

Eighth Series, Vol. XI, No. 15

Monday, December 9, 1985
Agrahayana, 18, 1907 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Fourth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



(Vol. XI contains Nos. 11 to 20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 4.00

[Original English proceedings included in English Version and Original Hindi proceedings included in Hindi Version will be treated as authoritative and not the translation thereof.]

	Columns
(iv) Demand for a comprehensive sugar policy in the Seventh Five Year plan	
Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil	268
(v) Need to declare Bastar district in Madhya Pradesh as industrially backward area.	
Shri Manku Ram Sodi	268
(vi) Need to give more financial assistance to Cardamom Trading Corporation and representation to Cardamom growers of Karnataka in the Corporation	
Kumari D. K. Thara Devi	269
(vii) Demand for a road-cum-railway bridge across the river Krishna to join Repalle and Machilipatnam in Andhra Pradesh	
Shri N. Venkata Ratnam	270
Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Bill— <i>Contd.</i>	271—315
Motion to consider	
Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	
Clauses 2 to 36 and 1	
Motion to Pass, as amended	
Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	
Motion Re : Present International Situation and Policy of Government of India in Relation there to—	315—388
Shri B. R. Bhagat	315
Shri N. Venkata Ratnam	329
Shri Dinesh Singh	336
Shri Eduardo Faleiro	344
Shri Amal Datta	352
Prof. N. G. Ranga	358
Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi	365
Shri P. Kolandaivelu	367
Shri Surendra Pal Singh	370
Shri T. Basheer	374
Shri S. Jaipal Reddy	377
Shri P. R. Kumaramangalam	382

	Column#
Papers Laid on the Table—<i>Contd.</i>	388
Business Advisory Committee	389
Sixteenth Report	
Motion Re : Present International Situation and Policy of Government of India in Relation thereto—<i>Contd.</i>	389—428
Shri M. S. Gill	389
Shri Shanti Dhariwal	393
Shri Indrajit Gupta	395
Shri Sharad Dighe	404
Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli	407
Shri Vijay N. Patil	411
Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy	414

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

2

Monday, December 9, 1985/Agrahayana 18,
1907 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Loss to cooperatives in fertilizer trade

+

*284. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the co-
operatives have been losing heavily in
fertiliser trade due to inadequate and low
margin allowed by Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to
revise the margin on fertiliser trade to save
the co-operatives;

(d) if so, when and the details thereof;
and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

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

[*Translation*]

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Mr.
Speaker, Sir the Hon. Minister has replied
to part (a) of my question as : 'No, Sir'; to
parts and (b) to (e). as : 'Do not arise'. Our
Government have set up cooperative societies
to help the small farmers. Through these
societies, assistance is provided to them. We
find that sometimes there is famine and
sometimes there are excessive rains and
during such times, the farmers do not have
fertilizers. As a result, they cannot make use
of fertilizers in their land owing to which
the yield is low. Therefore, some arrange-
ments should be made in these cooperative
societies to provide fertilizers to the farmers
at subsidised rates in such areas. Is there
any such proposal under the consideration
of the Government.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :
Subsidy is already being given on fertilizers.

[*English*]

F.A.O. report on soil erosion

+

*286. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN
SINHA :
SHRI V. TULSIRAM :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food and Agriculture
Organisation in a report has expressed alarm
over the large scale soil erosion and degrada-
tion of land in India;

(b) whether the report also projects the
potential of Indian agriculture to feed
population of two billion; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereon ?

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

Statement

(a) In a publication "Protect and Produce—Soil Conservation for Development", Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations expressed serious concern at large scale erosion and soil degradation in India, amongst other countries.

(b) Food and Agriculture Organisation in a report titled "Potential Population Supporting Capacities of Lands in the Developing World" have also analysed the situation in India. The findings reveal that the projected population of 1036.7 million in 2000 AD could be supported at low, intermediate and high level of inputs. However, there is no direct reference to a population figure of 2 billion in the report.

(c) Government have been concerned with the increasing pressure on land due to growing population and developmental activities as well as continuing problem of erosion and soil degradation. Since the first Five Year Plan, a number of projects have been in operation to check soil erosion and land degradation and improve the productivity of country's land base. These programmes get enlarged and diversified over the successive Plan periods, both under State and Central Plans. Government have endorsed the "World Soil Charter" and share the concern for protecting, conserving and improving the country's land stock for higher and sustained production to support its growing population.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Sir, in part (c) of the Statement, the Government have said that since the First Five Year Plan a number of projects have been in operation to check soil erosion and soil degradation. May I know from the Government firstly, whether they are aware of the extent in area of soil erosion and land degradation, and secondly, whether the outlay for irrigation projects will include also outlay for proper water and soil management ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, the Government is aware of the soil erosion in the country. At present nearly 175 million hectares of the total geographical area is under soil erosion which comes to nearly 53.3 per cent of the total land mass of the country. The figures vary in different publications of the FAO, but this is the figure estimated by our Survey Division, and according to FAO, it is nearly 147 million hectares—90 million hectares area subjected to water erosion, 50 million hectares area subjected to wind erosion and 7 million hectares area subjected to salinity total of which comes to nearly 147 million hectares.

So far as the other part of the question is concerned, for soil management and water management, the training is given to the farmers under the Krishi Vigyan Kendras, and so far as the inclusion of this component in the irrigation is concerned, it does not arise from this and it is not a subject matter of my Ministry.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the reply that the Hon. Minister has given, it appears that the FAO has said that about 140 million hectares are subjected to soil erosion and soil degradation. It is a very high percentage. We know that the gross crop area is about 180 million hectares. So, it is almost a higher percentage. The Minister himself has admitted that 53 per cent is subject to soil erosion and soil degradation.

Then, in this case, may I know what special measures are being taken to prevent soil erosion and salinity of soil ? It is a very serious matter and it causes alarm for all of us. If we have to feed a population of say about two billions by the turn of the century, then the productivity on the land has to go up because the land under cultivation cannot be increased. At the most, by increasing the cropping pattern, you can go up to 190 million hectares, according to your own statement. What are the specific measures which are being contemplated to ensure that the conditions of soil improve and there is no erosion and all lands have been brought under cultivation and the productivity of these lands also increase ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, a number of schemes are undertaken by the

Government to prevent soil erosion. There are a number of schemes which are ongoing and under implementation, at present.

Soil conservation in the catchments of river valley project, is one scheme. Another scheme is, integrated water-shed management in the catchment of flood-prone rivers. Third is, control of shifting cultivation; fourth is, All-India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation; and fifth is, strengthening and creation of State Soil Survey Organisation.

These are the schemes which are under operation. If you want information about any particular scheme, I can give you the details of it.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Sir, I am also expressing our concern. Out of 180 million hectares which are under cultivation, at least 140 million hectares have been subject to soil erosion and degradation of land. Though these measures have been appreciable, they have not been effective so far. What further steps the Government contemplate, whether they are going to take any kind of measures, legal measures also placing responsibility on the farmers also to implement soil conservation measures? What other measures do the Government contemplate to prevent soil erosion?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : As I said, we are strengthening all these schemes. So far as legal measures are concerned, we have requested the State Governments to see that these schemes are properly implemented and soil erosion is avoided.

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am of the view that all this is happening due to indiscriminate felling of trees in the forests. The trees help a lot in slowing down the flow of water. But now the population of the country is increasing and we require proportionate increase in cultivable land. Therefore, what the Government propose to do to check indiscriminate felling of trees? Have the Government any scheme to check this felling of trees and if so, how is it going to be implemented and when?

MR. SPEAKER : And the number of shares is increasing.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, certainly we have a scheme and it is because of this that the Forest conservation Act, 1982 has been enacted under which the felling of trees is prohibited. But it is a fact that trees are being felled. Even the State Governments cannot cut trees without the permission of the Central Government. Only in special cases of linking of electricity lines, construction of roads and irrigation channels, the relaxation is there. But the Government are aware that felling of trees causes soil erosion, and therefore, plantation of more and more trees is essential. This work is being done through social forestry etc., also.

[*English*]

KUMARI D. K. THARA DEVI : Sir, whether the Government is aware that the indiscriminate use of chemical fertiliser is adversely affecting the fertility of the soil and degrading the land. If so, what action is being taken to prevent it.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : No. Because the use of chemical fertiliser even now is less in this country to other advanced countries.

(*Interruptions*)

There is no question of indiscriminate use of fertiliser because they are using very little quantity of fertiliser.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : The question asked by the Hon. Member is very important.

[*English*]

KUMARI D. K. THARA DEVI : Organic and inorganic chemical proportion is uneven. That is why I am asking this question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the rivers and rivulets originating from the Himalaya are particularly causing

extensive soil erosion in North India. I can say about Dehradun district where trees are being cut in hundreds. There are a few minor schemes and these are being implemented, but are the Government considering any master plan to check felling of trees, to check soil erosion and to conserve land, because there is a great need of forests today ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : As I have said earlier, there are a number of schemes. We have 11 of them and if we consider them together, it will become a master plan.

[English]

This is all included in the programme. There are Drought Prone Area Programme, Desert Development Programme, Soil, Water and Tree Conservation Programme in the Himalayas, and Social Forestry. So, there are eleven schemes and these are the schemes which we are implementing for preventing the soil erosion.

Creation of gene sanctuaries in Sikkim

*287. **DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :**
DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sikkim has a precious collection of 600 Orchid varieties and about 40 Rhododendron trees and shrubs which are fast disappearing;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to create gene sanctuaries in Sikkim for protecting natural resources; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Sikkim has a collection of about 450 species of orchids. The area is rich in the Rhododendran species also but

the information on the exact number of species is not available. Some of the orchid and Rhododendron species are facing extinction unless conservation programmes are undertaken immediately.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The gene sanctuary for conservation of orchids has already been established by the Government of Sikkim at Deorali in Gangtok, while that for Rhododendron has been set up at Sinoba (Yunuthang).

DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Some of the MPs have recently been to Sikkim and visited the orchid sanctuary. While it is a commendable effort, the fact is that Sikkim has very limited resources—both financial and technical. Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government have studied the present set up both for orchids and Rhododendrons and worked out a plan on the basis of the actual situation for protecting these as a National Resource and if so what are the actual plans for setting up gene sanctuaries for these two species of Himalayas.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I said that there are various schemes and the Government has set up sanctuaries also/for the development of orchids we are also developing some hybrid varieties of orchids and in regard to indigenous varieties which are facing extinction, we are taking precaution so that they could be preserved.

DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : I want to know whether it is correct that the ICAR has had a plan for gene sanctuaries since the last 15 years but this has largely remained on paper only including the plans for North East region gene sanctuary.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Gene Banks are the store-houses of germ plasm material of different varieties, species, types of plants collected over a period of time and preserved for future use. These plants are preserved either through their seed plant parts, tissues or pollen. These are vital for the genetic improvement of plants to develop new types and ultimately help increase the production.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is establishing Gene Banks for preserving seed plants materials of all types useful to Indian agriculture.

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. G. Vijaya Rama Rao...

Site and Service Plan

*288. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the site-and-service plan has been introduced in all the States and Union Territories; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Provision of Sites and Services is a component of Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Sections. Housing being a State subject it is for the State Governments/U. T. Administrations to formulate and implement housing schemes as per their needs and plan priorities.

During the year 1985-86, there is a target for the provision of 1,51,161 units to EWS families. The achievement upto 30.9.85 is 44,967.

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : The Problem of housing is acute in urban as well as rural areas. The housing requirement has increased from 2.9 million dwelling units from 1971 to 5.9 million units in 1985. Despite several steps taken by the Government for providing housing facilities to the Economically Weaker Sections under the Site-and-service plan there is still a lot of backlog. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the names of the States and the Union Territories which have submitted schemes under the site-and-service plan for approval and financial assistance for constructing houses under this scheme in their States and Union Territories.

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Sir, though it is a State subject, yet as the Hon. Member has said there are two types of schemes under the Site and Service Plan. The first scheme is for the people living in the urban areas. Earlier, in the Sixth Five Year Plan, we used to give assistance to the families whose monthly income was upto Rs. 350 treating them under E.W.S. Now, we have raised this income limit of a family to Rs. 700. During the Sixth Plan, such families used to be given an assistance up to Rs. 3,000, but this amount has been raised to Rs. 5,000 in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Similarly, the amount of Rs. 250 which used to be given to the landless workers for site development in the rural areas has since been raised to Rs. 500. These amounts have been increased to Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,000, respectively. So far as the names of the States from which the schemes have been received are concerned, our Ministry is taking up this matter with the Planning Department as also the concerned States and we also have proposals regarding their basic needs during the Seventh Plan.

[English]

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister how much allocation has been made by the Central Government to the States in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Member has asked about the Seventh Plan. We have a provision of Rs. 577 crores in the Seventh Plan out of which Rs. 36 crores is being given for Plan Development and Rs. 541 crores for assistance in Construction.

[English]

Setting up of T. V. relay station at Amalapuram, East Godavari District Andhra Pradesh

*289. SHRI A. J. V. B. MAHESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a TV relay station at Amalapuram East Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will start functioning ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO : Sir, our people have pressed on this issue many a time but of no use. I would like to inform the Hon. Minister that this area of Amalapuram consists of 10 lakh people. It seems like an island. Out of these ten lakh people 90 per cent are agriculturists. This area is not covered by TV programme although TV programmes are of much use to the agriculturists. I would like to know whether this area will be covered in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : I appreciate the Hon. Members difficulties but we have to go by a certain criteria. The main criteria is population. In the Godavari district there are two low power transmitters at Kakinada and Rajamundry. There is a high-power transmitter at Vijayawada which is being augmented. It will cover still more area. May be this particular town is not covered but we cannot go beyond a certain limit because of the present financial constraints.

SHRI A. J. V. B. MAHESWARA RAO : The Kakinada and Rajamundry stations do not cover the Amalapuram area. I would like to know whether TV relay station in this area will be provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan on priority basis ?

MR. SPEAKER : No doubt, you want it but the point is whether the Minister agrees to this.

SHRI T. BASHEER : I would like to know the total number of people covered by TV till now and the proposed coverage during

Seventh Five Year Plan. I would also like to know what is the coverage of population in Kerala at present ?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Sir, I do not have the figures State-wise.

SHRI H. A. DORA : The entire district of Srikakulam in Andhra Pradesh is not covered by any TV. What is the reaction of the Government to this ?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Sir, it is not possible for me to remember individual cases. One hundred and seventy-six additional transmitters are coming up and, as such, I cannot reply individual cases.

Extension programme carried out by
CIFRI, Barrackpore

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

(a) whether Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute Barrackpore has carried out any extension programme during Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the success achieved by the Institute in promoting fish production in the country;

(d) whether Government propose to expand the activities of the Institute in the Seventh Plan period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute has carried out extension pro-

grammes on proven technologies developed by the Institute during the Sixth Plan Period through Institute's Extension Wing, Operational Research Projects, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Trainers Training Centre and Lab-to-Land Programme for fish farmers, entrepreneurs, officers of insurance companies and extension and development officers.

(c) National fish production from inland water resources stood at 8.48 lakh tonnes at the beginning of the Sixth Plan which rose to an estimated 10.0 lakh tonnes by 1983-84. The increase in fish production can be attributed to technologies developed by the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute in the fields of carp seed production and culture in ponds and reservoirs which were transferred to the field by State Extension Agencies and through the promotional efforts of this Institute.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Institute will have the following Divisions along with their regional centres during the Seventh Five Year Plan period :

- (i) Estuarine Division at Kakdwip (West Bengal);
- (ii) Riverine Division at Allahabad (U.P.);
- (iii) Lacustrine Division in M.P./Karnataka;
- (iv) Extension Division at Barrackpore (West Bengal);
- (v) Economics and Statistics Division at Barrackpore (West Bengal);
- (vi) Frog Culture Division at Kalyani (West Bengal);
- (vii) Engineering Cell at Barrackpore;
- (viii) Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Kakdwip (West Bengal).

Apart from the creation of additional divisions to strengthen the working of the Institute, 7 additional centres in different States of the country, under the above divi-

sions of the Institute are also proposed to be established for which a total outlay of Rs. 3.00 crores has been allocated to the Institute in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, I am surprised at the casual way this question has been answered. I asked for the extension work which has been done in the Sixth Five Year Plan and the achievement of the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute. Government is giving credit to this Institute for the increase that has taken place in inland fisheries production throughout India without stating what are the areas which cover their activities. I want the details of the extension activities. Sir, they have written only that such and such type of Operational Research Projects have been undertaken. But I want to know how much it was in West Bengal, where the Central Office is located, how much it is in other States, how much money has been spent, how many people have been given the technologies and on what basis you are claiming that the fish production stood at 8.48 lakh tonnes at the beginning and it rose to an estimated figure of 10.0 lakh tonnes by 1983-84. Have you got any statistics knowing that many people catch fish which comes in the market ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I will give the details of the extension activities undertaken by us. While the major work was undertaken in West Bengal and Orissa, the work under Lab-to-Land programme also covered the States of Assam, Bihar Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Goa. The Institute organised 423 training courses for 6808 farmers and other participants and also organised 52 fish farmers' days covering 632 beneficiaries. The Institute participated in 23 exhibitions winning the first and special prizes at the second and third national agriculture fairs respectively. The Institute arranged 17 group discussions with 182 participants. It also arranged film shows, radio and TV programmes and provided advisory services for 716 farmers and entrepreneurs. It adopted 1308 farm families out of which 320 were landless and 887 were marginal and 101 were small farmers during the 3 phases of Lab-to-Land programme. The Institute also brought out 15 extension pamphlets and 29 hand outs in English, Hindi and regional languages in

addition to issues of newsletters, bulletins and brochures. The Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute work in liaison with the State Development agencies, entrepreneurs funding agencies and fish farmers in the transfer of technological programmes. The fish production is as follows : In 1982, it was 14.27 lakh tonnes (marine) and in Inland sector, it was 9.39 lakh tonnes.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I wanted the figures.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is for your State Government to provide the figures.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : What is the source ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The source is the State Governments including West Bengal Government.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : No State Government can give the statistics just by whatever comes to the market. They don't know that. If you are giving your statistics, is it on the basis of any programme or survey ? It is no use saying that the State Government does not supply it. But do you have the source from which you have collected this ?

MR. SPEAKER : Otherwise what other source have they got ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : They have got this Institute and this Institute has got Economics and statistics division. They could have done it. But they have not done it.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The total production is always from the States.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, the figure of outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan has been given as Rs. 3 crores. Unfortunately, it has been written in such a fashion that it is not quite understandable whether it is the allocation for the Institute including all its peripheral activities for the Central plan period or is it only for extension activities which are proposed to be taken in your

region ? That I would like the Hon. Minister to clarify. Secondly, there was a newspaper report that the establishment was going to be outside West Bengal and there was some public agitation on that. In view of this, is it a fact that the additional activities envisaged for this Institute in the 7th Plan will be outside West Bengal ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : This amount of Rs. 3 crores is the allocation of the 7th Plan for the whole Institute. The re-organization of the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute in West Bengal and ramifications of the disciplines which are being strengthened in the form of new Institutes would not in any way affect the fisheries research in West Bengal; rather, it would strengthen the present Institute.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : What is the allocation for West Bengal ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : You cannot separate it; it is for the Institute and it is not separate for the States.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : There are reports that it is being sunk. That is why I put this question.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is not being sunk.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : I would also like to add a few words. The Hon. Member mentioned about the economics and statistics. We are also going to have a division for having statistics and that division is also going to be located at Barrackpore.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : It is already there. The Hon. Minister is not aware of it. I have personally visited this Institute; it has been there for a long time.

S. BUTA SINGH : It was not for all India. It was there only as a part of the Barrackpore Institute. We want figures for the whole of the country. The new division will look after that and it will be situated in Barrackpore.

Seminar on Fishery Industry

+

***292. SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a seminar on the development of fishery industry in the country was held in New Delhi during the second week of November, 1985;

(b) if so, the number of persons who participated in the Seminar;

(c) the main points discussed and the recommendations made; and

(d) how far these will be beneficial to the fishermen in India ?

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

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

[Translation]

SHRI MANIK REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has stated in his reply that no seminar was held. I have evidence to the effect that a seminar was held on the 12th and 13th November.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Sir, he has the evidence.

[English]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The question is : whether a seminar on the development of fishery industry in the country was held in New Delhi during the second week of November, 1985. The seminar which the Hon. Member is talking about is the seminar held for the welfare of the fishermen by the National Fishermen Association.

[Translation]

SHRI MANIK REDDY : That seminar was attended by the Prime Minister also and

he had suggested a 3—point programme. If you allow, I may put a question ?

MR. SPEAKER : Seminar did take place, the only controversy is about the subject.

SHRI MANIK REDDY : The seminar was held on fishermen and discussion also took place on that.

MR. SPEAKER : It is like *Ashwathama hata kunjraha*.

SHRI MANIK REDDY : Government want to introduce some new system regarding their wages; has that been introduced and if so, what is that system ?

The middlemen are making a lot of money out of it. It will be better if a change is brought about in their marketing system. Is the Hon. Minister doing something about it ?

[English]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : What is the exact question of the Hon. Member ? I cannot follow it. Can be clarify ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Has any programme been formulated for their betterment, has any programme been chalked out to eliminate the middlemen or not; this is what he is asking.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : We have not yet received their recommendations. They are about to send them to us and as such we do not know what their demands are and what the recommendations are.

SHRI MANIK REDDY : They are rendered jobless for as much as a month after a cyclone. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government are rendering any assistance to rehabilitate them during such periods and if so, what type of assistance would it be ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : For this there is a Fishermen Fund, from which

they are given money. For instance, assistance is provided from the Fishermen Fund to those who are old and are unable to work.

[English]

The Minister is the Chairman of this Fund.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Sir, I would like to know whether the Minister is aware of the fact that indiscriminate fishing by the mechanised trawlers at the time of the breeding season, i.e. from June to September is playing havoc with our marine wealth and it is resulting in the drastic reduction of the catch of the traditional fishermen. Will the Minister consider to put a ban on this, as this has been a major demand of the Fishermen's Association in Kerala ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : There are certain specified areas in which these trawlers cannot fish. Those areas upto five kilometres from the coast are left for the traditional fishermen. However, these big trawlers sometimes violate the rules. When such things happen, the coast guards are always taking action against them.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR : Hon. Speaker, Sir, big trawlers are poaching in the areas meant for small boats. I have also written about it...

MR. SPEAKER : You might have heard a saying that big fish swallows the small fish.

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR : Because of poaching by big trawlers, the small boats do not get fish. I have written a number of times that an arrangement should be made whereby big trawlers should be prohibited from fishing in shallow waters. I want to know what the Government are doing about it ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I have already told that the areas are specified, but, sometimes they do come and

for that Coast Guards are there to check them.

[English]

Subsidy and loan assistance for construction of shallow tubewells

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

(a) whether Union Government have sanctioned a Centrally-sponsored scheme for utilising a sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs per block for giving subsidy and loan assistance to small and marginal farmers in West Bengal for construction of shallow tubewells;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress during 1983-84 and 1984-85; and

(c) the reasons for shortfall, if any ?

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

Statement

(a) The Government of India launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for increasing Agricultural Production in 1983-84 in all the States including West Bengal. A provision of Rs. 3.50 lakh per block as subsidy was provided for minor irrigation component. Financial institutions were requested to provide loans.

(b) Under minor irrigation component of the scheme, works like construction of shallow tubewells, dug-wells and small surface storage structures, installation of pump sets, etc. were to be taken up. The matching loan to utilise subsidy, as required under IRD pattern, was to be arranged by the States/Union Territories through Financial Institutions. A sum of Rs. 267.80 lakhs has been released as Central share to West Bengal Government for minor irrigation during 1983-84 and Rs. 307.23 lakhs during 1984-85.

West Bengal Government sanctioned Rs. 502 lakhs during 1983-84 and Rs. 427 lakhs during 1984-85 to the District Rural Development Agencies which was to be equally shared between Central and State Governments. Out of this Rs. 233.49 lakhs were utilised by different DRDAs during 1983-84 and Rs. 279.15 lakhs during 1984-85.

(c) The reasons for shortfall as reported by State Government are :

- (i) Late start of programme during 1983-84.
- (ii) Shyness of financial institutions to provide credit.
- (iii) Fragmentation of land holdings.
- (iv) Working Season of the Programme also runs across the boundaries of Financial Year, resulting in spilling over of expenditure in the next financial year.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, how many shallow tubewells are constructed in West Bengal ? How many of those wells are in District Midnapur and how many are in Contai Sub-Division ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The Figure is not available with regard to the number of wells. But I can give you details about minor irrigation.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : As regards the number of wells constructed in the year 1984-85 in West Bengal, the State Government has not given us the information. But in 1983-84, the number of tubewells constructed was 4,838 and the number of pumpsets installed was 5,156. As my Hon. colleague has just now mentioned, I am sorry to say that the districtwise data are not available with us.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Sir, while some money is spent and some tubewells are constructed, I presume that some of those shallow tubewells are constructed in Midnapure District including Contai. But, Sir my

question is whether all shallow tubes are invisible. Through you, I would request the Government of India to verify the number of tubewells physically because, as far as I am concerned, I do not find any shallow tubewells newly constructed in Contai, from where I come. I represent Contai constituency.

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, we have to go by the figures given to us by the State Governments and occasionally; yes, our people also go to the fields and make on the spot checks. I am sure during the next visit, I will tell our people when they go and visit the States for the implementation of the various schemes of minor irrigation, they will make a visit to the particular area mentioned by the Hon. Member also.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether entire funds allocated for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in West Bengal, especially relating to the poor, marginal and small farmers, wheat and tubewells are utilised or not ? The Central team which visits the State for assessment has not given any information to this effect. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether the funds allocated by the Central Government to West Bengal are actually spent on the schemes or are diverted to some other work ?

[English]

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, mostly the Government of India makes it compulsory on the State Governments not to divert funds especially from the irrigation and the soil conservation purposes. But in certain States, it is discovered that the States are not able to fully utilise the money sanctioned. At the moment, I have with me the figures of outlays and the money released, but I am sorry the money utilisation figures are not with me at the moment.

Italian technology for production of Olives

*294. **SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to import Italian technology to improve the production and quality of olives grown in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the places where such olive import technology cultivation will be taken up;

(c) how far it will improve the quality and production; and

(d) the financial implications thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The Government are implementing a project with Italian assistance for improving the production and quality of olive in India. Olive will be grown in the districts of Srinagar and Jammu in Jammu and Kashmir, Kullu and Chamba in Himachal Pradesh and Dehradun and Nainital in Uttar Pradesh, with Italian technology.

(c) Indian olive varieties yield low quantity of oil; while Italian varieties are high-yielders with more oil content.

(d) The total cost of the project is about Rs. 7 crore, 25 per cent of which will be borne by the concerned State Governments and the balance will be provided through Italian assistance.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : May I know from the Hon. Minister whether Indian Government are contemplating to give some incentives to Olive growers to grow more olives and further I want to know whether the Government have adopted some other strategy also other than the Italian strategy to increase the production of Olives to check the imports ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : This particular project is a nucleus project for the development of olive plantation in our country. Definitely after the results are achieved, we would like to expand it. So far, it is only a pilot project with the help of the Italian Government.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

The Hon. Minister has replied that the olives with the Italian technology will be grown in Srinagar and Jammu in Jammu and Kashmir, Kulu and Chamba in Himachal Pradesh, Dehradun and Nainital in Uttar Pradesh. So I want to know from the Hon. Minister the basis or the norms adopted by the Government for selecting the districts for growing olives with Italian technology and further, I want to know the reasons for not selecting Darjeeling and Gangtok for this purpose.

S. BUTA SINGH : Firstly, this was negotiated with the Italian Government and Italy is supposed to be the leading country in the world so far as Olive plantation and processing are concerned. And this project was negotiated with the Indian Government; and the limit of the amount is Rs. 7 crores. The areas are specified in the agreement itself. As I mentioned, as and when we are in a position to pick up the results of this pilot project—we have our scheme—we do plan to have it extended to other parts of the country, specially in the eastern sector where there is a very good potential for increasing olive plantations.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You can ask your question Sultanpurij, but before you do so, I want to ask a question from you. I had sent a number of olive plants to Himachal Pradesh University, which I had brought from Italy; what happened to them ?

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : They have grown well.

The Hon. Minister has stated in his reply that olive will be grown in Kashmir and also in Chamba and Kulu in our State. I want to know the area which has been earmarked for this purpose and on what type of soil the Government propose to grow them. Olive can be grown in the entire State of Himachal Pradesh. Will the Government make provision for its plantation throughout the State ? This may go a long way in solving our edible oil problem. What the Government propose to do about it ?

S. BUTA SINGH : It is a pilot project and the State Governments have themselves determined the area to be covered in a particular district under this programme. We have imparted training to our experts in this field. Six experts have come from there and six experts have returned after receiving training there. This technology is at the initial stage yet.

