar; and

(e) if so, the other steps Government have taken to check the rise in price of sugar which has increased enormously during the last two months ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Government have cautioned the sugar mills in this regard.

(b) and (c). Government is monitoring the sugar prices intensely and it would not hesitate to take stern action as per statutory provisions in case of violation of the statutory provisions and rules and regulations.

(d) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(e) The steps taken include :

(i) the decision to import 10 lakh tonnes of sugar and arrange its distribution at prices below Rs. 6 per kg. through State Government agencies and also its sale to licensed dealers by auction/tender through the Food Corporation of India;

(ii) Advice to State Governments to ensure strict enforcement of statutory provisions relating to stock holding limits and time limit for turn-over of stocks; and

(iii) Adequate releases of free-sale and levy sugar for internal consumption.

Target for Kharif Crop Production

1031. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have scaled down Kharif target as reported in the "Economic Times" dated 5 July, 1985;

(b) if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) what is Government's expectations regarding the monsoon precipitation and its impact on the kharif production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). For 1985-86, the annual target of foodgrains has been fixed at a higher level *i.e.* 160 million tonnes compared to the target of 153.6 million tonnes in 1984-85. The kharif crop is more dependent on the conditions of rainfall than the rabi crop. Yet the target for kharif foodgrains has been fixed at around the same level as in 1984-85 whereas the target of rabi foodgrains has been considerably increased.

(c) At present, the overall situation of monsoon rainfall is quite satisfactory and, accordingly, the kharif crop prospects appear to be good.

Telecasting the Programmes of Calcutta TV from Television Transmitters of West Bengal

1032. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Burdwan, Bolpur, Kharagpur, Maldah, Belurghat, Kurseong and Berhampore Television transmitters of West Bengal are telecasting the programmes of Delhi television instead of telecasting the programmes of the Calcutta Television;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to telecast the programmes of Calcutta television from these television transmitters;

(d) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Satellite link to these transmitters is, at present, available only from Delhi.

(c) to (e). A firm demand has been placed by Doordarshan on Department of Telecommunications for providing microwave link between Calcutta and Berhampore to enable relay of programmes produced at DDK, Calcutta. This link is expected to be available by the end of 1986. Telecast of regional service by other transmitters in the State would depend upon availability of resources in subsequent Plan of TV expansion.

Teletest System

1033. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) which teletest system is both economical and suitable for this country, the British or the French;

(b) whether Government have received any offer of teletest system from the British specialists;

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

(d) whether a decision has already been taken in this matter;

(e) if so, whether it is for the British system or for the French system; and and

(f) if the decision is for the British system, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :
(a) The French Teletext System.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The French system has been selected for introduction in India after a detailed study in April 1984 of all the other systems available abroad including the British system by a delegation consisting of representatives of Doordarshan, Department of Electronics, M/s. Kerala Electronics Corporation, M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd., M/s. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. and National Informatics Centre.

The offer of teletext trial in Delhi of the British system was received in July, 1985.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) French System.

(f) Does not arise.

Sugar Stock

1034. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the present stock of sugar would meet the demand of the country during the year 1985-86; and

(b) if so, the present stock of sugar available along with the imported sugar in the country and the demand of sugar ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Sugar year 1985-86 is to commence from 1st of October, 1985. The stocks of sugar with the factories as on 7-7-1985 were of the order of about 28.30 lakh tonnes. Coupled with the present import

of about 10 lakh tonnes upto September, 1985, the total availability of sugar is likely to meet with the requirements for the remaining months of the 1984-85 sugar year namely, July, August and September, 1985. There is no quantified demand of sugar. However, levy sugar requirements are on the basis of standard norms based on fixed per capita availability and the requirement of free sale sugar is determined by market forces of supply and demand and the need to maintain a desired level of free sale price.

Revision of Media Policy

1035. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposes to revise the existing media policy in the context of involving everyone in development; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). The Media Policy is still under formulation. It will be finalised after consultation with all concerned.

Shifting of Government Offices from Delhi

1036. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : SHRI H. G. RAMULU :

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

(a) whether Government propose to shift some Central Government offices from Delhi to Ghaziabad, Faridabad and Gurgaon, etc. soon to decongest Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of the offices likely to be shifted; and

(c) when the shifting will actually take place ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) Shifting of certain Central Government Offices located in Delhi to places outside Delhi is under consideration of Government.

(b) and (c). Details are being worked out.

Setting up of a National Child Labour Projects Society

1037. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a National Child Labour Projects Society; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). The question of setting up a National Child Labour Projects Society is under consideration of the Government.

Demand for Higher Rate for Screening of Feature Films by Doordarshan

1038. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Film Federation of India has been demanding higher rate for screening of feature films by Doordarshan; and

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

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

(b) After considering the demand, the rates for telecast of Hindi feature films in colour on national network of Doordarshan have been revised upwards with effect from 1-4-1985 as follows :

	Previous Rates	Revised Rates
Category 'A'	Rs. 3.25 lakhs	Rs. 4.00 lakhs
Category 'B'	Rs. 2.44 lakhs	Rs. 3.00 lakhs
Category 'C'	Rs. 1.63 lakhs	Rs. 2.00 lakhs

It has been decided that films entered in the Panorama section of the Indian International Films Festival or international or national award winning films, if 'premiered' on Doordarshan would be paid a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs. With effect from May, 1985, old classic Hindi and regional feature films in Black and White have also been made eligible for national telecast. The rates for payment for such films is 25% less than that for category 'A' Hindi feature films telecast in colour on the national network.

Compulsory fixation of photograph on food cards

1039. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration's decision to make it compulsory to affix a photograph of the head of the family on the food cards is causing a lot of hardship to the people;

(b) if so, whether this is intended to help Government in checking bogus ration cards;

(c) whether this decision will cause inconvenience and hardship to the people, particularly the people working on daily wages, labourers, Jhuggi dwellers, riksha chalaks etc; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) (a) No, Sir. No complaint of hardship or inconvenience has been received so far by Delhi Administration.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). No objection or complaints has so far been received by Delhi Administration.

Loss to Cooperatives on Fertilizer Trade in Orissa

1040. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government are aware that the co-operatives in the State of

Orissa have been losing heavily on fertilizer trade due to inadequate and low margin allowed by the Government of India; and

(b) if so, whether Centre is also aware that unless the margin is revised the co-operatives will incur further losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). Institutional agencies including cooperatives are given higher margin for distribution of fertilisers than others. To render distribution of fertilisers a viable proposition, Cooperatives should ensure that fertilisers move as far as possible, from the godowns of manufacturers direct to the retail units, and for this purpose, the distribution system within the Cooperative Sector needs further streamlining.

Identified and Unidentified Problem Villages in Orissa

1041. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) total number of identified and unidentified problem villeges in Orissa as reported by Government;

(b) total identified villages covered during the Sixth Plan under different water supply programmes;

(c) whether Government of Orissa has submitted proposal for coverage of unidentified tribal villeges of different districts of sub-plan area to provide assistance under different schemes of his ministry;

(d) if so, the total villages suggested and assistance required; and

(e) the reaction of Government on this proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b). Out of 46077 villages in Orissa as per 1971 census, 27077 villages were identified problem villages. Out of this, 3461 problem villages were covered before 1980.

Out of remaining 23616 problem villages as on 1-4-80, 22357 villages have been provided with at least one source of safe

drinking water by the end of the Sixth five Year Plan.

(c) Water supply is a State subject. Schemes for providing drinking water in rural areas have to be formulated and executed by the State Government by making provision under the Minimum Needs Programme. The Centre provides grants under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) supplementing the State resources for coverage of identified problem villages. The Government of Orissa did not submit any proposal for coverage of unidentified tribal villages of different districts under ARWSP. Grants under the ARWSP were not available for coverage of non-problem villages.

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

Amount provided to States for Rural Development Programmes during Sixth Plan

1042. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) funds provided to the States and Union Territories for schemes under R.L.E. G.P., N.R.E.P., I.R.D.P. and other rural development programmes during Sixth Plan period, State-wise and programme-wise;

(b) the procedure adopted by the States while allocating funds of different programmes to the D.R.D.As.; and

(c) the monitoring agency sent by the Government of India to collect the informa-

tion regarding implementation of defferent programmes ?

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

(b) As envisaged in the Sixth Five Year Plan document under I.R.D.P. the funds were allocated @ Rs. 55 lakhs per block during 1980-81, Rs. 6 lakhs per block during 1981-82 and Rs. 8 lakhs per block per annum during the last three years of the Sixth Plan. Under N.R.E.P., the allocation was to be based on the criteria of giving 75% weightage to the number of agricultural workers and marginal farmers and 25% weightage to the incidence of poverty. In case data on the incidence of poverty was not available the population of SCs/STs was to be taken into account. Under DPAP the allocations were @ Rs. 15 lakhs per block per year in selected blocks and under DDP, it was @Rs. 10 Lakhs per thousand sq. kms per annum in the selected blocks. The expenditure on the above mentioned programmes was shared by the States and the Centre on 50 : 50 basis and 100% by the Centre in the case of UTs. Under RLEGP, the funds are not allocated district-wise or block-wise but a project approach is followed and the programme is fully financed by the Centre.

(c) Data on progress of schemes were collected through monthly and quarterly returns sent by DRDAs and State Governments. Senior officers of the Department also visited the States for on-the-spot observation of working of the schemes.

Statement

Central Releases of funds during Sixth Plan period under the major rural development Programmes of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Department of Rural Development)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs.	IRDP	NREP*	RLEGP	DPAP	DDP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5925.155	11200.95	5033.10	2381.275	
2.	Assam	2149.000	2038.30	1078.00		
3.	Bihar	7857.950	13185.73	7117.00	1205.480	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Gujarat	3569.530	3602.61	1625.50	1254.225	271.430
5.	Haryana	1553.185	1108.17	419.00	361.560	624.365
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1159.650	818.17	300.00		197.470
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	858.120	814.46	225.00	372.342	214.266
8.	Karnataka	3092.310	5538.42	2347.00	1819.950	
9.	Kerala	2580.505	4686.90	2347.00		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7546.940	10852.50	3896.00	1376.620	
11.	Maharashtra	5149.330	7371.15	3946.00	1748.040	
12.	Manipur	202.920	86.51	21.61		
13.	Meghalaya	131.150	92.63	45.00		
14.	Nagaland	388.420	137.60	30.00		
15.	Orissa	4584.745	5123.42	2117.74	824.000	
16.	Punjab	2040.500	1459.00	675.00		
17.	Rajasthan	4266.090	4333.15	1440.00	1401.340	2875.305
18.	Sikkim	49.620	67.67	23.50		
19.	Tamil Nadu	6498.610	9759.09	164.00	1250.260	
20.	Tripura	295.260	372.00	5340.00		
21.	Uttar Pradesh	14159.860	20913.90	8662.56	1716.290	
22.	West Bengal	2472.620	7541.93	2308.30	896.450	
23.	A. and N. Islands	20.000	141.75	16.39		
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	957.710	140.05	34.50		
25.	Chandigarh	17.000	22.02	9.57		
26.	D. and N. Haveli	24.000	33.52	—		
27.	Delhi	168.269	15.59	24.00		
28.	G. D. and Diu	412.730	154.72	54.00		
29.	Lakshadweep	83.000	60.46	14.00		
30.	Mizoram	481.260	153.39	40.00		
31.	Pondicherry	140.000	118.95	48.00		
		3.480@				
All India		78839.909	111944.65	49398.77	16607.832	4182.836

* Including value of foodgrains.

@ Misc. adjustment during 1983-84.

**Town areas covered by LPT Koraput,
Orissa**

1043. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the towns and tribal villages which are covered by the L.P.T. (Low Power Transmitter) Koraput, Orissa;

(b) distance covered and the total population Benefited;

(c) whether Jeypore Town was included in the coverage list of the LPT Koraput when it was surveyed;

(d) if so, how this town has been left out though the town was situated in the coverage range; while installing the tower; and

(e) the steps taken by his Ministry to provide T.V. coverage to Jeypore Town ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). The Low Power T. V. Transmitter at Koraput has a service range of about 25 Kms. However, no detailed survey has been carried out about the places population actually covered by the transmitter.

(c) and (d). TV transmitter at Koraput was mainly set up for providing service to project areas of HAL and NALCo. Jeypore town, though within the nominal service range of LPT Koraput, falls in the shadow zone caused by the intervening hill and is, therefore, not covered.

(e) The extension of TV coverage to Jeypore would depend on the availability of resources in the future Plans of T. V. Expansion.

Amount spent on Research on Root-Wilt Disease in Kerala

1044. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent so far on Research and Development on the root-wilt disease of coconut;

(b) the result achieved so far;

(c) whether any breakthrough has been achieved in finding a cure for this disease; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) According to information received from the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, the total amount spent upto June 1985 on research on coconut root (wilt) disease is around Rs. 28.4 million.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The question does not arise.

Statement

1. Consistent association of mycoplasma-like organisms (MLOs) has been established in root (wilt) affected palms. MLOs were successfully transmitted through dodder from diseased palms to periwinkles and from infected periwinkles to healthy periwinkles, MLOS were observed in the salivary an brain tissues of lace wing fly, an insect associated with coconut.
2. Using a sero-diahnstic and physiological tests, it is possible to detect the disease 3-9 months before the expression of visual symptoms.
3. Eradication of diseased palms in border areas and localities of sporadic incidence has shown that it is possible to greatly reduce the incidence of the disease from the mildly affected belts.
4. The productivity of disease affected areas can be increased by balanced manuring with NPK and Mg. recycling of organic matter, mixed cropping with crops like cacao and by providing irrigation.
5. An extensive survey undertaken in Kerala has shown that the annual loss due to the disease is 968 million nuts. There is also loss in husk and leaf production.

Replantation of Coconut Palms

1045. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a good percentage of the existing coconut trees are sterile and unproductive;

(b) whether the coconut Board has any plan to carry out large scale replantation;

(c) if so, whether any work has been initiated in this direction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No systematic survey has been conducted to estimate the percentage of senile (sterile) and unproductive coconut palms in the country.

(b) to (d). No scheme to carry out large scale replantation by the Coconut Development Board has been sanctioned. However, the Board is providing financial assistance in Kerala and Tamil Nadu for removal of disease affected palms at the rate of Rs. 75 per palm and for replanting with improved seedlings. 50% subsidy on cost of seedlings and inputs such as fertiliser and plant protection chemicals is also provided. Under another Scheme for Rejuvenation of Diseased and Unproductive Plantations in Kerala 50% subsidy on cost of hybrid planting material and fertiliser is provided. Besides, under Kerala Agricultural Development Project with World Bank assistance, it is targetted to undertake replanting of senile and unproductive palm in an area of 30,000 hectares.

Cocount Palms affeted by Root-Wilt Disease and Replanting of Hybrid Disease Resistant Palms

1046. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any estimate has been made as to the number of coconut plams affected by the root-wilt disease;

(b) if so, whether there is any scheme for replanting hybrid and disease-resistant palms in the root-wilt affected areas;

(c) whether this scheme is being implemented; and

(d) if so, the result achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) According to a joint survey conducted by the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Government of Kerala, Kerala Agricultural University, Coconut Development Board, Central Plant Protection Station of Government of India at Cochin, etc., during August 1984, in eight districts of Kerala, about 29.6 million Coconut palms been found to have been affected by root-wilt disease.

(b) and (c). Ther is no disease resistant variety of coconut palm. Coconut Development Board is providing financial assistance for removal of disease affected palms at the rate of Rs. 75.00 per palm. For replanting with improved seedlings 50% subsidy on cost of seedling and inputs such as fertilizers and plant protection chemicals is also provided. Under another Scheme for rejuvenation of diseased and unproductive plantations in Kerala State, 50% subsidy on cost of hybrid planting material and fertilizer is given.

(d) The Coconut Development Board has distributed 10 lakh seedlings and 3000 tonnes of fertilizers to growers at 50% subsidised rate. 2.04 lakh diseased palms have been removed. Replanting with improved seedlings was don in 60,000 hectares during 5th and 6th Plan in selected areas of Trichur, Ernakulam, Alleppey and Quilon districts of Kerala.

[Translation]

Deep Sea Fish Ventures

1047. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH :
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

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

(a) whether Government have under consideration a scheme for deep sea fishing with the assistance of other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the foreign exchange likely to be earned by the sale of fish so caught ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Setting up of Agro-Based Industries during Seventh Plan

1048. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any programme to set up agro-based industries all over the country during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that lack of facilities of housing for the workers/technicians are the two impediments which prevent the growth of such industries in the rural areas;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to provide loans at subsidised rates through the Banks for construction of houses; and

(d) if so, details of the proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The Five Year Development Plan for industries and Agriculture include schemes for development of agro-based industries. The 7th Five Year Plan which is under finalisation also includes schemes for these industries.

(b) Housing forms a separate programme which will be taken care in the sectoral programme and also in special programmes for certain categories of people.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Safety Measures in Chemical Units

1049. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether new guidelines for safety in chemical industries have been laid down by Government;

(b) whether a proposal to associate trade unions' in working out the safety measures in chemical units is under Government consideration;

(c) whether employees working in chemical units are also imparted training regarding safety measures and other safety rules and procedures; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). Immediately after the industrial accident at Bhopal, Ministry of Labour held a series of meetings and Conferences with State Government/Union Territory Administrations, Central Ministries/Departments, and workers' and employers' organisations. In the light of those discussions, Government formulated the National Programme for Coordinated Action for Control of Hazards and Protection of Health and safety of Workers in dangerous manufacturing processes. Copies of this Action Plan have been sent to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, Central Ministries/Departments and employers' and workers' organisations with the request to take appropriate measures for improving safety standards in all industrial units.

(c) and (d). The Director General of Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) regularly conducts training programmes for workers, managers, factory inspectors, etc. in their training institutes at Bombay, Kanpur, Calcutta and Madras. These programmes cover all aspects relating to safety and health of workers in factories. DGFASLI has been instructed to restructure their training programmes in their Institutes, so that safety in hazardous industries in given greater focus in these programmes.

Opening of a Night Bazar in Connaught Place

1050. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether New Delhi Municipal Committee have a proposal to start a night bazar in the central park of Connaught Place;

(b) whether the New Delhi Traders Association has strongly condemned this move on the plea that such a bazar, besides creating law and order problems will also encourage smugglers and eve-teasers; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(a) It has been reported by the N. D. M. C. that they propose to set up a night bazar in the inner circle of Connaught Place (not in the Central Park).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is yet to be considered by the Government.

12.00 hrs.

Several Hon. Members *rose*.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : You must have come across the report that large-scale trafficking in drugs and narcotics is taking place. Many raids have been organised and many persons have been arrested...

MR. SPEAKER : What is the point ?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : The point is that narcotics are being smuggled in large quantities...

MR. SPEAKER : You give me in writing.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Specially children reading in schools, students and colleges are taking to it...

MR. SPEAKER : You give me in writing...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the way. I will see to it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : We have given. Therefore, we want...

MR. SPEAKER : I will see.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : We have given notice under Rule 193 to

discuss the behaviour of the Minister for Home Affairs...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have got your notice. I will look into it. I have to find out the facts and then only I can decide...

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : The Home Minister publicly threatened that he will intervene in Andhra...

AN HON. MEMBER : Why not do it in UP? Why not do it in Bihar?...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Dandavate, you know that there are certain provisions in the Constitution and they cannot violate it. I will have to see what is to be done. I will have to find out the facts and satisfy myself...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jaipal Reddy, I have to find out the facts.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to settle one procedural point. Please listen to me. I will give a precedent.

The other day you gave a correct ruling that after the Supreme Court judgment, the conduct of Judges cannot be discussed here. I will just give you a precedent. In the Fourth Lok Sabha when the Golak Nath case about the ambit of Art 13(2) came, the then Speaker said, 'I will not allow discussion on the Golak Nath judgment in the House.' Then Barrister Nath Pai got up and said, 'I am giving a Constitution Amendment Bill to see that Art 368 does not come under the ambit of Art 13(2).' He was allowed a Private Member's Bill waiving rules, notice period and all that. Fortunately, Government favourably responded and appointed a Select Committee on a Private Members Bill for the first time in the history of Indian Parliament. The Select Committee report was there. Unfortunately, the Parliament was dissolved. Fortunately, the new government of Shrimati Indira Gandhi introduced Twenty-fourth Constitution (Amendment) Bill in which what Shri Nath Pai said through his Bill was ultimately upheld. I am suggesting to you and as per your suggestion I have already given

a Constitution (Amendment) Bill seeking amendment to Article 311 in order to correct the aberration of the judgment of the Supreme Court.

Now, the difficulty is that certain period of notice is required and, as such, my Bill cannot be taken up in this particular session. I only request the House to suspend that rule. The House has the power and allow my Private Members Bill to be discussed before the end of the present session. It is permissible.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No. No.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see to it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, let me conclude. This has been the demand of Members on both sides. Mr. Lalit Maken said that. Mr. Panika said that. Allow that Bill to be taken up by the end of this Session.

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, you always get excited like this. I go by the rules.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I said without getting excited.

MR. SPEAKER : I will go by the consensus of the House. Business Advisory Committee is there. We will sit there and discuss everything. You can raise your points there. Whatever you can give to me or if it is very very important you can also come and discuss so that I can put it before the Business Advisory Committee. By this show of anger or show of vociferousness, it does not mean anything to me. It unnecessarily whiles away your time. It does not gain you anything.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Panika, when I am open to you and say that whatever subject you give to me I will get it put before the Business Advisory Committee, give it priority and get it discussed, then what is the fun of doing like this ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, Mr. Panika is supporting the demand.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. I do not say he is not supporting. I only say that I am open to you always, then why do this ?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, about trafficking in drugs we have given a notice.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : How many times do you want to point it out ? I have already stated with folded hands that I shall look into it, then what is the necessity of saying all these things.