[English]

I am sure we will be doing well. After we have gained experience, we would like to extend it to other parts of the country.

Committee on democratic and professional management in cooperatives

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

(a) what are the recommendations of the Committee set up by Government on democratic and professional management in co-operatives; and

(b) the advice given by Government to co-operatives working in the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The Committee on Cooperative Law for Democratisation and Professionalisation of Management in Cooperatives constituted on 27th September, 1985, is required to submit its report and recommendations to the Government by 31st December, 1985.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : The Minister has given a very short answer. I asked him about the Committee and its recommendations on democratic and professional management in cooperatives. But I see that my democratic right is not safeguarded. The Minister is not cooperating with me in answering the question, and he has given only a professional answer. I am interested in the recommendations. He could have given at least the interim recommendations of the Committee, its members: who are the members and who is the Chairman, because

I come from the State of Maharashtra which has made a lot of progress in cooperatives. And we are interested in knowing the recommendations of this Committee.

My friend on the other side was talking about research in fisheries. I come from a district which is a backward one; and from that district also, we have sent fish and milk to Calcutta and Gujarat i.e. from Dhule through the cooperatives.

I would like to know what are the interim recommendations of the Committee, which places the Committee has visited, and whether any guidelines have been given to the Committee.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I have just informed the Hon. Member that the Committee has not submitted its report; so, the recommendations are not available. They are going to submit their report on 31st December 1985. After that, the recommendations will be available.

So far as the Constitution of the Committee is concerned, its Chairman is Shri K.N. Ardhanareeswaran, Sarvashri K. Sundararajulu R.V. Gupta, R. Parthasarathy, K.B. Lal, Mohan Kanda, V.K. Mittal (who is the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, U.P.), Rai Singh, as also representatives of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Bombay, and the Director, Institute of Rural Management, Anand are members. Shri B.K. Sinha is the Member-Secretary. This is the constitution of the Committee. The Conference of the Secretaries and Ministers of Co-operation held on the 28th and 30th October had also made certain recommendations which we are examining.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : I would like to know whether any guidelines have been issued to the States. And, from the names of the members I find that there is no member from Maharashtra where there is lot of cooperative movement.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : A member from Maharashtra is already there. The member from Bombay is from Maharashtra. If the Hon. Member wants I can read out the name to him again.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : I want to know ..(Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Jagannath Patnaik. Absent. Qn. 298. Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The representative of the NABARD with Head quarters at Bombay is also there on the Committee.

Sir, he wanted to know the guidelines, I am telling him.

MR. SPEAKER : I have taken up Qn. 298.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Dr. Bhoi wants to put a supplementary question.

MR. SPEAKER : I have taken up Qn. 298 now.

Area under cultivation and production of foodgrains

+

***298. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :**
SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) total area under cultivation in the country 1984 and 1985 (upto 30 June, 1985);

(b) production of foodgrains per acre and crop intensity in the country during 1984 and 1985 (upto 30 June, 1985); and

(c) the total area under irrigation in the country as on 1-4-1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c) A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Total area under cultivation (net area sown) in the country is normally around 142 million hectares. The gross cropped area during 1983-84 and 1984-85 is estimated to be 179.7 million hectares and 175.6 million hectares respectively.

(b) The production of foodgrains per hectare and cropping intensity for 1983-84 and 1984-85 is given below.

Year	Production of foodgrains per hectare (Kgs.)	Cropping intensity (Per cent)
1983-84	1162	126.5
1984-85	1154	123.7

(c) Actual figures of irrigated area collected as a part of land use statistics become available with a time lag of about three years. According to the latest available statistics, net irrigated area and gross irrigated area in 1981-82 was 39.7 million hectares and 51.61 million hectares respectively. According to Seventh Plan document, total utilisation of irrigation during 1984-85 was estimated at 60.4 million hectares.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : I am lucky to get an answer from the Hon. Minister, of Agriculture. When there is a will, there is implementation, and when there is no will there is a committee.

I wanted to know from the Hon. Minister the total area under cultivation in the country. He has replied that the total area under cultivation is around 142 million hectares.

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you reading from the reply ?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : I want a clarification. He also says that the gross cropped area during 1983-84 and 1984-85 is estimated to be 179.7 million hectares and 175.6 million hectares respectively. I want to know why there is a gap between these two, because it has not been explained properly.

S. BUTA SINGH : When we say net area we mean that there is only one crop; when we say gross cropped area it includes some areas where you can have two to three crops during a year. Therefore, it becomes gross cropped area.

MR. SPEAKER : You send him some seeds and make him a farmer first.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Now I will put my question. The production of foodgrains per hectare is 11.62 quintals and 11.54 quintals during the last two years. Further, if this ratio is kept I want to know if we can achieve our goal or reaching the target of any other developing country comparable to India, if not of any developed country. At the same time, the total utilisation of irrigation during the year 1984-85 was estimated at 60.4 million hectares; and in 1981-82—he says—it was 51.61 million hectares. So, I want to know why there is a gap between these two, whether there is a deficiency of water or there is any problem with water management, whether we are getting any financial assistance for this, and whether there is any scheme envisaged in the Seventh Five Year Plan or not.

S. BUTA SINGH : I am sorry, I am not able to get the import of the question.

It is already very clear from the statement itself that the net irrigated area has increased, from 39.7 million hectares to 51.61 million hectares. Similarly we propose to add more irrigated areas to our net cultivated area. This is how we tackle the food production. There is always scope for increasing the productivity, which is receiving our attention. We are trying to see that in this part of the world, India becomes a leading country in the per hectare productivity in foodgrains. I am happy to share with the august House the information that in Punjab and Haryana we are doing well—as good as China, the most advanced country in agriculture in this part of the world, is doing. This technique has to be taken to western and eastern parts of the country. Wherever facilities like irrigation are available, it has been proved that we can do it. We have done in West Bengal in wheat and rice. We can do it in other parts of the country and we are trying.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

**Programme on working of D.D.A.
Telecast on T.V.**

***285. SHRI JAGANNATH CHOU-DHARY :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a programme on the working of Delhi Development Authority was telecast on T.V. on 4 November, 1985 in which Chairman and Deputy Chairman of DDA and general public participated; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government to the matters raised during that discussion ?

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

(b) The main issues raised in the TV telecast on the working of the DDA related to :

(i) Corruption in the public interface of DDA,

(ii) Quality of construction and

(iii) Improvement in working.

The Government attaches a great importance to these issues and have been making continuous efforts to remedy the situation.

Following steps have been taken in this direction :

(i) DDA has strengthened its Quality Control Cell.

(ii) Disciplinary action has been taken wherever officers have been found wanting in integrity.

(iii) Supervision at different levels has been intensified, There are more and more surprise inspections at work sites and checking of materials.

(iv) Computerisation has been introduced to bring in uniformity and close monitoring.

(v) Tata Consultancy Services have been engaged to study and suggest streamlining of the work of the Organisation.

**Central Legislation on Construction
Labour**

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

(a) whether the National Campaign Committee for Central Legislation on Construction Labour met him on 7 November, 1985 to stress the urgent need to regulate the condition of their employment;

(b) if so, whether the Committee which had prepared the draft outline of a comprehensive labour bill submitted the same to him;

(c) if so, whether Government have examined the draft outline of the bill;

(d) to what extent the demands for central legislation have been accepted by Government; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. They met me on 6.11.1985 (and not on 7.11.1985).

(b) to (e). A Statement is given below.

Statement

No, Sir. However, the National Seminar on Construction Labour which led to formation of the National Campaign Committee has recommended that there should be a Central Legislation for workers in the Building and Construction Industry. The conclusions of the Seminar in brief are as under :—

(a) There should be a Central Legislation for regulating the employment of construction labour and construction activity, minimum guaranteed wages and providing for social security and social welfare measures.

(b) The regulation of employment and ensuring of social security and social welfare measures should be entrusted to an autonomous Institution or agency which should be a tripartite body.

(c) The regulation of employment shall be realised by registration of workers as well as contractors and builders which will shut out any construction

activity outside the purview of the Act.

(d) The said institution should be empowered to determine wage structure, management of security and welfare funds, and immediate resolution of disputes.

The Seminar has entrusted the task of drafting a model Bill to the National Campaign Committee. The National Campaign Committee has requested the Government to consider the model Bill once it is drafted and presented to the Government.

Contribution to be paid by F.C.I. to Sindri Notified Area Committee

*295. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any controversy between Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India and the Bihar Government over the contribution to be paid to the Sindri Notified Area Committee and if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to non-contribution by the Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India, the workers of the Notified Area Committee could not get their pay for the last five months; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Though there is no dispute between the Sindri Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India and the Bihar Government over the contribution to be paid to the Notified Area Committee, the company has sought exemption from levy of Education and Health Cesses.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Commercial advertising in rural areas

*297. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made arrangements for launching commercial advertising in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the number of Radio stations, for broadcasting commercial advertisements, State-wise;

(c) amount of money the new programme is expected to to fetch; and

(d) whether some provision has been made for the advertisements which are useful for rural development and whether some concessions will be given for such advertisements ?

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

Statement

With effect from January, 1985, commercial advertisements have been introduced from the primary channels of 55 AIR Stations with reference to programmes like Rural Programmes, those meant for Women, Listeners choice, Film music etc. The transmissions from primary channels have an extensive coverage. Therefore the benefit of advertisements is reaching the rural community also. The Annexure showing the State-wise distribution of the 55 AIR stations where from commercials are going on in the primary channels is given below.

2. During April-October 1985 a gross revenue of Rs. 18.75 lakhs has been earned from such advertisements over the primary channels. The scheme is picking up.

3. In the booking of advertisements, due attention is paid to the inclusion of items which would be relevant to the target audience. The rates for spots and sponsorship of rural programmes are lower than the corresponding rates for more popular programmes.

Annexure

List of AIR Stations (State-wise) on which commercial on the primary channel phase-II were introduced

Gujarat

1. Ahmedabad
2. Baroda
3. Rajkot

Karnataka

4. Bangalore
5. Bhadravati
6. Dharwad
7. Gulbarga
8. Mangalore
9. Mysore

Madhya Pradesh

10. Bhopal
11. Gwalior
12. Indore
13. Jabalpur
14. Raipur

Maharashtra

15. Bombay
16. Aurangabad
17. Jalgaon
18. Nagpur
19. Panaji
20. Parbhani
21. Pune
22. Ratnagiri
23. Sangli

West Bengal

24. Calcutta
25. Siliguri
26. Gauhati

Punjab and Himachal Pradesh

27. Jullundur
28. Simla

Kerala

- 29. Calicut
- 30. Trichur
- 31. Trivandrum

Orissa

- 32. Cuttack

Union Territory

- 33. Delhi
- 34. Rohtak

Andhra Pradesh

- 35. Hyderabad
- 36. Cuddapah
- 37. Vijayawada
- 38. Visakhapatnam

Rajasthan

- 39. Jaipur
- 40. Bikaner
- 41. Jodhpur

Uttar Pradesh

- 42. Allahabad
- 43. Gorakhpur
- 44. Lucknow
- 45. Mathura
- 46. Rampur
- 47. Varanasi

Tamil Nadu

- 48. Madras
- 49. Coimbatore
- 50. Pondicherry
- 51. Tiruchirapalli

Bihar

- 52. Patna
- 53. Ranchi

Jammu & Kashmir

- 54. Jammu
- 55. Srinagar

**Encroachment on Government Land
in Delhi**

***299. SHRI KAMAL NATH :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is considerable growth of encroachment on Government land in Delhi;

(b) whether a number of Jhuggies are coming up rapidly on public land; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures being taken to curb these activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). There has been no perceptible growth of encroachment and jhuggies on Government/public lands in Delhi in recent past.

Instructions have been issued by Government to land owning agencies and local authorities to take prompt action to prevent any expansion of encroachment on public property and to fix responsibility for the purpose at sufficiently high level.

**Expansion of the network of song and
drama division, field publicity etc.**

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

(a) whether any proposal for the expansion of the network of the Song and Drama Division, Field Publicity, and Research and Development of All India Radio have been approved and included in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed expansion in each of the three units; and

(c) the schemes approved for this purpose for the first year of the Plan, alongwith their locations ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Proposals for the expansion of the Song and Drama Division, Field Publicity and Research and Development of ALL INDIA RADIO have been approved and included in the 7th Five Year Plan;

(b) Under 7th Five Year Plan, the expansion proposed in each of the three units are as follows :

(1) *Song and Drama Division* :—10 programme designing units, one Regional Centre at Trivandrum and three Border Sub-Centres (one each at Jammu, Gangtok and Pithoragarh) are proposed to be opened besides strengthening of the HQrs. and Rabindra Rangshala.

(2) *Field Publicity Directorate* :—5 Regional Offices, 70 Field Publicity Units and 3 zonal Programme Designing Centres are proposed to be set up.

(3) *Research and Development Organisation of ALL INDIA RADIO* : It will take up new R&D Projects for AIR and Doordarshan in the following areas :

- (i) Propagation studies for long distance reception of TV
- (ii) VHF propagation in the semi-shadow zone
- (iii) VHF propagation overmixed land and sea paths
- (iv) Dual Sound Transmission in TV
- (v) Development of baseband unit for a 5-channel PCM studio-transmitter link
- (vi) Microprocessor based percentage modulation indication system for MF and HF transmitters
- (vii) Development of high gain FM Link aeriels

(viii) Development of stereo encoder and de-coder for stereophony

(ix) acoustics studies

(x) On bandwidth requirement using trepezoidal modulation

(xi) Signal generator for TVRO/RN terminal testing

(c) The following are the schemes approved for this purpose for the 1st year of the Plan alongwith their locations :

(1) *Song and Drama Division* :

(i) Setting up Pilot Project Scheme (Shillong) for utilisation of Folk Forms of Tribal areas of Eastern Zone.

(ii) Setting up Regional Office at Trivandrum.

(iii) Setting up 3 Sub-centres under Border Publicity Schemes one each at Gangtok, Jammu and Pithoragarh/Gopeshwar/Srinagar.

(iv) Utilisation of Rabindra Rangshala.

(v) Programme designing units one at HQrs. and 9 at regional centres.

(vi) Strengthening of HQrs.

(2) *Field Publicity Directorate* : Setting up of one Regional Office and 14 Field Publicity Units. Their locations are yet to be decided.

(3) *Research and Development of ALL INDIA RADIO* :—It will take up Research work on the continuing schemes, which are a spill over from the 6th Plan, and preliminary Studies as well as R&D for some of the new schemes mentioned against (b) above.

Foreign exchange spent on telecast of foreign plays, music

*301. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent in foreign exchange during 1984-85 on telecast of foreign plays, music, sports events and other series, item-wise;

(b) whether such telecasts are on reciprocal basis;

(c) the grounds for the above displays, method of their selection and their impact on our culture; and

(d) India's yearly earning through exports of Video Cassettes on the above items ?

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

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

(b) These telecasts are not on reciprocal basis. They are commercial transactions as per programme requirements.

(d) Doordarshan has yet to start exporting Video Cassettes on commercial basis. An agent has been already appointed by Doordarshan for promoting its programmes for sale abroad.

Statement

(I) The details of amount spent in foreign exchange during 1984-85 in respect of telecast of foreign plays, music, sports and other series are given as under :-

S. No.	Source	Programme details	Date	Amount of Payment
1	2	3	4	5
1.	ABU Malaysia	ABU Contribution Sports Fund-1st July, 1983 to June, 1984	24.4.84	US \$ 4,500
2.	B.B.C.	Yes Minister Series-III	7.5.84	£ 2,800
3.	ABU Malaysia	Los Angles Olympic contribution to ABU	29.6.84	US \$ 35,000
4.	ABU Malaysia	World Cup Football 1984-2nd contribution	10.10.84	SF 3,370
5.	Fairmount	The Odd Couple	13.11.84	US \$ 13,550
6.	Fairmount	Star Trek	13.11.84	US \$ 48,360
7.	Fairmount	Lucy Show	13.11.84	US \$ 13,390
8.	Brite Star	Olympic Games—Hockey	2.12.84	US \$ 5,533
9.	B.B.C.	The living Planet	4.12.84	£ 19,200
10.	B.B.C.	Good Bye Mr. Kent	4.12.84	£ 2,800
11.	B.B.C.	Sorry Series-I	4.12.84	£ 2,400
12.	Thames TV	Jamie and The Magic Torch	6.12.84	£ 4,500

1	2	3	4	5
13.	B.B.C.	The computer Programme	11.2.84	£ 3,500
14.	ABU Malaysia	ABU Contribution Sports Fund-July 1984 to June 1985	22.2.85	US \$ 450
15.	B.B.C.	Wimbledon-1984	27.2.85	£ 1,000
16.	ANZ Bank. Head Office. 20 Martin Place. Sydney, (Australia)	World Cup Cricket, 1985	9.3.85	US \$ 57,200 AS \$ 3,700
17.	ABU Malaysia	1984 European Champion- ship	12.3.85	US \$ 330
18.	ABU Malaysia	Asian National Cup	12.3.85	US \$ 340
19.	ABU Malaysia	Asian National Cup	12.3.85	US \$ 330
20.	B.B.C.	Sorry Series-III	12.3.85	£ 1,800
21.	Fairmount	Lucy Show	17.3.85	US \$ 4,120
22.	B.B.C.	Target Series-I	25.3.85	£ 7,200
23.	B.B.C.	Target Series-II	25.3.85	£ 6,400
24.	ABU	Los Angles Olympic	25.3.85	US \$ 40,103
25.	Hanson International	Fraggle Roak	28.3.85	US \$ 18,000
26.	Jasmine Enterprise	Project UFO	28.3.85	US \$ 36,400
27.	Bangladesh TV	2nd Asia Cup Hockey Tournament	28.3.85	US \$ 600
28.	Channel 9 Sydney	US Open Tennis 1984	28.3.85	AS \$ 5,112

II. There is a great demand for telecast of foreign serials, music, and sports events held in foreign countries especially in which Indians take part. Selection is made by a preview Committee, taking into consideration their suitability, entertainment or educative value, rates on which these are offered and demands from public for their telecast. Some events are telecast direct as well. Since these programmes are mainly meant for entertainment, their impact on Indian culture has not been adverse.

Development of coconut plantation

*302. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(b) considering root wilt disease of coconut and the very low price for coconut oil and copra, whether Government are considering to fix a minimum price for this commodity; and

(a) how much amount has been provided for the development of coconut plantation in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) considering the surplus production of coconut this year, whether Government propose to export copra by giving subsidy to

the weaker sections among the farmers as was done for exporting rubber in 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) An outlay of Rs. 5 crore has been provided as Central share for development of coconut in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) State Government of Kerala have introduced a scheme for purchase of copra this year at Rs. 1200/- per quintal. There is a proposal with the Government of India for market intervention operation for copra in collaboration with the State Government to help the coconut farmers.

(c) There is no proposal to export copra on large scale at present. However, it has been decided to allow export of copra/coconut products to Nepal upto 500 metric tonnes during 1985-86.

Adverse effects of pesticides

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the increased use of pesticides is resulting in heavy toll of human and animal life and ecological imbalances and if so, the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken;

(b) whether statistics are available on the effect of pesticides on human life in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these pesticides are more harmful to under-nourished persons exposed to them; and

(d) the quantity of pesticides imported and value thereof in foreign exchange during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). It is not a fact that the increased use of pesticides is resulting in heavy toll of human and animal life and ecological imbalances. It is a fact that though all pesticides are poisonous in nature, but they do not produce any harmful effect if used judiciously and as per the elaborate instructions prescribed.

2. The consumption of pesticides in the country, at present, is very low as compared to many other countries. The consumption per hectare per annum in India is only 295 grams, which is nearly half the quantity used in the United States of America, one-thirtieth of the quantity used in Japan and one-fortieth of the quantity used in Hungary and Italy.

3. While registering the pesticides, due care is taken by the Statutory Registration Committee to ensure that adequate safety precautions are laid down and further that the level of residues are within the prescribed tolerance limits. The dosages of pesticides, the mode of use, the precautions to be taken are all clearly prescribed. These requirements form part of the instructions contained in the labels and leaflets supplied with the containers of pesticides. The Registration Committee also insists on generation and submission by the registrants, of health monitoring data on workers who are engaged in spraying operations under normal agricultural practices. If, based on national and international studies, any pesticide is found to have undesirable effects on human beings, animals or on any other component of the environment, the Registration Committee may decide to ban or restrict the use of or phase out the particular pesticide. So far, the Registration Committee has refused or postponed registration of 18 pesticides, phased out two; refused import of another two and allowed only restricted use of two other pesticides.

4. There are no countrywide statistics available on effect of pesticides on human health. However, there have been sporadic reports about accidental poisoning due to negligence in the use of the pesticides.

5. There is no scientific information available as regards the effect of pesticides on undernourished persons.

(d) As contained in the publication 'Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India' of the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, the following quantities of pesticides including insecticides, fungicides, weed killers etc., were imported during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 (upto February 1983) :

Year	Qty in tonnes	Approximate Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1981-82	4,393 (Revised Figures)	1,200
1982-83 (Upto February, 1983)	11,692*	2,900

(* Based on advance data with Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics)

The information for the subsequent period has not become available.

The information about the imports, the names of the pesticides imported and the countries of their export is published in the publication entitled 'Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India-Vol. II-Imports', copies of which are made available in the Parliament Library.

Allotment of additional plots to Government Servants Co-Operative House Building Society, Vasant Vihar By DDA

3039. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal of the Government Servants Cooperative House Building Society, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi for allotment of land for development of additional plots in Shantiniketan is under consideration of the DDA; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal under consideration and the approximate time by which the proposal for additional plots is likely to be approved ?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Import of Skimmed Milk Powder

3040. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) month-wise quantity of skimmed milk powder received/procured from abroad, country-of-origin-wise during Sixth Plan period and how it was utilised;

(b) how much of the skimmed milk powder received from abroad was kept in buffer stock and the quantity thus available on 1st April during Sixth Plan period, year-wise; and

(c) whether any commercial import of skimmed milk powder is proposed during Seventh Plan period and if so, reasons for reversing policy after a decade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The quarterwise receipt of skimmed milk powder (SMP) from European Economic Community (EEC) Cooperative League of USA (CLUSA) and World Food Programme (WFP) by the Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC) under Operation Flood Programme during 1980 to 1985 is furnished in the statement given below. The SMP received under Operation Flood-I was supplied to metro dairies and Pilot Project/Sugam Dairy, Boroda. The SMP received from EEC under Operation Flood-II Project was pooled with indigenously procured SMP and issued by the IDC to the public and cooperative dairies. After meeting the requirement of liquid milk plants for regeneration into milk, a limited quantity of commodities was issued to the dairies in 1980 and 1981 for manufacture of baby food and ghee. However, from 1982, the commodities have been allotted by the IDC to the public and cooperative dairy plants for regeneration into milk only.

(b) The pooled buffer stock of SMP available at the beginning of each financial year during the Sixth Plan period is as under :

	Quantity in metric tonne
1st April, 1980	12,392
1st April, 1981	2,902
1st April, 1982	23,736
1st April, 1983	19,900
1st April, 1984	1,446

(c) There is no proposal under consideration at this stage for commercial import of S.M.P. during the Seventh Plan period.

Statement

(Quantity in M.T.)

Months	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
A. From E. E. C.						
January-March	11765	8448	31893	5503	6695	21614
April-June	500	3100	2558	Nil	21355	2375 (Prov.)
July-September	2283	18146	14867	Nil	5500	Nil
October-December	2300	10500	14645	1000	500	—
B. From CLUSA						
April-June	—	—	—	—	9754	—
July-September	—	—	—	—	2113	—
October-December	—	—	—	—	6680	—
January-March	—	—	—	—	—	1287
C. From W.F.P.						
January-March	352	995	(—)	27 (adjustment) (of earlier quarter)		
April-June	3327	2477	—			
July-September	959	1349	—			
October-December	Nil	Nil	—			

Upgrading of Nizamapatnam Fishing Harbour into minor port

3041. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey was conducted to upgrade Nizamapatnam Fishing Harbour into minor port; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to include this scheme in the next Five Year

Plan particularly taking into consideration the infrastructure facilities and favourable conditions for converting the fishing harbour to minor port ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The fishing harbour at Nizamapatnam is under construction. Survey required for converting the fishing harbour at Nizamapatnam to minor port is to be conducted by the State Government.

Development of Fishery Resources

3042. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether while addressing the 23rd session of the UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) on 13 November, 1985, he had suggested evolving global policies and programmes of action for orderly development and management of World's fishery resources; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or proposed in this behalf so far as Indian fishery industry is concerned ?

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

(b) The following measures have already been taken by the Government for the development of fisheries industry in the country :

- (i) Augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet through a judicious mix of indigenous, imported and chartered fishing vessels.
- (ii) Providing 33 per cent subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels.
- (iii) Providing loans on soft terms for purchase of fishing vessels through the Shipping Development Fund Committee (SDFC).
- (iv) Promotion of joint venture programme with foreign fishing industry.
- (v) Augmentation of fisheries survey in the EEZ.
- (vi) Training of fishery operatives for creating a cadre of trained man power for manning the deep sea fishing vessels.
- (vii) Assistance for construction of fishing harbours at major and minor ports

and of landing and berthing facilities at smaller fishing centres.

- (viii) Regulation of fishing by foreign vessels in the EEZ by promulgating the MZI (Regulation of fishing by foreign vessels) Act, 1981.

Telecast of programmes on public sector

3043. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of programmes on public sector telecast by Doordarshan during the last two years; and

(b) whether these programmes were telecast free of cost or some nominal fee was charged for each programme, and if so, the quantum of fee charged ?

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

(a) The details of the programmes on Public Sector telecast by Doordarshan are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) The programmes on Public Sector are telecast by Doordarshan free of cost.

Telecast/Broadcast of programmes regarding national unity and integrity

3044. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made proper arrangements for programmes on AIR and TV for raising people's consciousness about national unity and intergrity; and

(b) if so, the details of the guidelines issued in this regard ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Extracts from the policy guidelines given to Official Media including All India Radio and Doordarshan are reproduced below :

“Government is committed towards the establishment of an egalitarian society and to promote social and economic justice for all in the country. The official media units have to play a vital role in the context of overall development strategies and programmes of the Government. The various processes of thinking, planning and execution of publicity programmes have to be tuned to the efforts in these directions. People have to be mobilised towards the goals set by the Government and public support mustered for the programmes. The official media have, therefore, an obligation to provide information and build up motivation in support of such programmes and policies. It is in this context that the activities of the media should become an input in the nation building tasks. They must strengthen the confidence of the people, promote the concept of self-reliance and encourage forces of national unity and integrity.

2. All this has to be done by the official media with a certain degree of creativity, originality and ingenuity so that the official media remain credible as well as interesting to all sections of society and specially the youth of the country.”

Based on these guidelines AIR Stations and Doordarshan Kendras present programmes in different formats.

Assistance to Tamil Nadu Housing Board and Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board

3045. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have provided large financial assistance to the Tamil Nadu Housing Board and Tamil Nadu

Slum Clearance Board during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Financial assistance is provided to the State Governments in the shape of block loans and block grants without being tied to any particular Scheme or head of development. Housing being a State subject, the States/ Union Territories are free to utilise the financial assistance according to their priorities,

Guidance to farmers in use of Fertilizers

3046. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the average dose of fertiliser used for cultivation of rice, wheat jute and other commercial crops;

(b) the arrangements made by Government to guide the farmers in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that excess use of fertilizers has adversely affected the soil; and

(d) if so, the steps, Government propose to take to tackle the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is no system of maintaining data on dosage of fertiliser used in different crops. However, All India estimated average fertiliser consumption in 1984-85 was 48.39 kg per ha.

(b) Following arrangements have been made by the Government to guide the farmers regarding fertiliser use;

(1) The State Governments through their net work of Soil Testing Laboratories and Extension agencies advise the farmers on balanced and efficient use of fertilisers/manures.

- (2) Under the 'Training and Visits' system being implemented in 14 major States, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, latest technology is transferred to the farmers from Research Scientists through subject matter Specialists/Extension Officers/Village Level Workers through fortnightly visits.
- (3) Under the 'farmers exchange programme' their visits are arranged to the other States to acquaint them with the modern crop production technology.
- (4) Indian Council of Agricultural Research in association with their chain of Research Institutes and the State Agricultural Universities operate through their Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Lab to Land programmes and National demonstrations.
- (5) Intensive Fertiliser Promotion campaign has been launched through lead fertiliser manufacturers in 104 selected districts which have sufficient rainfall/good irrigation but low fertiliser consumption.

(c) and (d). In view of the consumption of fertiliser being low, the question does not arise.