[English]

You can come to me and tell me. This is not the way to do it.

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Shillong) : Sir, you have listened to them. You can listen to us for two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : For what ? If you want to speak, it is all right.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : I can shout also. I don't want to. I want two minutes. Sir, this question of drugs was to come last Friday. It could not. Now, the entire generation of our children, you may not be aware...

MR. SPEAKER : What is it that you want ?

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Have patience.

MR. SPEAKER : You have been a Deputy Speaker yourself, Sir.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : I have not finished my sentence. You have patience with them and not patience with us.

MR. SPEAKER : I am only impatient because I have admitted it for discussion.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Give me one minute. The entire generation of children is being hooked on drugs. In cities like Bombay and Delhi...

MR. SPEAKER : I know it. You have not to say it.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Then allow a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already said it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Why are you getting angry?

MR. SPEAKER : I am getting angry because I have already admitted it. I am getting angry because you are unnecessarily harping over it. He has been a Deputy Speaker : I have said I am agreeable.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : It is all right then. Please do not lose your temper. We are also Members of Parliament. When you have allowed Prof. Dandavate, we also want to make our submission.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already agreed.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Then don't be angry.

MR. SPEAKER : He has been doing something again and again. He has been a former Deputy Speaker. I have agreed to it. I have admitted it. What more you want from me.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Please don't be angry.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not angry. I am pained because I have already agreed to it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, whenever we get up you get pained.

MR. SPEAKER : When I am agreeable what are you trying to press upon me ?

SHRI G. G. SWELL : I am not able to follow you. You say you are agreeable. Are you agreeable to a special discussion on the subject ? This is all what I want to know.

MR. SPEAKER : I have said that I will put it before the Business Advisory Committee and decide it. So simple it is. I decided long back.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : I could not follow you because you were so excited.

MR. SPEAKER : I am pained unnecessarily. When I have said that I am agreeable why do you raise the point again and again ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Mr. Speaker. Sir, we have given an adjournment motion regarding the closure notice given by Messrs. Burn and Company Ltd.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of adjournment motion. I have not allowed it. It is not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing it because there is no question of adjournment motion here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. I do not know.

(Interruptions)

12.11 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Delhi Development Authority (Removal of objectionable Developments) Amendment Rules, 1985, National Capital Region and Planning Board Rules 1985, Annual Accounts of and Review on the Working of Delhi Development Authority, Delhi for 1983-84 and statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Delhi Development Authority (Removal of Objectionable Developments) Amendment Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 473 in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1985 under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1191/85].

- (2) A copy of the National Capital Region Planning Board Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 473 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum under section 38 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1192/85].

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority, Delhi, for the year 1983-84 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority, Delhi, for the year 1983-84.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1193/85.]

Annual Report and Review on the Working of National Heavy Engineering Cooperative Limited, New Delhi for 1983-84 and statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): On behalf of Shri Buta Singh, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Heavy Engineering Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Heavy Engineering Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1194/85].

Pulses, Edible Oilseeds and Edible Oils (Storage Central) Amendment Order, 1985

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Pulses, Edible Oilseeds and Edible Oils (Storage Control) (Amendment) Order, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 465 (E), in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 1985 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1195/85].

Mines Creche (Amendment) Rules, 1985 and Coal Mines Pithead Bath (Amendment) Rules, 1985

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 61A of the Mines Act, 1952 :

- (1) The Mines Creche (Amendment) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 551 in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1985.
- (2) The Coal Mines Pithead Bath (Amendment) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 634 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1196/85].

Review on the working of and Annual Report of National Film Development Corporation Ltd. Bombay for 1983-84 and statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :
- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1983-84.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1197/85].

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd. Bombay for 1983-84 and statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1983-84.

(ii) Annual Report of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1198/85]

Notifications under Finance Act 1979, Income Tax Act, 1961 and Customs Act, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHAN POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 557 (E), (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to delegates and their aides who attended the Ministerial Meeting on Global System of the Trade Preferences held in New Delhi from 22nd July to 26th July, 1985 from the payment of foreign travel tax, under section 41 of the Finance Act, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1199/85].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 :

(i) The Income-tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. S.O. 529 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) S.O. 2858 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1985 regarding exemption to 'Sir Hormusji Nowroji Mody (of Hong Kong) and Lady Manekbai Mody Charity Trust' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.

(iii) S.O. 2859 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1985 regarding exemption to 'Krishnamurti Foundation India, Madras' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.

(iv) S.O. 2860 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1985 regarding exemption to 'The Indian National Trust

for Art and Cultural Heritage' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.

- (v) S.O. 2861 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1985 regarding exemption to 'Seva Mandir, Udaipur' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- (vi) S.O. 2862 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1985 regarding exemption to 'Sir Dorabji Tata Trust' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- (vii) S.O. 2863 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1985 regarding exemption to 'People's Action for Development (India) Maharashtra State Committee' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- (viii) S.O. 2864 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1985 regarding exemption to 'Mobile Creches for Working Mothers' Children' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- (ix) S.O. 2865 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1985 regarding exemption to 'Jamsetji Tata Trust' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1984-85 and 1985-86.
- (x) S.O. 2866 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1985 regarding exemption to 'Sir Hormusji Nowroji Mody (of Hong Kong) and Lady Manekbai Mody Charity Trust' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1984-85.
- (xi) S.O. 2867 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1985 regarding exemption to 'Society of the Helpers of Mary, Bombay, under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1200/85].
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :
- (i) G.S.R. 462 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 77-Customs dated the 17th April, 1980.
- (ii) The Transfer of Residence (Amendment) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 481(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iii) G.S.R. 528 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to spare parts imported by Messrs CMS Limited for maintaining their network of computers and computer systems from basic customs duty in excess of 65 per cent *ad valorem* and the whole of the additional duty of customs.
- (iv) G.S.R. 529(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to spare parts imported by

- Messrs CMS Limited for maintaining their network of computers and computer systems from the basic customs duty in excess of 5 per cent *ad valorem* and complete exemption from additional duty of customs.
- (v) G.S.R. 539 (E) and 540 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Aircrafts engines, accessories and components when imported into India for the purpose of repairs or overhauling from the whole of basic, auxiliary and additional duties of customs leviable thereon.
- (vi) G. S. R. 545 (E) and 546 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification Nos. 77-Customs dated the 17th April, 1980 and 13-Customs dated the 9th February, 1981.
- (vii) G. S. R. 564 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th July 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 216-Customs dated the 2nd August, 1976 so as to include Bullet Proof Protective Vests within the purview of the said notification.
- (viii) G. S. R. 565 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th July together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 208/81-Customs dated the 22nd September, 1981 so as to include other life saving Drugs/Medicines within the purview of the said notification.
- (ix) G. S. R. 571 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Pound Sterling into Indian currency or *vice versa*.
- (x) G. S. R. 575 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Russian Rouble into Indian Currency or *vice versa*.
- (xi) G. S. R. 590 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum containing corrigendum to Notification No. 216/15-Customs G. S. R. 547(E) dated the 3rd July, 1985.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1201/85]
- (4) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :
- (i) G.S.R. 423(E) to 432(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th Nov. 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain consequential changes in excise duties due to enactment of Finance Bill, 1985.
- (ii) G. S. R. 512 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 241/82-CE dated the 1st November, 1982 so as to extend for a further period of three years the concessional rate of excise duty in respect of certain specified thermosetting resins and engineering plastics.
- (iii) G. S. R. 519 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28 June, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum

- extending the validity of Notification No. 288/82-CE dated the 11th December, 1982 up to 31st December, 1985.
- (iv) G. S. R. 521 (E), published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 24/75-CE dated the 1st March, 1975 up to 31st December, 1985.
- (v) G. S. R. 522 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods of the description specified in the schedule to the notification from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (vi) G. S. R. 523 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 69/84-CE dated the 1st March, 1984.
- (vii) G. S. R. 524 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 99/84-CE dated the 30th April, 1984 up to 30th September, 1985.
- (viii) G. S. R. 533(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 123/81-CE dated the 2nd June, 1981 so as to extend the exemption to consumables and spares also along with excisable capital goods, components and raw materials when brought in connection with the manufacture of articles into and undertaking approved by the Board of Approval for 100 percent Export Oriented undertakings.
- (ix) G. S. R. 554 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 121/85-CE dated the 8th May, 1985 so as to reduce the weekly rate of compounded levy of excise duty from Rupees 500 to Rupees 250 in respect of each conventional gang saws used in the manufacture of marble slabs.
- (x) G. S. R. 555 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 60/85-CE dated the 17th March, 1985 so as to reduce the rate of excise duty from Rupees 10 per sq. meter to Rupees 5 per sq. meter in respect of marble slabs manufactured with the aid of conventional gang saws or converted conventional gang saws.
- (xi) G. S. R. 556 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to invoke the provision of section 11C of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 in regard to the payment of duties of excise on bare copper wires of 2.00 mm (14 SWG) thickness and thicker and bare aluminium wire of 3.25 mm (10 SWG) thickness and thicker which were used in the factory of production for the manufacture of bare copper wires finer than 2.00 mm (14 SWG) and bare aluminium wires finer than 3.25 mm (10 SWG), respectively, during the period commencing on the 30th April, 1983 and ending with 23rd September, 1983 so that the duties of excise shall not be required to be paid during the period aforesaid.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1202/85]

12.07 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha :

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Bill, 1985, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th July, 1985.

STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (ENFORCEMENT) BILL, 1985

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Bill, 1985, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, what is your ruling on my adjournment motion notice ?

MR. SPEAKER : No. Not allowed here. We can discuss that. You can come and see me in my chamber.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I do not say that I will not allow any discussion. I have said that adjournment motion is not allowed. I did not allow it. Otherwise, I will consider it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not committed here. I can consider it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, about the Calling Attention Motion, I may inform that we have postponed it and we will take it up at a later date.

COFFEE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : On behalf of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Coffee Act, 1942.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Coffee Act, 1942."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.10 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (1) Need to render adequate financial assistance to Madhya Pradesh for providing relief to the drought affected people

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAGHEL (Dhar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

There have been no rains this season in Dhar, Jhabua, Khargaon and Indore districts of Madhya Pradesh as a result of which these districts are facing severe drought conditions. There is acute shortage of drinking water, foodgrains and fodder in these areas and the people are facing starvation. Reports of cattle having perished due to non-availability of fodder have also been received. In the absence of alternative irrigation facilities, sowing operations for the next crop have also not started.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh had sought an assistance of Rs. 150 crores from the Central Government to fight the drought and famine conditions but a sum of Rs. 40 crores only has been sanctioned by the Centre.

**Not recorded.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 29-7-1985.

Therefore, I humbly request the Union Government and the Ministers of Agriculture and Civil Supplies to declare these districts as drought-affected districts at the earliest and provide requisite funds to the State Government for making adequate arrangement for drinking water, foodgrains and fodder so that relief operations to the affected people may be carried out on war-footing.

- (ii) **Non-availability of adequate quantities of food-stuffs in F. C. I. depots in Madhya Pradesh and need to allow the State Civil Supplies Corporation to take up distribution of food tuffs and sugar**

SHRI K. N. PRADHAN (Bhopal) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following matter of urgent public importance.

There are 183 Issue Depots of the Food Corporation of India in Madhya Pradesh, but foodgrains and sugar are seldom available in half of these depots due to which supplies of foodgrains and sugar cannot be made in a number of districts in the State and particularly, a very small quantity of foodgrains is supplied to the issue depots in tribal belt of the State and the poor people do not get foodgrains, edible oil and kerosene at fair prices. For instance, only 150 tonnes of sugar was supplied to Sarguja district per month for months together in 1984-85 as against the quota of 750 tonnes per month.

The Food Corporation of India has not been supplying wheat in seven districts of Chhatisgarh region for the last 14 months. The wheat kept there is not fit even for consumption by animals. The people are forced to buy that wheat. Similarly, inferior quality of levy rice containing excessive quantity of husk is supplied by the Food Corporation of India. Such rice distributed to the people.

The Civil Supplies Corporation of Madhya Pradesh wants to take over the distribution of foodgrains and sugar, approval for which should be given by the Central Government. This Corporation should also be authorised to lift sugar direct from the mills and procure levy rice and should also get all assistance for the procurement of levy wheat and rice which the Food Corporation of India gets.

Government should also pay special attention towards the corruption rampant in the depots of the Food Corporation of India.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know when you will wear a smile.

MR. SPEAKER : In a short while.

- (iii) **Need to provide assistance to Himachal Pradesh for meeting situation caused by drought, fire, etc.**

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Himachal Pradesh, had to suffer enormous loss due to recent drought. Drinking water and fodder were not available for the cattle. The farmers have also got almost negligible harvest from the crops sown by them. Fruit-growing, a source of income for the farmers, has also received a severe set-back as the fruit did not grow to their full size and as a result the financial condition of the farmers has become worse.

Besides, the nurseries set up and saplings planted by the Forest Department also got damaged at several places and forest wealth has been destroyed due to fire. The State Government has suffered a heavy loss on this account.

The State Government could not make good the loss suffered due to drought with the assistance made available by the Centre. Therefore, I urge the Central Government to provide adequate assistance to Himachal Pradesh Government for making drinking water available in villages and cities and also for providing irrigation facilities.

[English]

- (iv) **Need to examine the feasibility of drilling two in-well bores in existing wells to overcome the shortage of water for irrigation in AP**

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur) : The districts of Anantapur and Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh are situated on a very high altitude and facilities for irrigation are very meagre as these districts are not endowed with any perennial rivers and the people in these areas depend on irrigation wells. Due to continuous droughts, the wells amounting to a lakh and fifty thousands

have gone dry. On every project, the Government is spending at the rate of Rs. 15000 per acre. As there are no perennial rivers in these districts, no irrigation projects could be constructed. Hence the need for a well project. The Government can take up drilling of two in-well bores in each and every well and this will cost the Government an amount less than ten thousand rupees per well, and in case of wells where bores yield sufficient water, the Government can collect a water tax of Rs. 50 per acre and waive this collection the bores fail.

The feasibility of this well project may be examined and it may be taken up immediately to save the people from hunger and starvation.

(v) **Need to direct Agricultural Research Wing to devise ways to save paddy crops from floods**

DR. K. G. ADIYODI (Calicut) : Recent floods in Kerala have affected almost all the farmers in general and the paddy growers in particular. Paddy cultivation is dwindling fast in Kerala due to the high cost of cultivation and low price of paddy. Difficulties of paddy growers are increased since there is no variety of paddy seeds whose seedlings can withstand floods by remaining under water for more than fifteen days. We wish the Government to direct the agricultural research wing to take up this matter seriously.

(vi) **Demand for a T. V. relay centre in Yavatmal District of Maharashtra**

SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL (Yavatmal) : There was, and it is still, a strong popular demand of the people of Yavatmal district to establish a TV Relay Centre at Yavatmal. Its headquarter Yavatmal is a district place and declared backward district having population of more than one lakh plus population of adjoining villages bordering on Yavatmal Municipal limits. As it is, TV relay from Nagpur/Amravati will not benefit Yavatmal as its distance is more than 200 and 100 kms respectively. Needless to add that the people are so impatient to have TV centre that agitation rallies have recently been organised hinting that there is no excuse at all for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to delay granting Yavatmal TV Centre any more.

Therefore, I would now request the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to

establish/start a TV Relay-Centre at Yavatmal without logging any further time.

(vii) **Levy of consignment tax and need to bring a Bill in the current session of Parliament**

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk) : A legislation on consignment Tax has become necessary due to the financial constraints faced by the different State Governments.

The Constitution of India was amended through the Constitution Amendment (46th) Act, 1982 with a view to ensuring that taxes on the consignment of goods in course of inter-state trade and commerce are brought under the ambit of taxation. The Union Finance Minister convened a conference of Chief Ministers in November 1983 and again in May 1984 in order to sort out the details of the proposed legislation on consignment tax including the procedures for collection and sharing of the tax. In the two conferences unanimous recommendations were made. Though it was felt in the conferences that the legislation on consignment tax should be introduced at the earliest opportunity, nothing has been done in this respect. And as a result, the State Government are denied the benefit of additional resources.

Under these circumstances, I urge upon the Government to introduce the Bill on Consignment Tax in this Session of Parliament and pass it for mobilising more resources for the State Governments.

12.21 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PUNJAB),
1985-86—Contd.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Punjab for 1985-86. Shri Bhattam.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM (Visakhapatnam) : The Accord on Punjab was more or less uniformly and universally agreed to and was hailed by all sections of the people and most of the political parties. It is hoped that we would turn the corner and open up a new chapter and the vexed problem of the Punjab is once for all solved. But, Sir, of

[Shri S. M. Bhattam]

late, we still find certain reports in the Press, where discordant notes are being heard. Whether it is in Rajasthan or in Haryana or in some other States, there is some opposition voiced by those parties which have hailed this Accord here on the floor of this House. It is rather unfortunate. If there are any misgivings, if there are any apprehensions and doubts, they could be got verified. We are only hoping that the problem of Punjab is solved and solved once for all and all the scars and wounds are healed up and real amity and understanding among the Sikhs and Hindus would be established and cordial relations will prevail again throughout the country. Sir, at this point of time, all responsible sections, of the political parties mostly, should fall in line and uniformly once again reiterate their firm faith in the Accord which was announce recently. As a matter of fact, we still feel that this could have been made much earlier, in which case a lot of blood-shed and a lot of murders could have been avoided and the country could not have experienced so much of agony. After all, most of the terms which were agreed to in the recent past, were previously agree to on one occasion during one of the meetings of the Opposition Conclave and therefore, if they were to be given effect to at that time itself, a lot of bad blood could have been avoided and a better situation could have prevailed in the country.

12 23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

However, Sir, now the point is that we will have to look ahead and now the question is not merely of the Punjab. The Central Government should think in terms of opening a new chapter in the history of its relationship with various other States as well. The Anandpur Sahib Resolution which was so vehemently turned down and criticised is now subject to scrutiny and consideration by the Sarkaria Commission. Therefore, the question is also one of maintaining proper relations with the constituent States in the country.

This morning, the leader of our party, Shri Madhav Reddy had raised a Motion against the recent statement by a Union Minister during his visit to Andhra Pradesh. He had said that the Centre may sometime deem it fit to interfere in the affairs of the State, in case certain type of occurrences

recurred. If this is the attitude of the Centre, a lot of bad blood will be created, and we will not be able to happily reciprocate the spirit in which certain steps were taken. A consistently hostile, irresponsible and reckless attitude has been adopted by certain Ministers during their visits to some of the States, particularly ruled by the Opposition parties, which they may well hereafter refrain from doing.

So, I once again come back to the accord which has been reached with the Akali Dal, which should meet the requirements of the situation, and once and for all create a cordial situation leading to peace, amity, understanding, unity and security of the country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, not only our country but the entire world was amazed at the Accord concluded recently by our young Prime Minister. Those foreign powers, which were closely watching India's integrity, unity, independence and growth, were taken aback. India, the great country once famous for its riches (*Sone ki churiya*), where it is said the Sun of Indian Chakravarti Emperors never set got independence after shattering the fetters of slavery. The process of progress started after independence. Prior to independence, not even a needle was used to be manufactured here. During the post-Independence period, major industries were set up. Our borders became very secure to create fear in our enemies. We made such great strides in chemical and petroleum sector that big powers began to get panicky. India made unprecedented progress under the leadership of late Prime Minister Indiraji. She brought to India an era of respectability. These foreign powers felt disturbed at India's rapid progress and they hatched a conspiracy to disintegrate this country so that it may again become slave.

This conspiracy of theirs did work. It engulfed Assam and South India. It exploded in Punjab, the heart of the country and some misguided elements in Punjab, who were purchased by foreign powers, gave the slogan of Khalistan. You know the result. Our Hon. Prime Minister late Indiraji had to sacrifice here life for what had happened. The region of the country was

taken over by our young Prime Minister. You recollect the moment when the dead body of this youngman's mother drenched in blood was still lying in State, he was going round the streets of Delhi imploring the people to safeguard India's independence, maintain its integrity and unity maintain peace in the country. And, above all, at the burning pyre of his mother he vowed to maintain country's unity an integrity and safeguard its independence. It is our privilege that he has presented such an example before this country and before the whole world and we are proud of it.

Our Hon. Prime Minister made serious effort but it appeared that the situation was not coming under control. Ultimately he found a solution to Punjab tangle and presented before the country an Accord and the entire country is heaving a sigh of relief. We are obliged to him and we thank him for this. Foreign countries have also welcomed it. Through this forum, through this Parliament, we appeal to the people of the country to accept this Accord and to the people who have been misled to take a lesson from it. They should honour this agreement and take a pledge to work for maintaining country's independence and unity.

When we look back to the history of our country, we find that revered Guru Govind Singhji fought throughout his life for country's unity and integrity. He founded Sikh religion. He demanded one boy from each family in the country to maintain country's unity and integrity, to defend its independence and to free the country from slavery. Many families responded to it and placed the services of one child each at his disposal. These emerged the Sikh religion with the aim of achieving country's independence and maintaining its unity and integrity. I appeal to the people of those families to demonstrate goodwill once again and persuade their children and near and dear ones, create awareness among them and incalculable a feeling in them to act in future also for country's unity, its integrity and its independence so that there is peace in the country.

With these words, I congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister for finding a solution to Punjab problem. As we have read in newspapers today and as the Governor of

Punjab has said in a Press Conference, the Accord will help in speedy restoration of normalcy and elections will be held in Punjab. We hope that after elections, there will be complete peace and we will be able to work smoothly.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is most gratifying that when we were discussing Punjab problem in this House, the Hon. Prime Minister informed the House at 6.00 p.m. the same day that an agreement had been reached between him and Sant Longowal in the interest of the country. Nobody knew when the shadow of terrorism that had spread throughout the country would come to an end. It has now been put to an end by the great efforts of the Prime Minister. I am very grateful to Sant Longowal also. There was a feeling among the people of this country that this vexed problem would never be solved, but it has been solved now.