Elimination of middlemen layers

3047. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that middlemen are responsible for reducing the income of self-employed producers in the country as well as secondary sectors and even in the tertiary sector; and

(b) steps taken by Government to eliminate middlemen layers from every economic activity in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Under Integrated Rural Development programme opportunities for self-employment are created for IRDP beneficiaries in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. In order to secure the incomes estimated in the projects emphasis is laid on improvement of backward and forward linkages. The States have been requested to ensure that various State Corporation/Cooperatives give direct support to these beneficiaries. Where the existing organisations are not sufficient or capable of giving the support new District Supply and Marketing Societies or any other structure suitable to the States can be set up by the States for this purpose.

(b) It is desirable to eliminate exploitation by middlemen in different economic activities. The Government promotes co-operatives and other institutions for this purpose. For instance, Food Corporation of India, National Agriculture Marketing Federation, Cotton Corporation of India, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Handicrafts Board are some of the Central bodies to provide services and support to the producers. Similarly, Federations, Corporations, Marketing Societies and bodies have been set up by the States to save the producers and self-employed people from exploitation.

Sugar released during festivals

3048. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether 7.63 lakh tonnes of sugar was released on the eve of this year's Dusserah and Diwali festivals;

(b) if so, how this was allotted between the public distribution system and free sale;

(c) whether sugar prices at this season last year averaged Rs. 5.45 per kg. as compared with Rs. 7.25 this year; and

(d) whether Government has any new plan to check unrestricted profiteering in sugar ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 3.63 lakh tonnes was released as levy sugar for Public Distribution System and 4 lakh tonnes as free sale in open market.

(c) The average free sale retail sugar prices in important markets during September to November, 1985 was Rs. 6.71 per kg. as against Rs. 5.37 per kg. during the corresponding period last year.

(d) Government consider that the various laws in force relating to profiteering and blackmarketing are adequate to deal with the situation.

Production of educational programmes

3049. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Radio has included schemes for establishing a number of units for production of educational programmes in the Seventh Plan;

(b) whether the programmes on school, university and adult education and sports will be broadcast over a wide area; and

(c) whether Doordarshan is not in a position to telecast all important matches of cricket as well as hockey which are being played in foreign countries with Indian teams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). At present, education programme production units and sports coverage cells are functioning respectively in 44 and 10 centres of All India Radio to provide support and coverage to programmes on education and sports. Under the 7th Five Year Plan there is a proposal to augment these units and cells for production of school, university and adult education programmes.

Statement-I containing the list of the centres broadcasting educational programme and also the places where production units are functioning at present is appended. Statement-II containing a list of the Centres where sport cells are functioning is also appended.

(c) Doordarshan tries to cover as many important sports events at home and abroad depending upon the availability of Transmission time and satellite booking.

An effort is always made to obtain live or deferred coverage of selected sports activities in foreign countries including cricket and hockey matches.

Statement-I

Stations broadcasting education programmes

1. Trivandrum
2. Calicut
3. Madras
4. Tiruchirapalli
5. Bangalore
6. Dharwad
7. Hyderabad
8. Vijayawada
9. Bombay
10. Pune
11. Nagpur
12. Jalgaon
13. Panaji
14. Ahmedabad
15. Rajkot
16. Jaipur
17. Udaipur
18. Delhi
19. Rohtak
20. Jalandhar
21. Simla
22. Jammu
23. Srinagar
24. Lucknow
25. Bhopal

26. Cuttack
27. Jeypore
28. Patna
29. Darbhanga
30. Calcutta
31. Kurseong
32. Gauhati
33. Shillong
34. Kohima
35. Port Blair
36. Dirbrugarh
37. Imphal
38. Aizwal
39. Ranchi
40. Gorakhpur
41. Jagdalpur
42. Agartala
43. Chhatarpur
44. Sambalpur
45. Visakhapatnam
46. Cuddapah
47. Bhagalpur
48. Baroda
49. Bhuj
50. Trichur
51. Alleppy
52. Indore
53. Raipur
54. Gwalior
55. Jabalpur
56. Rewa
57. Ambikapur
58. Bikaner
59. Jodhpur
60. Ajmer
61. Coimbatore
62. Tirunelveli
63. Allahabad
64. Najibabad
65. Varanasi
66. Aurangabad
67. Parbhani
68. Sangli
69. Ratnagiri

70. Siliguri
71. Pondicherry
72. Gulbarga
73. Bhadrawati
74. Dibrugarh

Education programme production units have been sanctioned at centres 1 to 44,

Statement-II

Air Stations where sports coverage cell are function

1. Delhi
2. Bombay
3. Calcutta
4. Madras
5. Bangalore
6. Cuttack
7. Hyderabad
8. Jalandhar
9. Lucknow
10. Trivandrum

Norms of lending to cooperatives

3050. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and Union Government propose to evolve different sets of norms of lending for co-operatives functioning in States where there is greater concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population, small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections instead of going by the advanced and backward States; and

(b) whether National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development propose refinancing facilities for the investment on consumer business by Cooperative Central Banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA

MAKWANA) : (a) The flow of credit from cooperative credit institutions is governed by the norms prescribed by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development from time to time. These norms are prescribed on the basis of seasonality discipline, level of recovery, non-overdue cover, level of deposits, owned funds and audit classification. The norms are uniform for all States and Union Territories. However, some of these norms are relaxed in the case of cooperatively weaker States particularly those States in the North Eastern Region and also farmers belonging to weaker sections. Further a special scheme is being finalised exclusively for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the Seventh Plan period to provide grant towards their share capital requirement for borrowing from cooperative institutions.

(b) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Construction of flats by DDA

3051. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for which flats constructed by DDA are not allotted for many years;

(b) number of the flats constructed by Delhi Development Authority in each Group during the year 1984-85 and the number of the flats out of them which have already been allotted; and

(c) the number of the flats proposed to be constructed during the year 1985-86 and the place-wise number of the flats constructed so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Flats are offered/allotted as soon as the same are ready for handing over.

(b) The requisite information is as under :

	Flats constructed	Flats allotted/ allocated
MIG	1452	961
LIG	2364	2842
JANTA	281	2445
EWS	230	—
SFS	2968	1718
Total	7295	7966

(c) 78520 flats of various categories are under construction at different places.

[English]

Release of leased properties

3052. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a policy decision to release all leased properties which have been used for more than 15 years;

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

(c) whether Government have already releases some leased residential/commercial properties under the above policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As a policy, the leased premises used for residential purposes are released after 10 years from the date of lease after obtaining an undertaking from the landlords that they would not lease the same for the next 3 years.

(c) and (d). The details of the leased properties in Delhi released by the Directorate of Estates are given in the statement below.

Statement

List of leased properties which were Released from time to time by the Directorate of Estates out of General pool in Delhi/New Delhi.

Sl No.	Description of the Property	Date of Leasing	How used	Date of releasing	Remarks
1.	No. P-24, Green Park (FF), New Delhi	31.1.68	Residential	1.5.78	**Releasing order has been issued but
2.	No. F-2, Green Park (FF), New Delhi	17.2.68	—do—	1-6-78	the possession of
3.	No. 114, Sunder Nagar (FF) Flat, New Delhi	27.8.55	—do—	13-6-78 (AN)	the building has not been
4.	No. U-1, Green Park, New Delhi	1-3-68	—do—	23-9-78	handed over to the land lords.
5.	No. 114, Sunder Nagar (GF), New Delhi.	27-8-55	—do—	13-10-78	
6.	Thapar House New Delhi	21-11-55	Commercial/ Office accommodation	20-11-80	
7.	First Floor Flat of No. 2-Pusa Road, New Delhi	12-4-43 11-4-48	(Requi-Resd sitioned) converted into lease.	1-1-81	
8.	Flat No. 1112-Ansal Bhawan, New Delhi	1-9-76	Office Accommodation	2-8-81	
9.	Flat No. 1111-Ansal Bhawan, New Delhi.	16-8-76	—do—	30-11-84 (AN)	
10.	GF (Eastern Side) of 2-Pusa Road, New Delhi	1-8-48	—do—	20-5-85	
11.	Shriram Institute Building, 19-University Road, Delhi	1-7-54	—do—	—	

Import of deep sea fishing trawlers

3053. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications pending with Government for import of deep sea fishing trawlers, State-wise;

(b) the time by which these applications will be cleared;

(c) whether Centre gives special assistance to States to enable them to augment their fleet of trawlers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the States that have availed of this assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The number of applications for import of deep sea fishing vessels under the schemes of general imports 100 per cent export oriented schemes and against charter obligation pending consideration by the Fishing Vessels Acquisition Committee are State-wise as follows :

Name of State	No. of applications
Uttar Pradesh	2
Delhi	7
Andhra Pradesh	11
Maharashtra	2
West Bengal	2
Madras	6
Kerala	1
Pondicherry	1
Orissa	2

(b) Applications for import are considered on the merits of each case subject to fulfilment of stipulations concerning design, price and other relevant factors. As such no time limit is prescribed for clearing the applications.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Linking of villages with the Pucca Roads

3054. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the villages linked with pucca roads so far and the number of the villages proposed to be linked with pucca roads during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the number of the villages which still remain to be linked with pucca roads and the time by which these villages will be linked with pucca roads ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) As on 1.4.85, 77888 villages with population over 1000 were connected by all weather roads under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). During the Seventh Plan about 24000 villages with population over 1000 are proposed to be connected by all weather roads under MNP.

(b) As on 1.4.85, 48129 villages with population falling within the MNP norms still remained to be connected by all weather roads. As per the norms laid down in the Sixth Plan document all the villages with population over 1500 and 50 per cent of the villages with population between 1000—1500 are to be connected by all weather roads by 1990 under the MNP.

[English]

Land offered by Singareni Collieries for setting up of T. V. centre in Ramagundam, Andhra Pradesh

3056. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been made by Singareni Collieries in Andhra Pradesh to Doordarshan authorities offering land and other facilities for setting up a TV centre in Ramagundam industrial township in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any action has been taken to set up T. V. Centre in Ramagundam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :
(a) to (c). For TV coverage of their coal field areas, including that in Ramagundam, M/S Singareni Collieries Limited have sought the details of the scheme under which it has been decided to allow State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings, etc. to finance installation of TV transmitters in their respective areas. Full details of this scheme are being communicated to the said company.

[*Translation*]

Scheme for rehabilitation of financially weak Cooperative Central Bank

3057. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme to rehabilitate the financially weak Co-operative Central Banks was implemented by Union Government from 1972-73 to 1979-80 in the interest of Members of credit societies connected with such banks;

(b) if so, whether the bank credit limit would be affected if grants are not given for rehabilitation of these banks resulting in the farmer members not getting sufficient amount of loans for production purposes; and

(c) whether Union Government propose to take a decision soon to restart this scheme to ensure that farmer members are not deprived of the loan facility ?

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

(b) The objective of the said scheme was to provide assistance to weak Central Cooperative Banks for the write off of their bad and doubtful debts, accumulated losses and other irrecoverable dues over three years. A review made by RBI/NABARD had revealed that since most of the Central Cooperative Banks taken under rehabilitation programme, had improved their lending, recovery and deposits etc., it was decided to discontinue the scheme in 1980. As per prescribed norms, Central Cooperative

Banks having 60 per cent overdues and above of the demand are ineligible for fresh finance from NABARD. Although, Central Cooperative Banks having 60 per cent overdues and above may not be eligible to draw credit limits from NABARD, the demand of short term production credit of new and non-wilful defaulters are fully taken care of and they are given production credit as per their requirements. Moreover, State Cooperative Banks have been instructed by NABARD to provide necessary funds from out of their own internal lendable resources to such Central Cooperative Banks to supplement their resources for financing farmer members of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies for Agricultural operations.

(c) No, Sir.

[*English*]

Decline in foodgrains growth in irrigated areas

3058. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 56 per cent population of the country is being fed through agricultural production in the irrigated areas;

(b) if so, whether the rate of growth foodgrains in irrigated areas is declining; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and steps proposed to deal with the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Of the total foodgrains produced in the country, the share of the irrigated areas ranges between 55 to 60 per cent.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Employment to one member in one family

3059. SHRI RAMPUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to provide employment to at least one member of each family in the country is under consideration of Government and if not, the reasons therefor and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the percentage of educated unemployed persons at present and the extent to which this percentage will provide employment by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme aims at providing and expanding employment opportunities for the rural landless with a view to providing employment to at least one member of every landless labour household for upto 100 days in a year. This programme is being implemented since 1983. The 7th Plan envisages the continuance and expansion of the programme.

(b) The 7th Five Year Plan Document estimates that the number of educated unemployed persons in 1985 was 3.7 million. The Plan Document states that if the unemployment rate is not to deteriorate, it would imply the need for creation of at least 9.4 million jobs for the educated over the Plan period.

[English]

Financial assistance received by Water and Waste Water Authority, Kerala

3060. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any financial aid has been received by the Water and Waste Water Authority of Kerala from any international financial agencies;

(b) if so, the names of the agencies and the quantum of assistance extended by each of them; and

(c) the particulars of the utilisation of such funds by the Water and Waste Water Authority during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). An agreement has been signed on 24th September, 1985, with the International Development Association for IDA credit of dollars 41 million for the Kerala Water Supply and Sanitation Project. The total estimated cost of project is about Rs. 937 million (US dollars 85.2 million). The project will be implemented mainly by the Kerala Water and Waste Water Authority and is scheduled to be completed by March 31, 1990. The agreement is yet to become effective and as such no funds have been drawn so far under the credit.

(c) Does not arise.

Accumulation of fertilizer stocks with public sector units

3061. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :
PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI
SHAKTAWAT :

Will the minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public sector fertilizer plants are facing a serious crisis as a result of huge unsold stocks they are carrying;

(b) the details of stock position as on 15 November, 1985 with different public sector units;

(c) whether production has also been curtailed as a result of inventories, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether such low off-take is as a result of huge imports, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to dispose of the stocks and increase the off-take ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Though the public sector fertilizer plants are not facing a serious crisis due to unsold stocks, some of these companies have difficulties in regard to

warehousing facilities and cash-flow problems because of increase in inventory levels.

(b) A statement giving the stock position as reported by the Public Sector Fertilizer producing units, is given below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Low 'off-take' of fertilizers is due,

mainly, to lack of moisture in the soil and delay in winter rains.

(e) Appropriate steps viz. fertilizer promotion programmes, credit facilities to farmers, etc. to increase fertilizer consumption have already been taken by the Government. Such measures, coupled with adequate rains, will improve fertilizer 'off-take'.

Statement

Stock position of Fertilizer, including Imported, as on 15.11.85 as reported by the companies

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Unit	Quantity
1.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	MT	1,72,600
2.	Hindustan Fertilizers Corpn.	MT	1,34,639
3.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	MT	1,18,439
4.	Fertilizer Corporation of India	MT	92,733
5.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers	MT	4,29,064
6.	Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd.	MT	80,466

New sugar policy

3062. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sugar industry have reacted favourably to the new sugar policy announced by Government;

(b) the names of the associations who have welcomed the policy;

(c) whether the industry proposes to push up the production of sugar keeping in view the improvements effected by Government; and

(d) whether Government propose to call a conference of sugar producers in public, private and co-operative sector to consider ways to augment sugar production, if so, when ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to recent newspaper reports, the two apex bodies representing the sugar industry, viz. the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd. and the Indian Sugar Mills Association have welcomed the new sugar policy announced by the Government for the sugar year 1985-86. Both these associations have expressed the view that the new policy would result in increased production of sugarcane and sugar.

(d) No, Sir.

Allotment of (PWD) quarters in Bangalore

3063. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it has come to the notice of Government that the civilians in the Defence Department are not allotted C. P.-W. D. Quarters in Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The office concerned is to be first declared eligible for allotment of general pool accommodation at Bangalore. For this purpose, the Ministry of Defence had been requested to furnish details of the offices, number of Civilian employees, etc. These informations have been received only in the third week of November, 1985.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of a T. V. relay centre at Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan)

3064. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government are making any efforts to set up a television relay centre at Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan) as people of this areas are continuously demanding it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : Yes, Sir. It is proposed to set up a low power (100 W) TV transmitter at Jhunjhunu during the VII Plan period.

[*English*]

ISI Certification Mark

3065. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1189 on 25 November, 1985 regarding ISI Certification Mark and state :

(a) whether a list of the 93 products covered under the compulsory Certification Marks Scheme of Indian Standards Institution will be laid on the Table;

(b) whether there is any proposal to include safety matches, electrical wires, electrical tubes and bulbs etc. in the list in the immediate future being articles for the protection and safety of consumers; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Statement is given below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Products for which ISI mark is obligatory in the country

(A) Food Colours and Food Colour Preparations :

- (1) IS : 1694-1974 Specification for Tartrazine, Food grade
- (2) IS : 1695-1974 Specification for Sunset Yellow PCF, Food grade
- (3) IS : 1696-1974 Specification for Amarnath, Food grade
- (4) IS : 1697-1974 Specification for Erythrosine, Food grade
- (5) IS : 1698-1974 Specification for Indigo Carmine, Food grade
- (6) IS : 2558-1974 Specification for Ponceau 4R, Food grade
- (7) IS : 2923-1974 Specification for Carmoisine, Food grade
- (8) IS : 2924-1974 Specification for Fast-Red E, Food grade

- (9) IS : 5346-1975 Specification for Coaltar Food Colour Preparation and mixtures
- (10) IS : 6022-1977 Specification for Fast Green FCF, Food grade
- (11) IS : 6029-1977 Specification for Green S, Food grade
- (12) IS : 6406-1977 Specification for Brilliant Blue FCF, Food grade

(B) Food Additives :

- (13) IS : 2557-1963 Annatto colour for food products
- (14) IS : 447-1967 Sodium benzoate, food grade
- (15) IS : 4448-1967 Benzoic acid, food grade
- (16) IS : 4467-1980 Caramel
- (17) IS : 4750-1968 Sorbitol, Food grade
- (18) IS : 4751-1968 Potassium metabisulphite, food grade
- (19) IS : 4752-1968 Sodium metabisulphite, food grade
- (20) IS : 4818-1968 Sorbic acid, food grade
- (21) IS : 5191-1969 Sodium alginate, food grade
- (22) IS : 5306-1978 Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, food grade
- (23) IS : 5342-1969 Ascorbic acid, food grade
- (24) IS : 5343-1969 Butylated hydroxyanisole, food grade
- (25) IS : 5344-1969 Butylate hydroxytoluene, food grade
- (26) IS : 5707-1970 Agar, food grade
- (27) IS : 5719-1970 Gelatin, food grade
- (28) IS : 6030-1971 Sodium propionate, food grade
- (29) IS : 6031-1971 Calcium propionate, food grade
- (30) IS : 6793-1972 Fumaric acid, food grade
- (31) IS : 7905-1973 Calcium alginate, food grade
- (32) IS : 7908-1975 Sulphur dioxide, food grade
- (33) IS : 7928-1975 Alginic acid, food grade
- (34) IS : 8356-1977 Titanium dioxide, food grade

(C) Miner's safety leather boots and shoes :

- (35) IS : 1898 (part I and II)-1978 Miner's Safety leather boots and shoes

(D) White Printing Paper :

- (36) IS : 1848-1971 White printing paper

(E) Cement :

- (37) IS : 269-1976 Ordinary reparaed hardening and low heat portland cement
- (38) IS : 455-1976 Portland blast furnace slag cement
- (39) IS : 1489-1976 Portland pozzolane cement
- (40) IS : 3466-1967 Masoney cement

(41) IS : 6452-1972 High alumina cement for structural use

(42) IS : 6909-1973 Supersulphated cement

(43) IS : 8041-1978 Rapid hardening Portland cement

(44) IS : 8042-1978 White portland cement

(45) IS : 8043-1978 Hydrophobic Portland cement

(46) IS : 8112-1976 High strength ordinary portland cement

(47) IS : 8229E-1976 Oil well cement

(F) Safety helmets for use in mines :

(48) IS : 2925-1975 Safety helmets for use in mines

(G) Miner's cap lamp Batteries :

(49) IS : 2512-1978 Miners' cap lamp batteries

(H) Flameproof electrical equipments :

(50) IS : 2148-1981 Flameproof electrical equipment

(I) LPG Cylinders :

(51) IS : 3196-1982 LPG Cylinders

(J) Wire ropes used in mines :

(52) IS : 1855-1977 Wire ropes used in mines

(K) Mild steel tubes

(53) IS : 1161-1979 Mild steel tubes

(54) IS : 1239 (Pt. I)-1969 Mild steel tubes

(55) IS : 4270-1967 Mild steel tubes

(L) Steel and steel products :

(56) IS : 226-1975 Structural steel (standard quality)

(57) IS : 277-1977 Galvanized steel sheets

(58) IS : 279-1972 Galvanized iron and steel wire for telegraph and telephone purposes

(59) IS : 280-1978 Mild steel wire for general engineering purpose

(60) IS : 432 (Part I & Part II)-1966 M. S and medium tensile steel bars and hard drawn steel wire for concrete reinforcement

(61) IS : 513-1975 Cold rolled carbon steel sheets

(62) IS : 961-1975 Structural steel (high tensile)

(63) IS : 1029-1970 Hot rolled steel strips

(64) IS : 1079-1973 Hot rolled carbon steel sheets and strips

(65) IS : 1139-1966 Hot rolled mild steel and medium tensile steel deformed bars for concrete reinforcement

(66) IS : 11418-1978 Rivet bars for structural purposes

(67) IS : 1149-1978 High tensile rivet bars for structural purposes

- (68) IS : 1786-1979 Cold twisted deformed steel bars for concrete reinforcement
- (69) IS : 1875-1978 Carbon steel billets, blooms, slabs and bars for forgings
- (70) IS : 1977-1975 Structural steel (ordinary quality)
- (71) IS : 1990-1973 Steel rivet and stay bars for boilers
- (72) IS : 2002-1975 Steel plates for boilers
- (73) IS : 2062-1969 Structural steel (fusion welding quality)
- (74) IS : 2073-1970 (Superseeded by IS : 7283-1974) Carbon steel bars for production of machined parts
- (75) IS : 2830-1975 Carbon steel billets for re-rolling into structural steel (standard quality)
- (76) IS : 2831-1975 Carbon steel billets for re-rolling into structural steel (ordinary quality)
- (77) IS : 2879-1975 Mild steel for metal arc welding electrode core wire
- (78) IS : 3502-1966 Steel chequered plates
- (79) IS : 3748-1978 Tool and die steels for hot work
- (80) IS : 3749-1978 Tool and die steels for cold work
- (81) IS : 3930-1979 Flame and induction hardening steel
- (82) IS : 4368-1967 Alloy steel billets, blooms and slabs for forgings for general engineering purposes
- (83) IS : 4397-1972 Cold-rolled carbon steel strips for ball and roller bearing cages.
- (84) IS : 4398-1972 Carbon-chromium steel for the manufacture of balls, rollers and bearing races
- (85) IS : 4430-1979 Mould steel
- (86) IS : 4431-1978 Carbon and carbon-manganese free cutting steel
- (87) IS : 4432-1967 Case hardening steel
- (88) IS : 4882-1968 Low carbon steel wire for rivets for use in bearing industry
- (89) IS : 5489-1975 Carburising steels for use in the bearing industry
- (90) IS : 5517-1978 Steels for hardening and tempering
- (91) IS : 5518-1979 Steel for die blocks for drop forgings
- (92) IS : 5522-1978 Stainless steel sheets, coils and circles for utensils and hospitalware.

(M) **Vanaspati :**

- (93) IS : 10633-1983 **Vanaspati**

**Recommendations of Consumer
Protection Council**

3066. **SHRI AJOY BISWAS :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of recommendations given by the Consumer Protection Council in 1983 and 1984 and details of the recommendations made; and

(b) the number of recommendations implemented by Government so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b). The Consumer Protection Council, an advisory body has made the following main recommendations in 1983 and 1984 :—

- (i) Working Group to be constituted under the aegis of the Consumer Protection Council to consult State Governments for any changes in the consumer protection laws;
- (ii) Administrative procedures helpful in protecting consumer rights to be identified, reinforced and simplified;
- (iii) State Governments to gear up implementation of existing laws and help voluntary organisations to create consumer rights consciousness;
- (iv) Delegation of powers under the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 to States/Union Territories for legal action for violating the provisions of the Act relating to regulation of packaged commodities intended to be sold in the course of inter-state trade or commerce;
- (v) Booklets and brochures on consumer protection and education to be brought out;
- (vi) Consumer Complaint Cells to be set up by the States/Union Territories.

Regarding (i) to (iii) above, a Working Group has been constituted under the aegis of the Consumer Protection Council, and the States Governments/Union Territory Administrations are advised and consulted in the matter from time to time. The concerned Ministries/Departments have also been requested to review the existing Consumer Protection Laws. As regards (iv) above, necessary powers have already been delegated to State/Union Territory Administrations. Regarding (v) above, brochures on adultera-

tion and weights and measures have been issued for education of consumers. For (vi) above, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been requested to take necessary action. The Delhi Administration has already set up a Directorate of Consumer Affairs.

Foodgrains procured by FCI

3067. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A. K. PATEL :

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

(a) the total quantities of each type of foodgrains procured by Food Corporation of India in each State during last one year for public distribution system;

(b) the standards followed by the Food Corporation of India regarding quality of each type of foodgrains procured in the market with regard to :—

(i) norms/percentages fixed by Government for presence of moisture, broken pieces, foreign matter etc. in the foodgrains;

(ii) Prevention of Food Adulteration Act; and

(c) how many complaints were received in the last three years and the current year regarding violation of standards ?

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

(a) The required information is furnished in the Statement-I laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1633/85]

(b) (i) The quality standards of paddy, rice and wheat prescribed by the Government of India are given in Statement-II laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1633/85]

- (ii) Quality standards of foodgrains as prescribed under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act/Rules are given in the Statement-III laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1633/85]

(c) Seven complaints were received in the last three years and one during this year by the Department of Food regarding violation of specifications during procurement.

Implementation of IRDP in Rajasthan

3068. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of beneficiaries assisted in the secondary (industry) sector under the Integrated Rural Development Programme in the State of Rajasthan during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) whether survey or identification of such beneficiaries under IRDP during the Sixth Plan period had been undertaken in the State; and

(c) the percentage of such beneficiaries who could not cross over the poverty line during the Sixth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) 41.48 per cent beneficiaries were assisted under ISB sector.

(b) The identification of all beneficiaries under the Integrated Rural Development Programme in the Sixth Plan was done on the basis of a household survey.

(c) A survey, to assess the number of families who have crossed over the poverty line has been conducted in Rajasthan for three years only, i.e., from 1980-81 to 1982-83. The results received and compiled are for the families benefited under all the sectors. As per survey of all these families, including ISB sector, the percentage of families who could not cross the poverty

line in Rajasthan during these three years of Sixth Plan comes to 50.45 per cent.

Target set for foodgrains stock

3069. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for this year in regard to the stock of foodgrains;

(b) whether the target is expected to be fulfilled;

(c) whether there will be excess; if so, how the additional stock is expected to be utilized; and

(d) if there will be shortage, how the target is expected to be fulfilled ?

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

(a) According to buffer stocking policy, the required level of buffer and operational stocks of wheat and rice at different points of time during the year would range between 16.5 to 21.4 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. As on 1st November, 1985, total stock of foodgrains with the public agencies was estimated at 23.2 million tonnes, which is in excess of the requirements of buffer stocking policy. The steps taken to bring down the excess stocks are :—

(i) The monthly allocations of foodgrains for public distribution system and roller flour mills have been liberalised;

(ii) providing foodgrains, particularly wheat, for rural employment schemes and distribution at specially subsidized rates to the people living in tribal areas and other vulnerable sections of society;

(iii) permitting export of wheat and wheat products; and

(iv) permitting sale of wheat in the open market.

(d) Does not arise.

Extension of ESI Scheme to National Powerloom Kishangarh (Rajasthan)

3070. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the National Powerloom Labour Union, Kishangarh (Rajasthan) demanding extension of Employees State Insurance Scheme to its employees;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have taken any decision regarding extending the benefits of Employees State Insurance Scheme to these employees; and

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

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

(b) to (e). The ESI Act is already applicable to powerlooms employing 10 or more persons, which are located in the areas where the provisions of the Act have been implemented. The Act can be extended to other areas also, subject to completion of necessary medical arrangement by the State Government. Under the Act, the State Government is empowered to extend the provisions of the Act to powerlooms employing less than ten persons, subject to prior approval of the Central Government. The Government of Rajasthan had accordingly taken the approval of the Central Government in August, 1984 for extension of the provisions of the Act to powerloom units employing one or more persons. However, the State Government do not seem to have so far extended the provisions of the Act to smaller powerloom units employing one or more persons.

Expenditure incurred on construction of Rabindra Rangshala, Delhi

3071. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) amount of expenditure incurred to construct Rabindra Rangshala at Ridge Road, Delhi;

(b) whether it was constructed to show cultural programmes and films to the general public at cheap rates;

(c) whether it is not being fully utilised for the last few years; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(a) The Rabindra Rangshala was constructed by the Rabindranath Tagore Centenary Committee, a private registered society, under the general supervision of the engineering and architectural staff of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. According to the books of the Council, the total value of the theatre and its equipment was Rs. 34,85,086/-.

(b) The theatre was built to commemorate the birth centenary of Rabindranath Tagore and was planned in such a way that the same stage and auditorium could be used for dramas, ballets, dance shows, film shows, etc.

(c) and (d). The Rangshala has been used by Song and Drama Division for organising composite programmes. Light and Sound performances and film shows. For about two months in a year, the Rangshala is also used by the Ministry of Defence on the occasion of the Republic Day Celebrations as camping site for folk dance contingents of various States and their rehearsals, etc. It had, however, not been fully utilised because the location of the theatre did not prove to be popular for the live programmes put up by the Division. As an experimental measure, the Rangshala was leased out to a

private party from 21.6.1985 to 30.11.1985, for screening films.

Funding private housing

3072. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) fresh efforts made in the current financial year for funding private housing patterned on the lines of agricultural lending with a pivotal role for lead banks, Life Insurance Corporation, General Insurance Corporation and Unit Trust of India and by providing basket of facilities to lessen the magnitude of the housing shortage; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is a proposal to set up an independent Housing Finance Institution, the details of which are yet to be finalised.

Sewer work in Trans-Yamuna Area

3073. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL :
PROF. CHANDRA BHANU
DEVI :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work of deep sewer was started around Anand Vihar and other colonies in the trans-Yamuna area of Delhi;

(b) the time schedule for completion of this work;

(c) whether Government are aware that for almost a year the digging of main roads in the area has caused a lot of hardships to the residents and others of these areas where many road accidents have been resulted due to mass digging; and

(d) whether Government would ensure that this work is completed at an early date ?

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

(b) 31st March, 1986.

(c) The execution of such deep sewer works do cause some inconvenience to the residents. However, proper diversions have been provided in consultation with the Traffic authorities. No road accident on account of sewer work has been reported.

(d) There has been some delay. Notices under relevant provisions of the contract have been served for expediting the progress of work. The entire work on Road No. 75-B connecting Anand Vihar and other colonies is likely to be completed by the end of December, 1986.

Commissioning of Hazira Fertiliser Project

3075. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any delay in the commissioning of the Hazira Fertiliser Project;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which this project will be commissioned ?

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

(b) The delay in the commissioning of the Hazira Fertiliser Project is due to the delay in supply of feedstock gas by Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC).

(c) Both the Phases of the Project are under commissioning; trial urea production in one of the urea production facilities started from 26th November, 1985. The likely commercial production dates for Phase-I and Phase-II of the Project are February 1986 and April 1986 respectively.

Plans regarding cultivable and non-cultivable land

3076. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Government's plan to arrest wind erosion, shifting sand dunes, coastal sand dunes, moisture stress, wastelands, water-eroded areas like sheet erosion, ravines, waterlogging riverine lands, gully erosion and the like so far as cultivable and non-cultivable land concerned;

(b) time by which such plan will be put to work; and

(c) if there is no such plan, whether it is proposed to be formulated now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Government have been implementing programmes to arrest soil erosion by water and wind, conserve moisture and carry out soil and landuse surveys and some categorisation of both cultivable and non-cultivable land since the First Five Year Plan. Besides State Sector schemes, Central assistance is being extended through the following schemes :

- (1) Desert Development Programme.
- (2) Drought Prone Area Programme.
- (3) Propagation of Water Conservation/ Harvesting Technology for Dry Farming Areas.
- (4) Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects.
- (5) Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers.
- (6) Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas.
- (7) Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations.

Programmes have also been formulated for launching during the Seventh Five Year Plan for the following problem areas :

- (i) Development and stabilisation of ravinous areas.
- (ii) Protection and development of water logged areas for increasing productivity.
- (iii) Development of coastal saline sandy areas.
- (iv) Survey, categorisation and restoration of culturable wastelands and fallows other than current fallows.

These programmes are expected to be put into operation as soon as the resource situation permits.

Disposal of Grievances regarding Janavani Programme in Doordarshan

3077. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of grievances are received by the officers of Janavani programme in Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the number of grievances received and the number of grievances orally answered by Ministers in each programme telecast so far;

(c) whether the other grievances received which are not replied to are processed by the concerned Ministries; and

(d) if not, whether Government will consider processing of these grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (d). The Janavani programme is a fortnightly programme produced and presented over Doordarshan. The programme is in the nature of question—answer session. This programme is not intended to be a forum for ventilating/redressal of grievances of

individuals. The programme has been designed to highlight the shortcomings in administrative procedures, systems, lacunae in the instructions and guidelines and generally to point out how programmes intended for the benefit of the people are for some reasons not conferring full benefits to the people. After the topic is chosen members of the public are invited to forward their suggestions to Doordarshan on the above mentioned aspects. In this programme, some representative members of the public actually participate and raise questions. They are answered then and there by the concerned Central Minister in-charge of that subject. As there has been encouraging response from the viewers to this programmes, a large number of references are received from the public by the Doordarshan authorities. Since it is not possible to deal with all such references in the limited time available for telecast, the difficulties pointed out, or shortcomings in the procedures mentioned are grouped together and raised. Minister then clarifies the position. After the programme is telecast, Doordarshan forwards all such references whether dealt with in the programme or not to the concerned Ministry/Department of the Government of India so that such a Ministry/Department could consider the matter further and take such follow up/remedial action as may be called for. So far 16 such programmes on different subjects have been telecast.

Removal of slum in Delhi

3078. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to remove the growing slums in the Capital to maintain capital's beauty;

(b) if so, the places where the people living in slums will be rehabilitated; and

(c) the time by which the said task will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Major relocation of the slum dwellers has been discontinued throughout the country

as also in the Capital with the termination of the Sixth Five Year Plan the emphasis will be on environmental improvement of the slums. For this the following schemes are proposed to be taken up in the Capital in the Seventh Five Year Plan :

- (i) Environmental improvement in slum areas.
- (ii) Structural improvement in slum katras.
- (iii) Conversion of dry latrines into water-borne latrines in slum areas.
- (iv) Development of Shahjahanabad.
- (c) Question does not arise.

Purchase of fishing boats through SDFC credit

3079. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the efforts of various large processing companies to obtain Shipping Development Fund Committee credit to buy large fishing boats;

(b) the details of all such companies connected with export and processing of marine products;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted of the harm to small fisherman, if large companies enter fishing directly; and

(d) whether alternative marketing arrangements will be made for fishermen who do not have their own processing facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. The SDFC finance are being made available for acquisition of deep sea fishing trawlers to the fishing companies/firms registered under the Company's Act, 1956 (1 of 1956) having sea fishing as its main object and satisfying the provisions of section 21 of the said Act. This is, further subject to the condition that

the large houses coming under the MRTP and FERA are not entitled to the soft loan facilities through the SDFC. Accordingly, the applications for SDFC loan are considered and subject to fulfilment of other parameters of the SDFC, the loan is sanctioned for acquisition of deep sea fishing trawlers.

(b) The companies who have been sanctioned loans so far, have sea fishing as their main objective. Hence, this does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No proposal is under consideration at present.

Supply of drinking water in Gujarat

3080. SHRI U. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have received some concrete proposals from Gujarat Government for supply of drinking water: and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). The supply of drinking water is the responsibility of the States. The Central Government assists the States in providing safe drinking water in rural areas under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARP). Under this programme, for the current year 1985-86, the tentative allocation to Gujarat is Rs. 771.64 lakhs out of which Rs. 540 lakhs has already been released.

Besides the above, seven schemes costing Rs. 5202.93 lakhs for the supply of drinking water in the rural areas have been posed for external assistance.

The State Government has also submitted a memorandum on 30th October, 1985 seeking Central assistance for drought relief including assistance for providing drinking

water in the affected areas. A Central team visited the State from 7th to 10th November, 1985 to assess the situation. The State is likely to receive some Central assistance for drought relief.

DAVP rates

3081. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society made any representation for reconsideration of the rates of Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity as the present rates are uneconomic according to the IENS;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider the matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has already decided to enhance Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity advertisement rates by 30 per cent with effect from 1.9.1985.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Allotment of plots and flats by DDA to SC and STs

3082. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of HIG, MIG and LIG flats constructed by DDA so far and the number of plots and flats allotted so far category-wise separately;

(b) the percentage of allotment out of the above to SCs/STs;

(c) whether Government propose to conduct an enquiry into the matter of this

reservation by constituting a Committee of SCs/STs; and

(d) the number of SCs/STs who have deposited advance money and have not received possession either of the flats or the plots so far along with the number of Members of Parliament out of them and since when their names have been registered for allotment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Implementation of IRDP

3083. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the manner in which the Integrated Rural Development Programme had been implemented in different States during the Sixth Five Year Plan period keeping in view the economics of the schemes as visualised by the Planning Commission;

(b) whether the programme has been able to touch the fringe of the problem of

the landless and marginal farmers and the rural artisans who are living just below the poverty line; and

(c) if so, the achievement registered so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) A statement showing the achievements under IRDP in the VIth Plan in various States/UTs is given below. In the Sixth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 1500 crores was provided for IRDP (both centre and state) for covering a target of 15 million families. Against this, the coverage achieved was 16.6 million families and funds utilised were to the tune of Rs. 1661 crores.

(b) and (c). According to the evaluation study carried out by the Programme Evaluation Organisation only 40 per cent of the sample beneficiary households benefitted by the programme were cultivators or small and marginal farmers. All the rest belonged to the landless category, the important occupational groups being labour (26 per cent), Service (11 per cent), artisans (8 per cent) and others (15 per cent). This shows the landless category. No break up of small and marginal farmers is available.

Statement

Progress under IRDP during 6th Plan

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	Funds utilised (Rs. in lakhs)	Term credit mobilised (Rs. in lakhs)	Families assisted (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13322.31	24395.94	1212699
2.	Assam	4220.28	6117.85	306641
3.	Bihar	17078.81	30012.40	1923135
4.	Gujarat	7469.55	13004.14	751437
5.	Haryana	3353.80	4829.79	481292
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2318.57	2861.93	215209
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2005.35	2542.47	174004

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Karnataka	7922.67	14935.81	715101
9.	Kerala	5176.89	11489.05	529979
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15125.49	33579.29	1425993
11.	Maharashtra	10445.87	22539.00	962515
12.	Manipur	406.24	22.38	31149
13.	Meghalaya	261.41	—	23845
14.	Nagaland	624.00	—	47893
15.	Orissa	8751.86	12952.04	921761
16.	Punjab	4591.38	7399.57	395762
17.	Rajasthan	8982.84	13305.74	710076
18.	Sikkim	101.90	111.11	9961
19.	Tamil Nadu	14662.02	25727.46	1396016
20.	Tripura	658.01	1179.90	52423
21.	Uttar Pradesh	31173.46	73049.52	3432349
22.	West Bengal	5393.45	8818.91	717351
23.	A & N Islands	10.49	14.28	863
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	761.67	—	43978
25.	Chandigarh	2.97	—	1206
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	28.94	36.33	1666
27.	Delhi	202.00	405.65	16845
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	415.45	591.85	30730
29.	Lakshadweep	99.85	—	1510
30.	Mizoram	410.15	6.80	12493
31.	Pondicherry	138.60	232.64	16845
All India Total		166116.28	310161.85	16562727

**Land allotted by DDA for
Industrial use**

3084. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been made in the Union Territory of Delhi about the utilisation of the lands allotted by the Delhi Development Authority for industrial use;

(b) if so, what is the percentage and acreage of industrial land not being utilised by the allottees; and

(c) the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The latest survey was carried out in the month of April, 1985.

(b) Out of 7,353 plots, 1,396 plots (18.98

per cent of the total) have not been constructed.

(c) According to the terms of allotment/lease deed, each plot holder gets 3 years' time to construct the building on the plot. In case he fails to do so, suitable action as per the terms of the lease is taken.

Import of films under NRI scheme

3085. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN
MOHANTY :
SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA
REDDY :

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

(a) the number of films imported to India under Non-Resident Indians scheme since the inception of the scheme on 12 October, 1984;

(b) whether no upper limits have been prescribed either in terms of number of films or in terms of total outlay in the case of non-resident Indians;

(c) the number of films India has imported for telecast during the year 1984-85;

(d) whether it has been decided that films with an 'A' certificate are to be shown on Indian television after 10 P.M. News bulletin;

(e) whether Government have taken any steps to improve the quality of Indian films and to reduce the import of foreign films; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) According to the bills of entries submitted by Non-Resident Indians to the National Film Development Corporation, 44 films have been imported by the Non-Resident Indians from 12.10.1984 (i.e. the date of announcement of the Policy for import of Feature Films providing for such imports) to 31st October, 1985.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Doordarshan did not import any foreign feature films on its own. However, 15 foreign serials imported by Doordarshan were shown during 1984-85. The National Film Development Corporation also imported three feature films exclusively for the purpose of telecast during the period from 1.4.1984 to 31.10.1985.

(d) It has been decided to show on Doordarshan high quality films after 10 P.M. The films can be those with 'A' certificate, but these are telecast only after deleting all such portions as are not suitable for family viewing.

(e) and (f). Production of films is primarily in the private sector. Improvement of the quality of films is, therefore, dependent on the producers. On this own part, the Government has taken the following steps to improve the quality of Indian films :

(i) The National Film Development Corporation provides loans on concessional interest for production of good quality films and also undertakes production of such films of its own.

(ii) The Directorate of films Festivals organises, on behalf of the Government of India, every year a National Film Festival which aim at, *inter alia* encouraging the production of films of aesthetic excellence and social relevance.

(iii) The Directorate of Film Festivals also organises an International Film Festival every year to expose the Indian film makers and the public at large to the excellence in the art of cinema of the world.

(iv) Every year the Government selects about 21 feature films and some short films for the Indian Panorama Section of the International Film Festivals of India/Filmotsavs. These films which are the best of the Indian cinema are given encouragement in other ways, for example, by entering them in International Film Festivals and Indian Film Weeks in other countries and by recommending to the State Governments and

Union Territory Administrations that they should be exempted from payment of entertainment tax.

As regards import of films, no need for reducing their number has been felt.

Production of Haldia unit of H. F. C.

3086. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of production of the Haldia unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation;

(b) the reasons for delay in starting production by the unit; and

(c) the details of plan and programme to run the Haldia unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation in full capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The Haldia Fertilizer Plant of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited has not yet started production on commercial basis. Ammonia and Urea is being produced in the course of trial runs from middle of November, 1985.

(b) The plant was mechanically completed in November 1979. However the commissioning of the main production plant could not be proceeded with initially due to inability of West Bengal State Electricity Board (WBSEB) to supply required quantum of power in a phased manner. When power became available from a 20 MW gas turbine captive power plant in beginning of 1982, the commissioning activities were further delayed due to large number of mechanical break-downs which took place during the per-commissioning and commissioning stages.

(c) Trial productions have started from middle of November, 1985 on one gasifier load. As soon as the plant is stabilised, the second gasifier will be put on a load.

Price of Imported Vessels

3087. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :
SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations on high prices of imported fishing boats;

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure uniformity and to lower the prices;

(c) the approximate loss in foreign exchange in the last 3 years due to such over-invoicing;

(d) the measures initiated since November 1, 1985 to safeguard country's interest;

(e) whether any supervisory body has been formed to review the activities of Acquisition Committee; and

(f) if not, what machinery is available to maintain vigilance ?

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

(b) An Inter-ministerial Fishing Vessels Acquisition Committee considers the price of imported vessels depending on the size and design to assess reasonableness of the price. Wherever considered necessary, the prospective importers are advised to get the price reduced.

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

(d) No new measures have been initiated since November 1, 1985 in this regard.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) No specific machinery is considered necessary.

[Translation]

Setting up of a T. V. tower at Azamgarh (U.P.)

3088. SHRI RAJKUMAR RAI : Will the minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no T. V. tower in Azamgarh district, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up a T. V. tower there; and [English]

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) No TV transmitter has been installed in Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c). As Azamgarh lies within the service area of the existing high power TV Transmitters at Gorakhpur and Varanasi, it is not considered necessary to set up a TV transmitter at Azamgarh.

Setting up of TV relay centre at Jhabua (M.P.)

3086. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh will be covered by T.V.;

(b) whether any survey has since been carried out for selecting a place to set up a TV relay centre at Jhabua;

(c) if so, whether the place has since been selected; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

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

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

(b) No, sir

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Action to select a suitable site for the purpose will be taken after administrative approval and financial sanction to the scheme is accorded.

New farming methods

3090. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is difficult for farmers to make both ends meet if they concentrate on cultivation of one crop only e.g. wheat or rice;

(b) whether, with a view to improving the lot of farmers, Government are taking the help of scientists and development administrators to identify and introduce new methods by which income and employment generation potential of farming and other rural professions could be increased;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the same; and

(d) the steps taken to reduce the cost of production without sacrificing the yield from farming ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. It is not difficult for the farmers to make both ends meet if they concentrate on cultivation of one crop only e. g. wheat or rice with improved technologies and management. Nevertheless, improved technologies in agriculture have made it possible to increase the intensity of cropping and follow better crop sequences for raising still more production and productivity.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The research programmes in agriculture are devoted to evolving high yielding varieties of crops and improved methods of cultivation and management for increasing production, employment and income. Similar efforts are being made in the areas of Live-stock Production, Fisheries, Horticulture, Plantation Crops etc. The new technologies so evolved have led to increased intensity of cropping mixed farming, multiple cropping etc. which have in turn generated more employment and income. The technologies are disseminated among the farming communities through the First-line extension

projects of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research, the Training and Visit system of the Ministry of Agriculture/State Departments of Agriculture, and the poverty alleviation projects of the Department of Rural Development of the Ministry of Agriculture.

(d) Scientific farm management and improved use efficiency of production/inputs such as : seeds, fertilizers, plant protection measures, irrigation water, etc, are being promoted to reduce the cost of cultivation without sacrificing the yield from farming. The introduction of no-cost and low-cost technologies like seed and fertilizers placement, maintaining optimum plant population per unit area, depth of sowing etc. reduce the cost of cultivation considerably. In the dryland areas, water harvesting technologies have given much better production and return vis-a-vis investment.

Afforestation in Upper Catchment Areas of West Bengal

3091. SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have sponsored any scheme for taking effective soil conservation measures in the form of afforestation in the upper catchment areas of Kangsabati River, catchment areas of Teesta River and in the Himalayan regions of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) to what extent the physical targets of Sixth Plan have been achieved;

(d) the reasons for shortfall, if any; and

(e) the physical targets fixed for Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Of various Central Centrally sponsored schemes, the following two schemes are more concerned with soil conservation including afforestations in the Catchments of Kangsabati and Teesta rivers and in the Himalayan regions of West Bengal ;

(i) Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas

(ii) Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects.

While the first scheme referred to above aims at soil and water conservation by tree plantations, pasture development and raising of seedlings with a view to preserve fragile Himalayan eco-system, the scheme of soil conservation in the catchment of river valley projects aims at integrated soil conservation treatment of both agricultural and non-agricultural lands including construction of engineering structures to reduce run off and soil erosion and preventing premature siltation of reservoirs.

(c) and (d). The physical achievement in the Sixth Plan has been about 75 per cent of the targets resulting in shortfall by about 25 per cent. The shortfall has been due to non-utilisation of entire funds provided to Government of West Bengal.

(e) The tentative physical target for the Seventh Plan is about 37,400 hectares.

Supply of Vanaspati to Rural People through Fair Price Shops

3092. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that villagers of far flung areas do not get vanaspati ghee as per their requirement, as its production is less than its demand;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to make available a certain quantity of vanaspati ghee also through fair price shops; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken by his Ministry to make it easily available even to the common people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir. Due to keen competition, the vanaspati manufacturers are marketing their produce to far flung and remote rural areas.

The present trend in vanaspati production is a reflection of its demand.

(b) and (c). In March, 1983, State Governments/Union Territory Administrations had been advised to procure upto 30 per cent of vanaspati production in their respective jurisdiction for sale through State Government nominees or through Public Distribution System so as to make it's availability easy for the common man.

Newsprint quota for newspapers

3093. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether several newspapers in the country are not getting the allocated quota of newsprint from Government;

(b) if so, the details of newspapers to whom newsprint has been provided below the allocated quota;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to provide cent per cent allocated newsprint quota to all the newspapers; and

(e) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). Pending finalisation of Newsprint Allocation Policy for the year 1985-86, it has been decided to allocate newsprint to newspapers to the extent of their entitlement for the year 1984-85.

(d) and (e). Servicing of entire quota of allocated newsprint to newspapers depends on the availability of indigenous newsprint and foreign exchange resources.

Reduction in land ceilings

3094. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the land ceilings further; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). At the recent Conference of State Revenue Ministers held in May 1985 it was also recommended to States to consider lowering of ceiling limits and to fix for a family of 5 members a ceiling limit of 5 hectares for the best category of land with assured irrigation and capable of raising at least 2 crops a year, 7.5 hectares for next category of land with assured irrigation for at least one crop a year and 12 hectares for other lands.

Development of Fishing Industry

3095. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the measures being taken to assist the development of fishing industry in the country;

(b) whether Government encourage new and small entrepreneurs in deep-sea fishing;

(c) the existing safeguards for preventing large business houses and big industrialists from entering the fishery field;

(d) what is the existing mechanism to screen out large business houses from importing fishing boats; and

(e) the details of such measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The following measures have been taken by the Government to assist the development of fishing industry in the country :

(i) Augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet through a judicious mix of indigenous, imported and chartered fishing vessels.

- (ii) Providing 33 per cent subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels.
- (iii) Providing loans on soft terms for purchase of fishing vessels through the Shipping Development Fund Committee (SDFC).
- (iv) Promotion of joint venture programme with foreign fishing industry.
- (v) Augmentation of fisheries survey in the EEZ.
- (vi) Training of fishery operatives for creating a cadre of trained man power for manning the deep sea fishing vessels.
- (vii) Assistance for construction of fishing harbours at major and minor ports and of landing and berthing facilities at smaller fishing centres.
- (viii) Regulation of fishing by foreign vessels in the EEZ by promulgating the MZI (Regulation of Fishing by foreign vessels) Act, 1981.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). There is no bar for large business houses and big industrialists to enter the fishery field. However, fishermen co-operatives, public sector undertakings, small and medium entrepreneurs are given priority over large houses for charter and import of foreign fishing vessels. Moreover, large houses are not eligible to get soft loan from the Government for acquisition of vessels. In case of fish processing, large houses having their own processing unit are required to process the catch from their own trawlers only and procurement of raw material from outside is not permitted.

Indo-China Understanding on Radio and TV

3096. SHRI ANIL BASU :
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
SHRI T. BALA GOUD :

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

(a) whether any understanding has been reached between India and China in the field of radio and television; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b). A Memorandum of Understanding between India and China in the field of Radio and Television was signed in New Delhi on 10th February, 1985. The Memorandum of Understanding provides for exchange of Radio and Television programmes, co-production of television documentaries and features to promote understanding between the peoples of both the countries, suitable programmes on the Radio and Television organisations of both the parties on their respective national days, and visits of Radio and TV Reporters of both the countries on the basis of reciprocity. The Memorandum of Understanding will come into force after ratification by both sides. However, a Programme of Cultural Exchanges for 1986 has been agreed upon between India and China at the official level talks held in New Delhi from November 4 to 12, 1985. The Programme, *inter alia* provides for exchanges in the field of Radio and Television in the following forms :

- (i) "The two sides will exchange Radio and Television programmes. Details to be worked out through mutual consultations."
- (ii) "Both sides agreed in principle to a joint production of a TV film on the famous Chinese Buddhist scholar Xuan Zhuang. Details to be worked out through mutual consultations."
- (iii) "Indian side will send a Radio and Television delegation to China. Details to be worked out through mutual consultations."

- (iv) "The Chinese side will send a Radio and Television delegation to visit India. Details to be worked out through mutual consultations."

Opening of an Engineering College in Narendra Deo Agricultural University, Faizabad (UP)

3097. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open an Engineering College, in Narendra Deo Agricultural University, Faizabad, (Uttar Pradesh); and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir, as this matter falls within the purview of the Narendra Deo University of Agriculture and Technology, Faizabad.

Setting up of TV relay station in Moholi (Kerala)

3098. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to install a T. V. relay station in Moholi in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member has referred to setting up a TV relay station at Mavelikara in Alleppey district of Kerala. Mavelikara lies on the fringe of the service range of High Power (10 KW) TV transmitters at Cochin and Trivandrum. There is, however, no proposal to further improve TV coverage in Mavelikara during the VII plan period in view of constraints of financial resources.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of pulses through FPS

3099. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of pulses have been on the rise in the last nine months and are too high for common people to afford them;

(b) if so, whether Government apprehends this would reduce the intake of pulses by the weaker sections; and

(c) if so, whether there are any plans to supply pulses at a reasonable price through fair price shops ?

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

(a) to (c). There has been a mixed trend in the prices of pulses during the last 9 months. The wholesale price indices of some of the pulses increased while there was a declining trend in respect of others during this period. The Government has taken several steps to increase the availability of pulses in the country. The main thrust of Government policy is to increase the production of pulses. Import of pulses is allowed under Open General Licence. National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation and National Co-operative Consumer Federation have been procuring pulses for distribution through a network of cooperative societies at reasonable prices. Besides, limits for stocks have been imposed for pulses under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 as a de-hoarding measure. The Central Government have no plans to take responsibility for supplying pulses for distribution through Public Distribution System. State Governments have been advised to include pulses for distribution through Fair Price Shops. Some State Governments have included pulses in the Public Distribution System by making their own arrangement for procurement.

Establishment of radio centres in Orissa

3100. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Barhampur, Rourkela, Bhavanipatna, Keonjhar and some other places in Orissa were included in the Sixth Plan for the establishment of the Radio centres;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). There is an approved 6th Plan Scheme to set up a local radio station with a 1 KW MW transmitter, Multi-purpose Studio, Receiving facilities etc. at Keonjhar in Orissa. The construction work of the building is in progress. The station is expected to be commissioned during 1986.

Guidelines to States on increase food-grains production

3101. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued guidelines to different States to increase the production of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the strategy adopted to increase the production of foodgrains in Orissa and other States in the Sixth Plan; and

(c) the achievements made in this regard in the above plan period ?

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

(b) The strategy adopted to increase the production of foodgrains in Orissa as well as in other States in the Sixth Plan is given below :

1. Expansion of area under High Yielding Varieties;
2. Increased use of quality seeds;

3. Increased and efficient use of fertilisers.

4. Efficient use of irrigation water and Expansion of area under irrigation;

5. Adequate plant protection measures over a larger area;

6. Stabilisation of crop production in drought prone areas through dry farming technology;

7. Transfer of technology through recognised extension system—training and visit;

8. Training of farmers and extension workers;

9. Intensification of research for appropriate technology ?

10. Adoption of appropriate pricing policies.

(c) The achievements of foodgrains during the Sixth Plan are given below :

(Million Tonnes)

1980-81	129.59
1981-82	133.29
1982-83	129.52
1983-84	152.37
1984-85	146.22

[Translation]

Loan to farmers for development of cultivation

3102. SHRI C. S. GAMIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for providing loans to small and marginal farmers for development of their cultivation;

(b) the provisions made in the Sixth Five Year Plan for this purpose and the amount utilised out of the fund; and

(c) the details of the provisions made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is no specific scheme for providing loans to Small and Marginal farmers for the development of their cultivation. Small and Marginal Farmers are however, granted short term production loans and investment credit by Cooperatives, Commercial Banks including Regional Rural Banks for development of their cultivation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No provisions have been made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for this purpose.

**Purchase of sugarcane by
khandsari units**

3103. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only licence holder khandsari units have been allowed to manufacture 'khand' in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether such units will be able to purchase sugarcane grown by farmers;

(c) if not, whether Central Government propose to give instructions to States for the removal of such restrictions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d). The State Government deal with the licensing of khandsari units with a view primarily to ensure the equitable distribution of sugarcane between sugar factories and khandsari units. The khandsars purchase sugarcane generally from the growers, and are not to crush sugarcane bonded for the sugar factories.

There is no proposal to instruct State Governments to allow khandsars to crush sugarcane in the reserved areas of sugar factories, as this is essential to safeguard the interests of sugar sector as a whole. In fact, the State Governments have been advised to see that the khandsars do not encroach beyond their assigned areas.

**Setting up of high power transmitter
for Doordarshan in Kutch**

3104. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the telecast arrangements made in district Kutch of Gujarat and the name of the Centre which covers that area;

(b) whether Pakistan Doordarshan programmes are being viewed in the entire district of Kutch and, if so, the steps taken by Government to stop it; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up a high power transmitter for Doordarshan in Kutch and, if so, the time by which a decision will be taken in the matter and the progress so far made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Parts of Kutch district receive TV service from the high power (10KW) TV transmitters at Rajkot and Dwarka. A low power (100W) TV transmitter is under implementation at Bhuj and is expected to be commissioned by the middle of 1986.