I would like to refer to the problem of terrorism specifically. Many schools are functioning in the U.S.A. for imparting training to terrorists. Besides me, many hon. Members of this House have taken part in this discussion. Through this House I would like to point out that such open training poses a danger to the unity and integrity of India. If any country, whether it is America or Pakistan, provides such training and encourages terrorism, then through this House we shall have to tell that we shall never tolerate such type of terrorism.

Today's 'Jan Satta' carries a news report that an Inspector has been murdered there. Terrorists may have a hand in it and it may be their endeavour that the agreement reached between Hon. Prime Minister and Sant Longowal does not prove to be effective. Besides terrorists, big countries may also be involved in it. We will have to remain vigilant. Terrorism has created a fear in the minds of the people, whether living in Delhi or at far off places, that if they travel by a train, the same can be blasted any time. The press is carrying reports daily that certain people in Haryana would oppose this agreement. Government should take care of it also. There are certain weaknesses of our government also in not crushing the terrorism. Commonman must be assured

[Shri Kali Prasad Pandey]

that we are determined to finish terrorism. Most deterrant punishment should be given to the persons indulging in terrorist activities. Otherwise terrorism will never end.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE : (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Sir, in this debate about twenty-one hon. Members of the House Participated. They have made very valuable contributions. There are two aspects in this Budget discussion. One is about the political aspect; the other is the economic aspect.

So far as the political aspect is concerned, when the Budget discussion started on the 24th of this month there was some apprehension in the minds of hon. Members that I would not be in a position to answer the political aspect of the debate. Three hon. Members spoke on 24th and they raised pertinent questions. To the great surprise of the House and the nation, there was an accord and the reply to those questions was given not by me but by the Prime Minister and the Akali leader by coming to a settlement. That settlement was placed before the House on 24th July itself and it appeared in all the newspapers on 25th July, '85. That accord was received by the nation with jubilation. In fact, it was welcomed by all sections of society. It was welcomed by all hon. Members including the hon. Members from the opposition of this House as well as outside. Hon. Member, Shri Jaipal Reddy said that the settlement should have been done earlier. But the circumstances were not favourable before. Anyway, the accord has come. And it was welcomed and appreciated by all including Shri Jaipal Reddy.

The hon. Members have raised so many points about the political aspect. I do not think I need reply them now as those points have been answered fully by the settlement that has been agreed upon. We must express our gratitude to the people of Punjab for their sagacity and also for their endurance. The people of Punjab have endured the hardship and faced troubles and tribulations. In return it is the duty of the nation to give them peace. Now I may say that the time has come for the

nation to rejoice over it. At the same time, it is for us to be alert. We must continue to be alert because there are some elements in the country who want to take advantage of any situation notwithstanding the fact that the accord has been arrived at. Those people who have no faith in peace and also in the integrity and unity of the country, may create some trouble. The country particularly the Government of India and the Akali Dal should be very vigilant against such people; otherwise, we will be in trouble once again.

Coming to the economic aspect of this debate, I may submit that the annual plan outlay which was Rs. 440 crores earlier has now been raised to Rs. 500 crores. Out of this plan outlay, the major portion has gone to power sector. Priority has been given to the power sector while determining the outlay. The power sector has received Rs. 244.75 crores which accounts for about 48.95 per cent. While determining the outlays, agriculture, irrigation and power sectors got Rs. 363.25 crores. That accounts for about 72.65 per cent. This is the Plan allocation.

So far as the production of foodgrains is concerned, it has gone up from 147.77 lakh tonnes in 1983-84 to 161.27 lakh tonnes in 1984-85 that is by about 9.1 per cent. So, on economic front I can submit that the Punjab people have done a commendable job notwithstanding the fact that peace was disturbed in that area. But they could have done better, they could have reached the commanding or greater height if the position had been different in the State. If you look at the performance of the farmers, we can definitely give a certificate to the people of Punjab for their increased production so far as the food sector is concerned. Now, what are the incentives that the State Government have given? The State Government have given Rs. 3 per quintal on paddy and Rs. 5 per quintal on wheat as bonus. So far Government have given about Rs. 20 crores as bonus for paddy and Rs. 30 crores as bonus for wheat.

So far as the power sector is concerned, I have stated earlier the allocation to this sector.

The additional MWs. that have been added during the Sixty Plan are 527. That

is the highest addition that has been made in any five-year plan,

Coming to the first stage of Ropar Thermal Power project, the construction of two units of 210 MWs. each was taken up in December 1980. The first unit was commissioned in 26th September 1984 in a record time. It was never done earlier, and it has been fully established at a plant load factor of over 75 per cent. The second unit of stage one has also been commissioned on 29th March 1985 and it is in the process of stabilisation.

Coming to the Thein Dam Project, it is a multi-purpose project. The installed power generation capacity of this power project is 600 MW. The construction of this project was taken up by the Government of Punjab, based on its own resources, in the year 1978. The estimated cost as per November 1983 prices in Rs. 700.33 crores. Since the project was being founded from the State revenue, expenditure up to 1984-85 was about Rs. 90 crores. The hon. Prime Minister has promised that there will be a step up and there will be a time bound programme for the completion of this project. Even though the allocation for this year, that is for the year 1985-86, was Rs. 34 crores, now, on the assurance of the hon. Prime Minister that has been raised to Rs. 75 crores. An amount of Rs. 500 crores has been allocated during the Seventh Five Year Plan for the early completion of this project. This is the promise that has been given to the people of Punjab and for the compliance of that promise, this provision has been made.

Coming to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and also of the weaker section, I will tell you what is the performance. According to a survey conducted in 1980 for identifying the weaker sections of society, 8.2 lakh households out of 26 lakh households were identified as living below the poverty line. Now, the performance during the year 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 was that 5.37 lakh households below the poverty line were assisted by the State Government to cross it. During 1984-85, another 1.04 lakh households were helped to cross the poverty-line. The target for the year 1985-86 is 58,845.

In order to ensure balanced regional development and assured benefit to the most

vulnerable sections of the society, under the 20-point programme an amount of Rs. 456.65 crores was spent on both the plans including the Centrally sponsored schemes and non-plan in. So far as 1983-84 is concerned, the outlay was increased to Rs. 530.85 crores. Now it has been increased to Rs. 610.43 crores during 1985-86. During 1983-84, the State got incentive bonus of Rs. 1.86 crores, Rs. 3.16 crores, Rs. 2.5 crores and Rs. 1.12 crores for slum improvement, power generation, sterilisation, elements and adult literacy respectively. During 1984-85, the State had more than 100 per cent achievement in respect of eleven items under the 20-point programme *viz.* integrated rural development programme, national rural employment programme, rural landless employment guarantee scheme, surplus land distribution, linking water, construction assistance, slum population, tree plantation, biogasplant, sterilisation and sub-centres. Achievement was more than 80 per cent in respect of two more items of the programme *viz.* Schedule Caste families and pumpset energisation. It is while mentioning that the State is at the top in the country in the implementation of the programme for slum improvement. It covered 1,80,127 persons during 1984-85 compared to the target of 45,000, thereby achieving more than 400 per cent of the target. These are some of the performances of Punjab.

Hon. Members have raised points regarding youth welfare. Some of the hon. Members have stated that in order to protect the interests of the youth we must come forward with cultural programmes and also make provision for giving some encouragement so far as their sports activities are concerned. So far as employment of the youth is concerned, the Government of Punjab is seized of the matter. In fact, under the Educated Self-Employment Programme during 1983-84 as against the target of, 6,740, the achievement was 9,047. The target for 1984-85 was fixed at 12,000. The performance of the State has exceeded the target to 12,212.

For canalising the energy of the youth on constructive and to inculcate a feeling of involvement in national building activity, the Director of Youth Services in Punjab is organising youth leadership camps, youth festivals, sports activities, National Service

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

Schemes both in the urban and rural areas. In the Annual Plan on 1985-86, Rs. 102 lakhs have been provided for encouraging sports in schools and collages. Out of this Rs. 50 lakhs is for providing latest sports equipment and infrastructure in the sports school at Jullundhur. Further, a zonal cultural centre in Patiala in being set up. The cost of this project is about Rs. 10 crores. It will be shared by the Central Government and the State Government on fifty-fifty basis. The zonal Cultural Centre is first of its kind in India. These are the steps we have taken.

The hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta has made one point regarding retrenchment of some of the workers from the Anandpur Sabih Hydel Project. The Anandpur Saheb Hydel Project has been completed. It has been commissioned. His point was that the workers there were retrenched. As you know, it is natural for the authorities to retrench certain people after the completion of the Hydel Projects. It is done not only in Punjab, but everywhere it is being done. You will agree that all the workers cannot be accommodated in all the projects. In some of the projects that are proposed, some of them could be absorbed as per the requirement of each project and to the extent is possible. Necessary arrangements have been made already in this regard. I hope that the authorities in Punjab will take care of the instructions which have been issued in this respect. I am sorry I cannot give any assurance that all the people who have been retrenched will be absorbed in the existing projects. have already stated

that to the extent possible it will be done. There were some people retrenched from Thein Dam project. They will be absorbed when the operational work is being stepped up in that project in view of the increase that has been made in the allocation.

So, Sir, I appeal to the people of Punjab to take advantage of the peace that we are going to have in that area. All of us should appeal—including the Opposition Parties—to the people of Punjab not to fall a pray to unwanted, anti-special elements, who do not want to have a stake in the integrity of the nation. They do not have any stake in the peace of that area. So, we should always be very alert to stand against those people.

With these words I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants (Punjab) for 1985-86 to vote.

The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1986, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second, column thereof against Demands 1 to 41.”

The motion was adopted.

Demands for grants in respect of State of Punjab for 1985-86 Voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account Voted by the House on 26-3-1985		Amount of Demand for Grant Voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4		
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1.	State Legislature	58,91,000	...	58,91,000	...
2.	Council of Ministers	42,94,000	...	42,94,000	...
3.	Administration of Justice	2,80,68,000	...	2,80,68,000	...

1	2	3	4	5
4. Elections	61,40,000	...	61,40,000	...
5. Revenue	7,54,37,000	...	7,54,38,000	...
6. Excise and Taxation	3,24,10,000	...	3,24,10,000	...
7. Finance	41,58,33,000	...	41,58,33,000	...
8. Public Service Commission	10,21,000	...	10,21,000	...
9. Civil Secretariat	2,74,51,000	...	2,74,52,000	...
10. District Administration	4,01,19,000	...	4,01,19,000	...
11. Police	28,00,94,000	...	28,00,94,000	...
12. Jails	2,54,17,000	...	2,54,18,000	...
13. Stationery and Printing	2,26,80,000	14,20,000	2,26,81,000	14,20,000
14. Miscellaneous Services	3,22,80,000	...	3,22,81,000	...
15. Rehabilitation, Relief and Resettlemens	6,37,000	...	6,38,000	...
16. Education	111,13,33,000	...	111,13,34,000	...
17. Technical Education, Science and Technology	1,78,62,000	28,00,000	1,78,62,000	28,00,000
18. Medical and Public Health	43,56,27,000	50,000	43,56,27,000	50,000
19. Housing and Urban Development	1,32,21,000	6,02,80,000	1,32,21,000	6,02,80,000
20. Information and Publicity	1,28,51,000	...	1,28,51,000	...
21. Tourism and Cultural Affairs	45,29,000	10,00,000	45,30,000	10,00,000
22. Labour, Employment and Industrial Training	4,92,72,000	8,52,000	4,92,72,000	8,52,000
23. Social Security and Welfare	14,77,16,000	57,50,000	14,77,16,000	57,50,000
24. Planning and Statistics	87,15,000	...	87,15,000	...
25. Co-operation	4,73,20,000	8,55,14,000	4,73,21,000	8,55,15,000
26. Agriculture	20,45,08,000	2,05,90,000	20,45,09,000	2,05,90,000
27. Soil and Water Conservation	1,85,17,000	...	1,85,18,000	...
28. Food	1,01,30,000	457,44,20,000	1,01,30,000	...
29. Animal Husbandry	6,57,88,000	...	6,57,88,000	...
30. Dairy Development	33,46,000	...	33,46,000	...
31. Fisheries	56,28,000	...	56,28,000	...
32. Forest	8,56,06,000	4,50,000	8,56,07,000	4,50,000
33. Community Development	28,70,88,000	...	28,70,89,000	...
34. Industries	5,84,30,000	3,94,30,000	5,84,30,000	3,94,00,000

1	2	3	4
35. Civil Aviation	32,27,000	2,50,000	32,28,000 2,50,000
36. Roads and Bridges	12,18,30,000	23,27,50,000	12,18,30,000 23,27,50,000
37. Road Transport	37,27,82,000	6,00,00,000	37,27,83,000 6,00,00,000
38. Multipurpose River Projects	6,75,29,000	20,81,80,000	6,75,29,000 20,81,80,000
39. Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control	34,42,86,000	27,03,37,000	34,42,86,000 27,03,38,000
40. Buidings	30,01,67,000	6,15,08,000	30,01,67,000 9,15,98,000
41. Loans and Advances by the State Government	...	131,37,69,000	... 131,37,69,000

12.56 hrs.

**PUNJAB APPROPRIATION
(NO. 3) BILL***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1985-86.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1985-86."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move that the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1985-86, be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1985-86, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the House will take up Clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Title and the Enacting Formula stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think now the External Affairs Minister may start and speak for two or three minutes and then continue after lunch.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He can do it after lunch.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right. We now adjourn for lunch to reassemble at 2-00 P.M.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at seven minutss past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DISCUSSION ON REPORTED TRAINING TO INDIAN TERRORISTS IN A MERCENARY SCHOOL IN ALABAMA—Contd.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must admit that the debate on terrorism was very useful and the hon. Members made a very useful contribution. Besides that, it was very heartening to find that all sections of the House condemned terrorism actually they not only condmned terrorism but they showed their real concern about it. I feel that, as rightly said, there should be no place for terrorism in a democracy, or for that matter in a civilised society. That concern has been very rightly expressed by the hon. Members.

Terrorism is a hydra-headed monster which is apparently brutal, barbaric and cruel. Increasing acts of international terrorism such assault on diplomats, abduction of diplomats, hijacking of aircraft, destroying the instaliation and other such acts are causing concern to the international community now. There seems to be growing awareness in the international community that something has to be done to curb the activities of the terrorists and the extremists. Sir, terrorism, as I said, has many faces, postures and ramifications and, therefore, it is the duty and responsibility of all the countries concerned to curb terrorism with strong hands.

In certain countries, it is our experience that over-indulgence has been shown to terrorists and extremists. This is something about which we are all very much concerned and naturally this House has expressed its concern about this matter in particular. But here again I would like to mention can that this is not only a cause of concern to us but it is also a cause of concern for those who have shown indulgence to terrorism or to extremism. They have also suffered. What happened to President Kennedy, you all know. What happened to President Reagan, you all know. What happened to Lord Mountbatten, we all know and what happened almost to the entire British Cabinet recently which escaped the effects of terrorism in their own country. Therefore, they should all realise that terrorists and their activities are extremist and their activities must be curbed. Otherwise, there will not only be a danger to other countries but they will also pose a serious danger and threat to their own country.

Taking an over legalistic view on such matters is very deplorable and really very disappointing because terrorism or extremism is not to be given cover under the legalistic views or legalistic niceties. It has to be dealt with firmly and it has to be condemned and it has to be curbed.

Recently hon. Members have seen that the White House has threatened appropriate action against acts of terrorism against America. If America can take this action against terrorists whose activities are against Americans, why not other countries also should not take action against terrorists? What we want is that this sort of action

[Shri Khursheed Alam Khan]

Should be taken against all terrorists to whichever country they belong.

But, as far as affording protection to those terrorists who are internationally condemned concerned, it is the responsibility of all the countries to ensure that no protection is given to them.

In U.K. indulgence is provided under the cover of legalistic niceties or legalistic problems. This is something which we have brought again and again to the notice of all concerned that such over legalistic views should not provide a cover to the activities of terrorists or to the activities of the extremists because this way it may not be possible to control or to curb their activities and once their activities snowball, they would not be confined to certain countries or to any particular country but they are going to affect many countries and particularly even those countries where they find some sort of cover or protection.

Similarly, I would like to mention two of our aircraft were hijacked to Pakistan and for a number of years, the hijackers were not tried. We made repeated requests to the Pakistan Government that they should be tried under the international laws or whatever are the laws of that country but here we find that they are taking a very long time in trying our hijackers. But here again when they are being tried, it is found that the process painfully slow. At the same time, they very expeditiously decided the cases of their own hijackers and gave them very serious punishment. Why should there be double standards in these matters? Hijackers from any country are terrorists and they should be dealt with accordingly. It should not be that the hijackers of one country are dealt with in one way and the hijackers of another country are dealt with in a different way. We have always stressed that there should be complete understanding in regard to exchange of information about the terrorists and the extremists and their activities, and we are prepared to cooperate with all the countries concerned. But unfortunately we have found that we have not been able to get the full cooperation of certain countries in this behalf, and naturally this is a matter of grave concern to us.

Regarding the training provided to the four terrorists in Alabama in Mr. Camper's

School, this is a very serious matter. It is said that such Schools in the United States are schools for training of mercenaries. But these four particular persons who went for their training and who were trained there had very clearly indicated their purpose and their objective. They had mentioned that they wanted this training for creating disturbance in this country, they wanted to create trouble in this country, they wanted to kill people in this country, they wanted to destroy our bridges, hotels, installations, etc., and they also wanted training for chemical sabotage. If these Schools are going to provide training for such purposes, they cannot be called schools for training mercenaries; they are really training extremists, they are really training terrorists. Therefore, this has been brought to the notice of the authorities in America that this sort of Schools should not be allowed to train people in this fashion. We do not agree with the view of the U.S. Administration that these Schools are for training of mercenaries and that they conform to the laws of the country. If they conform to the laws of the country and if the laws are not adequate, then certainly some additional legislation should be enacted which must ensure that either these Schools are closed down or there is an effective control over their training activities so that they do not provide this sort of training to terrorists and extremists.

Some of the hon Members mentioned that there should be some international conference about curbing the terrorist activities and the extremist activities. No doubt, there are a number of Conventions adopted by the U.N. These Conventions were adopted in the period, 1970 to 1979. But it has been the experience that these Conventions have not been very effective and they have not been able to check terrorism or terrorist activities or extremist activities. Therefore, it is very necessary to have a second look at these Conventions. Although the matter is already under consideration of the United Nations, unfortunately, due to divergent views, they have not been able to come to any conclusion and they have not been able to come to any decision as to what type of Convention should be adopted which will be more effective and which will achieve the objectives for which they have been adopted. The question of taking further action, as I said, is under the consideration of the U.N.

We have taken up the question of terrorist with the U.S. Administration and lodged strong protests with U.K. and Canada, and similar views were also expressed to Mr. Genscher, Foreign Minister of West Germany, who visited us very recently. Although we find that all of them, while discussing or talking to us, express the views and say, 'Yes, we are really in favour and we appreciate your concern', apparently it seems the whole matter is being treated by them like Milton's *Paradise Lost* which is appreciated by all but read by none. Similarly I find that.....

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) :
Because it is 'regained'.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :
This talk in this manner. But then we have made it very clear that there cannot be any compromise as far as this matter is concerned. This has to be taken note of. Fortunately it seems that there is now a sort of awareness that something has to be done about it. We hope that in future there will be more cooperation, there will be more exchange of information and there will be more help from each other. We also hope that they will pass on the information well in time, so that the countries which are likely to be affected by the activities of the terrorists of the activities of the extremists can take appropriate action well in time to prevent their nefarious activities. Sir, as I have already mentioned, we value our relations with all these countries; but we are not prepared to compromise as far as the security of our country is concerned, and this has been made very clear to them. Sir, we do not subscribe to the views of the Under States administration that there is scope for confrontation with their laws. Their laws are such that if they take any action against these schools, they must change their laws, they must bring a new legislation and only then will it be possible to stop the activities of these schools. These schools must be brought under control in such a fashion that they do not provide any facilities of training extremists or terrorists. Sir, another important thing which I would like to say in this connection is that our neighbouring countries in particular have a special responsibility. Our opinion is that the neighbouring countries should not try to help the terrorists of each other countries or the extremists of each other countries. Instead, what they should do is that they

should discourage this sort of providing any assistance or training. It is the responsibility of the neighbouring country to provide all the necessary information to their neighbours so that the neighbours can take appropriate action against the intending terrorists or intending extremists. But we find that some of the neighbouring countries have not been cooperating in this matter and we are very strongly opposing it and we have also confronted them with the evidence available in this regard and that evidence are such as cannot be refuted. I am sure Sir, that with this information they should be able to wider their view in future and should not provide any such facilities to the extremists or to the terrorists in their country which will cause damage or destruction in this country because they will come back here and do any kind of mischief and nefarious activity. Sir, these are most of the points raised by some of the Hon'ble Members which I have tried to answer. In the end I would like to say that our Embassy, our Missions are ever alert. In fact I must admit that that it will be uncharitable for us to say that our Missions have not done anything in this regard. Actually whatever information we are getting, whatever information is being passed on to us is coming through our Missions only. But our Missions which are operating or working in other countries have certain limitations also. They have certain limitations regarding getting information. They try to keep in touch with the developments. They try to keep in touch with the appropriate authorities and try to get as much information as possible and pass it on to us which keeps us alert and informed about the developments which are taking place in some of the countries where over-indulgence is being shown to the terrorists and extremists. Sir, the last thing which I would like to mention is about the so called terrorists or the extremists who have lodged themselves in foreign lands, enjoying hospitality there. They are abusing the hospitality. They must know that the problems of this country cannot be solved in Washington, London, Bonn or Ottawa. If they have to solve their problems, they have to come here and solve them on the soil of this country only. Because these are our problems. From no other country they can solve these problems. They will have to come to us; talk to us; talk to our leaders and talk to our Government. Then only, if they are

[Shri Khursheed Alam Khan]

really problems, can be solved. One thing is quite sure. They can stay comfortably. They can fly some flag over their houses in London but that is not going to help them. As has been rightly said there will be no such place in this country where they could fly their flag. They can fly flag in Ottawa, London or Washington but in this country only the tri-colour flag will be flown. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Sir, will the hon. Minister consider a suggestion which was made on the Floor of the House that we should move the United Nations to call a convention to put a curb on the terrorists' activities in the world ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : Sir, as I mentioned, the matter is already under the consideration of the United Nations. The whole problem is that there have been different views and it has not been possible for the United Nations to come to some conclusion in order to decide about the conventions to be adopted or to call for an International conference.

UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

[English]

(i) Motions Re : Thirty-Second and Thirty-third Reports —Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up item No. 16 on the agenda. Shri Vijay N. Patil was on his legs. He may continue.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol) : Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, last time I had mentioned that many of the candidates who appear in IAS, IPS and Allied Services mostly come from northern areas and especially from Delhi. I would like to substantiate this fact by mentioning the figures of candidates who appeared in 1981 : Delhi-1016, Rajasthan-588 ; Allahabad-464 ; Punjab-463 ; Patna-297 and Madras-306. As compared to the above figures the number of candidates from Maharashtra are even less than Patna. From Bombay the number of candidates appeared was 74 ; Nagpur 38 ; Poona 59 and Kolhapur 14.

Here I would like to mention one thing. When I was a Member of Parliament sitting in Opposition in 1978. I was asked

one question whether they are considering to allot a State-wise quota for these services. The reply was in the negative. At least we can do some justice by starting training centres. In 1978 itself I had occasion to visit Sardar Patel Institute importing training to IPS probationers in Hyderabad. There at that the strength of the batch was 60. I inquired the names and I found only one person was there from Maharashtra and that too his name was Mr. Chaturvedi. Such is the condition in different States. So, I would request the hon. Minister to start training centres which he is proposing for persons who intend to appear in these competitive examinations. For this I would like to suggest the name of my district Dhulia because it is most tribal in population. Both the Members of Parliament from Dhulia belong to scheduled tribes. All the five MPs from the district of Nasik and the adjoining districts in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh are also scheduled tribes. No where including his own State Orissa the Minister will find such a situation that in one cluster there are five tribal MPs. So, it is a proper location to start a training centre there.

Then, Sir, there are delays in the declaration of results. That is why many students who appear in the competition examinations conducted by the U.P.S.C. do not turn up after their selection is declared. Take the example of Assistant Grade Examination. If 20,000 candidates appear for the examination, the results are declared after 1½ or two years and some 150 or 200 candidates are declared selected. By the time, their names appear in the selection list, some of the promising candidates who also compete in the other examinations join the services like banking service, etc. Therefore, all the exercise of conducting the examination and selection practically becomes futile. My suggestion is that the time taken for the declaration of the results should be minimum.

Now, what we find over the years is that the total number of candidates appearing for the competitive examinations is declining. Why is it so ? This also needs to be studied. Sir, some year ago, we had declared that candidates could also write the examinations in their own mother tongue. But we find very little response to this concession. There is not much increase

in the total number of candidates writing in their mother tongue. Not even 15% of the total number of the candidates write the examinations in their own language and also many do not opt for writing these examinations in Hindi.

Another problem is that after the selection if the officers are posted in different States, it takes time to adopt themselves because of the different language spoken in different areas. The UPSC should look into this problem so that these officers do not find any difficulty in their place of posting as also their services quite useful to the States. Sir, I would also like to mention here that the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates approaching in the examinations has not increased, as was expected. For this, I think something should be done. I expect that with the formation of the new Department and with the guidance of our young and dynamic Prime Minister as also various efforts made by the Minister in charge of Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, things will improve.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, have you any comments on this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE. (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): Sir, with you permission and with the permission of the House, since we are considering now the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Reports of the Union Public Service Commission, may I also move the Thirty-fourth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the consideration of the House so that all the three Reports can be taken and considered together ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Has the hon. Minister leave of the House to move the motion ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can now move the motion.

14.34 hrs.

(ii) Motions Re : Thirty-second, thirty-third and thirty-fourth Reports

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : I beg to move :

“That the 34th Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period from April 1, 1983 to March 31, 1984, laid on the Table of the House on 8th May, 1985 be taken into consideration”.

As you are aware, Sir, the Union Public Service Commission is required under Article 323(1) of the Constitution to present annually to the President a Report on the work done by the Commission. These reports are placed by the Government on the Tables along with a memoranda explaining the reasons in respects of cases, if any, where the advice of the Commission was not accepted by the Government. It is also customary to take up for discussion the report of the Commission, both to highlight the performance of the Commission and to elicit the esteemed views of the Hon. Members on the overall policies on recruitment and management of public services.

As the Hon. Members are aware, the Union Public Service Commission performs a key role in recruitment to higher services and renders independent advice to the Government on a variety of matter concerning public personnel administration and Government gives the utmost consideration to the judgement of the Commission in these matters. In the report under consideration, the Commission has tendered advice on over 13589 cases concerning appointments promotion, disciplinary cases, etc. in all of which Government had accepted the recommendations of the Commission barring three cases.

The hon. Members would be glad to notice from the 34th Report of the Commission that there is a welcome trend in the performance of the candidates belonging to the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes,

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

In the year under report, the candidates belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes continued to be recommended by the Commission by a relaxed standard, provided they were considered fit for appointment to the respective posts. The Commission hoped that these candidates recommended at relaxed standards will come up to the standard of other recruits selected along with them, after receiving additional instructions and in-service training arranged for them by the appointing authorities.

The Commission were able to recommend candidates belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes against all the vacancies reserved for them in the examination requiring general qualifications such as degree of a recognised University or equivalent as in the case of Civil Service examination, Indian Economic Service examination and Assistant's Grade examination. Further, in the case of examinations requiring technical or professional qualifications also, candidates to the full extent of reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes could be recommended in the case of combined Medical Services examination and the Special Class Railway Apprentices examination. The performance of these candidates in respect of other examinations has also shown improvement over the previous year.

I would like to mention that Government have opened a large number of coaching centres in various parts of the country so as to give a pre-examination coaching to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates in order to improve their performance in the examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission. There are at present more than 60 coaching centres under operation. Special schemes have also been launched by the Government for opening suitable coaching classes in the various Universities and private institutions. I am glad to inform this House that the full quota of reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is being fulfilled in the case of higher Civil Services for which recruitment is made through the Civil Service Examinations.

As the hon. Members are aware, the strength of the Commission is one Chairman and 8 Members. The two vacancies of

Members in the Commission were lying vacant for quite a long time. The Government have taken special measures to fill the vacancies and the two now Members have joined recently on 1st of July and 5th July, 1985.

I would also like to say something about the general feeling often expressed in various quarters that recruitment to higher services is largely dominated by the more affluent class of society and that the selection gives undue weightage to superficial veneer of public school education and sophistication. Government have carefully considered this aspect of the matter particularly with regard to the recruitment made to the higher services through the Civil Service Examinations and the following steps have been taken to help candidates with rural background in this regard :

- (i) The paper on English is of Matriculation or equivalent standard and is only qualifying in nature. Marks in this paper are not counted for competitive ranking.
- (ii) An option to answer the subject paper, either in English or in any of the Indian languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, has been given to the candidates.
- (iii) Marks allotted for optional papers are higher as compared to the papers in general studies.
- (iv) Lesser weightage has been given to the interview test and as already mentioned by me, candidates can take the interview in any Indian language if they so desire.
- (v) Additional papers of post-graduate level for IAS/IFS, as included in the earlier scheme of IAS etc. examinations, have been dispensed with in the new system of examination.

I may take this opportunity to assure the Members that the various suggestions that they have made in the past while considering the earlier reports of the Commission, have been given the utmost attention and I am sure the discussion on the report now under consideration will be equally fruitful in generating new ideas for improving perso-

nal administration in Government. I need hardly add that the Government as well as the Commission would welcome the suggestions of the House for further improving the procedures of recruitment to Civil Services.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Thirty-fourth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period from 1st April, 1983 to 31st March, 1984 laid on the Table of the House on 8th May, 1985 be taken into consideration.”

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Sir, I would like to point out that no time has been allotted for the motion being discussed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is already fixed. For 32nd and 33rd Reports, the time allotted already is three hours. Now that this report has been clubbed, the time will be five hours in all.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Altogether 5 hours are allotted.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : This type of bunching is not good. I am telling this for future benefit.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is why I sought the permission of the House. When you accepted, then only I asked the Minister to move the motion. Shri Choubey.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Sir, all these three reports which are under discussion can be regarded as a barometer of the conditions in our services. Sir, if you go through these 32nd, 33rd and 34th Reports, you will find a common refrain and a common melancholic tune in all these three reports, regarding delay in notifying recruitment rules. The Union Public Service Commission, in all these reports, is bemoaning that in spite of the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms on August 30, 1969 and again on May 22, 1979, notifying of recruitment rules for various posts and services drawn up in consultation with the Commission, continued to be considerably delayed. If you kindly go through the 32nd and 33rd reports, you will find exactly the same sentences regarding this. Although the Commission is again and again

drawing the attention of the Government towards its performance, the Government—I do not mean the Department of our Minister—but the entire Government is delaying it purposefully. Why are they delaying it? They are delaying it because they have got some of their own persons whom they want to please. You kindly go through the 32nd Report. On page 46 of the report you will find “Delayed References and Irregular Appointments”. Two to three pages are written about the appointment of the post of Assistant Engineer (Official Languages), Railway Board. You will find that a person appointed on an *ad hoc* basis in May 1975, continues to remain on *ad hoc* basis. And although the Commission again and again, repeatedly drawn the attention of the Government, the Government allowed him to continue in the same post, without bringing in a new person and without framing the rules. So, this common refrain is continuing for years together in the reports of the Union Public Service Commission that some of the Departments of the Government are not purposefully framing rules to please their people, to please their blue-eyed boys. This should be looked into by the Government so that this type of things do not continue.

In this year, non-acceptance has been very little. But non-acceptance continues to be there and I do not understand why it is so. If you kindly see the disciplinary cases, you will find that the Commission wanted to impose penalty—not very major penalty—on one particular person. The Commission advised in July 1982, the penalty of withholding the increment for a period of two years without cumulative effect be imposed on the officer. This is the Government which was rejoicing that Article 311(2)(c) had been upheld by the Supreme Court. The officers can cut the throats of the common people, without holding any enquiry, *i.e.* due enquiry. But after years and years of enquiry, after all the formalities are followed, some officer is punished; but the Government does not want to accept the Commission’s recommendations. In August 1983, the Government passed orders imposing on an officer the penalty of ‘Censure’. The penalty was something else. Here, again, I say that some particular officers always draw favour from the Government, and this Commission’s report is full of such things. I hope Government will take note of this, and will not

[Shri Narayana Choubey]

treat the Commission's advice with disrespect. They must show due respect to this Commission otherwise, there is no meaning in keeping this Commission.

Now about delayed appointments. Our country is full of unemployed people. This Commission recruits people, but it cannot recruit the number of persons who should be recruited. Only some are recruited.

The 32nd Report says that 3,28,861 persons applied for 5212 posts. This shows the staggering unemployment in this country. The 33rd Report says that 2,74,745 persons applied for 8039 posts. The 34th Report says that 3,04,602 persons applied for 8243 posts. So, you can very well imagine the horrible unemployment problem prevailing in this country. The number of persons placed for recruitment is so meagre. Even this meagre recommendation cannot be put into action, and cannot be implemented by the Government.

On page 200 of the 34th Report it is said :

"The Chief Engineer, Office of the Director, Integrated Fisheries Project, Cochin: Date of recommendation by the Commission: 2-8-1978. Appointment not yet made..."

You will find hundreds of such cases. You can see another case :

"Assistant Lecturer in Engineering and Surveying, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun : Date of recommendation 7-3-1981."

The man has not yet been given the appointment. This Report is full of such things. Government has not implemented the recommendations. Although the Government notified the posts, examinations took place and all the paraphernalia were over, appointments could still not be made. I do not know the meaning of such cases. In cases where the dear ones of certain important Ministers or important persons continue to work on an *ad hoc* basis, these posts remain vacant; and the persons selected cannot be given appointment.

So, I would request our hon. Minister to give due regard to this Commission. This Commission does not function all too well,

in my opinion. In whatever way it functions, even its recommendation is not accepted. It is a matter of great regret for us.

Here, the question of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes comes. Of course, the Commission's reports show that certain improvements have been made. Compared to the 32nd and 33rd Reports, certain improvements have been made. Yet, much more is to be done. I am glad that Government is running 60 coaching centres throughout the country for giving proper training to persons belonging to SCs and STs, so that they can compete fairly well. It is also a matter of pleasure that the Commission also is not so rigid as it is towards candidates other than SC and ST ones. That is well and good, but in a vast country like ours, where there are crores and crores of SCs and STs, 60 centres, in my humble opinion, are not enough. I suggest that the number should be increased, in consultation with MPs coming from SCs and STs. I think the number of centres for them should be increased. I would like to know the break-up of these centres—how many of them are in eastern and north-eastern part including West Bengal, because the number of tribes in the north-eastern part compared to other areas, compared to the ratio with the whole population is much more. One of the reasons why this region is backward is because of continuous unemployment problem. I am glad that most of them can speak in English. So, there is no question of imposing on them that they must learn any Indian language. That is a good thing that people from Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram can take examination only in English. This is a good thing that the Commission has done and I think this should be continued.

I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister to see that the Commission's Reports are accepted. My grudge against the government is that they remain on paper; they are not implemented in time. This does not show proper respect to the Commission. You are constituting commissions and appointing important persons who have got wide knowledge in the matter. If you do not accept their report in time and implement it in time, then it is meaningless to form such commission; then it is an eye-wash.

Although it does not concern this Commission, still I hope he will take note

of it. Recently, a circular has been issued making *Confidential* addressed by the Department of Personnel and Training's (Ministry of Personnel and Training's Letter No. I-11013/7/85-Estt (A) dated 22 May, 1985) mentioning that the Central Government employees cannot approach any MPs for redressal of their grievances.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is known to every one. You just quote the contents of it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : They have elected us to redress their grievances. How can they issue a circular like this ? The subject is : CCs (Conduct) Rules, 1964—Instructions with reference to Rule 20. On page 2 of this circular, (i) reads as follows :

“A Government employee violating the aforesaid provisions of the Conduct Rules for the first time after the issue of these instructions should be advised by the appropriate disciplinary authority...”

If he cannot approach the MPs for redressal of his grievances then what is the use of having this Parliament ? A *baniya* can approach me to move the government for his case; an industrialist can approach me for setting up his factory; a smuggler can approach me, but a Central Government employee cannot approach me, and if he does it, he should be taken to task. So, on page 2 (i) reads as under :

“A Government employee violating the aforesaid provisions of the Conduct Rules for the first time after the issue of these instructions should be advised by the appropriate disciplinary authority, to desist from approaching Members of State Legislatures to further his interest...”

So, first of all, he will be called to the office and warned, please don't approach any MP.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : This is against the fundamental principles.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Then again on page 2, (ii) and (iii) read as under :

“If a Government employee is found guilty of violating the aforesaid provisions of the Conduct Rules, a second time despite the issue of advice on

the earlier occasion, a written warning should be issued to him...”

(iii) “If a Government employee is found guilty of violating the aforesaid provisions of the Conduct Rules, despite the issue of warning to him, disciplinary action should be initiated against him by the appropriate disciplinary authority under the provision of CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965.”

This will be done because the integrity and the safety of the country is in danger if a man approaches any MP for redressal of his grievances. I request through you the Minister and the Ministry concerned to kindly withdraw this circular, and let the government let by young Prime Minister going towards 21st century not treat them just as the Roman Empire used to treat their slaves.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN (South Delhi) : I think whatever he is saying is absolutely correct. (*Interruptions*) They have every right to take up their cases.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I beg leave of you and hope that the hon. Minister will go into all the facts mentioned by me and give a proper reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I hope the Minister will take note of it.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had no occasion to go through the Thirty-fourth Report of Union Public Service Commission as it was not available. However, I went through the earlier reports, the thirty-second and the thirty-third reports to see the details that have been enumerated in the said reports. Yet, it appears that some sort of a customary ritual has been followed in the preparation of the report, which should not have been the case.

The authority of the Union Public Service Commission is derived through Article 315 of the Constitution which says :

“Subject to the provisions of this article, there shall be a Public Service Commission for the Union and a Public Service Commission for each State.”

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

And thereafter the subsequent responsibility for placing the report before the House is derived from Article 323 (1) which says :

"It shall be the duty of the Union Commission to present annually to the President a report as to the work done by the Commission and on receipt of such report the President shall cause a copy thereof together with a memorandum explaining, as respects the cases, if any, where the advice of the Commission was not accepted, the reasons for such non-acceptance to be laid before each House of Parliament."

Therefore, this is a very important matter of concern and all the seriousness at our command shall be given to this report.

The Union Public Service Commission is a body which is equivalent to any of our judicial bodies, and therefore as the judiciary creates confidence in the people's minds, so also the Union Public Service Commission has to create confidence amongst the people. It has, therefore, to be seen whether this confidence has so far been created by the Union Public Service Commission among the common people. I respectfully submit that I do not find any confidence to that extent has so far been created. And the UPSC ought to have itself examined this aspect, whether they have created this confidence and they should have mentioned in their report as to what is their experience with respect to the confidence they have created in the people, and what are the lacunae which they have come across. They should have also examined what are the steps they have to take to cure those defects. I think this has not been done. It should have been done, according to my submission, especially because the object of the Union Public Service Commission, which has been given in the Thirty-third Report, is as follows :

"One of the major concerns of the Commission is to ensure that their recruitment policies and selection practices are socially relevant, and technically reliable, in consonance with the constitutional provisions and the articles of the Commission."

Therefore, the term 'socially relevant' in the objectives of the Union Public Service Commission is very much relevant and

therefore the UPSC has to go in that line. Now, as far as my territory namely, the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu is concerned, being a Union Territory, we do not have a State Public Service Commission and therefore it is the Union Public Service Commission which rules our territory. But this aspect of social relevancy has not been considered at all with respect to the recruitments made for the Union Territory. I found that several candidates were there who knew the Union Territory of Goa well and were working in the Territory, and who have rendered faithful service to the territory, but one day we found that they were not found suitable by the Union Public Service Commission. A person or an officer which the Government finds to be an effective officer or whom the people consider to be an effective officer, is a zero in the eyes of the Union Public Service Commission, and he is not selected.

15.00 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTTAMAN
in the Chair]

Here we do not understand as to what are the criteria and whether these criteria which are there, are effective. In the case, for example, they found that they were not effective.

Secondly, it is the special responsibility of the Union Public Service Commission with respect to Union territories because they do not have the State Public Service Commission. The responsibility is more if candidates from that territory appear before the UPSC for a post in the Union territory. Those candidates have to be considered on a preferential way. If in a remote rural place in Goa a doctor is to be selected, the UPSC selects a doctor who does not know the regional language in spite of the fact that certain candidates from Goa appeared before it. Therefore, in the remote rural areas of Goa the doctor selected, say from Bihar or UP goes there. He does not understand the language. When he does not understand the language, how will he treat the patients? It is here that social relevancy comes into picture. Here anyone may charge me of having some sort of regional approach, but that is not so. If the regional needs are not satisfied, then the bad things of regionalism give birth. Even Mrs. Gandhi said that

regionalism is bad but people in the regions should get jobs nearer their homes. In the sense that a person from Goa has not to go to Maharashtra or UP. As far as possible, he should get job with in his territory. As far as possible, the people should get this facility which even the UPSC has to consider.

As far as the performance of the candidates selected by the UPSC is concerned, UPSC in its 33rd Report says that performance of 99.26 per cent of the candidates was found to be satisfactory, 0.32 per cent unsatisfactory and 0.42 per cent mixed character. There is no criteria to know how these figures have been arrived at and what is the assessment made of these people to say so. Well, we see everywhere that Government servants are not working satisfactorily. The bureaucracy is working unsatisfactorily of course, we are all responsible for that. But this sort of satisfaction no one has found so far. Only the UPSC has found it. We know that several files are kept pending in several Government offices because of certain officers who have been selected by UPSC. Has a check been made by the UPSC how they are functioning with respect to the disposal of matters and how their treatment to the people is? Has an assessment on this line been made? I do not think so. I would also request the UPSC to keep a track of those persons whom they have not selected and see if and when they are selected elsewhere how they perform there. Have you compared a person who has not been selected? If you find from enquiries that person is working better than a candidate selected by you, then you have got some sort of material to decide. I know it is very difficult to trace a person who is working elsewhere and to find what is he doing there, etc. But these are the only things which will really give an idea of the correctness of the assessment made by the UPSC.

As far as the reforms mentioned in the report are concerned, UPSC says that they are holding objective tests, etc. And that is on the only reference they have made. In the modern-day world one can find several new techniques to assess the talent of candidates for the purpose of selection. Here, I would like to suggest something to the U.P.S.C. I do not know whether it directly comes under the jurisdiction of the

U.P.S.C. Act or not. Today, Supreme Court or any other court lays down the percentage of reservation. The question is whether it is 30 per cent, or 40 per cent, or 70 per cent, whether it is for Scheduled Castes or for non-Scheduled Castes, who should fix this percentage. Is it to be fixed by the courts of law, or is it to be fixed by the Parliament or is it to be fixed by the State Legislature? But we find today, in the course of interpretation of certain Constitutional provisions that a fixed percentage is put by the courts and, therefore, it appears that we have given power to the courts of law for laying down rules and regulations which, in fact, is our realm of power. Here, I would advise the UPSC that as and when such decisions come, at least some sort of law on those changed lines should be enacted so that ultimately the power comes to those who are to exercise that power.

Secondly, with regard to the Confidential Reports, the Union Public Service Commission or any other agency which recruits people in service, have to see the Confidential Reports of those who are working, but till today except with respect to the IAS, IPS or other Central Services' officers, we do not have a statute to govern the Confidential Reports or the Character Rolls of those officers. These are very delicate things on which we deny promotions to some and allow promotions to others. It affects their rights. Therefore, where it affects the right of the government servants, such things must be clearly laid down so that no sort of injustice is done to them. But what we are doing today is we issue circulars as to how the Confidential Report should be written. Only circulars and guidelines are issued as to what should be done. Are these things to be governed by circulars and guidelines? In this country we have got laws on every minor aspect. I do not think there is any field now left where we do not have a statute. This being an important matter, I think some statutory enactment should be made in regard to Confidential Reports also. Wherever it is within the powers of the Central Government it should be enacted by the Central Government and wherever it is within the powers of the State Government, it should be done by the State Government. The UPSC should play a role in suggesting what should be done. I do not think any effective role

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

has been played by the Union Public Service Commission in this regard.

With respect to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, I would suggest that an amendment be made to the Constitution. A Union Territory cannot be treated separately from a State. If a State has got the right to have its own public service commission, namely, the State Public Service Commission, if the Centre has got the right to have its own Union Public Service Commission, why should a Union Territory, which is a part and parcel of this country, not have a right to have its own public service commission? It may be called a Union Territory Public Service Commission or some sort of a selection board or something like that, but it should be an independent body so that the practical needs of the Union Territory are looked after.

Lastly, I would like to mention that for the last one and a half year, no recruitments could be made in my Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, whether it is by UPSC or by any other agency, because there is a ban on recruitments. Financial advisers of the Government, the economists of the Government have advised it as an economic measure. Various theories are advanced to justify this ban. But in my Territory I see that schools cannot be opened where there is a need for the same in a village, because of the ban; a doctor cannot be sent because there is a ban. A judge cannot be appointed despite thousands of pending cases because there is a ban. Do we mean to have this sort of effect of an order of ban which has been imposed on the advice of economists? Economists themselves should see to it, otherwise this order should clearly lay down its objectives. I can understand that where there is excess staff, government money should not be wasted by appointing more persons, but where there is need, it should be looked after. Therefore, I request you to consider the suggestions given by me and lift the ban as early as possible.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been customary to discuss the report presented by the Union Public Service Commission in this House. The Union Public Service Commission, as you know, is a constitutional body and its functions have been enumerated in Article 320 of the Constitution. This

body commands respect and confidence of people all over the country.

Under an article of the Constitution this body which has come into being is required to hold examinations, publish results and recommend candidates for appointment by the Government to several high posts and also to other Central Secretariat services. The intention behind this is that this body is independent in its judgment. This organisation, which is a highly respected organisation, is supposed to be independent of any control of the Government or of any other organisation or individual and it has to do its job without fear or favour. In short, its main functions are to recruit suitable candidates for appointment in various Ministries, Departments of the Government of India, consider the question of departmental promotions, deputations and tender advice to the Government on matters relating to personnel administration.

As indicated by the hon. Minister under Article 323 of the Constitution this Commission submits its Annual Report to the President and it is placed in this House for discussion in order to highlight its performance and elicit opinion and invite suggestions for its further improvement in its working. I am sorry to observe, as this discussion is customary, the Reports also in their presentation have become customary. They are very formal in their drafting. Even the contents of the reports which we come across, are almost some what the same year after year—Chapterwise, point-wise, subject-wise and there is no newness in the Reports. Every year the Report is drafted somewhat on the same line as they were in the previous years. Accordingly it has just become a formality. The UPSC should be advised by the Minister concerned that henceforth it should depart from this practice it is following at present.

As you know, Sir, the UPSC plays a key role in the matter of recruitment, because our administrators, IAS Officers, IPS Officers, who are the cream of the society, are recruited by this body. In fact, all our policies and programmes, be it anti-poverty programmes or other developmental schemes, are being implemented through them. Therefore, much depends on the sincerity and efficiency of these officers who are being

recommended by the UPSC. They play a key role. The allegation that is being levelled here against the Government is that utmost consideration or due consideration which should be given to the reports or the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission and the States' Service Commissions in States, is not being given. That is not correct. I would humbly bring to the notice of the august House that this is evident from what the hon. Minister pointed out earlier in the course of his introductory remarks. It is mentioned in the 34th Report that 13,589 recommendations were made. Advices were given. Large number of cases were referred to by the UPSC to the Government in the shape of recommendations. Now, barring only 3 cases all the recommendations or advice were accepted by the Government of India. What a tribute to the Government of India! Sir, only 3 cases could not be accepted. What is the percentage of non-acceptance out of 13,589 cases referred to? You can very easily understand it. Only 3 cases could not be accepted; for that sufficient reasons are there why the Government of India could not accept those 3 cases. Similarly, in the 32nd report the cases referred to are 10,071. In the subsequent year, in the 33rd report, 12,936 recommendations were made. Barring 4 all were accepted. So, naturally, the allegation that the Government of India is not giving due consideration or respectful consideration to UPSC's recommendations, is not at all correct; it is not tenable.

The other allegation is that *ad hocism* in some departments some offices is gradually and increasingly being resorted to and that in this process they are trying to avoid UPSC or ignore UPSC. *Ad hocism* sometimes is necessary in some cases. But, naturally, it cannot be a regular phenomenon. Since this *Ad hocism* is receiving criticisms, the Government of India should try to avoid this as far as possible and keep this *ad hocism* to the barest minimum. It cannot be eradicated 100%. Sometimes some exigencies may happen. Some unforeseen circumstances may happen and they do happen. Naturally they cannot indefinitely wait for the UPSC to go in for recruitment in their own usual way which will delay the entire process and thereby result in irreparable loss to the system or to the

organisation or to the cause. But whenever there is any case of *ad hoc* appointments, my suggestion to the Minister will be that such cases should at least have the approval of the concerned Minister, if not the Cabinet approval. It is better if the Cabinet is seized of the problem and the Cabinet itself okays such *ad hoc* recruitment because this is the main attack from the other side. There are two attacks against the Government from the other side with regard to the functioning of the U.P.S.C. One is that *ad hocism* is increasingly resorted to, to keep U.P.S.C. out of the picture, and once some people are recruited on an *ad hoc* basis, some years after there is a plea to absorb them permanently in such posts. That is also not far from truth. About the other attack that the recommendations are also not given proper weightage, I have also contradicted it earlier.

Delay is another factor which worries everybody—delay in holding examinations and delay also in publishing the results—and we find fault with the UPSC while we talk of delay in respect of conducting examinations and publication of results. In this connection, I will invite the attention of the august House through you, Sir, to page 20 of the Thirty-fourth Report wherein it has been stated :

"The written examination was held in November 1983 and 9354 candidates actually appeared. On the results of the written part of the examination, 1705 candidates (including 278 belonging to Scheduled Castes and 152 belonging to Scheduled Tribes) qualified for the Personality Test. The interviews of the candidates, who qualified for the Personality Test, have commenced from March 26, 1984. The final results are expected to be announced towards the end of May 1984."

That means, for the examinations for recruitment to posts held in November 1983, the results were not out till this Report went to the press. Inordinate delay is occurring in publishing the results of the examinations. Sir, you know how painful is the situation in the employment sector in our country. About five crore educated youths are on the rolls of the Employment Exchanges, they are anxiously waiting to get some sort of jobs, to get into Government

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

service. And when that is the situation, to make such inordinate delay in conducting examinations and also publishing results is something which is not proper and not excusable also. So, on this count there is a lot of scope for improvement in the functioning of the U.P.S.C. But one thing is heartening that is we all express our anxiety, we all express our concern about the neglect towards poorer sections or SC/ST community, and it is heartening that the performance of such candidates belonging to such communities is very much improving and all the posts reserved for them are being filled up by such candidates only. Here also, the number of Scheduled Castes candidates had risen from 1057 in 1963 to 11,722 in 1983. So, during the two decades the number multiplied, this has gone up almost 15 times. Naturally, it is gratifying that no more the posts meant for SC/ST candidates are being filled up by general candidates and those posts are going to them only.

But, Sir, I will again draw the attention of the House through you to the delay in offering appointment to successful candidates which is also on the increase, is also being further delayed. Delay is also on the increase. I would invite your attention to paragraphs 19 and 20 of all the three reports—32nd, 33rd and 34th. They are of the same language. This is the chapter on Delay occurs to appointment of candidates recommended by the Commission. That has been echoed in the subsequent two reports, namely, 33rd and 34th reports. Cases where offers of appointment of candidates recommended by the Commission on the basis of examination and selections/ were delayed by the Ministries, Departments etc. and they continue to occur, during the year under report. You will find the same wording in the other two reports also. The reason intimated to the Commission for delay in offering appointment in these cases was that verification of character and antecedents of these candidates was not completed. This is the ground given in the subsequent two reports also. So, Sir, this is a serious matter. Why is there so much of delay in the matter of verification of character and antecedents? It is not such a big task or time consuming task which should take a longer period. Sometimes it happens that

by the time, all formalities are completed and the offer of appointment is made, the successful candidates are employed somewhere also. So, labour and expenditure involved in the process of recruitment that becomes infructuous. Therefore, this should be taken into consideration.

Now, I will come to another important aspect about the training or the mode of recruitment of these officers. There is also delay in the confirmation of officers in their posts. Delay in confirmation of officers also leads to frustration and dissatisfaction among officers. About recruitment, training procedure etc., in all the reports, there is a chapter relating to examination reforms. But what sort of reforms that they are introducing are not known. The same language is also used in all the reports, viz., some objective test and something like that. Sometimes, of course, the Minister has given some indications that some relaxation has been made in respect of language or the language of the local area or their own language has been introduced or they have been allowed to appear before the interview board also in their own language and something like that. That is welcome in one sense. But there is also some disadvantage from the other sense. India being a vast country, no single principle, if applied uniformly, would yield result. Somewhere it would lead to advantage to some extent and from certain point of view, it may lead to disadvantage to certain extent. Anyway, we are happy to note that such test or recruitment policy is becoming more and more rural oriented and more facilities are being given to rural talented students to appear before such tests and examinations and qualify for higher tests conducted by the Government of India for recruitment in the different Ministries and Departments.

Sir, we have committed two blunders.

Ever since independence, utmost care should have been taken or utmost consideration should have been given to reforms of two types, administrative and educational. This is what our first Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the architect of modern India observed once. Although late, we are also thinking now of administrative reforms and the hon. Minister incharge is present here. This should be considered now and proper

training and proper recruitment methods should be thought of.

Unless the Officers at the higher level, the District Magistrate, the Police Superintendent and other high officers, develop some humane consideration for the poor people, things cannot improve at the rural level. However high hopes we may entertain in this House, they will be of no use because there will be no proper implementation of the schemes. Therefore, to make the high-level officers conscious of the social needs, there should be reforms in the methods of recruitment and training. The high-level, that top-ranking officers feel that they are born to govern this country. They forget that they are the servants of the people. They get their earnings out of the earnings of poor labourers in the field who do not get two square meals a day and it is these poor people who contribute to the Exchequer. These high-level officers should be given such training which would make them understand their duties. Things are not going on well. That is why, there is lot of discussion about them in Parliament. It is because of this attitude of the high-level officers, that poor people hesitate to go to them and to put forth their grievances before them. So, something radical has to be done to bring necessary reforms in the matter of recruitment and also in imparting proper training to those officers.

As I said earlier, India being a vast country, 37 or 40 examination centres are not sufficient for holding examinations to such high-level All India posts. When we have more than 100 Universities functioning in the country, what is the harm if every University is made an examination centre for this purpose? In Orissa, with 3 crore population, we have only one examination centre in Ravenshaw College at Cuttack. Naturally, the number of examination centres should be increased and also making reservation of posts to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will not serve the purpose. That is one of the ways of helping them. But talent is something that cannot be decentralised. Those who are talented people will, of course, be absorbed and their talent also will have to be utilised for national purposes and for the service of the country. Why is there criticism that the children of IAS and IPS

Officers have better advantage to get into the services? It is because of environment, because of circumstances, because of opportunities made available to them. But our efforts should be to see that such an atmosphere is created in different places. We can do that by having more and more training centres in the backward and rural areas inhabited by Adivasis and other poor people and by giving them all facilities.

With these words, I conclude and give my support to these Reports. It should be the endeavour of both the Commission and the Government of India to go in for radical reforms both in recruitment methods and also in the training of officers on whose performance many things depend, on whose performance the successful implementation of many of our programmes depend.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would make a suggestion at the outset that, along with the Report, it will be useful if the Government also gives an explanatory note because a number of criticisms are there in the Report by implication and they require explanation from the Government.

For instance, I would refer to para 20 of the Thirty-fourth Report. In para 20 it has been pointed out that there has been a lot of delay in making the appointments according to the recommendations of the Public Service Commission. In some cases they were not even appointed. From page 200 to page 248 of the Report, 48 pages contain a number of cases where appointments were delayed and also appointments were not made at all. It covers almost all the Departments, and the worst sinner appears to be the Department of Public Health and Medicine. I may point out to you that, in some cases, no appointment has been made so far. It is really a very horrifying state of affairs because the person who has been recruited may not be knowing whether he will get his appointment or not. For example, a recommendation was made on 2-8-1978, but no appointment has been made as yet. A recommendation was made on 6-2-1980, but no appointment has been made as yet. Junior Aircraft Maintenance Engineer, Directorate of Agricultural Aviation—for five posts recommendations were made in 1982-83, but appointments have

[Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy]

not yet been made. It really goes to 48 pages and about 430 categories of cases have been cited. Not less than 500 to 600 persons who have been recommended by the Public Service Commission have not yet been appointed and are awaiting appointments, and some of them from 1978. This is really a sorry state of affairs. For example, a person who knows that he has been selected will be awaiting his appointment, he will not know what he has to do. Suppose he wants to settle down in life and get married, he will not know whether he will get the appointment or not and he will not be able to decide about his marriage. My suggestion is that, after the Service Commission makes the recommendation that he has been selected, the appointment order must follow within six months. If there is any further delay, then the Government must pay him damages to the tune of Rs. 5,000 at least for each case. If a person has to appear in an examination held by the Public Service Commission, naturally he has to study for that, devote his time, attention and energy. He spends his time, appears in the competitive examination, passes in that and gets selected. But then he has to wait for months together for getting his appointment order. It must be deemed to be a concluded contract when once an advertisement is published calling for applications for recruitment, you ask him to sit in the examination. When he sits for the examination and gets selected, it must be deemed to be a concluded contract with the Government of India and if there is any further delay he is certainly entitled to damages. That is the legal position. In most of the cases these unfortunate candidates are not in a position to go to the court of law and ask for damages against the Government. But it must be made a rule of law that where you advertise and call for applications and when a candidate sits for the examination and comes out successfully, he must get his appointment within six months, failing which the Department must pay not less than Rs. 5000 by way of damages. If he accepts the damages, very well, he will be free to go and seek some other job. Sir, with regard to the methodology of recruitment, in the 33rd Report, there is a very refreshing note. In Para 8 they have said like this :

“Examination Reforms : One of the major concern of the Commission is

to ensure that their recruitment policies and selection practices are socially relevant and technically reliable in consonance with the Constitutional provisions and the requirement of the Government. Towards this end, they keep in touch with development in the field of Examination Reforms both within the country and outside. Significant changes have been made during the past decade in the technology of testing. New norms and techniques of assessment have been worked out. Mechanised system of scoring and data processing have been developed and new methods of score interpretation have been evolved. During the year under review the Commission continued to enhance the validity and reliability of the test conducted by them.”

Unfortunately, when it comes to the 34th Report, *i.e.*, the latest Report, the Commission is not in a position to say that they are going forward with this examination reforms. This is what the Commission says :

“The Commission have been carrying on with the task of examination reforms as a continuous process. During the Year under report, a workshop was organised on objective type test construction in the field of Medical Sciences and 40 experts drawn from all parts of the country participated in the programme.”

But they have not given out as to what has happened to their objective test. The other day the Minister for Education said that we have to bring a lot of reforms in our university education and educational system. According to him and I respectfully agree with his opinion that our present examination system is one of testing memory. A person who is able to by-heart and produce it *makhi-to-makhi* scores the first mark. What is the other alternative to this wrong examination? That is a moot point and a number of researches are going on this aspect. Whatever it may be, it has to be agreed that so long as the present system of examination continues, it is the urban elite that scores marks and not the rural people. If we really examine the results of IAS examination, we will find that 95% of the candidates are from the urban elite. If we take the statistics given in this Report in regard to universities, Delhi stands first. Out of every five candi-

dates appearing from Delhi, one is getting selected. Next comes Madras University, out of every six candidates coming from this university, one gets selected. Therefore, this shows that the concentration is on the urban elite. They are able to score marks and get into the services and then they are becoming the bureaucratic rulers of this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Without knowing the rural structure and without having any rural base.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Yes Sir, I have been suggesting that we must think of some other method of recruitment on an experimental basis at least. I may quote an instance which I personally know. The Government of Andhra Pradesh called for recruitment of Deputy Superintendents of Police. The minimum qualification for applying for this post was graduation. Certain quota was allotted for candidates who had done military service. One candidate who was not a graduate but who had returned from military service applied. He stood first in the examination also. In the general quota also he stood first. But when he was offered and asked to take up the job, his conscience pricked him. He found that he was not a graduate on the day when he had applied and, therefore, he refrained from going and accepting the job. The Police people were searching for the candidate who stood first, such a brilliant candidate who stood first and were wondering why he did not come and take up the job. Investigation showed that the candidate was not a graduate and he had wrongly given the certificate of another candidate who was a graduate. Ultimately they charge-sheeted him. Meanwhile he privately stood for the University MA Examination and stood first and obtained Gold Medal also. Then this gentleman came to me to defend him because he was being prosecuted before the Munsiff Magistrate in Hyderabad City. I was very much surprised how this candidate with such a brilliant record did not join. It was because he appeared without being a Graduate. Straightaway I asked him to admit his guilt and plead for mercy. The Munsiff Magistrate was pleased to condone his guilt and just convicted him but admonished him and let him off with a warning. But the very same man is to-day running a school for training candidates for IAS examination.

What I wanted to say is that we are insisting upon Graduation being the minimum

qualification for appearing for IAS, IPS and other All India Examinations, I do not know why we should insist on this. I am also quoting another case. Once a candidate applied for being appointed as a Lower Division Clerk in the Secretariat at Madras. He directly made an application to the His Excellency the Governor of Madras. In those days the minimum qualification was a First class BA for being appointed to the Secretariat. The Governor called this man and said, 'Look here, under the rules I will not be able to appoint you as a Clerk. But I may think of appointing you as a Member of my Executive Council because no qualifications are necessary for being a Member of the Executive Council.' Similarly also for a Minister. So something is radically wrong with our method of recruitment and we have to have a second look. Many a time I have been thinking that the MPS are democratically elected. But what do we see in our constituency? It is the Collector, it is the DSP, it is the bureaucrat who is ruling us. Many a time I wonder whether India is a democracy or a bureaucracy because the bureaucrat is so powerful here. He has the security of service. He is here today and tomorrow he is elsewhere and day after tomorrow he is somewhere-else. Therefore, it is high time that we think of evolving an administrative organisation which is really democratic in its character. With this bureaucratic set up our democracy will really be a farce.

Therefore, let us think of some other methodology by which we can have the real say. Our kisans have been saying, a number of times our kisans have been saying, 'Somehow or other get my son a job as a peon in the bank. Who should such an honourable man like you seek a job of a peon?' They are the privileged class. Now the bureaucrats have become a privileged class in India without any shadow of doubt. We have got a number of champions here. Mr. Lalit Maken is one of the greatest champions of our bureaucracy. He says that he fights for them. I have also been appearing for a number of Government officers and people who have been dismissed or suspended. I would like to say that the most under-privileged class is the peasants, the workers and the labourers. Supposing today the prices of groundnut, rice or anything falls down is the peasant given an oppor-

[Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy]

tunity to make a representation but the Government servant must be given an opportunity not once but twice according to Article 307 before anything has to be done with him. So, India is divided into two classes—privileged class and under-privileged class. This section of under-privileged class will not get any opportunity to get their representation heard. The only thing is that because we have got ourselves elected with their votes we make representation on their behalf in this House.

Sir, we have inherited this administrative system from Imperial people and the same system is continuing. I want to say that some sort of responsibility be fixed. Today crores of rupees are going down the drain every year. The Auditor General points it out and the Public Accounts Committee goes into it but it is really pitiable that we are not in a position to identify the bureaucrat who is responsible for this huge loss. Nobody is bothered about it. Most of the fund which is allocated to various schemes remains unutilised or mis-used. All these things are, unfortunately, not being detected and the white-collared gentry is not being hauled up.

Lastly, with regard to recruitment in respect of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, the charts and figure that are shown here are encouraging but in medical and engineering services they are not able to come to the mark. The recruitment is far below the reserve quota. Something has to be done on this aspect. They have to be given special training in these subjects. Sixty centres are not enough. More centres are necessary. It must be the special responsibility of the Government to give special training to all these under-privileged who want to appear for these examinations. With these words I conclude.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the UPSC and the State Public Service Commissions are discharging a sacred function which they have derived under the constitution of India. Article 16 of the Constitution guarantees equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to appointment or appointment to any office under the State.