(b) and (c). There are reports that telecasts from across the border are received in the Kutch area. With a view to strengthening Indian TV service in the area, it is proposed to replace the low power transmitter at Bhuj by a high power (10KW) TV transmitter during the VII Plan period. Implementation of this project would, however, depend on year-wise availability of funds.

[English]

Conservation of shrimp resources

3105. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the saturation point in shrimp fishing has been reached;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to conserve marine shrimp resources; and

(c) if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) According to the report of the Technical Committee constituted by Ministry of Agriculture, though certain areas have shown declining and fluctuating trend of exploited shrimp resources, saturation point in shrimp fishing has not been reached on all India level.

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

Fisheries University in Kerala

3106. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from State Government of Kerala to establish a Fisheries University in Kerala; and

(b) if so, decision taken by Union Government in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Stabilization of crop production in rainfed and high marginal land

3107. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to stabilise crop production in rainfed high and marginal lands;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard in Karnataka and other States during the Sixth Plan;

(c) the Central assistance provided to different States for this purpose; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(b) The steps taken by the Government of India include specific Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes/Programmes implemented in 15 States including Karnataka.

(c) and (d). The Central assistance provided is as follows :

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
1983-84	125.001
1984-85	244.495

Beside this the programmes are also undertaken by other Organisations.

Books and periodicals brought out by Publications Division

3108. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the books and periodicals brought out by the Publications Division during the last three years along with the total cost of each item;

(b) how these publications are distributed and the stocks lying undistributed in its godowns;

(c) what special measures have been taken to put out its materials;

(d) what is the average time taken in producing the publications/periodicals; and

(e) whether some of the publications have been produced within two weeks and

some continue to be finalised for years and if so, the names of all such delayed publications ?

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

(a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1634/85]

(b) The distribution/sale is being done through agents (numbering 3000) based at as many centres all over the country which include metropolitan cities, State capitals, district and sub-divisional headquarters. The books are also sold through Sales Emporia of Publications Division located at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Trivandrum, Patna, Lucknow and Hyderabad as well as directly from Headquarters to Libraries, Educational Institutions and State Governments. Only books worth Rs. 1.70 crores were held in stocks with the Publications Division as on 31.3.1984.

(c) The position about disposal/sale of books is being regularly reviewed and necessary steps taken to dispose them of well in time. Some of these measures are :—

- (1) insertion of advertisements in national and regional newspapers;
- (2) giving reviews of publications in national and regional papers/professional journals;
- (3) contacting potential buyers by the staff of Publications Division;
- (4) organising exhibitions of books on important occasions;
- (5) sending trade circulars to agents, educational institutions, libraries, State Government agencies, etc.
- (6) liberal discounts on the sale of old stock of books; and
- (7) an incentive scheme for the sales staff has also been approved.

(d) Generally the publications in English and Hindi are brought out within the shortest possible time, but more time is taken in the case of Art, Voluminous and Language Publications and thus the average comes to 15 months approximately. Efforts are being made to streamline the procedure and reduce the time taken for the publication of the books. The periodicals are published as per their usual periodicity except in the cases of one or two journals where delays were sometimes caused due to various reasons. Necessary corrective action is being taken to obviate such delays.

(e) During the last 3 years, only 12 titles most of which were time-bound were brought out within 2 weeks. A list of delayed titles is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library See No. L.T. 1634/85]

Production of Fish in Madhya Pradesh

3109. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) steps taken to increase the production of fish in inland water in Madhya Pradesh during last three years; and

(b) the quantum of fish produced in inland water in Madhya Pradesh in these years ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA
MAKWANA) :** (a) Some of the important steps taken to increase the production of fish in Inland waters in Madhya Pradesh are by implementation of the following schemes under Central/Centrally Sponsored Programmes :—

- (i) Through Inland Fisheries Project with World Bank Assistance, 9 Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDA) have been set up in the State for development of inland fisheries;
- (ii) construction and operation of 4 commercial fish seed farms/hatcheries are under implementation for production and supply of quality fish seed; and

(iii) other schemes such as Group Accident Insurance scheme for Active Fishermen, Techno Socio Economic Survey and development of Inland Fisheries statistics have also been taken up to augment fish production in the State.

(b) The Fish Production during the last three years in Madhya Pradesh is as follows :

Year	Quantity in tonnes
1982	15524
1983	13479
1984	23796 (Provisional)

Studies on child labour problem conducted by UNICEF, WHO and ILO

3110. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether several indepth studies on the problem of child labour in the country have been conducted by UNICEF, WHO, ILO and other Government and semi-Government organisations as also by social institutions;

(b) if so, salient features thereof and progress made in overcoming the problems; and

(c) whether the child labour has decreased during the Sixth Five Year Plan period and if so, details thereof and plans for the future to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). Studies on the problem of child labour in the country have been made by UNICEF, ILO and several other organisations/institutions. These studies deal, with various aspects of child labour like statistics, health, nutrition, education and working and living conditions.

Government's consistant endeavour has been to ensure that children compelled by

circumstances to work should be able to work in humane and safe conditions. To this end the following steps have been taken :—

- (1) The employment of children has been banned in factories, mines and certain other hazardous employments.
- (2) The employment of Children Act which bans the employment of children below 14 years and 15 years of age in certain employments has been amended to make the penalty for violation of its provisions more stringent.
- (3) A Central Advisory Board on Child Labour has been set up to render advice to the Central Government on the problems of child Labour. The terms of reference state among other things, that the Board would (a) suggest legislative measures as well as welfare measures for the welfare of working children, and (b) review the progress of welfare measures for working children. Several State Governments/Union Territories have also set up such Advisory Boards on child labour.
- (4) Two pilot projects to protect and look after the welfare of (1) carpet weaving children of the Mirzapur Bhadohi area of U.P. and (2) children working in match industry in and around Sivakasi, are being finalised.
- (5) Voluntary organisations on child labour are being given financial assistance for action projects relating to nutrition, health, non-formal education and vocational training of working children.

(c) Plan-wise statistics of child labour are not available. However, according to the 1971 Census the number of working children was 10.7 million and in March 83 according to the Planning Commissions estimates the number of working children was 17.36 million. A sum of Rs. 1.53 crores has been provided in the Seventh plan for different

programmes/schemes concerning health, nutrition, non-formal education and training etc. for welfare of working children.

Vegetable Processing Plant at Pataudi

3111. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 235 on the 26 July, 1982 and Starred Question No. 428 on 15 April, 1985 regarding Vegetable Processing Plant in Haryana and State :

(a) whether the Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd. has cleared the feasibility report for fruit and vegetable processing plant;

(b) whether the land for establishing the plant has been acquired in Pataudi;

(c) if so, the time by which the said plant will start functioning and the progress made in setting up of the plant; and

(d) the reasons for such a long delay in setting up this plant with details thereof ?

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

(a) The feasibility report is still under consideration of the company.

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

Supply of Coconut Oil by Kerala through Fair Price Shops

3112. SHRI P. A. ANTHONY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware of Kerala Government's decision to supply coconut oil through fair price shops at a cheaper rate; and

(b) whether the Centre would procure coconut oil and distribute it to various States as in case of imported edible oils ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. No indigenous edible oil is being procured by Central Government.

[Translation]

Production of pulses and oilseeds in Bihar

3113. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of projects/schemes introduced to increase the production of pulses and oil seeds in Bihar during the last three years and the targets set for production thereof;

(b) the extent to which targets have since been achieved; and

(c) the names of the projects/schemes to be introduced/implemented during the current year and coming years and the estimated cost thereof ?

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

Statement

(a) to (c). For increasing the production of Pulses and Oilseeds in Bihar during the last 3 years, the following Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored Schemes were in operation :

Pulses

1. Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Intensive Pulses Development Programme (including Summer Moong Production and Bariaha Tal Programme);
2. Central Sector Scheme on Minikit Demonstration Programme.

The targets and achievements of production of Pulses in Bihar during the last 3 years are indicated below :—

(Lakh tonnes)

Year	Targets	Achievements
1982-83	7.30	7.02
1983-84	8.53	8.34
1984-85	8.55	8.38

The above mentioned Schemes are being continued during the current year (1985-86) at an estimated cost of Rs. 38.67 lakhs.

For Central Sector Scheme on Minikit Demonstration Programme, a sum of Rs. 8,475 lakhs has been sanctioned to Bihar State for the current year. The outlays for the remaining years of the Seventh Five Year Plan have not yet been worked out.

Oilseeds

The following Central Sector Schemes/Projects on Oilseeds Production were in operation in Bihar State during the last 3 years :—

Year	Name of the Scheme
1983-84	Soyabean Development
1984-85	National Oilseeds Development Projects (NODP)
1985-86	-do-

The oilseeds production during the last 3 years in Bihar State is as follows :

Year	Production of oilseeds (lakh tonnes)
1982-83	1.14
1983-84	1.43
1984-85	1.41

An amount of Rs. 37.885 lakhs has been allocated for the year 1985-86 to Bihar State for the implementation of the National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP).

This Project will continue during the remaining years of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

[English]

Centrally sponsored scheme for supply of drinking water

3114. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any centrally sponsored schemes for the supply of drinking water, which are under execution during the current financial year;

(b) whether any liberal allocations would be made by Union Government for expediting completion of these schemes in view of the severe drought experienced by the States last year; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c). The provision of drinking water is the responsibility of the States. The Central Government assists the States in providing safe drinking water in rural areas under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARP). Under this programme the provision for the current year 1985-86 is Rs. 298.83 crores.

In addition Central assistance for drought relief is provided as and when a request is received from States affected by drought and this assistance is given for a specific period. Rs. 85.21 crores has been given as Central assistance for drinking water in the drought affected areas during the current year 1985-86. A Statement indicating the details is given below :

Statement

State	Amount (in crores)
1. Andhra Pradesh	18.59
2. Haryana	2.70
3. Himachal Pradesh	2.15
4. Jammu & Kashmir	2.00
5. Karnataka	14.96
6. Madhya Pradesh	11.30
7. Maharashtra	14.71
8. Punjab	1.35
9. Rajasthan	8.57
10. Uttar Pradesh	8.88
Total	85.21

Setting up of colour TV and black and white TV Studios

3115. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number and places where colour TV and Black and White TV studios are functioning for producing programmes; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to instal more studios in the country, if so, the number of colour TV and Black and White TV studios likely to be set up and the names of the places ?

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

(a) and (b). At present TV studio centres are functioning at the following places in the country :—

1. Delhi
2. Bombay
3. Calcutta
4. Jalandhar

5. Srinagar

6. Madras

7. Lucknow

8. Gauhati

9. Trivandrum

10. Bangalore

11. Delhi (Upgrah Kendra)

12. Cuttack

13. Hyderabad

In addition, TV studio of Space Applications Centre of Indian Space Research Organisation is used for production of programmes at Ahmedabad. Facilities for limited production of field based area—specific programmes have been provided at Ranchi, Gorakhpur, Nagpur and Rajkot.

2. Whereas these studio centres are essentially equipped for operation in Black and White, they have been provided with Electronic News Gathering (ENG) equipment for production of limited field-based programmes in colour. Besides, studio-based programmes in colour are produced at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Jalandhar with the help of colour OB Vans. ENG equipment for production of limited field-based programmes in colour has also been provided at Ranchi, Rajkot, Gorakhpur and Nagpur.

3. TV studio centres for operation in colour are under implementation at Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Trivandrum and Gauhati and programme production centres at Silchar, Dibrugarh, Tura, Kohima, Shillong, Imphal, Aizwal and Itanagar. It is envisaged to replace the black and white studio equipment with colour equipment at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Jalandhar, Srinagar, Lucknow, Jaipur and Hyderabad. It is also envisaged to set up during the VII Plan period, subject to year-wise availability of funds, TV studio centres for operation in colour at Bhopal, Patna, Bhubaneshwar, Agartala, Shimla, Capital of Haryana, Madurai, Rajkot, Pune, Allahabad, Ranchi and Vijayawada and to provide limited programme production facilities at Raipur, Gulbarga, Gangtok, Port Blair, Panaji, Pondicherry, Chandigarh, Bareilly, Siliguri and Daltonganj.

**Setting up of special cell for research
for development of Hill areas**

3116. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10168 on 7th May, 1984 regarding setting up of special cell for research for development of hill areas and state;

(a) whether the CART (Council for Rural Technology) has since chalked out its programmes, policies and priorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and a gist of the implementation programmes carried out by the Council during the past one year; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which these would be chalked out and the reasons for delay?

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

(b) Details are given in the statement laid on the table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-1635/85]

(c) Does not arise.

**Amendments of land Acquisition Act,
1894**

3117. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6817 on 5 April, 1982 regarding amendments of Land Acquisition Act, 1984 and state :

(a) whether the amendments have since been made to the Land Acquisition Act, 1984 to ensure the acquisition of land speedily for development purposes; and

(b) whether State Governments are implementing them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). In order to ensure acquisition of land speedily for development purposes, the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 has been amended by the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1984 (Act, No. 68 of 1984). This extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The State of Nagaland is yet to adopt it by a resolution of its Legislative Assembly. The State of Rajasthan has proposed certain adaptations. All other States are implementing the amended Central Act.

Review of consolidation of Holdings

3118. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have undertaken any review of the consolidation of Holdings (land) in the various States during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the findings of the review, the main constraints pointed out in the successful implementation of this programme in the hill States of the North Western States and the solutions suggested; and

(c) if not, whether any review would be undertaken in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c). A review of consolidation of land holdings during the Sixth Five Year Plan was done and discussed at the State Revenue Minister's Conference in May, 1985. The progress achieved during the Sixth Plan in different States is given in the statement below. By the end of the Sixth Plan, about 33 per cent of the cultivable land had been consolidated. Consolidation operations are generally on a voluntary basis in the States of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal and have been kept in abeyance in Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan, though all of them have laws. Consolidation has been practically complete in Haryana and Punjab, nearly complete in Uttar Pradesh and progressed appreciably in Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa.

The progress of consolidation has been constrained in many areas due to one or more of the following factors :

- (a) Lack of update land records including record of tenurial rights of tenants and sharecroppers.
- (b) Hilly or undulating terrain.
- (c) Non-homogeneous nature of lands.
- (d) Local strong sentimental reasons.
- (e) Fear of displacement among tenants and sharecroppers and of apprehension that bigger farmers would get a better deal
- (f) Inadequate appreciation by and participation of people.

In regard to hill States of North-Western States, presuming that this refer to the States of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, while in Himachal Pradesh,

consolidation is on a voluntary basis due to one or more of the reasons stated above, in Jammu and Kashmir it has been suspended in 1978, awaiting up-to-date land records with the coming into force of the Agrarian Reforms Act, the implementation of which is not complete, as absolute ownership rights on eligible persons have not yet been conferred due to non-payment of the prescribed levy, for which the State Government has propose to arrange loans.

The consensus at the State Revenue Ministers' Conference was that states should take action to bring on record tenants and share-croppers and make land records up-to-date and should attempt during the Seventh Plan to cover by consolidation of holdings 25 per cent of the consolidable area, giving priority to irrigated areas, especially the blocks selected for intensive rice cultivation in the Easter region and on a selective basis, to areas where holdings of small and marginal farmers and ceiling surplus land allottees are large in number for more efficient exploitation of ground water and delivery of services.

Statement

(in lakh hectares)

Name of States/ U.Ts.	Area consolida- ted upto Vth Plan	Area consolidated during VI Plan	Total area consolidated till March 1985 (2+3)
Andhra Pradesh	3.31	—	3.31
Bihar	6.43	1.26	7.69
Maharashtra	140.27	26.72	166.99
Madhya Pradesh	38.66	—	38.66
Gujarat	12.64	5.67	18.31
Haryana	3.06	0.14	3.20
Himachal Pradesh	2.26	0.80	3.06
Jammu & Kashmir	0.47	—	0.47
Karnataka	10.83	—	10.83
Orissa	0.46	3.22	3.68
Punjab	90.20	00.21	90.41
Rajasthan	17.12	—	17.12
Uttar Pradesh	133.50	18.20	151.70
Delhi	2.57	—	2.57
Total :	461.78	56.22	518.00

**Absence of Cold Storage Facilities in
Visakhapatnam**

3119. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 20,000 tonnes of fish after being caught had to be thrown into the sea at Visakhapatnam due to absence of cold storage facilities; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any effective measures to reduce such huge losses of potentially cheap and nutritious protein food ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No such report is available with the Government.

(b) A detailed survey of cold storage facilities available in the country including Visakhapatnam has been conducted with the help of Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad. Government is constantly monitoring the problems of the fishing industry in the country for taking appropriate measures.

**Construction of Self Financing Flats of
DDA in phase IV, Ashok Vihar**

3120. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4267 on 19 December, 1983 regarding construction of Self Financing Flats of DDA in Phase IV, Ashok Vihar and state :

(a) whether the construction of flats in Phase IV, Ashok Vihar, Delhi, has been completed; and

(b) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the construction work will be completed ?

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

(b) The houses could not be completed due to non-availability of materials like cement, steel, GI Pipes. Out of 405 houses, 210 SFS houses will be completed by 31st March, 1986 and the remaining 195 SFS houses will be completed by 31st July, 1986.

**Tribunal No. 1 lying without a Judge
in Dhanbad**

3121. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tribunal No. 1 in Dhanbad is lying without a judge for nearly a year creating great difficulties of the workers with their pending disputes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). The post of Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court No. 1, Dhanbad is lying vacant with effect from 1.9.1984. Action to fill up the post of Presiding Officer was taken well before the occurrence of the vacancy in the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court No. 1 Dhanbad viz. in February, 1984. As a result of this, a retired High Court Judge was selected for appointment as Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court No. 1, Dhanbad, but he declined to join when the formal offer of appointment was made by this Ministry.

2. The Ministry has since written to the State Governments of Bihar, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh to spare the services of serving and willing Judicial Officers of the rank of District and Additional District Judges for appointment as Presiding Officer. The Ministry is awaiting recommendations of the State Governments. As soon as the recommendations of the State Governments are received action for appointment to the post of Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court No. 1 Dhanbad, would be initiated.

**Inadequate funds for Integrated
Watershed Management in
flood prone rivers**

3122. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether poor allocation of funds during the current financial year for Centrally sponsored scheme on Integrated Watershed Management in the catchment areas of flood prone rivers, is adversely effecting both on going; and future projects; and

(b) if so, the details of remedial measures proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). During the current financial year 1985-86 there is budget provision of Rs. 12.90 crores with a physical target of 50,000 ha. under the on-going Centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of Flood Prone Rivers compared to an expenditure of Rs. 12.40 crores with a physical achievement of about 56,260 ha. during the year 1984-85.

The step-up in the on-going programme and the question of expanding the coverage of the scheme by adding new catchments can be considered when the resources position improves.

**Infrastructural facilities at Roychowk
Fishing Harbour in West Bengal**

3123. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether trawlers are not able to operate from Roychowk Fishing Harbour due to lack of necessary infrastructure and repair facilities;

(b) whether State Government of West Bengal have requested Central Government

to provide better infrastructure and other facilities; and

(c) if so, action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir. All major works sanctioned in Phase-I have been provided.

(b) and (c). Government of West Bengal made a proposal for installation of wireless equipment at Roychowk Fishing Harbour. A revised proposal from the State is awaited.

Foreign trawler charter agreements

3124. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who have obtained sanction of Government to enter into trawler chartering agreements with foreign parties;

(b) State-wise and country-wise, break-up of the agreement and the position of execution and implementation of agreements; and

(c) the reasons why a larger number of persons are not taking advantage of chartering facility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) 36 companies/public sector undertakings have been issued letters of intent for entering into charter agreements with foreign parties since 1981.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) There was adequate response from Indian companies for chartering foreign finishing vessels.

Statement

Sl. No.	Statewise break-up of companies/Corporations who have been issued letter of intent for entering into charter agreements	Countrywise break-up of foreign collaborators	Position regarding execution/implementation
1.	Andhra Pradesh (Sixteen)	10 Companies with Singapore 2 Companies with Japan 4 Companies with Hongkong.	Till now, 12 companies have been issued charter permits after fulfilling conditions of Letter of Intent.
2.	Gujarat (One)	Singapore	Charter permits issued after fulfilling conditions of Letter of Intent.
3.	Kerala (One)	One agreement with Singapore and One agreement with Italy.	One permit has been issued after fulfilling conditions of Letter of Intent.
4.	Maharashtra (One)	Singapore	Permits issued after fulfilling conditions of Letter of Intent.
5.	Orissa (One)	Singapore	—do—
6.	Tamil Nadu (One)	Japan	—do—
7.	New Delhi (Fifteen)	12 Companies with Singapore 2 Companies with Hongkong 1 Company with Bulgaria.	Till now 8 companies have been issued charter permits after fulfilling conditions of Letter of Intent.

Edible Oil from rice bran and maize

3125. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether ICAR Scientists have outlined the need for extracting edible oil from rice bran and maize which could out imports by 50 per cent and if so, steps proposed;

(b) whether it is correct that the country has failed to improve oilseeds productivity despite many research projects, including CLUSA oilseeds project;

(c) whether Government propose to ban imports now or after some years and offer remunerative prices to encourage production; and

(d) reasons as to why Japanese offer of collaboration for edible rice bran project made in 1978 was not cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has identified rice bran as a source of edible oil, Maize germ is also a potential source. But the maximum exploitable potential of oil from rice bran is about 0.235 million tonnes and that from maize germ is round 0.02 million tonnes of which the amount economically exploitable for edible purposes will be much less.

(b) No, Sir, Oilseeds production technology in the country has increased the productivity of oilseeds.

(c) The Government is making every effort to augment the country's capability to improve and increase the production and availability of edible oils in order to achieve self reliance. With improvements in production, procurement and extraction technologies, it should be possible for us to eliminate our dependence on imports in course of time. Action has already been initiated to ensure price support for edible oilseeds.

(d) A Charitable non-profit social organisation made a proposal in 1980 to seek

technology and drawings from a Japanese firm for stabilisation and refining of rice bran oil. The proposal was not found acceptable as it lacked proper linkages with any national laboratory or organisation for transfer of technology to small and medium scale entrepreneurs. The applicant was accordingly advised to negotiate with the national laboratories and to submit a revised proposal which has so far not been received.

Ban on cow slaughter

3126. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether thousands of cows are being exported from Haryana and its neighbouring States to Howrah for slaughter;

(b) if so, whether various organisations all over the country have been demanding for a total ban on cow slaughter; and

(c) if so, the steps contemplated by Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Information is being collected from the States of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) A number of representations have been received from various organisations suggesting for total ban an cow slaughter.

(c) Preservation of cattle is a matter on which the State Legislatures have exclusive power to legislate. In accordance with that, various State Governments have enacted legislation relating to prevention of slaughter of cow and its progeny. The State Governments are requested from time to time to enforce the ban and that the same is not allowed to be circumvented by devious methods.

Fixation of rent of Government Quarters

3127. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any guidelines to fix the rent of the various types of Government quarters including bungalows;

(b) if so, what are the guidelines and when these were drawn up;

(c) whether these guidelines were ever reviewed and if so, what changes were effected;

(d) whether the amount spent on the construction of majority of the houses has already been realised by Government by way of rent; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to reduce the rent of such houses particularly in view of the difficulties of the salaried class due to increasing cost of living ?

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

(b) These are contained in Fundamental Rule 45-A which came into force from 1st January, 1922.

(c) The Rule was amended in 1978 for inclusion of the cost of site and its preparation, for calculation of licence fee.

(d) Since Government departments construct residential accommodation for their employees all over the country from time to time and expenditure is incurred on repairs and maintenance, it is not possible to indicate whether the amount spent on construction would have been recovered as licence fee. Based on the cost of construction in recent years, licence fee recovered from the employees in accordance with the above principles is a concessional one and does not meet even the cost of maintenance and repairs of buildings.

(e) Does not arise.

Desert Development Programme

3128. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Desert Development Programme has been converted into a wholly centrally sponsored scheme;

(b) if so, whether previously funds were provided by Central and State Governments in a 50 : 50 ratio;

(c) whether it is a fact that he had stated that DDP which covers 121 blocks in the country will now be 100 per cent funded by the Central Government;

(d) whether the poverty alleviation programme is now proposed to be intensified;

(e) whether any concrete programme has been prepared; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The Desert Development Programme was started in 1977-78 and upto 1978-79, the entire expenditure on the programme was borne by the Central Government. From 1979-80 onwards, the cost was being shared equally between the Central Government and the State Governments concerned. However, under the Seventh Five Year Plan recently approved by the National Development Council, it has been decided to revise the financing pattern for the Desert Development Programme so as to make it 100 per cent centrally funded.

(c) A statement was made that DDP will now be funded 100 per cent by the Central Government. The Programme is, however, being implemented in 131 (and not 121) blocks in 21 districts of five States at present.

(d) to (f). The Seventh Five Year Plan envisages continuation at an accelerated pace the special programmes for income generation for the poor through asset endow-

ment and wage employment for them and integration of the programmes for overall development of the area. The major poverty alleviation programmes will continue to be the same, viz., Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. The Area Development Programmes, i.e., Drought Prone Areas Programme and Desert Development Programme, primarily aimed at restoration of ecological balance in the areas covered by the Programmes, and help in raising the productivity of land, water and livestock resources and in increasing the income and employment opportunities of rural people are also being continued. The Central Sector outlay approved in the Seventh Plan for these major Rural Development Programmes handled by the Department of Rural Development is as follows :

Integrated Rural Development Programme	Rs. 1186.79 crores
National Rural Employment Programme	Rs. 1250.81 crores
Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	Rs. 1743.78 crores
Drought Prone Areas Programme	Rs. 237.00 crores
Desert Development Programme	Rs. 245.00 crores

Formulation of foodgrains procurement policy and paddy price in Punjab

3129. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to formulate foodgrains procurement policy and also fix a realistic price in order to maintain the current level of foodgrains output in Punjab;

(b) whether Government of Punjab has explained the view that the paddy procurement price fixed by Union Government was not related to the farm input costs; and

(c) if so, what measures are contemplated in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) It is the declared policy of the Government to fix remunerative procurement/support prices in respect of major foodgrains so as to provide an incentive to the farmers to adopt improved technology and maximise production. In addition, the Government also organises purchase operations through public and cooperative agencies at the declared prices.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected.

Study of the economics of cultivation of cash crops

3130. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any study of the economics of cultivation of cash crops like cotton and jute in the context of crash in their prices in recent years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Economic of cultivation of all major crops including cotton and jute is being regularly studied under the Comprehensive Scheme of Cost of Cultivation/Production of Principal Crops in India initiated in 1970-71. These studies generate cost of production data in respect of various crops which forms one of the basic factors in determining the level of minimum support prices fixed by Government from time to time. The minimum support prices so fixed cover the cost of production and also leave a reasonable margin as an incentive for adoption of improved technologies towards increased production. These prices are an assurance to the farmer that in the event of a fall in the market prices, the designated Government agencies would purchase the farmers' produce at the fixed minimum support prices.

National project on bio-fertilisers

3131. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have sanctioned a national project on bio-fertilisers which can initially provide about 46,000 tonnes of nitrogen per annum for crops;

(b) whether the project, for which 1 national, 6 regional and 40 sub-centres had been sanctioned, would produce annually 375 tonnes of rhizobium culture and 400 tonnes of bluegreen algae;

(c) whether the Union Minister of Agriculture had inaugurated a two-day national seminar on bio-fertilisers in New Delhi in October, 1985;

(d) if so, the outcome of the Seminar; and

(e) whether the sanctioning of bio-fertilisers was discussed during the seminar ?

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

(d) and (e). In the National Seminar on the Development and use of Bio-Fertilisers, held on October 9-10, 1985 in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, discussions took place with regard to production, promotion, marketing and quality control of bio-fertilisers. The recommendations emerged in the seminar are given in the statement below.

Statement

Recommendations of the National Seminar on development and use of bio-fertilisers held on 9-10 October, 1985 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi

1. It was recognised that the targetted level of Agricultural Production can be achieved through increasing the productivity per unit area per unit

time. Chemical fertilisers will have a key role to achieve the targetted level of agricultural production. Recycling of organic waste and bio-fertilisers can supplement the use of chemical fertilisers. This can be achieved through an integrated nutrient supply system.