A close perusal of the reports of UPSC for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 would show that by and large the UPSC has been

successful in discharging this sacred function in a fair and just manner. However, the Report has revealed that the UPSC is responsible only for the selection of candidates to the different posts in State-service and a few posts in the Subordinate services. A number of posts in the Subordinate services and almost all the posts in the last grade service are outside the purview of the UPSC. In am told that these appointments are made by the Departments at their whims and fancies. Of course, there is a procedure to call for a panel of names from the Employment Exchange. But there are no definite rules and the candidates selected to the various categories have no service rules. They are simply at the mercy of the departments.

Sir, in a nation like that of ours where employment opportunity is very much limited and where a large section of the people still remain unemployed and recruitments to Government service remains the main avenue for employment, it is unfair to leave this responsibility to the departments. Undoubtedly the main function of the Public Service Commission is to select the right persons for the right job. But to ensure equality of opportunity guaranteed by Article 16 of the Constitution is equally or more important. I would therefore suggest that the Government should seriously consider the possibility of making the recruitment to all posts under the different Departments including those in the last grade service through the P.S.C. It may not be possible to discharge a large volume of work within the existing machinery. But we have to equip the machinery to meet the situation.

Sir, in a Kerala magazine, 'Malayalam Manorama, a shocking photograph of a young lady who is a graduate and who is undergoing B.Ed. course, has appeared and she was recruited as a part-time sweeper in one of the city Corporations. The picture shows the young lady sweeping the road with a long broom stick. The report says that the lady could get only that appointment. So, even the post of a part-time sweeper in this country is now very important because it gives at least a sense of security. Sir there should be some machinery to make recruitment to all these posts in a just and fair manner. After recruitment to these posts, they are simply at the mercy of the department. Some of the workers who are working in the Posts and Telegraph Department in

Trivandrum—most of them are women—came and met me. They have been recruited some 15 or 16 years ago but they are still getting only Rs. 10.20 per day. It is very shocking to know that they have not get any kind of leave. They have no maternity leave, no casual leave even and no medical leave. Even on the General Election day, they were not given leave to caste their votes. The Government of India has issued a very clear direction that every worker should be given leave with wages on the day of election for exercising his or her franchise. These unfortunate persons who have put in more than 16 years of service in the department have not been given even one day's leave with wage to caste their votes. This is the state of affairs in the country.

Sir, the Kerala Public Service Commission has district offices in the Revenue District Headquarters dealing with the recruitments of posts in the last grade service and other district-wise posts. One of the Members of the Commission will go to the districts and he conduct interviews and finally make selection. I would strongly plead with the Government of India that they should consider possibility of starting regional offices under the Public Service the Commission to make recruitments to these posts *i.e.* even to the last grade post in every State. If the Government of India consider that it is a top big a responsibility they can at least have a regional recruitment office under the Public Service Commission so that few states coming under this region can be covered by this region. This should be possible under the framwork of the Constitution because there is no bar for starting regional offices under the Public Service Commission. The Constitution only says that the shall be one Public Service Commission. So, I would request the hon. Minister to consider seriously the question of opening regional office in different regions.

16.00 hrs.

Sir, at present persons selected in the lowest category of posts are left uncared for. They belong to the weaker section, the lower strate of the society. We always speak for minorities and the weaker sections. But, in effect, what are we doing for the several lakhs of our people throughout the country in the lowest category.

Coming to the Reports, the Report under reference says that there is no increase in the quantum of work turned out by the Union Public Service Commission during these years. It is seen that during the year 1982-83, suitable candidates were not available for recruitment in respect of 243 categories of posts. I would like to know whether any serious efforts were made by the Union Public Service Commission to find out suitable candidates in respect of these 243 posts. The report is silent on this. They simply say that candidates were not available. What were the reasons? Is it because of want of some qualifications? Or will they like to relax qualifications to some extent? Did they re-advertise that?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why don't you say that you are saying all this on the basis of Year experience, because you yourself have been a Member of the Public Service Commission?

SHRI A. CHARLES : Sir, if is out of experience. I am making these suggestions. As I said, I am dealing only with one report, the Thirty-Second Report. The subsequent two Reports are simply repetition of the previous reports. There is no substantial improvement in any matter. Even some of the sentences are repeated. Very painfully the Commission says that the Government have not been helpful in certain aspects.

On page 33 of the report, the Commission have mentioned about the recruitments cancelled. These are a number of posts, for which the Departments had sent their requisitions. After the posts had been advertised, examinations and interviews conducted, the Departments had cancelled their requisitions. This was after the Commission had done a lot of work, and the candidates had also spent good amount. The Commission has said :

"The Commission would like to reiterate the advice given by them to the appointing authorities that in the interest of credibility of Government and the Commission as well as to avoid undue hardship to prospective candidates, the Government should continue their endeavour to further minimise, if not totally eliminate, cancellation of any recruitment once notified by the Commission."

[Shri A. Charles]

I would request the Minister to make enquiries, why these requisitions are cancelled after the process of selection is over.

Then, there are a number of delayed appointments. One of my hon. friend has already pointed this out. I would not, therefore, go into that in detail, but it is shocking to note that in the case of a number of selections made as early as 1978, appointments have not been given to the candidates so far. The reason is that verification of character and antecedents of the candidates was pending. It is most unfortunate.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Home Minister has to make a statement. You may please continue your speech after the statement.

16.05 hrs.

STATEMENT *Re* : ANTI-RESERVATION
AGITATION AND COMMUNAL
INCIDENTS IN GUJARAT

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIS. B. CHAVAN) : As the House is already aware, an agreement was reached on 18th July, 1985 between the Akhil Gujarat Vali Mahamandal and Akhil Gujarat Nabrachna Samiti on the one hand, and the State Government of Gujarat on the other hand, as a result of which the five month old anti-reservation agitation in Gujarat was withdrawn by these organisations. Earlier, after the induction of the new Government in Gujarat on 6th July, 1985, State Government had taken series of measures to defuse the situation in Gujarat. As a result of the State Government's initiative, the above mentioned agreement was arrived at.

2. As the House is aware, the agitation started from the middle of February 1985 on a peaceful note. By the end of April, this agitation took a complex turn with caste and communal factors completely overshadowing the stir. Since the beginning of the agitation till 23rd July, a total of 237 persons have lost their lives so far including 93 in Police/Army firing. Of these 201 persons were killed in communal or communally related incidents. Nearly 1801 persons have been injured in over 1230 violent incidents

connected with the anti-reservation/communal agitation. The main concentration of the agitation, however, remained confined to the urban sectors like Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat and pockets of Kaira and Mehsana districts. Upto the end of May 1985, in Ahmedabad alone, Rs. 58 lakhs have been spent on relief and rehabilitation measures.

3. While during the months of May and June, the anti-reservation agitation had been intensified and 'Jail Bharo Andolan' and 'No Tax campaigns' were announced, there was no let up in the incidents of mob violence by the communal and caste forces which got intertwined with anti-reservation stir. Police had to intervene with heavy hand to control the disturbances with frequent bursting of teargas shells.

4. The new Ministry which took over on July 6, initiated some fresh steps towards negotiated settlement with the agitation leaders as also with the striking employees. Simultaneously, the schools throughout the State were opened on July 7 and holding of the postponed Secondary and Higher examinations for the last academic year was also announced. In view of the easing of the situation, the State Government also decided to withdraw the Arms w.e.f. 16th July from Ahmedabad and Baroda. Favour additional companies of C.R.P.F. were inducted to take over the law and order duties from the Army in Ahmedabad and Baroda.

5. On July 18, the leaders of Vali Mahamandal and Navrachana Samiti reached a settlement with the Cabinet Sub-Committee of the Gujarat Government. It was agreed that :

- (i) 18% enhanced reservation quota would not be implemented under any circumstances till a national consensus is reached;
- (ii) The existing 10% quota for B.Cs due to expire in March 1988 would be reviewed by a Commission consisting of one sitting and 2 retired High Court Judges by 1987; and
- (iii) A Judicial Commission would enquire into the violence and other disturbances in the State since February 1985 and submit its report within a period of 6 months.

6. The agreement, however, has evoked a sharp reaction from some hardliner student leaders. The hardliners have formed a new Vali Mahamandal and are continuing their agitational approach. Their calls for Bandhs in Ahmedabad, Bhavanagar and Sabarkantha on July 22 and 24 were not particularly successful. The State Government employees also have not withdrawn their strike yet. The situation in districts like Baroda, Bhavanager, Kaira and Mehsana has started showing some improvement though Baroda and Ahmedabad have continued to be affected by communal violence.

7. In fact, in Ahmedabad, situation took a turn for the worst on July 17 with the outbreak of communal violence and frequent attacks on Police by violent mobs in Kolupur and Dhariapur police station areas which gradually spread to Jamalpur and Shahpur areas also. Fire-rags, crude bombs, stones, were freely used and there were many incidents of stabbings. Curfew was imposed in these areas and police patrolling intensified. The situation continued to remain disturbed till 21st July though thereafter reports of stray incidents of stabbings and bombing have come in. In this latest spell of violence, 34 persons lost their lives till 23rd July, 1935. 14 persons were killed due to police firing while 9 were killed due to stabbing and 11 persons due to other reasons. 124 persons were injured. The police fired 208 rounds and burst 254 to areas shells during this period.

8. The communal situation in the State has remained disturbed since March this year. It is still fragile. The communal violence has been mostly witnessed in Ahmedabad and Baroda. The continuing clashes have accentuated mutual distrust between the two communities as a result of which petty incidents have often led to mob reaction on communal lines resulting in serious incidents. Apart from the traditionally communally sensitive areas of the walled city, the outer limits of the Ahmedabad were also affected by communal trouble causing extensive damage to property. Baroda city was another endemic centre of communal violence during the last two months particularly since June 28. Other districts affected by communal

virus were Jamnagar, Rajkot, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha, Broach, Kaira, Junagadh, Surat, Gandhinagar and Mehsana.

9. The State Govt. is fully seized of the situation and is taking necessary steps to bring the State back to normalcy. The State Govt. has started combing up operations, intensive searches and preventive arrests of anti-social and criminal elements etc. The State Govt. is contemplating a series of measures to bring the situation under control and in this connection the Chief Minister has already announced the possibility of imposing a punitive tax in the areas habitually prone to communal violence. The situation has been considerably brought under control. However, because of the intense distrust between the communities, the situation is still sensitive and needs constant watch.

10. In the past also, this House has shared our feelings that all violence must be condemned. All sections of the society and all political parties must act in a way to contribute to the restoration of the normalcy. After the agreement there is no cause for any further protest. The conciliatory moves by State Govt. need to be appreciated. I am sure, House will join me in making a fervent appeal to all sections of the society to eschew violence, shed distrust and work wholeheartedly for the restoration of normalcy.

DR. A. T. PATIL (Mehsana) : I would like to know from the Home Minister as to who was found responsible for these agitations and riots.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No questions on this.

DR. A. T. PATIL : **

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing of what you say will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

16.11 hrs.

[English]

UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Motions *Re* : Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth reports—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now Shri Charles will continue.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : I was talking on the inordinate delay caused in giving appointment, after selections are made by the Commission, and the advice is sent by them. The main reason stated, as I have already said, is this :

“The reason intimated to the Commission for delay in offering the appointment in these cases was that verification of character and antecedents of these candidates was not completed.”

It is unfortunate that for years together, the appointments are delayed. Cases are pending from 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981. In Kerala, there was some difficulty, and they have changed the whole procedure regarding verification. I would request Government of India to consider adopting a similar method. Immediately after the advice is sent by the Service Commission, the department straightway issue the appointments orders, with the condition that the appointment will be purely provisional, and that the candidates will only be eligible for the emoluments attached to the post. There will be a further stipulation that these appointments will be terminable any time, without assigning any reasons. In some of the cases, it was found subsequently that the character and antecedents of candidates were such that they were unsuitable to hold the posts. So, these recruitments were cancelled, without assigning any reasons. They took the matter to the High Court. The Kerala High Court has upheld the rules and procedures followed by the Commission.

This procedure has taken away the hardships earlier created. I would request that Government of India may also consider the possibility of appointing candidates without having the detailed verification before appointment orders are issued. If there is any objection to this method, I would suggest that under no circumstances should

the appointments be delayed for more than a period of three months. Otherwise, it would be cruel for the candidates, because they are really waiting for years and years; after they are selected by the Public Service Commission. If they to wait indefinitely, it would be rather unfair. There are a number of case of such delayed appointments mentioned in all these Reports.

There is also a very inordinate delay in confirmation. I would draw the attention of the House to page 43 of the Report for 1981-82. A number of cases are given there. The last sentence of the relevant paragraph in the Report is like this :

“...The Commission would like to reiterate their advice contained in para 20(iv) of their Thirty-first Report...”

“...that in view of the importance of this matter in personnel policy, it requires to be examined by the Government and remedial actions taken to correct the situation.”

So, the delay caused in confirmation of officers should be avoided.

16.16 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Another gross injustice meted out to officers during their service is that they do not convene Departmental Promotion Committees periodically. There are clear rules they should meet every year and assess the suitability of officers for promotion. But the Report says that they do not meet annually. Delay in holding the Departmental Promotion Committees' meetings often help the department to allow people or persons who are not eligible for the post to continue indefinitely because all these posts are filled up by promotion and appointment. So, I suggest that every year the Departmental Promotion Committees should meet, and the UPSC should give the details of the meetings held by them and the decisions taken thereon. I would also request the Minister to enquire into and ascertain how many times the DPCs met during the last several years ?

Another irregularity is the delay caused in making reference and as a result irregular appointments are being allowed to continue. On page 45 of this Report, it deals with it. On page 45, para 25, it reads as follows :

"The Commission are pained to note that cases in which consultation with the Commission was inordinately delayed or where appointments were made *ab-initio* irregular, continued to occur during the year under report also... in as many as 69 cases involving appointments to 1,670 posts, references to the Commission were delayed by more than 6 months from the dates on which such references should have been made."

It is very unfortunate that such delay is caused in making reference also. This helps the department to continue officers who are appointed without any process of following the recruitment rules and, therefore, they are all irregular appointments: and, after 10 or 15 years, as a special case, their appointment will have to be regularised. This is the method of inducting persons to the different departments behind the back of these rules. I would request the hon. Minister to make an enquiry and call for the details of officers who were allowed to continue on a regular basis because of the delay caused in making references. The Report does not contain these details. I request in future this particular portion of the Report should include the details of posts in which irregular appointments are allowed to continue.

Finally, the delay in notifying recruitment rules. On page 52, it reads as follows:

"The Government's instructions on the subject required that Recruitment Rules should be notified within four weeks of advice received from the Commission."

Making of these rules is very important. If I understand it correctly, the departments just frame draft rules and give them to the government; they process them and send them to the UPSC. Then they study all the rules thoroughly and finally advise the departments. So, when these advices are sent it is the duty of the Department to issue the notifications within four weeks from the date of the advice of the Commission. But the report says:

"Cases are when Recruitment Rules have been notified with such expedition."

Out of 480 cases pending notification, in 92 cases the Recruitment Rules

have not been notified even after five years; in 24 cases after four years; in 42 cases even after three years; in 40 cases even after two years; in 93 cases even after one year and in 90 cases even after six months. The rule says that the Recruitment Rules should be issued within four weeks *i.e.*, within a month. But there are instances of 92 cases in which these rules have been pending for more than five years, and this honourable House should know that in all these cases people were holding irregular appointments, and it was very deliberate that these rules were not finally issued. I would request the hon. Minister to make an inquiry and give a report to this House, and indicate which are the specific 92 cases, and the reasons for the delay in issuing the rule. How many officers in different categories were allowed to continue and what is the action taken by the Government in such cases? I would humbly request that these details may be given.

As I have already said, about the general process of selection, the Union Public Service Commission has done well and we are happy that there are no major complaints about any irregularity in the process of selection. But in all the other cases justice has not been done. I would request that the Government and the Union Public Service Commission should consider this seriously.

I want to say just one word about the composition of the Commission. I have gone through the previous reports of the Commission. When I say this, I may not be charged with an allegation that I am speaking on a regional basis. If I understand correctly from the inception of the Commission till date nobody from Kerala has had the fortune to be in the Commission. So, I would request that whenever vacancies occur in future, there should be an equitable distribution and an equitable opportunity should be given to persons from all States, or States which have not so far been represented should be given an opportunity to serve in this very high office. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): I would like to have some information. Just now the hon. Home

[Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait]

Minister made a statement. When are we going to have a discussion on it ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Give a notice for discussion.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Do the rules permit a discussion on the Minister's statement ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You give a notice. Shri Ganga Ram.

[Translation]

SHRI GANGA RAM (Ferozabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful you that after repeated efforts I have got an opportunity to participate in this discussion.

Sir, today the 32nd, 33rd, and 34th reports of the Union Public Service Commission have been presented in the House. All the three reports have been presented simultaneously. I am not aware how many hon. Members of this House have been able to study them deeply. I have hardly been able to read the 34th report. I would like government to present these reports periodically in future. I have just noted that no report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe has been presented after 1979-80 in this House. I do not think the House will be able to study in depth and in details the reports for the years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 as and when these are presented. I would like to request government to see that all these reports are presented in the House in time in future.

After going through this report I have seen that descriptive portion of this report consists of 62 pages and the remaining portion is in the form of annexures. When I was in government service, one of my senior officers used to say that if somebody has to be confused write short report but attach maximum number of annexures, so that he is unable to understand and connect any facts. You might, perhaps, be aware that the report contains 62 pages only and the annexures run into more than 150 pages. I shall suggest that the narrative part should be made more exhausting wherever it is drafted in the Commission so that the people may be able to view it at a glance. The hon. Members do not have enough time to study it in its present form and link the

chapters with the annexures given at the end. I shall request government to impress upon the Commission to make this report in the narrative form instead of adding annexures to it to make it more bulky.

So far as recommendations are concerned, there is a detailed report on it. What is done generally while presenting such a report is that a summary of 25 to 30 recommendations or whatever the number, is given in the end. So that these may be viewed at a glance and considered. The recommendations given in it are all scattered. A concluding chapter can be added and the recommendations in brief quoted therein.

A number of hon. Members have emphasised the importance of the Union Public Service Commission. There is no doubt that the status and importance of the Public Service Commissions, whether it is U.P.S.C. or the state Public Service Commissions, are at par with the judiciary. I am of the conviction, and the House will agree with me that our country has acquired two good systems where the people get justice. One is judiciary and the other is Audit and Accounts system. The Public Service Commission is very important. It is considered as sacred as judiciary. But, I want that it should be decentralised. This is imperative. One of the hon. Members has just now said that considering the size of the country, there are many difficulties in making selection of I.A.S., I.P.S. and the officers of the Central Services by sitting at one place and particularly the candidates from the poor and rural areas face a lot of difficulties under this system. As I have said, we have over 100 Universities in the country, whereas the total number of the centres of the Union Public Service Commission is only 60. You should increase the number of centres. There will certainly be some difficulties for Government to do so, but you can increase them gradually every year so that the network covers the entire country. This will be a great relief for the candidates.

I take the case of Uttar Pradesh, where there are only two centres. The candidates from the entire Divisions of Garhwal, Meerut, Agra and Jhansi have to go to

Allahabad to appear in the examinations. I have lived in Garhwal where the candidates from Utter Kashi and upper reaches have tracked down first upto 100 miles in the hills and then covered thousands of miles to appear in the examination. Therefore, it is my humble submission that a serious thought may be given to the suggestion of decentralization of examination centres and splitting the Commission into four units. They should also be decentralised so that the people and the candidates get the facility. In fact, I.A.S., I.P.S. and the Central Services are the creations of our ironman, the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and administrative set up was a major and also important step towards national integration. It should be maintained. A demand has been raised many a time that the officers should be appointed from the provincial services and I.A.S. and I.P.S. services should be totally abolished. I am totally opposed to it. Our Union Public Service Commission and the Central Services contribute a great deal in the national integration. I recollect Swami Chinmayananda's words that our holy Ganga is a symbol of national integration. I, therefore, compare the Ganga with the Union Public Service Commission and the Central Services. The people from South, Maharashtra, Surashtra, Bengal and Punjab worship the Ganga and come to have a holy dip in it. The Central Services also present the same symbol. They also carry a concept of national integration. Therefore, decentralization of Central Services will not be justified in any way. You must decentralise the examination centres for the benefit of the poor candidates.

I have noticed one thing on studying this report. The hon. Minister has announced just now that there are 8 members of this commission and earlier Dr. Sahare used to be its chairman. I would like to know whether there is any member in the commission belonging to the Scheduled Caste or the Scheduled Tribe or not? I am of the view that for the protection of their interests and that of their children it is necessary that out of these 8 members, at least one should be from the weaker sections. At the same time, it is also necessary that experts belonging to this section should be kept on the interview board. Nothing of this nature has found place in this report.

I was having a glance on page 52 of this report which deals with the Department of Personnel. Here this commission says :

"There have been occasions when various Ministries/Departments have notified significant and material changes in the recruitment rules without obtaining prior approval of the commission. This is a serious irregularity. It has, therefore, been suggested to the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms that they issue a circular asking all the Ministries/Departments to consult invariably the Commission prior to notifying any change in the recruitment rules."

This is a very serious matter. In this regard, immediate orders should be issued to the Ministries and Departments directing them to seek prior approval of this Commission before taking such action.

Besides, I also want to make a mention about *ad-hoc* appointments, as they are directly linked with reservation. *Ad-hoc* appointments are outside the purview of the Union Public Service Commission. Therefore, minimum possible *ad-hoc* appointments should be taken recourse to. I know, there are some difficulties in it for Government because they have to take recourse to such *ad-hoc* arrangement when the officers are required to be appointed at a short notice, but my submission is that such posts should be notified to Public Service Commission as early as possible and it would be better if action is initiated simultaneously to make regular appointments on such posts.

There was yet another thing which I noticed. In its first chapter, it has been mentioned that the total salary of a Member of the Commission is Rs. 3,500 per month. The House is aware that the salaries are being raised everywhere owing to rise in prices. The Members of the Commission, as I said earlier, are at par with the judges of the High Courts and Supreme Court in Status. Therefore, Sir, through you, I shall request that their salary should be revised and keeping in view the rising prices, at least an increase of 25 per cent, or a little more, should be allowed in their salary.

[Shri Ganga Ram]

Another thing, which finds a mention in this report or not, I do not know, is that recently the Department of Personnel has issued a G.O., perhaps under some misunderstanding, which is applicable to all Ministries and Departments. The said G.O. says that the relaxation in marks hitherto available to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes applicants in educational institutions, has been done away with. The hon. Minister is sitting here, he might have seen it. I shall again request him that so far as the question of giving relaxation in marks for admission in the educational institutions is concerned, it is as good as reservation. A slight relaxation in marks obtained is given to the children belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in P.M.T. or any other technical field because their standard is not equal to others. You know the environment in which these children are brought up, especially in the villages. I have also been in the I.A.S., I can speak English and Hindi here, but the moment I reach my village, I have to forget these languages because the atmosphere there is totally different. Therefore, I request you that when you are giving the facility of reservation, do not ruin their career by withdrawing the relaxation in marks in the name of efficiency. You should withdraw the said G.O. as early as possible, because there is a great resentment among the people belonging to scheduled casts and scheduled tribes on this score, they are upset and agitated.

Another thing which I want to mention is that it has just been said that our hon. Members, the people's representatives should not write any letter to Government or Ministers or officers of the Department in favour of any Government employee, particularly for the redressal of their grievances. This is true that it has been mentioned in the conduct Rules of Government servants that no Government officer or Government employee shall exert political pressure on Government. But, Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to inform the hon. Minister that during this short span of five to six months, at least about 50 officers and employee have been coming to me daily with their grievances and to narrate stories of their woes as they do not get justice. Hence they go to

Members of Parliament and public representatives with representations and narrate their woes. Therefore, I shall request you to give some relaxation in this regard, because a person comes to some one with his grievances only when he is suffering. I shall, therefore, request you to make this G.O. a little bit mild. Let us listen to the grievances of the people, so that we may put these problems before you along with their solutions. Many of such cases are genuine. I think 50 to 60 per cent of complaints are genuine. The hon. Members of Parliament try to understand their problems, because they live amidst the people. I think Government officers cannot understand their grievances to the extent the Members of Parliament can. Therefore, you should amend the G.O. in such a way that conduct Rules are not violated and the grievances are also redressed.

With these words, I would request once again that Government should consider my suggestions seriously and try to implement them.

[English]

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I already spoke on the 32nd and 33rd Reports of the UPSC in March, 1985. Therefore, I would now concentrate my points on the 34th Report of the UPSC.

It is a fact that when most of the institutions of our country are facing virulent public criticism all-round, the UPSC more or less and also enjoys people's esteem.

Sir, credit also goes to the fact that the UPSC has recommended candidates in respect of posts which have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Besides, we find from the Report that Examination Reforms have enabled people from distant areas to compete for the Union Services and they are being recruited. But then, Sir, we find that Government still takes recourse to large scale *ad hoc* and irregular appointments. These *ad hoc* and irregular appointments definitely undermine the rule of law. Rule of law is a most important ingredient of democracy. In a democracy no one should be above law and a man howsoever powerful he may be, must abide by the rule of law. But we find that the Government is taking recourse to a large number of *ad hoc* and irregular appointments. This is

nothing but distribution of spoils, distribution of political patronage of the worst type and therefore, the Government should stop this practice forthwith because in a democracy public offices are public property and they should be filled up only on the basis of merit and experience. But we find here that the Government themselves are violating this principle of rule of law.

Then we find as many previous speakers have pointed out that inordinate delay is made in offering appointments to successful candidates. Often it is said that verification of character and antecedents takes time and offers of appointment are made to successful candidates after much delay. They cannot keep on waiting for an indefinite period and therefore, they seek placement elsewhere. Because of this delay the process of selection become a wasteful expenditure.

I find from the Report of the Commission that candidates recommended for appointment in 1978 have not been appointed so far. The candidates who have been recommended 7 or 8 years before have not yet got any offer of appointment. This will not certainly enhance the prestige of the Government.

Then we find that in many cases when the period of probation is over, Government employees are not confirmed. Thus the Report of the Commission reveals that people who have been appointed in 1972-73 were confirmed in 1982-83. Thus, after 12 or 13 years Government employees are being confirmed. What does this mean? It means that the morale of the Government servants is undermined. They suffer from a sense of frustration, and add to this the Supreme Court Judgment if such things occur, the Government employees will not be able to render their best possible service to the community and therefore, I would request the Government to confirm the employees as soon as the date of confirmations over. Thus, the Government is deliberately pursuing a policy of procrastination and red-tapism.

I find that cases of promotion are not reported to the Commission. Consequently the Commission cannot dispose of these cases quickly and the result is frustration.

I would also like to point out that the Commission's Report reveals that more than 28 per cent of the successful candidates are

students of Delhi University and Rajasthan University, Jaipur. But, you see, there are more than 120 universities and there are institutions which are deemed to be of university status. Their students can not more such impressive results.

Already there are many findings on the Indian bureaucracy. It is argued that most of the successful candidates belong to 5 or 6 metropolitan universities, they belong to upper middle class families. But in a democracy and in a vast country like that of India, the nation lives in villages and rural area represents the broad sections of the people. It is true that introduction of regional language in the examination or introduction of regional language at the *viva voce* stage has improved the situation to some extent. Yet, I would suggest that coaching centres should be started under all the State universities and the State universities should receive financial assistance from the Centre. Otherwise, the Services cannot be democratized. The Services to be democratized must be representative of the broad masses of the people.

As many of my previous speakers pointed out, recruitment rules are not notified in time. The Department of Administration and Personnel has categorically pointed out that within four weeks from the receipt of advice from the Commission, the recruitment rules should be notified. But the 34th report of the UPSC reveals that even after five years, in 97 cases, recruitment rules have not been notified. Because the recruitment rules are not notified, the Government takes recourse to irregular appointment and *ad hoc* appointment. Hence steps should be taken so that recruitment rules are notified as early as possible. At least, we expect this action from this Government which claims to be a functioning one.

As I have already said, UPSC still enjoys people's faith and trust. It more or less functions in a most admirable manner. But the lapses which are mentioned here are on the part of the Government. Before concluding my speech, I would request the hon. Minister to see that this point is considered seriously so that a better way is found out.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUAL BASHER (Ghazipur) :
 Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is very heartening to note that when we are discussing the report of the Union Public Service Commission, this Department is in very competent hands of a Minister of the calibre of Shri K.P. Singh Deo. The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms has assumed a greater importance in the present perspective. We have learnt a lot by our experience of the set up of our administrative services which we have had since independence. There is a need to bring about many changes in it and, I think, the hon. Minister will certainly make a beginning in this direction.

The report of the Union Public Service Commission is presented every year to meet the constitutional obligations and a discussion on it also takes place in this august House. The Union Public Service Commission make recruitment for higher posts in Central Government and recruitment to these posts in generally made by holding a written examination followed by an interviews, but in many cases, the recruitment is made only through interviews only. I do not want to go into what has been written in the report of the U.P.S.C., because what has been reported in these three-four reports is more or less the same that was reported in the earlier reports and, in my view, if the present set up continues, the same old things, with a few changes here and there, will continue to be written. My main objection is that the system of giving appointments is not fair, it should be improved. I would like to ask whether the present set up is proper or not and whether all sections of the society are able to get appointments under the present set up? It also needs consideration whether people from all sections of the society have their involvement in these services or not. So far as I understand, the people from all sections of the society, the poor people, the rural people, economically backward people from the urban areas are not adequately represented in these central services.

Today, government services in the country are not only for running the administration of the country, but they are a status symbol also. That is why the people from all sections aspire to be in these services in

maximum number, especially, in I.A.S., I.P.S., Engineering and other top central services. They want to get representation in these services. But the way the U.P.S.C. conducts examinations, people from all sections do not find place in these services. Just now, a Member belonging to Telugu Desam was saying, and rightly so, that most of the boys and girls who find berth in these services are from urban areas. Even in urban areas, only those students who are educated in public schools and other good schools are selected. In cities, the children from well-to-do families and the children of top officers get education in public schools or Doon school. It is mostly they who make to this service. The people living in small towns or villages do not at all find place in these services. The education in these public schools is so oriented or you can say that in these schools they are coached for these prestigious services, such as, I.A.S. and I.P.S. They are groomed on these lines in the public schools and a base is laid for entering these services. The pattern of education in these schools and the pattern of examination in the U.P.S.C. are identical.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, similarly, our education system is also to blame to a large extent. The examination system of the Union Public Service Commission is based on this education system. We say and our Constitution also enshrines that equal opportunities of progress will be given to all. But how will the two children one studying in a Municipal school and other in a public school—get equal opportunities? A boy bound to be ahead of a boy who had his education in Doon School is schooling in a school located in a street in Chandni Chowk. How can a child who had his schooling in a village school under a tree because the school had no building of its own, get equal opportunities *vis-a-vis* one who studies in a public school. Therefore, it is meaningless to talk of equal Opportunities. It is apparent that the boy who has studied in a good school, a school where students are groomed for the service like I.A.S. and I.P.S. will come on top in the competition and will get higher marks.

It has been said that the students of Delhi and Madras Universities get lion's shares in these services. Why do the students of Nagpur, Banaras and Patna

Universities not find place in these services? The reason is that a number of coaching schools have been opened in big cities like Delhi and Madras, where training is given for the examinations, such as, I.A.S. and I.P.S. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you will be surprised to know that fees upto Rs. 20 to 25 thousand are charged in such schools. A poor child having a rural background cannot get admission to these schools, because he can neither speak good English nor can he afford such huge fees. He cannot express himself effectively in English. He cannot get admission in these coaching centres, nor has he money to pay such a large amount of fee. If such figures could be made available, I can say with certainty that most of the boys who are selected for I.A.S., I.P.S., I.F.S. and other Central services are those who get training in coaching centres. Thus, you are not providing them any social justice. This method is not based on social justice. These services are being given to some privileged sections, and thus, the people belonging to the rest of the sections in the country are being ignored, they are feeling ignored.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is the high time to devise a method whereby the people belonging to all sections of society, the poor, the students studying in Municipal and Zila Parishad schools, the children of the people living in rural areas, can find place in these prestigious services.

You talk of competition. Big people say that the selection should be merit-based and that there should not be any reservation. They say reservation is worthless and that the best should come out on the basis of merit. But, Mr. Chairman, Sir, the people belonging to poor and backward classes need reservation. Today, many of our industrialists and rich people talk of merit. Well, I say that if foreign cars are allowed to come into India, will the cars of Indian manufactures run on Indian roads? No, you will not find them. If Japanese and American cars are allowed entry in India, cars of Birla and others cannot run here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : That is why Japan has entered into a collaboration.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : If imported television sets start pouring into India,

indigenous television sets will not be seen in homes. If imported V. C. Rs. and other articles are allowed entry in the country, nobody will purchase indigenous goods. Therefore, when we provide protection to industry and also to the economy, why cannot we give protection in services to people coming from neglected and backward areas? Why cannot we offer opportunities for uplifting the poor? When we can offer opportunities to trade and industry, why can't we give opportunities in the services to the backward people? The hon. Minister will have to think over it.

Today, an agitation is going on in Gujarat over the reservation in services. I want to say a few words on the reservation issue being raised in Gujarat, this being the opportune time. After all, who are the people spear-heading this agitation, who are these people whom we see on the roads of Gujarat? They are the same people who will be the beneficiaries in the event of a competition. When the Government of Gujarat spoke in favour of reservation for the backward classes, the result was that the Congress secured three-fourth majority in the elections. Even today, I can say with challenge that if re-election is held in Gujarat on the issue of reservation, the Congress can further improve its tally and there is no question of its being depleted. The poor rural voter cannot fight on the streets. He can only elect Government through ballot and, therefore, it is the duty of Government to protect their interests and to work for their upliftment.

17.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today there is a need for taking an important decision for bringing about a change in the system examinations being conducted by in Union Public Service Commission. We shall have to take such a decision which would enable people from all sections of society to find place in these services, so that all sections could be benefited. We have fixed quota of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and they are being appointed also. It is a matter of pleasure to note that the report of the U.P.S.C. says that by and large their reserved posts have been filled with a few exceptions here and there. The reserved posts in I.A.S., I.P.S. and allied Services

[Shri Zainul Basher]

have been filled. The people belonging to backward sections have come up wards. The experience shows that the performance of officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not bad, if not better, as compared to their counterparts in the general category; their performance is at par. Their style of working, their sincerity and efficiency have been at par with others. The people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are at the bottom of our society. But, above them and below the upper class, there are large number of people in the country. If reservation for the S. C. and S. T. has been fixed at 18 per cent, they have got 10 per cent vacancies at some places and 5 to 8 per cent at other places. But the backward classes and the minorities which constitute 50 per cent of the population of this country do not get even 5 per cent of posts.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In class I posts, their representation is nil.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Their representation in class I is not even one per cent. What are you doing in this direction ? Will it not breed resentment and jealousy among the people ? Certainly, it will and it is natural too. It is really unfortunate that a handful of people should monopolize the top posts because they were born in rich families, they are the sons of officers, industrialists and businessmen or they live in cities and have access to public schools and the rest be deprived of their share in these services. This situation must be improved. In my view, reservation should be there even for the backward classes, minorities, women and economically backward people irrespective of their caste. There should be reservation for the rural people whether they belong to upper caste or lower caste. This country cannot made progress without reservation.

17.04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The situation in which a handful of people continue to perpetuate their monopoly in services and then indulge in rioting cannot be allowed for long. The country cannot tolerate it. This must be checked. I want to tell the hon. Minister not to be scared of it. If he wants to have a national consensus, he can have it. If the consensus

is taken from those very people, a national consensus will not emerge. To have a national consensus, Government can get a sample survey of poor people conducted. Have the national consensus from the villages and small district headquarters. National consensus will not emerge from the newspapers of Delhi and Bombay. It will not emerge from the big politicians belonging to a particular class either. The only course is to get a sample survey conducted from village to village or else let the elections be held on the issue of reservation policy. Then only, a national consensus will emerge. National consensus does not emerge from the writings in big newspapers or from the speeches of big political leaders and the champions of upper classes. A different method of reaching a national consensus should be adopted. Sample survey should be conducted in all the villages, wherein all sections of people should be asked to express their will. Then only a national consensus will emerge and then only something can be done. This country cannot made progress without having reservation in the services, as otherwise, resentment will spread.

As at present, the resentment is confined to a few whose reserved seats are sought to be snatched. Nobody can even imagine what will happen to this country if this resentment spreads among that big section which constitutes 70 to 75 per cent of population, which aspires to get jobs. Therefore, preparations should start right now so as to check this resentment. Precautionary measures to check it should be taken right now. I shall request the hon. Minister to find out a way to check this resentment from spreading; only then will it be possible to deal with the situation.

So far as the question of deterioration in merit is concerned, I have just said when we included the people belonging to the weakest section of the society, the adivasis, scheduled castes and Harijans in these services their performance has not been bad as compared to their counterparts in the general category. If not better, their performance is not bad either. Therefore, there is no question of the merit going down and the efficiency deteriorating, because efficiency is based on common-sense and the common-sense of none of them is bad. Anybody can become a collector in this country and perform his duties. To say that a first class

first from the Jawahar Lal Nehru University can prove to be an efficient collector and a student of a degree college elsewhere will prove to be an inefficient collector is not relevant in the present day context. It has often been seen that the performance of an I.A.S. topper has not been better than the person at the bottom of the same merit list, his performance has often been rated lower. So, to talk of the merit is to misguide the people, to dodge the people and to be fool the people. The time has come when we should change this system.

I would like the hon. Minister to clarify while replying to the discussion as to what steps are proposed to be taken by Government in this regard. You are the Minister of the Administrative Reforms Department also. You look after the work of the Department of Administrative Reforms. Our hon. Prime Minister has also committed that he would work for toning up the administration. The present set up of our administration is very strong which is run by those persons, who after joining the service, aim at making good the money that they have spent on their studies. I do not say that all are such persons, and all are corrupt. But there are instances and we all know how quickly such officers from district level to Central level make money, we all are chips of the same block. I have nothing special to say in this regard. It is the responsibility of Government how to root out corruption and it should be checked. I would, however, like to appeal that an effort must be made in the direction of giving equal opportunities to the people of all sections of society in matter of jobs.

*SHRI R. ANNANAMBI (Pollachi) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaket, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate on behalf of my party the A.I.A.D. M.K. in the discussion on the 32nd, 33rd and 34th Reports of U.P.S.C. and to make a few suggestions.

The Public Service Commission has been constituted to ensure that jobs are given merely on the basis of merit and that adequate remuneration is given to such jobs. The Public Service Commissions are impartial bodies so that the governance of the country is dependent on the candidates chosen by

them. I am happy to say that the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission is above all insinuations of partiality and Partisanship and the Government of Tamil Nadu is run by capable and talented persons selected by the Public Service Commission. I will say without the fear of being contradicted that there are no malpractices in the recruitment being done by Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.

With the constitution of Staff Selection Commission for recruitment of lower grade staff, the onerous tasks of U.P.S.C. have been reduced greatly. I refer to this because now the U.P.S.C. should be in a position to pay greater attention in the selection and recruitment of SC/ST candidates and other backward classes' candidates.

In 1971 the representation of SC in Class I posts of Central Government was 2.58% and in 1983 this has gone up to 5.49%. In Class IV posts the SC representation was 18.37%, which went up to 23.41% in 1983. Similarly, The ST representation of 0.41% in Class I posts in 1971 went up to 1.17% in 1983. In Class IV posts their representation was 3.65% in 1971 and this went up to 7.45% in 1983. It has to be accepted that this is not a significant increase, particularly in the context that their population constitutes 30% of the total population of the country. In its Report, the U.P.S.C. has bemoaned that there is a shortfall of 74% so far as the representation of SC/ST in medicine, science and engineering categories is concerned. The contention of U.P.S.C. is that suitably qualified candidates are not available from SC/ST communities to fill up this yawning gap.

This reveals the fact that the SC/ST candidates are below the poverty line and they are denied opportunities to have higher studies and better job opportunities. I take this opportunity to demand that the Government should formulate plans for giving relaxation in educational stipulations for jobs in Central Government for the SC/ST candidates. These candidates should be given special training and tuition facilities so that they are enabled to reach higher levels of proficiency. I would also demand that the quota of posts reserved for these SC/ST

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil,

[Shri R. Annanambi]

candidates should not be de-reserved just because they are not available. Such posts should be kept vacant, till suitable candidates from SC/ST candidates are trained and made available.

Here, I would like to suggest that the Government of India, which is inherently capable of tackling all hurdles, should not hesitate to implement the recommendations of mondal Commission. When they are implemented, the candidates belonging to backward classes will stand to benefit. There has been persistent demand from all sides of this House that the recommendations of Mondal Commission should be accepted. I am sure that our hon. Prime Minister will ensure the implementation of Mondal Commission's recommendations for the good of backward class people in the country. These recommendations should be given mandatory support so that the U.P.S.C. can be the agency for the recruitment of candidates from backward classes.

Recently, our hon. Prime Minister has directed that the State Governments should not modify the reservation policy to suit the prevailing political exigencies. I am sure that our hon. Prime Minister will direct the mandatory implementation of Mondal Commission's recommendations also.

Sir, I would take this opportunity to demand that VANNAN (Washermen), NAVIDHAR (Barbers), MEDHAVAR and NARIKKURAVARS are treated as backward classes in Tamil Nadu. All these communities are living below poverty line. They should be declared as Scheduled Caste, so that they become entitled to constitutional benefits being enjoyed by SC communities. This has been the long-standing demand of these communities in Tamil Nadu. I take this opportunity to demand that these four communities should be declared as Scheduled Caste immediately. I request the hon. Home Minister to look into this personally and do the needful for the good of these communities.

It has been stated in the UPSC report that the Ministries of Government of India do not publish the recruitment rules even after years of obtaining the concurrence of the U.P.S.C. though according to the directives of the Department of Personnel and

Administrative Reforms, such recruitment rules should be published within 4 weeks of obtaining the concurrence of the U.P.S.C. for such rules. Presently there are about 705 pending cases. This kind of inaction leads to *ad hoc* and irregular appointments in the Ministries, as has been emphasised by the U.P.S.C. in its report. I request the hon. Minister to look into this and ensure that the recruitment rules are published on time without delay.

Before I conclude, I am constrained to refer to the recent judgment of the Supreme Court in regard to Article 311(2) of the Constitution of India, according to which the Government is empowered to dismiss any employee without inquiry and without giving reasons. The employee is debarred from approaching the Court of Law. 20 lakhs of Central Government employees are in great distress because they are denied the natural justice. I request the hon. Minister to look into this personally and ensure that 20 lakh Government employees are given the right to have natural justice by amending the relevant article of the Constitution of India. Then alone the U.P.S.C. will have the opportunity to be the consulting agency by the Government before the Government employee is dismissed. In this context the Government will have to ensure the impartial role of U.P.S.C. I would reiterate the need for redressing the genuine grievance of 20 lakh government employees, particularly after the judgment of the Supreme Court depriving them of natural justice.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to congratulate our Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi for separating the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms from the Ministry of Home Affairs for the first time and giving it so much importance by forming an independent Department. It shows how much our Government are concerned about bringing improvement in the level of our administration and about improving the efficiency of the personnel serving thereunder.