2. Adequate nodal points under a National agency should be set up in the country to coordinate integrated nutrient supply system.
3. Bio-fertilisers have been found to have a considerable scope for supplementing the nitrogen requirement. Rhizobium has been found to have a wider application for pulses and legume oilseeds and Blue Green Algae for wet land rice. Research efforts are required to be continued for exploiting other bio-fertilisers viz. Azotobacter, Azospirillum and Azolla.
4. A National Culture Collection Bank for Rhizobium and Blue Green Algae should be established. It should also be obligatory for all strains to be deposited in the Bank with full documentation. This centre will function both as a depository and service centre.
5. To promote the use of and to generate the demand of bio-fertilizers, national demonstrations, training programmes and other extension activities should be taken up.
6. Research efforts should be continued to develop the technical know-how on production, marketing, storage and transportation of bio-fertilisers.
7. Quality control is an essential component of promotion and use of bio-fertilisers. Production units should have build-in quality control facilities before the bio-fertilisers are released for marketing.
8. Research activities should continue to evolve effective strains suitable

for various soil, crop, ecological and environmental conditions for obtaining maximum benefits from the use of bio-fertilisers.

9. An appropriate legislation should be enacted to prescribe the standards of approved bio-fertilisers and check their quality.
10. The fertiliser industry should be effectively involved in marketing, distribution and promotion of bio-fertilisers. The promotion of bio-fertilisers should form a component of their promotional activities.
11. Marketing Federations, Agro-industries, National Seeds Corporation, States Seeds Corporations, State Farms Corporations should take up production and marketing of bio-fertilisers.
12. National Project on Bio-fertilisers sanctioned by the Government for establishment of one national, six regional and 40 sub-centres was appreciated. It was recommended that the project should be strengthened during the Seventh Five Year Plan to enlarge its activities for promotion, marketing and quality control of bio-fertilisers.
13. The private entrepreneurs intending to produce bio-fertilisers should also invest on its promotion through field demonstration and other extension programmes.
14. It was noted that various types of biofertilisers are being successfully used in various countries such as Australia, USA, Brazil, Canada, New Zealand, China and Vietnam. They have not only developed the technologies for large scale production but have also developed the marketing, transportation and distribution systems. India should interact with these countries and take benefit of the experience of these

countries to the extent applicable to Indian conditions.

Import of urea

3132. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum and cost of urea imported during the last three years;

(b) the countries that are supplying urea to India and the cost per tonne;

(c) the total amount spent for importing urea during the above period;

(d) the steps taken to become self-sufficient in urea; and

(e) the time by which self-sufficiency in urea is likely to be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (c). The quantum of Urea imported during the last three years and the total amount spent thereon are given below :

Year	Qty. of Urea imported (in lakh tonnes)	C & F value and other costs (Rs. in crores)
1982-83	8.44	243.37
1983-84	13.91	336.78
1984-85	37.35	1094.20

(b) A statement showing these details is given below.

(d) and (e). A number of new Urea plants are being set-up during the 7th Plan period. But in view of the expected rate of growth in consumption of Urea in the ensuing years self-sufficiency in urea is not likely to be achieved in the near future.

Statement

Names of important countries and average cost (including freight) per M.T. of urea imported during the last three years

(In US \$)

Sl. No.	Name of the country	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1.	U.S.A./Canada	167.30		182.70
2.	Qatar	161.50	133.00	171.00
3.	West Germany	158.00		181.00
4.	Belgium	158.50		
5.	Holland	156.00	150.00	185.50
6.	Romania	145.50	127.00	148.00
7.	Italy	152.00	143.00	190.00
8.	G.D.R.	150.00	125.00	118.50
9.	U.S.S.R.		141.00	146.50
10.	Egypt		147.00	
11.	Kuwait		134.50	173.50
12.	Saudi Arabia		150.50	171.50
13.	France		149.00	181.00
14.	Netherland		125.00	163.00
15.	Hong Kong		124.00	
16.	Abu Dhabi		138.00	160.00
17.	Pakistan		150.00	
18.	Jordan		95.00	150.00
19.	Czechoslovakia			167.00
20.	U.K.			178.00
21.	Bahamas			162.25
22.	Bulgaria			183.16
23.	Spain			188.75
24.	Switzerland			191.00
25.	Yugoslavia			189.00
26.	Finland			193.00
27.	Libya			192.00
28.	Hungary			206.10

Diversification of funds for production of protecting foods

3133. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to over production of wheat and rice, there is now need for diversification of agriculture production;

(b) whether Government would encourage production of protective foods such as milk, fruits, vegetables, mushrooms etc. which are in short supply; and

(c) whether Government would divert funds saved from subsidies on wheat and rice etc. to encouraging production of protective foods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). The Government is already pursuing a policy of diversifying agriculture to increase the production of nutritious food items like milk, fruits, vegetables, mushrooms, etc. Adequate financial provision is being made for this purpose.

Basic amenities in I.S.B.T. in Delhi

3134. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Inter-State Bus Terminus (ISBT) in Delhi is very unclean and ill-kept with unwashed platforms and unclean toilets and lacks proper drinking water and other facilities; and

(b) how Government propose to look after this terminus in a better way ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). All possible efforts are being made for ensuring proper maintenance and cleanliness at ISBT; Delhi *inter alia* include the following :

(i) About 250 Safai Karamcharis and other field and maintenance staff are on round-the-clock duty for

maintaining cleanliness all around. The work of providing new fittings and doors in the toilets has been undertaken recently and is under progress.

(ii) Sufficient number of drinking water points have been provided in the departure and arrival blocks. To meet the increased demand in the Summer season, licences are being issued to 24 water trollies. Free chilled water is also made available to the commuters/visitors during Summer season.

(iii) The other facilities which have been provided and are being maintained include public address system, telephone booths, shops and kiosks for sale of eatable and necessary items, licensed porters, cloak room, essential facilities like Bank, Post Office, parking facilities and a centre for First-Aid for the convenience of the commuters.

Allotment of houses to Retiring Government Servants on Priority Basis

3135. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the retiring Government servants apply for allotment of Government houses but the houses are allotted to them after about 15-20 years when they have reached the fag end of their service;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to formulate a scheme asking the State Housing Boards to give priority to the retiring Government servants in the allotment of houses and to allot houses to them within a stipulated period; and

(c) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor and the details in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). Housing is a State subject and the State Governments/Union Territories are free to formulate and implement various social housing schemes in accordance with their needs and plan priorities. However, Government has taken two major steps in recent years namely :

- (i) the liberalisation of house building advance rules (including the raising of maximum limit of Rs. 70,000/- to Rs. 1,25,000/-) and
- (ii) Ownership Housing Scheme being financed out of the funds of Central Government Employees Insurance Scheme to facilitate the construction of houses for the Central Government employees during their service so as to avoid difficulties to them after their retirement.

The Delhi Development Authority has also undertaken the following three schemes for the benefit of Retired/Retiring public servants to acquire accommodation on priority basis :

- (i) Special General Housing Scheme for Retired/Retiring Public Servants.
- (ii) Special Self Financing Scheme for Retired/Retiring Public Servants.
- (iii) Special Housing Registration Scheme, 1985 for Retired/Retiring Public Servants.

Targets for fertilizer production

3136. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country has to depend heavily on imports so far as fertiliser is concerned;

(b) whether the financial outgo on this account is substantial and calls for phased reduction;

(c) the targets fixed to step up production within the country, in the public sector as also in the private sector; and

(d) whether in setting up new factories care will be taken to ensure the regional balance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The fertilizers are imported from year to year to bridge the gap between the estimated indigenous production and likely requirement of fertilizers for the country during a year and this quantity varies from year to year.

(b) The financial outgo depends on the quantum of fertilizers imported. According to present indication fertilizer import may continue for some years.

(c) A major programme has been taken on hand for augmentation of fertilizer production capacity in the public, private and cooperative sectors. With the implementation of this programme, the installed capacity for production of fertilizers would increase from the present level of 5.9 million tonnes of Nitrogen and 1.57 million tonnes P_2O_5 to about 9.5 million tonnes of Nitrogen and 2.9 million tonnes of P_2O_5 by end of Seventh Plan (1989-90).

(d) Location of new fertilizer plant is being decided on the basis of techno-economic considerations, like availability of feed-stock, demand supply position in different regions/areas, cost of transportation of finished fertilizers to the deficit areas, Government policy on location of industries in backward areas etc.

Programme to spread Green Revolution

3137. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA

SARI V. TULSI RAM :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that bulk of foodgrains surpluses come from only two or three States;

(b) if so, whether there is any programme to spread the green revolution to other States also to widen the base of foodgrains surplus; and

(c) whether land use policy is proposed to modified to achieve this surplus ?

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

(b) In order to increase foodgrains production and create surplus in other States as well, the following specific measures are being adopted :

- (i) Break-through in rice production in the eastern States of Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Eastern U.P. and M. P. through the implementation of the special rice production programme in selected blocks as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
- (ii) Propagation of rainfed farming technology both for crops and regions which have performed poorly and have not shown high growth rates.
- (iii) Increasing the production and productivity of pulses through the Special Pulse Development Programme as Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
- (iv) Increasing utilisation of irrigation potential.

(c) The National Land Use and Conservation Board in its first meeting held on 17.10.85 considered the draft outline of National Land Use Policy prepared by the committee of Experts and decided to set up a Committee to revise the report and prepare Land Use Policy Statement. One of the objectives of the draft outline of National Land Use Policy prepared by the Committee of Experts is to enhance the aggregate return from land based system and to manage land with the twin objectives of continuous increase in productivity and preventing land degradation.

Satellite reconnaissance of Indo-Gangetic Plane

3138. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined satellite reconnaissance photographs of Indo-Gangetic Plane;

(b) if so, whether these photographs show largescale soil erosion and water logging; and

(c) if so, steps being taken to prevent the soil loss ?

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

(c) Central and State Governments have launched programmes to control soil erosion of agricultural and non-agricultural lands in the Indo-Gangetic plains since First Five Year Plan. Following Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been in operation in Indo-Gangetic plains :

- (i) Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects.
- (ii) Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of Flood Prone Rivers of the Gangetic Basin.
- (iii) Drought Prone Aera Programme.
- (iv) Desert Development Programme.
- (v) Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations.

In addition, ravine reclamation and development programmes have also been taken up both under Central and State sectors.

Facilities for Roychowk Fishing Harbour in West Bengal

3139. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all facilities planned for Roychowk Fishing Harbour in West Bengal have been provided;

(b) if not, the details of work still left to be completed; and

(c) the time by which work is planned to be completed and the estimated cost of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) All major facilities planned for the first phase have been provided.

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

Projects Undertaking by CIFRI Barrackpore

3140. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the projects undertaken by the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore during the last three years;

(b) cost of these projects; and

(c) what are the specific functions assigned to and achievements made by this Institute during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The major projects undertaken by the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute during the last three years are :

- (i) Inland Capture Fisheries Management, (Riverine and Lacustrine)
- (ii) Frog Culture.
- (iii) Coldwater fisheries;
- (iv) Freshwater Aquaculture;
- (v) Brackishwater Aquaculture;
- (vi) Transfer of technology through Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Trainers Training Centre; Operational Reserch Project, Lab-to-Land Programme and extension work.

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

(c) The specific functions assigned to the Institute were research on capture fisheries management, frog culture, coldwater fisheries, brackishwater fish culture, freshwater fish culture and extension and training programmes.

Achievements

The Institute has made significant achievements in the following :

- (i) A new production technology for shrimps and paddy-cum-shrimp culture system suitable for high saline coastal tracts;
- (ii) Hatchery system for brackishwater shrimps including tiger shrimp;
- (iii) Off-season breeding of carps for year-round production of carp seed;
- (iv) Development of an innovative technology for production of 15 million fry/ha/crop of 15 days;
- (v) Low cost carp production system based on duckweed as feed (4 tonnes/ha);
- (vi) Technology for production of 140 to 180 kg/year/10 sq.m. in floating cages;
- (vii) Breeding and nursery management for golden mahaseer, *Tor putitora* and snow trout for the first time in India;
- (viii) Breeding Indian major carps at high altitude station (4,000 feet above mean sea level) for the first time in India;
- (ix) Culture of commercial frog *Rana tigrina*. 2892 persons including farmers, entrepreneurs, extension workers, development officers etc. were trained in carp culture, air-breathing fish culture, integrated farming and other technologies developed by the Institute through extension programmes under the Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Trainers'

Training Centre Operational Research Project and Lab-to-Land programme.

adopted by the Conference reflected sufficiently the suggestions made by the Indian Delegation based on the programmes and policies adopted by our Government.

F.A.O. Conference in Rome

3141. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether delegates from 156 countries attended the 3 week conference of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation held in Rome on 10 November, 1985;

(b) if so, whether improvement to the world food situation was the main item of the agenda discussed;

(c) if so, the suggestions made by the Indian delegation in the conference; and

(d) which of the suggestions have been accepted by the conference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d). Delegates from over 120 Member Countries out of a total membership of 158, participated in the 23rd Biennial FAO Conference held in Rome from 9th to 28th November, 1985. The Indian Delegation was led by Minister of Agriculture who was elected as one of the Vice-Chairman of the Conference. The World Food Situation was among the main items on the Agenda. The other main items included World Food Security Compact, Pledging targets of World Food Programme, International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides, Review of the Work of various Committees of FAO and the Budget of the FAO for the Biennium 1986-87. During the deliberations of the conference the Indian Delegation stressed the importance of the role of the FAO for improvement of the food and agriculture situation particularly in the developing countries and the need for greater South-South, as also North-South, cooperation with a view to achieving progress in the field of food and agriculture. India's achievements in the field of food and agriculture were highly appreciated. The Resolutions

Setting up of Separate Trust for Gratuity Funds

3142. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up of a separate trust for the administration of gratuity funds on the lines of provident fund scheme;

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

(c) the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). A suggestion for making a suitable provision in the Payment of Gratuity Act for compulsory insurance of employers' liability/setting up of a separate trust fund, for payment of gratuity was considered at the Indian Labour Conference held on 25th and 26th November, 1985 and was generally accepted. The recommendation of the Conference will be considered along-with other proposals for further action.

Schemes for Vocational Education of Child Labourers

3144. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) what are the schemes for vocational education and/or normal education of child labourers;

(b) number of schemes functioning now and how many more schemes will be started in 1985-86; and

(c) names of places where the schemes are implemented and number of students benefiting thereunder.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). The Ministry of Labour is not directly conducting the schemes for vocational education or normal education of child labourers. This Ministry, however, renders financial assistance to voluntary organisations for taking up schemes concerning welfare of child labour viz. health, nutrition, formal and non-formal education, training etc. During the year 1985-86 this Ministry has so far rendered financial assistance to 5 such schemes covering around 850 working children in Karnataka, Aurangabad, Bombay, Calcutta and Ahmedabad. Four more schemes are likely to be started during the current financial year.

Industrial Workers affected by Lockouts and Closure in West Bengal

3145. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will

the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial workers in West Bengal who are affected by lockouts and closures;

(b) industry-wise, break-up thereof, and

(c) what was the position in the matter on 31 December, 1980 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). According to the Government of West Bengal, as on 31-10-85, there were 73 cases of lockouts in the State involving 42,760 workmen and 100 cases of closures involving 15,994 workmen. The Industry-wise break-up in this regard was as follows:—

Industry	Lockout		Closure	
	No. of cases	No. of workers involved	No. of cases	No. of workers involved
1. Jute	5	18,500	—	—
2. Engineering	27	8,191	31	5,035
3. Cotton	5	2,535	—	—
5. Others	36	12,834	69	10,959
	73	42,760	100	15,994

(c) According to Government of West Bengal, in 1980, there were 130 cases of lockouts involving 85,358 workers and 62 cases of closures involving 5,156 workers.

Repair of dam constructed by F.C.I. in Dhanbad

3146. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the dam constructed by the Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India near Bhojudih Dhanbad district of Bihar is lying damaged for many years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI

K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The barrage (not dam) constructed by the Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India in 1949-50, has outlived its utility consequent upon the construction of a dam on Damodar River by Damodar Valley Corporation. The Company is in touch with Bihar Government, however, to make best utilisation of said barrage for facilitating supply of additional drinking water in the vicinity.

(b) Does not arise.

Selection of English and Hindi News Readers' of AIR.

3147. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure adopted for selection of English and Hindi news readers of All India Radio;

(b) whether Government are aware of the poor quality of news reading both in English and Hindi, and the mistakes committed by some of the news readers; and

(c) if so, the steps propose to take to improve the quality of news reading ?

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

(a) At present there are two grades of News Readers in English and Hindi—Junior Grade and the Senior Grade. Junior Grade is filled 100 per cent by limited selection from amongst the eligible Staff Artists of All India Radio failing which by direct recruitment. Senior Grade posts are filled by promotion on selection basis from amongst the Senior Grade.

(b) and (c). Constant efforts are being made to improve the quality of news reading both in English and Hindi. The News Services Division appraises the performance of various News Readers and also provides opportunities for training. A panel of experts has also been constituted to suggest improvements.

Construction of hotel by DDA in I. P. Estate

3148. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority started construction of a hotel in Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi for Asiad-82;

(b) if so, the time by which it was scheduled to be completed and the cost thereof;

(c) the time by which it will be completed and at what cost;

(d) the reasons for delay and higher cost;

(e) the reason why DDA took over this construction instead of concentrating on building of houses; and

(f) whether it is a fact that a private party wanted to purchase the hotel even as incomplete, but DDA did not agree; and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The project was conceived in the shape of providing a practice hall and allied facilities for Asiad-82.

(b) The hotel building was expected to be completed by August 1983 at an estimated cost of Rs. 16 crores including the cost of land but excluding the items to be executed by the collaborators, which had not been fixed.

(c) The Collaborators have not been fixed up by DDA so far. No time schedule or the final cost can, therefore, be anticipated.

(d) Non-fixation of collaborators.

(e) The construction of building known as Players block was planned as an integral part of Sports complex under the comprehensive plans prepared for this entire complex

to provide suitable residential facilities in the vicinity of Indira Gandhi Stadium.

(f) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Villages connected with Roads

3149. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the villages with population upto 1500 connected with main road or road leading to other villages during the Sixth Five Year Plan under the Minimum Needs Programme;

(b) whether the roads so built are pucca roads and whether these roads still exist or are in damaged condition;

(c) whether there are still such villages with the population upto 1500 which have not been connected with main road so far; and

(d) if so, the total number of such villages and the reasons for not connecting them with main road ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) According to the Sixth Plan document, all the villages with population over 1500 and 50 per cent of the villages with population between 1000-1500 are to be connected with all weather roads by 1990 under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and 50 per cent of such villages were to be connected during the Sixth Plan. Thus, only 6177 villages (besides 22128 villages already connected as on 1-4-80) with population between 1000-1500 were envisaged to be connected by all weather roads by 1990. Against this, according to Planning Commission, 6839 villages of this category have been connected by all weather roads during the Sixth Plan.

(b) MNP envisages connection of villages by all weather roads. Information about the maintenance of roads is not monitored by this Ministry.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The target for villages falling under this category to be connected by 1990 under MNP has already been achieved. However, there are 27642 villages with population between 1000-1500 which still remain to be connected. Of this, 3851 villages are proposed to be connected during the Seventh Plan.

[English]

Storage of imported sugar and wheat

3150. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is shortage of warehouse accommodation with the Food Corporation of India;

(b) the quantity of sugar imported from January to August, 1985;

(c) how the imported sugar is stored, at what places and details of quantity kept at each station;

(d) in how many places and in what quantities the sugar, imported and indigenous, got spoiled due to bad storage or otherwise since January, 1985;

(e) how the sugar so spoiled was disposed of; and

(f) whether the storage of imported sugar in F.C.I.'s warehouses resulted in wheat bags lying in the open for many months resulting in damage to the quality and in pilferage; if so, to what extent ?

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

(b) The quantity of imported sugar that actually arrived in the country from January, 1985 to August, 1985 aggregates to about 6.5 lakh tonnes.

(c) Imported sugar is always stored in covered warehouses. The approximate stock position of imported sugar in various States in Food Corporation of India godowns is given in the Statement-I below.

(d) The F. C. I. is handling imported sugar for internal distribution since May, 1985. The reports received do not indicate that the imported sugar has been spoiled due to bad storage or otherwise except in one case i.e. in Jullundhur where 142 tonnes of imported sugar was affected by water during July, 1985 due to un-precedented floods in the town.

A quantity of 13649.8 tonnes of indigenous sugar was spoiled on account of rains, transport, damage, humid weather and long storage etc. between January-August, 1985. The region-wise details of indigenous sugar so spoiled are given in the Statement-II below.

(e) The sugar so spoiled is being disposed of by inviting offers through open tenders/auctions from the bulk consumers such as khandsari manufacturers, halwais, confectioners etc.

(f) No, Sir.

Statement—I

Statement showing Statewise stocks of Imported Sugar held by F. C. I. as on 31st August, 1985.

(Fig. in MTs)

[(As on 31.8.85 (Prov.)]

EAST ZONE :

1. Assam :

New Guwahati 2158

2. Bihar :

Danapur 1159

Dighaghat 742

Tata 2984

Ranchi 4363

9248

3. Orissa :

Cuttack 249

Behrampur Court 682

Titilgarh 331

Balasore 780

Sambalpur 208

2250

NORTH ZONE :

1. Delhi :

Delhi 10450

2. Haryana :

Kurukshetra 8

Panipat 498

Gurgaon 327

Ambala 46

Hissar 601

1480

3. Punjab :

Jullundur 1818

Amritsar 1468

Patiala 1069

Ludhiana 1191

5546

4. Rajasthan :

Ajmer 342

Jaipur 2894

Jodhpur 1330

Udaipur 792

Kota 1007

Bharatpur 396

6761 (30/8)

5. Uttar Pradesh :

Varanasi 2776

Chandari (Kanpur) 16378

Lucknow 3288

Agra Cantt.	3743
Hapur	328

	26513 (2/9)

May, 1985	Madhya Pradesh	355.0
June, 1985	—	—
July, 1985	—	—
August, 1985	Orissa	1155.0

SOUTH ZONE

TOTAL : 13649.8

1. Andhra Pradesh	
Sanathnagar	62
2. Karnataka :	
Bangalore	1893 (30/8)

Relief assistance to West Bengal for cyclone and flood demand

WEST ZONE :

3151. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

1. Gujarat :	
Sabarmati	16
2. Madhya Pradesh :	
Jabalpur	931
Indore	3734
Raipur	2839
Nishatpur (Bhopal)	5169
Gwalior	4144

	16817

GRAND TOTAL :	83194

(a) the quantum of Central financial assistance given to the West Bengal State Government for undertaking urgent relief and rehabilitation measures necessitated by the cyclone and flood damage caused during the second half of October, 1985 in at least 28 blocks of 24 Parganas and Midnapore districts; and

(b) whether the Centre has made its own assessment of the number of people rendered homeless, cattle and other livestock lost, crops destroyed and embankments breached and if so, what is the financial extent of the total damage caused ?

Statement—II

Statement showing regionwise indigenous sugar got damaged since January, 1985 to August, 1985

(In tonnes)

Month	State	Damaged and Spoilt Sugar
January, 1985	Assam	138.0
February, 1985	Delhi	2254.0
	Uttar Pradesh	2737.8
March, 1985	N.E.F.	13.0
April, 1985	Bihar	6643.0
	Madhya Pradesh	354.0

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The State Government of West Bengal have not sought any Central Assistance for undertaking urgent relief and rehabilitation measures necessitated by the cyclone and flood damage caused during the second half of October, 1985. However, the State Government have got a Margin Money of Rs. 23.75 crores to meet the expenditure.

(b) No, Sir.

Production of dairy products

3152. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURAL be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of dairy products during 1984 in the country and out of which the quantity of dairy products produced by multi-national companies in India;

(b) the total import of dairy products during the year 1984; and

(c) the steps taken, if any, to eliminate the multinational companies from this field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The estimated total production of milk powder including infant milk food, condensed milk and malted milk food was of the order of 95,600 MT, 7,000 MT and 23,514 MT respectively during the year 1984. The estimated production of milk powder including infant milk food, condensed milk and malted milk food by the companies holding foreign equity was of the order of 13,437 MT, 4772 MT and 18542 MT respectively.

(b) The figures relating to total import of dairy products during the year, 1984 are not available. However, Indian Dairy Corporation received gift supplies of 48,969.278MT skim milk powder, 15,859.397 MT butter oil and 6421.050 MT butter from European Economic Community and 19,834 MT skim milk powder from the Cooperative League of USA for the Operation Flood II Project.

(c) The Government is encouraging production of dairy products in the public/Cooperative sector.

[Translation]

Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Azamgarh,
U. P.

3153. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no 'Krishi Vigyan Kendra' in district Azamgarh or in its neighbouring districts in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to open a 'Krishi Vigyan Kendra' in the district;

(c) the criteria laid down by Government for opening 'Krishi Vigyan Kendra' in a district; and

(d) whether this district is covered by the above criteria ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is no Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh. However, in the neighbouring areas of Azamgarh, three Krishi Vigyan Kendras have been established at Basti, Sultanpur and Mirzapur.

(b) The proposal for establishment of a Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Azamgarh district may be examined in the Seventh Five Year Plan in case resources for the same are available from the Government of India.

(c) The criteria for opening of Krishi Vigyan Kendra in a district are as follows :

- (i) the proposal must have the recommendations of the concerned State Government and the Agricultural University of the State;
 - (ii) at the proposed site, there should be a well-developed farm of atleast 50 acres;
 - (iii) there may not be any institution for farmers training;
 - (iv) priority in establishing a Krishi Vigyan Kendra is given to backwardness; and
 - (v) The proposal must have the recommendation of the ICAR Visiting Team.
- (d) This has yet to be examined by a Visiting Team.

[English]

Surveys by ICAR on natural flora and fauna of Sikkim

3154. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research has conducted any surveys on natural flora and fauna of Sikkim;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether some of these flora and fauna are fast disappearing due to lack of care and human deprecation and if so, corrective steps taken/proposed;

(d) whether there is any animal zoo, bird aviary or sanctuary for Sikkim; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The National Bureau of Plant Genetics Resources of the ICAR has conducted three plant explorations during 1979, 1980 and 1982 for the collection of Agri-Horticultural crops diversity (natural flora). These explorations were mostly conducted in the south, west and north districts of Sikkim. A number of collections involving cereals/millet (618), legumes (322), vegetables (120) oilseeds (26), *Seccharum* and its wild relatives (202) and others (70) were made. Sikkim also is known to possess rich genetic diversity in medicinal, aromatic and ornamental plants. Currently the Bureau is surveying unexplored areas for collection of agri-horticultural crops in this region.

(c) With the introduction of high yielding varieties improved technology and other modernisations, some genetic erosion is expected to occur. To avoid such erosion collections are being made and this work is being further intensified in the 7th five year plan period.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. A Dear Park is located in Gangtok.

Financial aid to beneficiaries under NREP

3155. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the NREP programme, the amount given to the beneficiaries is very meagre and in many cases the full money sanctioned does not reach the beneficiaries;

(b) whether before giving financial aid, any steps are taken to select a particular vocation for the beneficiary and also to ensure that the amount is correctly and judiciously utilised; and

(c) if so, the steps that Government are taking in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c). NREP is an employment generation programme providing jobs to wage seekers. It does not involve any selection of beneficiaries. Presumably, the question relates to IRDP in respect of which the following information is furnished.

Though, initially, the per capita investment was low, there has been steady progress in the subsequent years of the VIth Five Year Plan. The per capita investment including subsidy and credit rose from Rs. 1642 in 1980-81 to Rs. 3339 in 1984-85 in the VIth Five Year Plan. It is proposed to raise the level of investment further in the VIIth Plan.

As regards money sanctioned not reaching the beneficiaries, specific cases brought to our notice are got looked into. Guidelines have also been issued for the setting up of the Grievance Cells at State headquarters as well as in the DRDA States to look into such complaints.

The beneficiaries are selected on the basis of a detailed household survey in which the preference of the beneficiary is also elicited. The feasibility of the project is further considered in terms of the resources available. Since the subsidy under IRDP is linked to bank credit, the banks also assess independently the economic viability of the projects. In order to ensure that the assistance is utilised for the purpose for which it is sanctioned, the beneficiary is provided the assets in kind and not the cash.

Scheme for watershed management

3156. SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have sponsored a scheme for watershed management and for taking effective measures in the form of afforestation to control floods in Ganga basin areas of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) to what extent the physical targets for the Sixth Plan have been achieved; and

(d) the reasons for shortfall, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Integrated soil conservation works have been taken up in the catchments of Ajoy and Rupnarain river in West Bengal to control floods under the Centrally sponsored scheme of integrated

watershed management in the catchments of flood prone rivers. Soil conservation measures are taken up on all types of land according to their problems and needs to increase water storage within the soil profile, surface water retention and check soil erosion to decrease run off and sediment yield. The programme mostly consists of treating agricultural lands with bunding, terracing, levelling and increase in crop production and treating non-agricultural lands by afforestation and development of grassland, construction of engineering structures for water storage, silt detention, etc. are taken up in both agricultural and non-agricultural lands.

(c) and (d). The physical targets and achievements in the Sixth Plan are given in the statement below.