So far, the Members of the Union Public Service Commission have been of high calibre, whether they have been administrators or educationists or experts in their respective subjects and the commission enjoys

a very good reputation in the country and one positive aspect of this is that the people feel that no approach can be made there which is a very good thing in itself.

Our Constitution makers have given considerable importance to this Commission. Under Article 315 of the Constitution, they have made a provision for its constitution and under Article 323 its reports are required to be presented in Parliament for discussion. It shows the significance of this Commission.

Just now, I was going through its report for the year 1983-84. There are two reports. This report is prepared by official, the terminology used and the programmes projected being the same. But it is gratifying that two posts of Members, which were lying vacant have been filled this year for which I congratulate the hon. Minister. It is for the first time that full quota for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in I. A. S. has been recommended. It is a welcome step. However, I would like to emphasise that if capable candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are available, then it will not be justified to keep their posts vacant in I. A. S., I. P. S. and I. F. S. Since this recruitment is made by persons belonging to some particular classes, quota meant for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is not filled on the pretext of inefficiency. The hon. Minister should, therefore, pay special attention to this.

Just now, an hon. Member was saying that their quota has been completed. Their quota might have been completed in class IV posts like sweeper and peon categories. But higher posts are kept vacant on the plea that they are inefficient. So, the hon. Minister must look into this.

Just now, my friend Shri Zainul Basher, made a reference about Gujarat. It is true that the Opposition do talk of national consensus and our hon. Prime Minister has also said this. Let us have a consensus in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. Earlier also reservation was there. 85 per cent people of the country want participation in the administration. Should they be denied this opportunity? I would like the hon. Minister to proceed in the matter very cautiously.

Secondly, a preliminary test is given before the final I. A. S. examination. About

85,000 candidates take this preliminary test and ultimately only 8 to 10 thousand candidates come out successful and appear in the main examination. In this connection, I suggest that candidates, who pass the preliminary test, should be treated as qualified. Their time is wasted in repeated preliminary tests. So this system should be modified.

I was going through the results of this year. I came to know about the students' aptitude. Out of the first 20 candidates selected in I. A. S., 17 belong to science group and the remaining 3 to arts group. I do not say that it is not right. It is a welcome trend that science people are coming forward. But we have to keep a balance between arts and science groups in I. A. S. examination because in the marking done in I. A. S. examination a history student, however intelligent he may be, will never get more than 60 to 65 per cent marks. He will not get hundred per cent marks like the one who offered mathematics as a subject. The Commission and Government will have to lay down a policy for the next examination which will provide for some percentage for those arts students who are very intelligent and brilliant. Attention should be paid towards this aspect.

The hon. Minister has said that there are about 60 coaching centres for the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe candidates. I would like to say that this number should be increased further. There is great difference between the coaching standard of these centres and of those private coaching centres. This matter should be looked into. In the last I. A. S. examination the number of the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes candidates, who had not attended any coaching centre, was more than those who attended the coaching centres because intention of those providing coaching was not *bona fide*. So, these coaching centres should be managed properly. It should be ascertained as to how many Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, who have been provided coaching in these centres, have been selected in I. A. S. and I. P. S. this year and how many form amongst those who did not attend these coaching centres. Only then can we judge their utility.

You have opened such centres at many places and appointed part-time university teachers. It is not good. You should open

[Shri Ram Pyare Panika]

full-fledged centres and appoint there full time eminent educationists and administrators. They should be made accountable. These centres should be result-oriented. It should be made clear to them that if certain number of candidates does not pass this year, those administrators will be dismissed. What happens is that the university lectures read out the same cyclostyled lectures every year and take their fees. Therefore, the standard of these coaching centres will have to be improved.

It is true that under the directive principles enshrined in the Constitution we have been given constitutional rights. It is clear that equal opportunities will be given to all. But how will these equal opportunities be given? I support what my friend Shri Zainul Basher has said. He made a reference to the education system. You should compare the condition of primary schools functioning in the rural areas and those in urban areas. I have representedly said that talking of equality is meaningless until equal opportunities are actually made available. I would like to say very firmly in the House that we do not want the reservation to continue for years together but I must plead that we should be given the means to get equal opportunities. If our children are given the facility of studying in public and central schools, why should we ask for reservation? I would like to congratulate those Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys, who have made tremendous progress during the last 30 to 35 years. Can you forget the atrocities that have been perpetrated on these downtrodden people in the country? When we refer to vedas, Upnishadas, Mahabharata and Ramayana, a very disurbing situation arises. In what condition have they been left? Just now a Member from Tamil Nadu was speaking. Does he forget that holding an umbrella by a Scheduled Caste person was a crime? Even now, 37 years after Independence when a Scheduled Caste officer visits a village, he is offered water in a glasstumbler and if his peon is a brahmin he is offered water in a mental utensil. Even now a Scheduled Caste officer feels demoralised, Such a treatment, such a condition goes on and you say efficiency is going down. Do you not think how much demoralised these officers feels? When a Scheduled Caste

I.A.S. officer goes somewhere on visits, local people expect that officer to wish them first with folded hands and if his peon happens to belong to some other caste they will say to him *palagi Panditji*. It will not be justified to withdraw reservation and deprive backward and other people of opportunities in the name of efficiency in a country where this type of social system has been obtaining for centuries. It should, therefore, be looked into seriously.

As I have said earlier, the Public Service Commission has its own importance. I would like to congratulate the Commission for the suggestions given by them about the corrupt officers. There have been many instances of non-acceptance of the recommendation of the Commission in respect of these officers. You will see that the case of an officer was referred to the Commission for review but the Commission did not agree and said that he should be awarded more punishment. Even then, Government have exonerated him. Today it is taken for granted in India that I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers cannot be punished or dismissed from service. The Tribunals in Uttar Pradesh found 111 I.A.S. officers guilty, but I.A.S. officers are shielded. Today, they have formed I.A.S. Association and I.P.S. Association, but due to their rivalry, administration of our State and of the entire country for that matter is being jeopardized. If at any place, the powers of Police Commissioner are given to an I.P.S. officer, I.A.S. officers become restless. In respect of Kanpur and other KABAL towns, it was decided that the powers be delegated to I.P.S. officers, but they could not join there because I.A.S. officers forced Government to withdraw that order and Government had to give in. Such is the hold of I.A.S. officers today. Our Ministers will have to see to it. Today, some how or the other, things move according to the wishes of I.A.S. officers in the country and the result is that the corruption is on the increase. The officers occupying the senior positions are responsible for all pervading corruption in the country today. Therefore, I want you to take decision that if complaints are received against the I.A.S. officers in 1984-85 and if on inquiry they are found guilty, they will be removed from service. Here in Delhi, you allowed a corrupt I.A.S. officer to continue in service which proved

to be morale booster for those I.A.S. officers who indulged in corrupt practices. Today, you cannot punish any I.A.S. officer. Government succumb to pressure. Therefore, I demand that if the Public Service Commission gives report against corrupt officers, you should accept it. Similarly, the reports of the Tribunals in different States should also be accepted and action taken against corrupt officers. No improvement can be brought about as long as a provision for punishing the corrupt I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers is not made. I do not know why Government are afraid of them. I have never seen an I.A.S. officer being dismissed . . . (Interruptions)

Sir, 74 per cent of posts reserved for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Candidates, whether these are in Science, Engineering or in Medical field are vacant. What Government are doing is that they are giving them some relaxation in medical collages. This is not because qualified candidates are not available, but because there are no candidates of these communities. That is the painful aspect of this story. When will you offer them opportunity to become a doctor or an engineer? I want that Government should give it a serious consideration to see how the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and backward class can come up in the reckoning so as to become doctors and engineers. Today, if a person gets a position, it does have an impact on his family and his community at large. But, you will find today that their quota is not filled even in class III posts. Their quota is complete so far as I.A.S. and I.P.S. are concerned, but it is not being filled in class III and IV posts, because the officers entrusted with the recruitment indulge in and spread nepotism and casteism. This is a very dangerous situation for the democracy in the country. If we are to strengthen democracy in the country, it is necessary to frame service rules and recruitment rules in deference to the aspirations of 74 crore people of this country and to provide for their training in the area where they lack.

[English]

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would

like to make a few observations on the 32nd, 33rd and 34th Reports of the Union Public Service Commission. The UPSC is a constitutional body. Set up under Article 315 of the constitution. Its powers and functions are defined under Article 320 of the Constitution. If you go through the Report you will find how the government has been indifferent to the basic recommendations of the UPSC. The government has been gradually eroding the functioning of the UPSC right from 1958 upto this day. There have been 17 Notifications by which the UPSC has been exempted from recruitment of certain categories. The UPSC has been repeatedly recommending that it is not correct; they have also said that it is unconstitutional to do so. In spite of it, the government is taking away some of the vital departments from the purview of the UPSC for the reasons best known to them. In this Report the UPSC has made recommendations a number of times with regard to *ad hoc* appointments. It is very unfortunate. Though the Appointment Committee of the Cabinet now monitors and controls that, there are even today many old *ad hoc* appointments whose cases have not been settled. It is just because many of the departments or Ministries are not able to finalise their recruitment rules. It is very unfortunate. The UPSC has made a very strong recommendation about it; they have also taken a very strong note of the attitude of the government with regard to this, which I do not understand. Though it is nearly 37 years after we attained our independence, many of the major departments, particularly the Ministry of Health, they have not been able to finalise their recruitment rules for many of the posts. I strongly urge that the government must put an end to this adhocism. Even now with regard to *ad hoc* employees who are serving in the various departments of the Ministries, government must see that their services are regularised as early as possible, because, otherwise, if they are allowed to continue for more time and if one fine morning they are asked to go home, than their candidates will become pitiable. I urge upon the government to take a strong view of this matter. Another important recommendation which the government has not taken seriously is with regard to recruitment. There is no planning at all in the various Ministries in this matter. In this regard, it says as follows ;

[Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer]

"The Commission regrets to say that in spite of repeated observations made by them in this behalf in their earlier Reports, cases continue to occur where the Ministries or the departments failed to intimate even the approximate number of vacancies for publication in the Commission's Report, etc."

Even after the Notification, the Ministry is not intimating the exact number of vacancies. It is notified, and after the examinations are held, it is found that, in a number of cases, finally it will be 8 to 10 times more the number of vacancies finally reported, because, first of all, the department notifies so many vacancies, but, ultimately, when the actual selections are made, it will be 4 or 5 or 6 times more. This is irregular because lack of planning on the part of the Ministry leads to such confusion. I find from both the Reports that the UPSC has observed about this. So, it is high time that government should put an end to it. There should be proper planning. The Ministries and the Departments must know how many vacancies are there; they should intimate well in time and see that notifications are made, and when once the notifications are made, they must stick to them. First they ask for so many candidates and afterwards they go on increasing the number of candidates. Well, that is not correct; that is irregular; that must be put to an end.

Even after a number of years the selections made by the UPSC are not implemented. The members have already referred to it. So, I need not repeat it once again. I do not understand the reasons given by the government. They say that they require time for verification about the candidates. It is really ridiculous. It should be done simultaneously with the examination. After the examination is conducted, immediately after the results are announced the interviews also should be conducted. We do not understand the reason why they delay it for such a long time. I also strongly urge upon the Government and the Commission to reduce this time lag. The maximum time the Government can take to implement the U.P.S.C. recommendations should be three months. For years together they do not implement and this should not be allowed

to continue. This is another point which has to be noted.

Yet another point which I would like to draw the attention of this august House is with regard to the recruitment policy of the Government of India. As all the hon. Members know, for the past two to three years there has been a ban on recruitment. On the one hand we say that the unemployment problem has to be solved and on the other we do not recruit people, though there is necessity. I can understand our doing so if there is no necessity. But knowing fully well, and knowing for certain that there is need for additional hands, the Government has put a ban. There are thousands of temporary employees working in several departments. They are being threatened by imminent removals. I feel it is high time that the Government verify the needs of additional hands and the vacancies position and those posts which are absolutely necessary should be filled up through the UPSC according to the Constitution.

Lastly, I would like to say that I agree with Mr. Basheer and others who spoke, that the regional imbalances in recruitment should be removed. It is really a very happy augury that the UPSC still enjoys the confidence of the people. But it is not a real confidence, or confidence from the heart of the people. We have yet to see the day when the lowest of the low is selected for the high posts. It is not in the hands of the UPSC alone, I know. It is for the Government to evolve the rules, in such a way that the regional imbalances can be removed. It may not be out of place for me to mention here that very recently the Karnataka Government have appointed a House Committee of the Legislature to go into this question of regional imbalances in the matter of recruitment and to see that every region is properly represented. Because, the real thing is, as many of the Members have observed a rural young man is ignorant, he does not even apply for any post, and he cannot even sit for the examination, because there is no confidence in the UPSC. He feels that he cannot be selected by the UPSC. So, that is the position.

I will even suggest that the Government appoint an expert committee to go into the matter, to see that, without infringing on the

Constitution the regional imbalances are removed and the weaker sections of the society can also find a place in public life.

With these words I conclude. But before that I want to mention that the thirty-third report repeats almost paragraph by paragraph—what to speak of sentences—what is mentioned to the earlier reports! Both the reports contain similar sentences. That means the Government has not responded to their original recommendations. It should not be so. When we consider the next report the Government should seriously try to see that this thing is not allowed to continue. After all, the Government should consider the Commission as their equal. It is an arm of the Constitution. It is set up by the Constitution. They should keep this in mind. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Uma Kant Mishra.

[Translation]

SHRI UMA KANT MISHRA (Mirzapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

Sir, whatever be the form of government, whatever be the political system, whether it is monarchy, dictatorship, democracy or any other system a permanent machinery called bureaucracy is inevitable and indispensable. The vital difference is that in other systems, such as, Communism, the bureaucracy gets moulded on the lines of the ideology of the rulers. In such a system, the bureaucracy tows the line of government. Similarly, the countries having dictatorship create their own bureaucracy which cannot go against the wishes of the rules and if it does, it is thrown out. You can take any country in world, for example in communist countries like Soviet Union, China and others, the bureaucracy tows their official line and it has to implement compulsorily their policies. If it does not do so, it cannot remain in employment and it will be fired. The same is true of dictators. There have been dictators in the past, there are dictators at present also. We have dictators in our neighbourhood. Many of such dictators are still there in Arab and African countries. The countries

having dictatorship evolve their own bureaucracy and it cannot go against their wishes. But, the bureaucracy official-dom in democratic countries is neutral. It is committed to government whichever is the party in power. This is what happens in Britain. The bureaucracy in Britain has been following the orders of Shrimati Margaret Thacher of the conservative party ever since she came into power. Prior to this, the same bureaucracy used to follow the policies of the Labour Party when that party was in power. Similarly, in the U.S.A., whether it is the Republican Party or the Democratic Party, the bureaucracy follows the policies of the party in power. When Democrats were in power, the bureaucracy followed their policies and now when Reagan government of Republican party is there, it follows its policies. The bureaucracy in India is also more or less of the same type, although it has its old structure. Broadly speaking, I.C.S. of the past has been substituted by I.A.S. now. Besides, we have another service named I.P.S. Some new services have also been created such as, I.F.S. and it has been done keeping in view their area of operation. This is true that the bureaucracy of this country, the officers of this country have accepted democracy, its norms, culture and values and accepted them in totality. The Congress has been in power in the country since 1947 and the bureaucracy has lived upto the policies, programmes and philosophy of this party. The country had a coalition Government in 1977 and it was Janata Party Government—a coalition Government of many parties and many ideologies. Our bureaucracy also carried the burden of their policies for 2½ to 3 years. An I.A.S. officer, an officer of the All India Service works according to the policies of Congress Party in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh and the same bureaucrat, the same officer tows the lines of N.T. Rama Rao in Andhra Pradesh, M. G. Ramachandran in Tamil Nadu and Communist Party Governments in Kerala and West Bengal. This is one of the characteristics of the bureaucracy of this country, the official-dom of this country. It works according to the policies and ideologies of the party in power in the State. An I.A.S., who is an officer of the All India Service is supreme in the entire country. He runs the entire administrative machinery, pursues all the official policies, programmes, implements

[Shri Uma Kant Mishra]

the decisions of the Cabinet and enforces all the laws. Therefore, this is a very important service. If any change is to be brought about in the country, a new policy is to be implemented, the poverty is to be removed and the poor are to be brought above the poverty line, all this is done by this officer. As my colleague has said, we have to give representation in these services to the weaker sections, Harijans and Adivasis. If we are to remove poverty from the country, if we are to uplift the country, we shall have to change the outlook of the supreme machinery, the highest service, the bureaucracy. Otherwise, the implementation of our 20-point programme, the effective implementation of anti-poverty programmes like N.R.E.P. and proper implementation of Government's policies and bringing in socialism will be at the sweet will of that officer.

My submission is that there is need to bring about immediate change in the outlook, conduct and thinking and the style of functioning of the All India Services. There has been some change but a lot more is still needed. Otherwise, the entire package of programmes will flop.

One thing more I would like to mention, Unfortunately, most of the officers in the highest services of the country are conservatives and are not in favour of any change. Their mentality is to let the country run as it is running. Let me tell you that many people in these services are not in favour of a change and the number of people in these All India Services having a progressive outlook is very small as compared to those who have a capitalist outlook. As long as the outlook of the officers of the All India Services does not change, corruption and poverty cannot be removed from the country.

I do not say that bureaucracy should be thrust upon us. Here, we have people's Government, rule of Parliamentary system, Government of people's representatives. Who implements the policies framed by us? Who implements the programmes formulated by us? The bureaucracy. As long as this principal machinery of the country does not function properly, as long as it does not resolve to carry the country forward, as long as it does not commit itself to make India

a socialist country, as long as it is not determined to uplift the rural masses, the Harijans and Adivasis, country's development is not possible, atrocities in the country will not end. Therefore, we shall have to set this machinery right, otherwise, all developmental works will progress at snail's pace and corruption will not end. Therefore, this machinery must work efficiently. The I.A.S., I.P.S. and Educational services have well educated persons in their cadres, they are our brethren. Their training should be such as would bring change in their outlook.

I would say that the attitude of those of our Harijan and Adivasi brethren who enter these services does not remain the same after five years as that of a Harijan or an Adivasi living in a village. They smack of authority. They indulge in nepotism as a result of which corruption spreads.

Therefore, I would like to give a suggestion that once the officers of the highest service of the country complete their training, they should to go to Harijans and Jhuggi dwellers in the countryside for one year without any means to get practical experience. They should go there to get experience of and acquaint themselves with the woes, agonies and sufferings of the poor.

In the end I would like to suggest that the officers belonging to All India Services should visit villages. If the Hon. Prime Minister wants that the country should move towards 21st century, then, as he himself is doing the All India Services officers should also go to villages and live in Jhonparies for one year. Only then they will know about the sufferings, miseries woes, agonies of villagers and will be able to find out ways and means for ensuring progress of villages and poor people, only then the national policies and programmes can be implemented.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I shall say two or three things because all of you are anxious to leave. I had sated in this august House earlier also that this country is divided into two parts—'India' and 'Bharat.' India is that part which is ruled by I.A.S., I.P.S. and other Bureaucrats and Bharat is that part where there are poor, helpless and unemployed persons and also starvation.

I have read the entire report. It is a very good report, a very beautiful report. I would say why the people, who have prepared this report have taken so much pains. The purpose would have been served if the year of the report had been changed.

Sir, I would like to say that we cannot run away from the truth. This country belongs to poor. People should realise that social relevancy must come. Bureaucrats should function according to the needs of the society. The report says a very amusing thing that so many Ph.Ds., Engineers, M.As. and B.As. appeared in the examination and that so many of them passed the examination and got employment. I would like to put a very interesting question to the hon. Minister and perhaps he will give a reply to it also. The question is how many I.A.S. Officers' sons became I.A.S. officers, how many I.P.S. officers' sons became I.P.S. officers and how many Engineers' sons became bureaucrats during the last 10 years? There is a conspiracy. Can the sons of farmers, agriculturists and workers ever dream of becoming I.A.S. officers? Why candidates from Delhi and Madras only come in I.A.S., I.P.S. and I.F.S.? Why not from other small places? In the Preamble of our Constitution, it has been written—

[English]

We the people of India.....

[Translation]

After this it has been written-

[English]

—Everybody will be given equal opportunities.

[Translation]

Does everybody get equal opportunity?

I would like to give an example. A boy from Eastern U.P. came to me. He was first class first. He came to me through a person known to me. He had come to take the U.P.S.C. examination for the post of Professor. He was very brilliant. He could write very good English but could not speak English fluently. He had to cut a sorry figure

before the Union Public Service Commission because he was not able to express himself in English.

18.00 hrs.

Sir, I would like to give another instance. Many years ago I was working as a Professor in the U.S.A. I was invited for delivering a lecture in an Institute of Public Administration. One of my colleagues asked me why persons from Hindi speaking States in our country do not come in civil services and All India Civil Services. I told him that it was all due to your brother Britishers legacy. English has been thrust upon us by Britain and because of this people from Bihar, U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and other States are unable to find place in civil services. Under the system that has been evolved, the people of these States can never get an opportunity to rise.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : But people from Delhi do come.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : I am not opposed to English. Can the son of a middle income man, who has studied in a village college, dream of becoming an I.A.S. officer? He may not be able to become even a clerk. Where is the right to equality? We only make speeches. Equality is seen nowhere. If socialism is to be brought in the country, people will have to be given equal opportunities. In China bare-foot officers were appointed. Why were such officers not appointed here? The students from rural areas do not get Public school education and as such cannot become I.A.S. officers. What a great irony! Conditions are changing rapidly in the country. If we fail to change bureaucracy in the changing times, the country's future will become dark.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 30, 1985/ Sravana 8, 1907 (Saka).