While the physical achievements in the non-agricultural lands by afforestation and development of grassland have been about 84 per cent, the achievements in agricultural lands have been only 18 per cent due to slow pick up of work by the State Agriculture Department.

Statement

Targets and achievements in Ajoy and Rupnarain Catchments during Sixth Plan covering the State of West Bengal under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of Flood Prone Rivers.

(Area in hectares)

Sl. No.	Item	Ajoy		Rupnarain		Total Ajoy + Rupnarain	
		Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements
1.	Agricultural Land	2641	57	3439	1025	6080	1082
2.	Non-Agricultural Land	873	1366	5028	3605	5901	4971
	Total	3514	1423	8467	4630	11981	6053
3.	Structures (Numbers)	6	2	24	20	30	22

**SC/ST Candidates registered with
Employment Exchanges.**

3157. SHRI U. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates registered with various Employment Exchanges in Gujarat and other States are not getting their due shares in jobs;

(b) if so, how many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates were registered during 1983, 1984 and 1985 and how many of them got jobs in Gujarat and other States;

(c) whether it is compulsory for all the private and public corporations, public institutions and industries that they have to employ or recruit workers and employees only through employment exchanges;

(d) if so, what are the norms and procedures in this connection; and

(e) the action taken against the managements for not recruiting workers and employees through Employment Exchanges ?

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

(b) A statement showing the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other candidates registered with and placed in jobs by the Employment Exchanges in Gujarat and other States during the year 1983, 1984 and upto June, 1985 is given below.

(c) to (e). The recruitment to vacancies in private sector through Employment Exchanges is not compulsory. In the case of establishments in public sector, recruitment to vacancies through Employment Exchange is regulated by the administrative instructions issued by the Central/State Governments. Recently, the High Court of Andhra Pradesh have set aside such administrative instructions.

Statement

(In thousands)

State/Year	Number of Registrations made during the year/period			Number of Placements effected during the year/period.			Percentage of Placement to Registrations.					
	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Total	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Others	Total	S. C.	S. T.	Others	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
GUJARAT												
1983	24.5	15.3	195.1	234.9	2.4	1.9	15.9	20.2	9.8	12.4	8.1	8.6
					(12.1)	(9.2)	(78.7)	(100.0)				
1984	26.5	16.4	224.9	267.8	3.4	2.8	14.0	20.5	12.8	17.1	6.2	7.5
					(16.4)	(13.7)	(69.9)	(100.0)				
1985*(Jan.to June)	7.0	5.8	50.4	63.2	1.1	1.1	5.0	7.2	15.5	18.5	9.9	11.3
OTHER STATES												
1983	756.4	187.7	5576.8	6520.9	59.9	20.6	385.2	465.7	7.9	10.9	6.9	7.1
					(12.9)	(4.4)	(82.7)	(100.0)				

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1984		719.4	171.3	5060.5	5951.2	59.0 (15.2)	18.3 (4.7)	309.5 (80.1)	386.8 (100.0)	8.2	10.7	6.1	6.5
1985*(Jan. to June)		338.8	84.0	2222.3	2645.1	27.0 (13.9)	9.0 (4.6)	157.9 (81.5)	193.9 (100.0)	8.0	10.7	7.1	7.3

ALL INDIA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1983		780.9	203.0	5771.9	6755.8	62.3 (12.8)	22.4 (4.6)	401.1 (82.6)	485.9 (100.0)	8.0	11.0	7.0	7.2
1984		745.9	187.7	5285.4	6219.0	62.4 (15.3)	21.1 (5.2)	323.8 (79.5)	407.3 (100.0)	8.4	11.2	6.1	6.5
1985*(Jan. to June)		345.8	89.8	2272.7	278.3	28.1 (14.0)	10.1 (5.0)	162.9 (81.9)	201.1 (100.0)	8.1	11.2	7.2	7.4

* Provisional.

Note : 1. Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

Note : 2. Number of placements effected need not necessarily be out of these who got registered during that period.

[Translation]

Setting up of Horticulture Institutes of India

3158. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up an institute called 'Horticulture Institute of India' during Seventh Five Year Plan period for the development of fruits which are produced in temperate climate areas; and

(b) if so, the provision made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the purpose, the year in which this institute will start functioning and the name of the place where it will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A Central Institute for Temperate Horticulture has been proposed to be established during Seventh Plan subject to the approval of Planning Commission and Finance.

(b) A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made in the Seventh Plan for this purpose. The institute will start functioning after selection of site to be done by a team of experts and completion of all other formalities in this regard.

Setting up of Sugar Mills at Soron in U. P.

3159. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government have sent a proposal for setting up of a sugar mill at Soron in Phoolpur tehsil of Allahabad district in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

(c) whether construction work of this sugar mill is likely to be started; and

(d) if so, from which date;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An application was received through the Department of Industrial Development duly recommended by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of a sugar factory at Soron in Phoolpur tehsil of Allahabad district in Uttar Pradesh. The application did not contain information regarding cane availability in the area. The same has been called for from the State Government for further examination.

(c) and (d). Do not arise

[English]

Rates of payments to participants in TV programmes

3160. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether rates of the payments to participants in T. V. programmes have been increased;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to telecast features from public men on various subjects ?

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

(c) Doordarshan has been telecasting programmes in various formats like features, discussions, interviews etc. in which public men figure. Besides this, programme made by outside producers are also telecast in the category of sponsored Programmes. Door-darshan has also taken steps to produce tele-films from outside producers in order to encourage outside talents.

Statement

Revised rates of fees to performing Artists etc. effective from 1.11.1985

Sl. No.	Category of Artists	Rates
1	2	3
I. General		
1.	Announcers of General Transmission	Rs. 100/- per day (one language) Rs. 125/- per day (bilingual)
2.	Participants/Intervicwers/Presenters/Comperes/Quiz Masters/ Commentators :	
	(i) Participants :	
	(a) Internationally known Indians in various fields	Rs. 500/-
	(b) Other well-known Indians in various field, e.g. Supreme/High Court Judges, Members of Parliament, Chairman. UPSC/SPSCs'	Rs. 250/-
	(c) Others	Rs. 100—150/-
	(ii) Interviewers/Comperes/Quiz Masters	
	(a) Normal fee	Rs. 150—250/-
	(b) Additional fee when involved in outdoor shooting	25% more of (ii) (a) above, to be rounded off to the next multiple of Rs. 10/-

1

2

3

- | | |
|---|--|
| (c) Additional fee for devising the programme | --do-- |
| (d) Presenters of TV shows : | |
| (1) General | Rs. 200—400/- |
| (2) Eminent Film/Theatre/Other personalities | Rs. 1000/- |
| (e) Additional fee for providing slides/photograph material | Rs. 25 per slide/photograph which become Doordarshan's property. |
| (f) Commissioned graphics | Rs. 25—40—50 each with material, not more than Rs. 500/- at a time. |
| (g) Internationally known top Painters, Cartoonists and Photographers, Specially commissioned | Rs. 200—500 with Director General's approval. |
| (iii) News Presenters/Reporters : | |
| (a) News Presenters | Rs. 150—200/- |
| (b) News Reporters | Rs. 100—125/- to be booked on special occasions for important national/international events. |
| (iv) Commentators/Experts : | |
| (a) Republic Day | Rs. 350/- |
| (b) Independence Day | Rs. 250/- |
| (c) Sports Commentators/Experts : | |
| (i) National/International Events | |

3

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>(1) More than 5 hours per day</p> <p>(2) Less than 5 hours per day</p> <p>(ii) Regional/Local events :</p> <p>(1) More than 5 hours per day</p> <p>(2) Less than 5 hours per day</p> <p>(iii) Trial Commentators :</p> <p>(1) More than 5 hours per day</p> <p>(2) Less than 5 hours per day</p> <p>(iv) Resume/Eye Witness Account</p> <p>(v) Scorers/Statistician</p> | <p>Rs. 250/- for outsiders; Rs. 150/- for staff members.</p> <p>Rs. 200/- for outsiders; Rs. 100/- for staff members.</p> <p>Rs. 150/- for outsiders; Rs. 75/- for staff members.</p> <p>Rs. 100/- for outsiders; Rs. 50/- for staff members.</p> <p>Rs. 100/- for outsiders; Rs. 50/- for staff members.</p> <p>Rs. 75/- for outsiders; Rs. 35/- for staff members.</p> <p>Rs. 100/-</p> <p>Rs. 100/- per national/international events;</p> <p>Rs. 75/- for other events.</p> |
|--|---|

II. Dramatic Performance

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Serials and Soap Operas (commissioned by Doordarshan on specific subjects with complete rights)</p> <p>(i) Research consultancy, conceptualisation, collection of basic material, working of story board and defining characters for serials or soap operas</p> <p>(ii) Screen play/dialogue writing</p> | <p>Top Others</p> <p>Rs. 1500/- per episode Rs. 750/- per episode</p> <p>Rs. 1000/- per episode Rs. 500/- per episode</p> |
|--|---|

3

2

1

2. Plays (with complete rights) with screenplay complete for telecast :

(a) Original complete shooting scripts for TV :

(i) Skits

(ii) Short Plays

(iii) Long Plays

(b) Adaptation :

(i) From a play (with complete shooting script)

(ii) From a story/novel etc. (with complete shooting script)

3. Translations

4. Production/Direction :

(i) (a) Skits

(b) Short Plays

(c) Long Plays

(ii) Serials or soap operas (20-30 minutes per episode)

	Top	Others
	Rs. 1000/-	Rs. 500/-
	Rs. 1500—3000/-	Rs. 750—1500/-
	Rs. 2500—5000/-	Rs. 1000—2500/-
	Adaptor	Original Writer
	50% of (a) above	50% of (a) above
	75% of (a) above	50% of (a) above
	Rs. 250—1000/-	
	Rs. 2000—3500/-	50% fee if direction does not involve production on panel or the producer/director is not eminent.
	Rs. 2500—6000/-	50% fee if direction does not involve production on panel or the producer/director is not eminent.
	Rs. 2000/-	50% fee if direction does not involve production on panel or the producer/director is not eminent.

1

2

3

5. Drama Artists

(i) Top ranking and established film artists.

Rs. 2000/- per play DG : Doordarshan may pay more at his discretion in special case.

(ii) A grade

Rs. 1000—1500/-

(iii) B Grade (High)

Rs. 300—750/-

(iv) B Grade

Rs. 150—200—250/-

(v) Child Artist (below 14 years)

Rs. 150/-

(vi) Crowd Scene/Atmosphere

Rs. 100/- per 5 persons

Rs. 200/- per 10 persons

Rs. 25/- per person if less than 5 persons

6. Plays from Professional and Amateur Theatre Group :

(i) Short Play

Rs. 5000—10000/-

Lumpsum excluding royalty to the playwright.

(ii) Long Play

Rs. 15000—30000/-

7. (i) Background music

AIR fee

(ii) Drama Background Music Composer

AIR Fee

8. Art Director

(i) Skits

Rs. 500/-

(ii) Short Plays

Rs. 750/-

(iii) Long Plays

Rs. 1000/-

3

2

1

(iv) Serials

9. Costume Designing
10. Period Make-up

Rs. 500/- per episode

Rs. 500—1000/- If an eminent expert in these
Rs. 250—500/- fields has to be engaged

III. Music

1. Music Artistics/Composers/Groups
2. Top composers for special musical production.

AIR fee + 50%

Rs. 1000-3000/- with Director General's approval.

IV. Dance

1. Top Grade

Local

Rs. 3000/- all inclusive
with Accompanyists

National

Rs. 6000/- all inclusive
with accompanyists

Rs. 2000/- with taped
music.

Rs. 4000/- with taped
music.

2. Second Grade

Rs. 1500/- all inclusive

Rs. 3000/- all inclusive

with Accompanyists

with Accompanyists

Rs. 1000/- with taped
music.

Rs. 2000/- taped music.

3. Ordinary Grade

Rs. 1000/- with Accom-

Not to be booked for

panyists Rs. 750/- with

National programme.

taped music

4. Child Artist (Solo)

Rs. 500/-

Rs. 1000/-

Withdrawal of subsidy on food and fertilisers

3161. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to withdraw the subsidy on food and fertilisers during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some State Governments have opposed it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and decision taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) At present there is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.

(b) to (d). In view of the answer to (a) above, these questions do not arise.

Realisation of ground rent for leased properties

3162. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority and the Delhi Administration are realising ground rent in respect of leased properties;

(b) if so, the details of the ground rent realised in respect of properties leased to displaced persons from Pakistan, properties under perpetual lease, 99 years lease and temporary lease license system during the last three years;

(c) the expenditure incurred in administering the above leases during the last three years; and

(d) the reasons for having such lease systems in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Land and Development Office and Delhi Development Authority are realising the ground rent in respect of leased properties.

(b) The details regarding the ground rent realised during the last three years are as follows :

By L & DO—Rs. 367.46 lacs (Nazul Leases)

—Rs. 22.23 lacs (Rehabilitation leases)

By D. D. A.—Rs. 729.16 lacs.

(c) (i) Expenditure —Rs. 106.53 lacs. incurred by (The figures includes L&DO during the last three years expenditure not only for the recovery of ground rent but for the entire office of L&DO).

(ii) Expenditure —Rs. 53.00 lacs. incurred by DDA during the last three years.

(d) Lease hold system has a restrictive effect on the upward trend of land prices, as it discourages temptation to own land for re-sale on profit. It is an effective instrument to control and plan development in the desired direction.

Criteria for Allotment of Essential Commodities

3163. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for the allotment of essential commodities including sugar and cement to States and the Union Territories;

(b) whether the criteria meets the requirement of the States and the Union Territories; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the remedial measures taken is this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c). The Central Government has assumed responsibility for procurement and allocation of seven essential commodities (viz. wheat, rice, levy sugar, imported edible oils, Kerosene, soft coke and controlled cloth) to States/UTs for supply to consumers through Public Distribution System. The allocation of these essential commodities is made by the concerned Central Ministries/Department on different considerations. The criteria for important essential commodities are as follows :

- (i) Allocation of wheat and rice is made on month to month basis after taking into consideration the availability of stocks in the Central Pool, pattern of demand, previous offtake and availability of cereals in the open market.
- (ii) In the case of imported edible oils, besides the above mentioned factors, the fact whether the allottee States/UTs is an oilseeds producing State/UTs is also taken into account.
- (iii) In the case of levy sugar, allocations are made on the basis of 425 grams per capita availability for the projected population as on 1.10.1983.
- (iv) The requirement of kerosene of States/UTs is assessed by allowing a 5 per cent growth over the allocation made during the corresponding period of the previous year on a four month block basis. Besides the regular allocation, ad hoc releases are also made to meet specific situations like flood, drought cyclone, shortage of LPG/Soft coke etc.
- (v) Soft coke is mainly used for domestic purposes. The major consuming States of soft coke are West Bengal, Bihar, U. P. and Delhi. The Statewise allocations of soft coke are made on a six monthly basis, one for summer and one for

winter, after discussing the demands in the six monthly meetings which are attended among others by the representatives of the Civil Supplies Departments of States/UTs.

- (vi) Controlled cloth (i.e. dhoties, sarees, long cloth and polyester, cotton blended shirting) is allotted to States/UTs on the basis of population. However, weightage is also given to the per capita income of the State and the number of people living below poverty line. On these considerations, 2/3 on the cloth is allotted on the basis of total population and 1/3 on the basis of population below poverty line.
- (vii) In the case of levy cement, the system of partial decontrol was introduced from 28.2.1982 and allocation of cement for irrigation and power projects was separated from the allocation of levy cement to States/UTs for other purposes. Weightage is also given to the Plan Schemes for development of rural and hill areas of different States/UTs alongwith their population.

2. The allocations of essential commodities to States/Union Territories from the Central Pool for Public Distribution System are supplementary in nature and are not expected to meet the entire requirements of States/Union Territories in respect of these commodities. *Ad hoc* allocations are made to meet urgent needs of States particularly those arising out of natural calamities like floods, droughts, earthquakes etc.

Allocation of edible oils and sugar to Orissa

3164. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

- (a) the quota of edible oils and sugar allotted to Orissa by Central Government during the last six months, month-wise; and
- (b) the quantum of the above allotted quota, the delivery of which has not yet been received by the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b). Monthwise allotment/lifting of imported edible oils and sugar made to/by the Government of Orissa during the last six months ending October, 1985 are as under :

(In Metric Tonnes)

Month	Allocation	Lifting
Imported edible oils		
May, 85	700	600
June, 85	700	200
July, 85	700	400
August, 85	700	300
September, 85	700	131
October, 85	700	344
Sugar		
May, 85	11583.6	12934
June, 85	13433.1	13428
July, 85	11584.2	11564
August, 85	13435.2	13064
September, 85	13435.2	13334
October, 85	13434.7	13430

Lifting of sugar has been at the same level as allocation. Sufficient stocks of imported edible oils were maintained by State Trading Corporation at Cuttack.

Incentives to groundnut growers

3165. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to give incentives to groundnut growers to grow more groundnut to check imports:

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating to improve the dryland farming for groundnut by giving farmers incentives like free supply of cheap fertilizers, better quality of seeds and advanced technology; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Various incentives are provided in the areas covered under the National Oilseeds Development Project for Kharif groundnut cultivation which is largely grown under dryland conditions. Incentives on inputs include seed, fertilizer, plant protection measures. Assistance is given for demonstration of advanced technology on farmers' field.

Inauguration of Teletex Service by Doordarshan

3166. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new teletex service inaugurated by the Doordarshan from November 14 is available to the viewers with Black and White and Colour TV sets;

(b) whether any additional gadgets are needed to catch this service on ordinary TV screens; and

(c) if so, the cost of these gadgets and how far this service is cost effective ?

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

(a) Teletext service of Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi can be received only on Colour TV sets.

(b) A teletext decoder and a remote control key pad are required to receive the service on colour TV sets which have to be modified slightly.

(c) The decoder and the remote control key pad together cost about Rs. 3000/- plus local taxes. With this investment, a viewer can receive, at his will, various types of information like general news, financial news, sports news, train and flight timings, etc. This information is continuously updated. The service benefits both the general group of viewers as well as those who wish to have

detailed and upto-date information in any of these specific areas mentioned above. TV sets with built in decoders are likely to be available in the near future. The additional cost involved is then expected to be brought down considerably.

Recovery of direct Agricultural Credit

3167. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of the recovery of direct agricultural credit in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether Government have been able to identify factors that affect the recovery of agricultural credit; and

(c) the remedial measures Government propose to take ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The percentage of recovery of the direct agricultural credit in respect of various types of financial institutions during the last three years is as under :—

Type of Banks	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Commercial Banks				
Public Sector Banks	52.2	53.2*	47.0	N.A.
Private Sector Bank	58.8	51.9*	N.A.	N.A.
R.R.Bs.	N.A.	52.0	50.1	N.A.
P.L.D.Bs.	61.8	64.0	58.8	51.2 (Provisional)
P. A. C. S.	59.4	60.1	N. A.	N. A.
			(58.6% at CCB level)	

N.A.—Not available

*On the basis of Sample Data.

(b) A number of studies have been made in the past to identify the factors that affect the recovery of agricultural credit. The reported factors are :

- (i) Wilful default;
- (ii) Natural calamities;
- (iii) Deficiencies in loaning policies and procedures including untimely disbursement, under/over financing, unrealistic schedule of loan repayment etc.;
- (iv) Failure of link credit to marketing;
- (v) Lack of effective supervision and indifference of management;

- (vi) Infructuous investments;
- (vii) Non-availability of production loan to borrowers of Land Development Banks;
- (viii) Denial of genuine consumption credit to borrowers and their dependence on money lenders;
- (ix) Indiscriminate conversion/re-phasing/postponement of loans;
- (x) Indiscriminate write off of loans vitiating the climate for recovery; and
- (xi) Lack of institutional arrangements to write off the irrecoverable overdues.

(c) The State Governments/Cooperative and other financing institutions concerned have been regularly advised to improve the recovery position. The position was reviewed at a Conference of State Secretaries and Ministers-in-Charge of Cooperation in the States in October, 1985. The State Governments were urged to identify wilful defaulters of priority basis and to take coercive action against them for the recovery of overdues. Banks have also been instructed to take effective measures to ensure that defaults are brought down to the minimum and recovery position improved.

Development of horticulture in Orissa

3168. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) steps taken for development of horticulture in Orissa;

(b) the total hectares of land brought under mango, guava, jack fruit, citrus and ber cultivation in Orissa so far;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to bring more area under horticulture plantation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) For the development of horticulture in Orissa package programmes for the development of coconut and cashew-nut are implemented as Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Coconut Development Board is implementing four projects, viz. project for production of quality coconut seedlings, development of coconut plantation on canal embankments, expansion of area under coconut and promoting primary processing and marketing activities. Besides, a number of programmes for development of fruits such as banana, pineapple, citrus, mango, vegetables, tubers, spices, aromatic and medicinal plants have been proposed to be taken up under the State Plan.

(b) No official estimates on the area of mango, guava, jack fruit, citrus and ber are

available. However, area under various fruits in Orissa during 1982-83 has been roughly estimated as 145.75 thousand hectare. Out of this, mango and citrus covered an area of 80 and 6.85 thousand hectares respectively. Area covered under guava, jack fruit and ber are not available.

(c) and (d). During 1985-86 an allocation of Rs. 6.37 lakh and Rs. 13.03 lakh respectively have been made under Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Coconut and Cashewnut in Orissa. An amount of Rs. 44.614 lakh has also been approved for implementation of the projects of the Coconut Development Board. Further, an amount of Rs. 1633 lakh has been proposed for development of horticulture under the State sector during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Most of these schemes are meant for expansion of area under horticulture crops.

Coconut cultivation in Coastal Areas of Orissa

3169. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to extend coconut cultivation to the coastal areas in Orissa;

(b) if so, details thereof and results achieved in Orissa so far;

(c) the target set for the extension of coconut cultivation in the Seventh Plan; and

(d) the steps taken to achieve the target ?
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Coastal areas of Orissa are traditionally coconut growing. Programmes are being implemented for expansion of coconut cultivation in these areas.

(b) to (d). The Coconut Development Board has proposed a Scheme for extension of 500 hectares in Orissa during Seventh Plan. Under this Scheme a subsidy limited to Rs. 3000.00 per hectare will be provided to farmers possessing not more than 2 hectares of land. Further, the Government of Orissa

has programmed to supply 4 lakhs hybrid coconut seedlings in the Seventh Plan in the State including these areas.

Distribution of planting materials under Horticulture Development Programmes in Orissa

3170. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether much importance is given to distribution of quality planting materials under Horticulture Development Programmes in different States;

(b) if so, steps taken in this regard in Orissa; and

(c) the arrangement made therefor in 1985-86 in Orissa ?

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

(b) 48 Fruit orchards, 22 coconut nurseries, 12 banana sucker production centres, 11 pineapple sucker production centres have been set up in the State. It has been proposed to establish 10 new progeny orchards to meet the growing demand of the planting materials in the Seventh Plan.

(c) The nurseries and other planting material production centres established will be maintained during 1985-86. During the Seventh Plan it is proposed to produce 26

lakhs coconut seedlings, 50 lakhs citrus seedlings, 5 lakhs banana suckers, 5 lakhs pineapple suckers and 25 lakhs planting material of other horticultural crops.

Supply of edible oils to Orissa

3171. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of edible oils RBD Palmolein and crude rapeseed oil demanded by Government of Orissa in 1983-84 and 1984-85; and

(b) the total quantity of each of the above items supplied to Orissa during the said period ?

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

(a) The total quantity of imported edible oils viz. RBD Palm Oil, Palmolein and Refined rapeseed oil demanded by Government of Orissa in 1983-84 and 1984-85 is as under :—

Oil Year (Nov.—Oct.)	Demand (In MT)	
	Palmolein	Refined Rapeseed Oil
1983-84	76,800	19,200
1984-85	48,000	12,000

Crude Rapeseed oil has not been demanded by State Government of Orissa.

(b) The details of quantity allocated to and lifted by Government of Orissa during the year 1983-84 and 1984-85 are as under :

(in MT)

Oil Year	Allocation			Lifting		
	Palmolein	Palm Oil	Refined Rapeseed Oil	Palmolein	Palm Oil	Refined Rapeseed Oil
1983-84	8,400	4,600	25,000	6,241	690	11,108
1984-85	6,250	1,500	8,650	3,038	—	—

Import of Fishing Boats

3172. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the dangers posed to the Indian fishing industry by large scale import of foreign fishing boats;

(b) the reasons for the idle capacity of Indian fishing boats;

(c) whether deep-sea Indian fishing boats are also idle for over 8 months a year;

(d) the steps being taken to regulate and coordinate the import of large boats;

(e) whether complaints and representations have been made to Government on this subject; and

(f) whether Government propose to review the import necessity of fishing boats, which are harming our fishermen's interest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The present strength of the Indian fishing fleet and the scale of imports of foreign fishing boats are not of such a magnitude as to pose any danger to the Indian fishing industry.

(b) and (c). There are no reports of deep-sea fishing vessels lying idle for long periods in a year. However, a number of small mechanised boats operating in the coastal areas remain idle for varying periods in a year on account of bad weather, maintenance and seasonal nature of the fishery.

(d) The import of large boats is done through an Inter-ministerial Fishing Vessels Acquisition Committee which takes into consideration all relevant aspects.

(e) Yes, Sir.

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

Exodus of Indian workers from Gulf States

3173. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian Workers returned from Gulf States during the last one year; and

(b) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) No record is available about the number of workers returning from Gulf States.

(b) The workers are generally returning on completion of the contract period.

Restructuring of IRDP, NREP and RLEGP

3174. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that restructuring of NREP, IRDP and RLEGP is under Government's consideration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

Statement**1. Integrated Rural Development Programme :**

The IRD Programme has been evaluated by a number of organisations. The major shortcomings pointed out of these studies include low per capita investment resulting in low returns to the beneficiaries, uniformity in financial allocations and physical targets, wrong identification of some beneficiaries and absence of adequate forward and backward linkages.

The steps taken to improve the implementation of the programme include :

1. A higher investment per family including package of assistance to enable proper return of investment, for new beneficiaries;
2. Supplemental dose of assistance to those families assisted during VIth Plan who have not been able to cross the poverty line, for no fault of their own;
3. The approach of uniformity has been changed to one of selectivity based on poverty incidence;
4. Identification of beneficiaries must involve the people's representatives much more closely;
5. Efforts to improve the linkages through identifying bodies at district level for this purpose or the establishment of district supply and Marketing Societies;
6. Increasing the coverage of women beneficiaries to 30 per cent;
7. Initiating a new scheme for the proper coordination of the training effort through the establishment of Composite Rural Training and Technology Centre. This is under consideration of Government of India and guidelines will be issued separately;
8. The administrative set up at block, district and state levels should be streamlined and strengthened, wherever necessary. A High Level Committee has also been appointed to review the existing administrative arrangements for implementation of rural development programmes;
9. Improvement in the functioning of banks, particularly at the grass-root level;
10. Creating a better climate of awareness of beneficiaries and their proper organisation;

11. A greater involvement of voluntary agencies will be sought for implementation of IRDP Schemes, including TRYSEM to enable new types of family oriented projects to be implemented in a most effective manner;

12. A new system of concurrent evaluation on the basis of taking up 36 districts, 72 blocks and a group of 10 current beneficiaries and 10 beneficiaries who received their assistance two years ago, per month, is being introduced to have a closer monitoring of the programme.

Further the VII Plan now approved by the National Development Council (NDC) provides that the identification of families will be based on an annual household income of Rs. 4800 (during VI Plan it was Rs. 3500) and the poverty line will be taken at Rs. 6400.

2. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme :

The RLEGP was launched with effect from 15th August, 1983 and is being continued during the Seventh Five Year Plan with greater emphasis on social forestry works by earmarking 20 per cent of the resources for providing benefits and in the form of usufructs to the members of the community, particularly the poor. In addition 10 per cent of the funds would be earmarked for works of direct benefits to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A separate provision within the RLEGP would be made for Rural housing with the objective of constructing one million houses in the 7th Plan. A Scheme for construction of houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with an outlay of Rs. 100 crores for the current year 1985-86 is already being implemented under the programme. Besides, a quantity of 5,00,000 M.Ts. of wheat as additional resource for the year 1985-86 for expanding the employment for the rural poor has also been provided under the programme. It is also proposed to distribute one million tonnes of foodgrains during 1985-87 as 50 per cent of the wages in order to further expand the employment generated under the programme.

The criteria for allocation of funds which gave 75 per cent weightage to number of agricultural labourers and marginal farmers and 25 per cent weightage to incidence of poverty in State/UT has now been changed and equal weighted will be given to both factors.

3. National Rural Employment Programme :

Under National Rural Employment Programme which forms part of the Seventh Five Year Plan, modifications are made in the programme guidelines from time to time based on the field experience. During the Seventh Plan it has been decided to increase the percentage of funds earmarked for Social Forestry from 10 per cent to 20 per cent in view of its role in maintaining the ecological balance and as an instrument for securing benefits to the rural communities more particularly to the rural poor. The existing criteria for allocating resources which gives 75 per cent weightage to marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and 25 per cent weightage to incidence of poverty, is also proposed to be changed to a criteria giving equal weightage to both factors. Similarly, during the current year additional wheat has been allocated to the States/UTs. With a stipulation that a minimum of 40 per cent of the wages be compulsorily or given in the shape of foodgrains. During the next year, it is proposed to give additional foodgrains with a stipulation that a minimum of 50 per cent of the wages be paid in the shape of foodgrains.

Co-ordination of Publicity

3175. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is responsible for the co-ordination of publicity in the case of Press Information Bureau, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Directorate of Field Publicity and Song and Drama Division;

(b) if so, how far this is being accomplished in practice; and

(c) the steps taken to bring about co-ordination among units ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). While all the media units maintain close liaison with the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations and other official agencies engaged in mass communication, each media unit plays a distinct role. The Ministry coordinates their programmes in respect of certain multi-media campaigns such as agriculture, Health and Family Welfare, Uplift of backward classes, eradication of untouchability, national integration and communal harmony. The heads of the media units also meet the Secretary (I & B) regularly when progress of campaigns, new themes as well as coordination among media units and with the State Governments and other official agencies are discussed.

Production of Pulses

3176. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of pulses during 1984-85; and

(b) steps taken to achieve breakthrough in the production of pulses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The total production of pulses in India during 1984-85 was 12.20 million tonnes.

(b) The Government have been making sustained efforts to achieve breakthrough in the production of pulses. The major elements of the strategy envisaged for making a breakthrough in the pulses production include (i) introduction of pulses in irrigated areas; (ii) bringing additional area under short duration varieties of moong and urad in the rabi season wherever irrigation facilities are available; (iii) intercropping of pulses with other crops; (iv) multiplication and use of improved seeds, (v) adoption of plant protection measures; (vi) use of phosphatic fertilisers and rhizobium culture; (vii) propagation of latest technology; and (viii) price

support measures. Besides, research efforts are intensified on various pulse crops to develop high yielding short duration photo-insensitive pest-resistant varieties suitable for various farming systems.

World Bank Assistance for foodgrains storage capacity

3177. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sought financial assistance from the World Bank for setting up additional foodgrains storage capacity;

(b) if so, the assistance asked for; and

(c) the proposed additional storage capacity envisaged ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c). Assistance has been sought from the World Bank for a foodgrain storage project with an estimated cost of Rs. 373.85 crores. The project envisages creation of 5.39 million tonnes of storage capacity. The reaction of the World Bank is awaited.

Fish Farmers Development Agencies in M. P.

3178. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Fish Farmers Development Agencies set up in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the steps taken by these agencies for increasing fish production so far; and

(c) the results achieved from these steps so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDA) have been set up in 9 district in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Some of the important steps taken by these agencies for increasing fish production are as follows :

(i) These agencies arrange long term lease of public water bodies to the trained Fish Farmers for taking up fish farming in these water bodies;

(ii) these Agencies arrange Financial assistance to the fish farmers in the form of subsidy for pond development and first year input such as fish feed, seed and fertiliser and loan through Institutional Finance;

(iii) these agencies arrange training in modern techniques of fish farming to the selected fish farmers; and

(iv) arrange other necessary assistance in the form of extension support and guidance.

(c) These agencies in Madhya Pradesh have so far covered a water area of 22048ha. under intensive fish farming and imparted training to 7932 nos. of fish farmers till July, 1985. Besides, an amount of Rs.168.97 lakhs has been sanctioned by the participating Banks and an amount of subsidy of Rs. 39.6 lakhs has been released by these FFDA's till July, 1985.

[Translation]

Construction of 356 Flats under SFS in Pashchimpuri, New Delhi

3179. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether D.D.A. has decided to construct 356 flats under the Self-Financing Scheme on the vacant piece of land in Pocket-3, Pashchimpuri, New Delhi-63 within 1 and half years (by the end of 1986);

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that no construction work has yet been started under this scheme and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the future of the Buddha Vihar and other plots of land in this area which were allotted by DDA on licence fee basis in 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, There is however, no stipulation of their completion in $1\frac{1}{2}$ years.

(b) The soil testing has already been done and the sample (test) piles are under testing. However, after finalisation of foundation details, the work will be taken up.

(c) In this pocket, a small price of land is under unauthorised occupation of Budh Vihar and one plote of 125 Sq. yds has been given on license fee temporarily for coal depot. Their shifting elsewhere is inter-connected with the implementation of the scheme referred to in (a) above.

[English]

Report of Committee on Single Window Service Scheme

3180. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to conduct a study on the single window service scheme for the benefit of the farming community of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if, so whether the Committee has since submitted the report;

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

(d) the steps taken to accord sanction to the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes Sir. The Government of India have constituted a Committee in August, 1985 to study the various aspects of the proposal of Government of Andhra Pradesh for integration of short-term and long term cooperative credit structures in the State.

(b) The Committee has not submitted its report.

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

Allotment of flats of Motia Khan under Self Financing Scheme

3181. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the allottees of Motia Khan Self Financing Scheme has deposited 90 per cent of price of the flats;

(b) if so, the reasons for not making the specific allotment and possession of flats; and

(c) how DDA proposes to compensate the allottees for the amount already deposited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The allocatees of Category II flats were required to pay 90 per cent of the estimated cost of the flats by 3.3.84 and 10.10.84. The recovery of 2nd, 3rd and 4th instalments from category-III flat allocatees has been deferred.

(b) Draw for specific number will be held only after the flats are completed and become fit for occupation, Category II flats are likely to be ready by March, 1986. the delay is on account of the Contractor having gone to the Court of Law and obtained a stay. Construction of Category-III flats has not been undertaken due to various constraints.

(c) Allocatees will be paid interest @ 7 per cent per annum on the registration deposit for the period beyond 30 months from the date of allocation and @ 10 per cent per annum for the period beyond 36 months of the allocation.

Institutes under C.I.F.T. in Kerala

3182. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of institutes functioning in Kerala under Central Institutes of Fisheries Technology (C.I.F.T) and their location;

(b) whether these institutions are restricted to research in fish technology or whether

they are also involved in other activities like fish cultivation;

(c) whether any new technology for fish preservation/cultivation has been made by the institutes during the last five years; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Central Institute of Fisheries Technology is functioning in Kerala at Cochin and Calicut.

(b) The activities of the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology are restricted to research in fishing and fish processing technologies.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Central Institute of Fisheries Technology has developed new technologies on processes for dehydration of squid and jelly fish conforming to the quality standards for export; long term preservation of fish in retortable pouches as substitute for metallic cans and preservation of cured fish using calcium propionate.

Preservation and cultivation of mussels-shell fish by CMFRI

3183. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) in Kerala is involved in experiments regarding preservation and cultivation of mussels-shell fish found mainly on the Malabar coast of Kerala; and

(b) if so, results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute is not involved in preservation of mussels-shell fish. The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute is engaged only in experiments in cultivation of mussels-shell fish found mainly on the Malabar coast of Kerala.

(b) The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute has developed techniques for open sea mussels shell fish culture at Calicut. Green mussel (*Perna viridis*) has been under raft culture. Seasonal mussel farming from November to April has been found technically feasible. The production rate achieved by the Institute under experimental culture is 12 to 15 kg. of whole mussel per metre length of seeded rope per season in raft culture.

Assistance to Kerala for fisheries development

3184. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have advanced any assistance/funds to State of Kerala for fisheries development during 1984-85.

(b) if so, the details of amount and the purpose for which the advances were made;

(c) whether any foreign technology and/or foreign funds are being used for development of fisheries in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The details of amount and the purpose for which the advances were made during 1984-85 are as under :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1 Techno-socio-economic Survey of Fishermen	1.200
2 Development of Aquaculture scheme-Fish Farmers' Development Agencies.	2.705
3 Development of Brackish water Aquaculture.	7.000
4 National Fish Seed Programme.	10.000

- 5 Landing and Birthing facilities for fishing crafts at minor ports. 62.500
- 6 Import of Six Net making machine under Japanese grant-in-aid. 52.400

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Coconut Production

3185. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state: (a) total coconut production in India (in terms of raw nuts) for 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(b) number of nuts produced in different States with percentage of total production; and

(c) price range (high and low) and average price realised in the market of Cochin, Calicut, Alleppey, Tanjor, Tiptur, Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Total coconut production in India (in terms of raw nuts) during 1982-83 and 1983-84 was 6356.1 and 5871.0 million nuts, respectively. Similar information for 1984-85 has not yet become available.

(b) The production of coconut in different States and its share to the all-India during 1983-84 is as under:

State	Production (Million nuts)	Percentage to total
Andhra Pradesh	192.4	3.3
Karnataka	966.5	16.5
Kerala	2694.7	45.9
Orissa	97.9	1.7
Tamil Nadu	1402.2	23.9
West Bengal	167.7	2.9
Goa, Daman & Diu	106.0	1.8
(Others*)	243.6	4.0
All-India	5871.0	100.0

*Comprise Assam, Maharashtra, Tripura, A & N Islands, Lakshwadeep and Pondicherry

(c) Price range of coconut in respect of Alleppey, Cochin, Calcutta, Tiptur markets during 1985 is as under. Similar information for other markets is not reported.

Market	Price of coconut		(Rs./thousand nuts)
	High	Low	
Alleppey	2850	1200	1795
Cochin	2900	1350	1804
Calcutta	3000	2300	2673
Tiptur	2633	800	1393
Calicut	2925	950	1475

Area under cultivation during 1979-80
to 1981-82

3166. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHMAN :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) net sown area (State-wise) in differ-
ent States and Union Territories during 1979-
80, 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) the net irrigated area in different
States (State-wise) in 1979-80, 1980-81 and
1981-82; and

(c) percentage of sown area to the net
irrigated area in different States for the
above three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA
MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). A statement giving
net area sown, net irrigated area and percent-
age of net irrigated area to net area sown in
different State for the years 1979-80, 1980-81
and 1981-82 is given below.

Statement

('000 hecets.)

State/Union Territory	1979-80			1980-81			1981-82		
	Net Irrigated Area	Net Sown Area	%of net irrigated area to net sown Area	Net Irrigated Area	Net Sown Area	%of net irrigated area to net sown Area	Net Irrigated Area	Net Sown Area	%of net irrigated area to net sown Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	3225	10533	30.6	3462	10738	32.2	3692	11395	32.6
Assam	572	2655	21.5	572	2696	21.2	572	2696	21.2
Bihar	2772	7901	35.1	2953	8315	35.5	3001	7861	38.2
Gujarat	1932	9572	20.2	2003	9576	20.9	2155	9670	22.3
Haryana	2174	3557	61.1	2134	3602	59.2	2248	3660	61.4
Himachal Pradesh	90	572	15.7	92	572	16.1	92	573	16.1
Jammu & Kashmir	301	716	42.0	304	715	42.5	307	716	42.9
Karnataka	1387	10331	13.4	1361	9899	13.7	1471	10391	14.2
Kerala	230	2195	10.5	238	2180	10.9	240	2170	11.1
Madhya Pradesh	2139	18400	11.6	2332	18702	12.5	2421	18841	12.8
Maharashtra†	1927	18274	10.5	1927	18299	10.5	1927	18314	10.5
Manipur†	65	140	46.4	65	140	46.4	65	140	46.4
Meghalaya†	48	193	24.9	49	193	25.4	50	193	25.9
Nagaland†	56	154	36.4	59	148	39.9	62	153	40.5
Orissa†	1181	5970	19.8	1215	6130	19.8	1215	6130	19.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Punjab	3523	4182	84.2	3382	4191	80.7	3408	4210	81.0
Rajasthan	3308	14207	23.3	2983	15268	19.5	2903	15977	18.6
Sikkim†	10	86	11.6	10	86	11.6	11	86	12.8
Tamil Nadu	2984	6232	47.9	2570	5360	47.9	2709	5740	47.2
Tripura†	29	246	11.8	29	246	11.8	29	246	11.8
Uttar Pradesh	8912	16997	52.4	9453	17221	54.9	9541	17288	55.2
West Bengal	1489	5440	27.4	1489	5565	26.8	1489	5565	26.8
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	...	32	...	...	33	...	...	33	...
Arunachal Pradesh	424	112	21.4	24	112	21.4	24	112	21.4
Chandigarh	...	...	...	N.A.	N.A.	...	N.A.	3	...
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	20	5.0	1	23	4.3	1	23	4.3
Delhi	53	54	98.1	53	58	91.4	49	56	87.5
Goa, Daman and Diu	12	134	9.0	12	133	9.0	13	132	9.8
Lakshadweep	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...
Mizoram	8	77	10.4	8	65	12.3	8	65	12.3
Pondicherry	26	30	86.7	26	30	86.7	26	30	86.7
ALL INDIA	38478	139015	27.7	38806	140299	27.7	39729	142002	28.0

† In the absence of data for the year 1981-82, latest available information has been utilised.

N. A.—Not Available.

Major cereal and cash crops under cultivation

3187. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State :

(a) major cereal and cash crops under cultivation in India, State and Union Territory-wise in 1979-80, 1980-81, and 1981-82;

(b) total production of such crops in 1979-80, 1980-81, and 1981-82;

(c) per hectare yield of such crops in 1979-80, 1980-81; 1981-82; and

(d) international comparison of such crops per hectare yield ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). The major crops cultivated in different States and Union Territories of India are rice, jowar, bajra, maize, wheat, gram, groundnut, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, potato, jute and mesta. Statement- I showing area, production and yield per hectare of these crops in India for the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 is given below. State-wise details have since been published in the publication entitled 'Area, Production of Principal Crops in India 1981-84', copies of which are available in the Parliament library:

(d) Statement-II showing the average yield per hectare of principal crops in selected countries of the world for the years 1979-81 is given below.

Statement-I.

Estimates of area, production and yield of major crops in India.

A—Area in Million hectares

P—Prod. in Million Tonnes

Y—Yield per hect. bales in Kgs.

Crops		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
I		2	3	4
Rice	A	39.82	40.15	40.71
	P	42.33	53.63	53.25
	Y	1074 (1610)	1336 (2000)	1308 (1962)
Jowar	A	16.68	15.81	16.60
	P	11.65	10.43	12.06
	Y	699	660	727
Bajra	A	10.58	11.66	11.78
	P	3.95	5.34	5.54
	Y	373	458	470
Maize	A	5.72	6.00	5.94
	P	5.60	6.96	6.90
	Y	979	1159	1162

1		2	3	4
Wheat	A	22.17	22.28	22.14
	P	31.83	36.31	37.45
	Y	1436	1630	1691
Ground-nut	A	7.17	6.80	7.43
	P	5.77	5.01	7.22
	Y	805	736	972
Rape Seed & Mustard	A	3.47	4.11	4.40
	P	1.43	2.30	2.38
	Y	411	560	541
Sugarcane*	A	2.61	2.67	3.19
	P	128.83	154.25	186.36
	Y	49358	57844	58359
Potato	A	0.69	0.73	0.76
	P	8.33	9.67	9.91
	Y	12152	13256	2996
Tobacco	A	0.43	0.45	0.44
	P	0.44	0.48	0.52
	Y	1031	1065	1172
Cotton†	A	8.13	7.82	8.06
	P	7.65	7.01	7.88
	Y	160	152	166
		(480)	(459)	(503)
Jute††	A	0.83	0.94	0.83
	P	6.07	6.51	6.79
	Y	1310	1245	1480
Mesta††	A	0.38	0.36	0.32
	P	1.89	1.65	1.58
	Y	888	828	880

*In terms of Cane †Bales of 170 Kgs. each ††Bales of 180 Kgs. each.

Note—Figures in bracket against rice indicate the yield per hectares in term of paddy and against cotton in terms of Kapas.

Statement-II

Per Hectare yield of certain crops in major producing Countries

(Kg.)

Country	1979	1980	1981
1	2	3	4
Rice (Paddy)			
Bangladesh	1929	2020	1980
China	4248	4200	4237
Indonesia	2985	3301	3665
Japan	5986	5128	5629
Thailand	1822	1899	2079
India	1610	2000	1462
Wheat			
Australia	1451	963	1362
Canada	1638	1726	2005
U.K.	5229	5878	5677
U.S.A.	2298	2249	2321
USSR	1564	1597	1486
China	2137	1878	1952
Pakistan	1488	1563	1640
India	1436	1630	1691
Ground Nut			
Sewgal	632	463	900
China	1366	1503	1431
U.S.A.	2927	1849	2974
India	805	736	972
Sugarcane			
Brazil	54750	56069	54888
Cuba	58890	45843	47857
U.S.A.	81173	82497	88802
China	49720	49019	47143
Pakistan	36313	38271	39238
India	49358	57854	58359

1	2	3	4
Potatoes			
U.S.A.	30220	29405	30368
U.K.	31867	34476	31862
USSR	13050	9663	10505
Poland	20311	11260	18869
Japan	27031	27723	25896
China	9986	9996	9996
Brazil	10554	10745	11175
India	12152	13256	12996
Tobacco			
Brazil	1293	1311	1264
China	1500	1382	1387
U.S.A.	2068	2175	2377
USSR	1771	1710	1796
India	1031	1065	1172
Cotton (Kapas)			
Egypt	2554	2678	2768
U.S.A.	1623	1211	1627
Brazil	848	865	928
China	1467	1651	1698
Pakistan	1050	1017	1041
USSR	2964	3166	3057
India	480	459	503
Jute/Jute like fibres			
Bangladesh	1425	1408	1639
China	2962	3722	3630
Thiland	1103	1118	969
India (for Jute & Mesta)	1177	1130	1311

Source : FAO Production Year Book 1981 (Vol. 35)

Note—In case of India figures under 1979 relate to the year 1979-80 and so on.

Palekar Award to part-time correspondents working in News Agencies

3188. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether part-time correspondents working in the News Agencies and newspapers are covered by the Palekar Award;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) action proposed to ask the managements to pay wages to part-time correspondents of the Palekar Award ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The recommendations of Palekar Tribunals are applicable to part-time correspondents also. The responsibility to secure implementation of Palekar Award rests with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

Increase in price of Vanaspati by D.C.M. Chemicals

3189. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the increase in the vanaspati prices on 14 November, 1985 was due to the increase in the issue rates of imported edible oils to the producers;

(b) if so, the reasons for increasing the rates of the old stocks lying with the producers after affixing stickers by D.C.M. Chemicals;

(c) whether there is no price sticker on 15 kg. tin of Panghat vanaspati;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) how much quantity of Panghat and small packs, packwise, was released in Delhi/New Delhi on 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th November 1985 indicating the date and quantity when the imported edible oil was received by them at enhanced rates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Consequent upon the increase in the issue price of imported edible oils from 15th November, 1985, the prices of vanaspati were increased.

(b) to (d). Marketing practices envisage upward or downward revisions in the prices effective from the date of its announcement. Under the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules 1977, every package, including 15 kg. tin of Panghat, bear thereon a label securely affixed thereto showing the sale price of the package. These rules are being followed.

(e) A statement showing the quantity of Panghat and small packs that was released in Delhi/New Delhi from 14th to 19th November and the quantity of imported oil received by D.C.M. Chemicals at enhanced rates is given below.

Month : November, 1985	Statement						Unit : MT
	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	
Bulk pack							
15 kg.	49	67	76	58	81	95	
10 kg.	4	—	—	—	5	2	
Small pack							
5 kg.	5	—	3	10	16	11	
2 kg.	2	—	—	6	7	6	
1 kg.	25	—	—	9	31	47	
Total :	85	67	79	83	140	161	
Receipt of imported oil	Nil	Nil	Nil	140	206	148	

Note :—All figures have been rounded off to the nearest of tonne.

**Licence to sell Panghat Vanaspati
Ghee in Delhi**

3190. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3193 on 12th August, 1985 regarding licence to sell Panghat Vanaspati Ghee in Delhi and State:

(a) whether the Delhi Edible Oils (Licensing and Control) Order, 1977 any dealer not having stocks of edible oils above five quintals is not required to obtain a licence;

(b) if so, the reasons why dealers are refused supply of 15 kg. Panghat tin by D.C.M. stockists in Delhi without production of licence;

(c) whether even consumers are being denied the sale of 15 kg. Panghat tin and are forced to buy small packs of Rath whose prices are more as compared to the price of Panghat; and

(d) if so, the factual position and the steps proposed to ensure suitable ratio of availability of ghee between 15 kg. Panghat tin and small packs of Rath ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to regulate supply of Panghat in 15 kg. tin, Delhi Administration issued orders for supply of this pack by the wholesalers to licensed retailers who maintain proper account of receipt and sale of vanaspati.

(c) and (d). According to Delhi Administration, to curb malpractice of hoarding, sale of 15 kg. tin by wholesalers to consumers was discontinued with effect from 12.4.1984. However, licensed retailers can sell the same in loose upto 5 kg. at a time to consumer on production of ration card. It is also open to licensed retailers to sell vanaspati loose upto 2 kg. without production of this card. Panghat is also being made available through Fair Price Shops upto 10 kg. per month to a foodcard holder. Besides, a consumer can

also get 5 tins for the marriage of a girl, 4 tins for the marriage of a boy and 2 tins for other functions. The production of small and large pack has been regulated in such a way as not to exceed the level of 90 per cent of that of small packs produced during the oil year 1981-82.

Benefit to Vanaspati Producers

3191. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether vanaspati producers were benefited by the increase in prices of imported edible oils as in the background of that they sold the already processed vanaspati at the increased rates;

(b) if so, how much stock of imported edible oils was issued to these units immediately before 15 November, 1985, how much quantity of vanaspati was estimated to be produced out of that, how much was sold out upto 14 November, 1985 and the quantity that could have been left out of the earlier stocks; and

(c) whether produce-wise details will be laid on the Table ?

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

(a) to (c). The details are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Allocation of fertilisers to Tripura

3192. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total allotment of fertilizers for Kharif and Rabi seasons to Tripura during 1982, 1983 and 1984;

(b) the actual delivery of fertilizers to Tripura during the above period; and

(c) the reasons why the allotted fertilizers were not delivered to Tripura ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The total allotment, availability and actual consumption

of fertilisers in Tripura during the years 1982 to 1984 are indicated below :

(‘000 Tonnes N + P + K)

Year	Season	Allocation	Total Availability	Actual Consumption
1982	Kharif	2.85	2.56	1.40
	Rabi	1.78	1.38	1.15
	Total	4.63	3.94	2.55
1983	Kharif	2.76	2.22	1.39
	Rabi	2.85	3.78	1.93
	Total	5.61	6.00	3.32
1984	Kharif	1.68	2.41	1.08
	Rabi	1.70	3.09	2.02
	Total	3.38	5.50	3.10

(c) The availability of fertiliser in Tripura during the years 1982 to 1984 was more than the actual consumption in the State.

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

[Translation]

Medical check-up of mine workers

3193. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned “Khadan mazdoor ke doctori muayne ka nirdesh” (Instructions for medical check up of mine workers) in the daily ‘Jansatta of 15 October, 1985;

(b) if so, the number of the workers whose medical check-up has been done so far;

(c) whether Government propose to make arrangements for medical check-up of all the mine workers from time to time in future; and

(d) if so, the time by which such arrangements are proposed to be made and if not, the reasons therefor ?

(b) Delhi Administration had arranged for medical examination by their certifying surgeon of 231 workers of stone-crushers located in Union Territory of Delhi.

(c) and (d). Mines Rules provide for initial and periodical medical examination of workers employed in below ground Mines. The workers of stone crushers located in Union Territory of Delhi are being given treatment by Employees State Insurance Corporation.

[English]

Shifting of slum dwellers from Darya Ganj Delhi

3194. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to shift the slum dwellers of 3867, Imli Mahal, Gali Hospital Wali, Darya Ganj, Delhi-6 to some other place in Delhi;

(b) if so, when and to which area this slum will be shifted; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). According to the survey conducted last year, 42 families were found to be residing in property No. 3867/XI. As the property has been declared as unfit for human habitation, show cause notices for eviction under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 have been issued to the licencees/occupants after cancellation of their licences. The eligible occupants/licencees are proposed to be allotted alternative accomodation according to the existing policy. No definite area can be indicated at this stage.

Supply of milk to DMS

3195. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether cow milk is supplied to Delhi Milk Scheme from Loonkaransar, Kolayat, Nokha, Bikaner, Tayal and Suratgarh Tehsils of Bikaner region and if so, the quantity of milk so supplied;

(b) whether there are famine conditions prevailing in these areas, and if so, the

details thereof;

(c) the total number of cows in these areas; and

(d) whether green fodder (Bharsin) has been sown in Central State Farm at Suratgarh for the famine affected cows and if so, the area of land in acres, in which it has been sown ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) receives cow milk from Bikaner Unit of Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation (RCDF) and both cow milk and mixed milk from other units of RCDF. DMS is not aware whether Bikaner Unit is collecting milk from the Tehsils mentioned in the Question. During 1984-85, the quantity of cow milk that was received by DMS from the Bikaner Unit of RCDF is 2,02,66,613 kgs.

(b) In the Memorandum dated 18.10.1985 submitted by the Government of Rajasthan seeking Central assistance for drought relief, the districts of Churu, Bikaner and Ganganagar in the Bikaner Division were mentioned as having been affected by scarcity conditions. The extent of drought conditions in these districts was as under :

	Bikaner	Churu	Ganganagar
1. Number of Tehsil	4	7	12
2. Number of affected Tehsils	4	7	4
3. Total No. of villages	695	976	4545
4. Affected villages	678	843	146
5. Population affected	8.41	10.67	1.25
	lakh	lakh	lakh
6. Affected area in lakh hactare	6.70	5.98	1.12

(c) As per the provisional results of the 13th Livestock Census, 1982, received from Rajasthan, the population of cattle in Bikaner District is 4,55,736.

(d) Barseem does not give good yields if sown after October. In consultation with the State Government of Rajasthan, other suitable green fodder to meet the requirements of Rajasthan would be sown, if possible.

HUDCO loan for development of municipal areas or townships

3196. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether HUDCO has given/are giving loans for area development/township development—give details of loans given so far, Statewise, projectwise, break-up; and

(b) from what sources, loan is made available for development of municipal areas or townships and what are the terms and conditions attached to such loans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) HUDCO is providing loan assistance for housing and urban development schemes, including schemes relating to area and township development. The State-wise details of the schemes sanctioned by HUDCO as on 31.10.1985 are given in the statement below.

(b) Urban Development is a State subject, and Central financial assistance for all the State Sector schemes is given in the shape of block loans and block grants without being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. There are, however, two Centrally sponsored schemes under which financial assistance is given to the State Governments. These are as under :

1. Centrally sponsored programme of Urban Basic Services with UNICEF assistance.

Under this scheme, the cost of projects intended for the benefit of

urban poor in the slums are shared by the UNICEF, State Governments/local bodies and the Central Government in the ratio of 40:40:20

2. Centrally sponsored scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.

Under this scheme, the Central assistance is provided in the form of loans to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of the project in suitable instalments for the following components provide matching assistance is made by the State Government and/or implementing agency :

- (i) Land acquisition and development for residential schemes which includes sites and services with or without core housing
- (ii) Traffic and transportation schemes to subserve the shelter and employment project including construction of roads and improvement/upgradation of existing roads, but excluding the purchase of motor vehicles.
- (iii) Development of mandis/markets, provision of industrial estates, provision of others service and processing facilities for the benefit of agricultural and rural development in the hinterland.

Statement

Statewise statistical information as on 31-10-85

States/UTs	No. of Schemes	Project cost	Loan sanctioned	Amount released	Amount received	No. of Hsg. units sanctioned (Res. + Non. Res. + basic sanitation (Latrines))	No. of plots sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	457	26276	16597	11217	3106	307929	2397
Assam	12	851	564	359	162	2250	0

(Rs. in lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bihar	63	6875	3974	1277	739	84965	1073
Gujarat	450	30737	18427	11845	5659	336498	7609
Haryana	126	10084	7023	5097	2805	39208	109
Himachal Pradesh	55	1426	957	509	295	3185	757
Jammu & Kashmir	26	2033	1443	575	441	5102	10704
Karnataka	287	19816	10690	6693	3102	351450	3966
Kerala	178	16453	10121	6214	2355	219147	1153
Madhya Pradesh	194	13347	9238	4259	2727	79131	74276
Maharashtra	460	32486	20938	12710	4481	181449	8882
Manipur	4	384	259	96	12	629	0
Meghalaya	1	15	7	0	0	115	0
Orissa	106	8753	5898	2930	1014	58008	791
Punjab	147	9740	6254	4484	2393	49135	1969
Rajasthan	401	25458	17932	10867	3994	195002	18734
Sikkim	2	46	30	4	0	76	0
Tamil Nadu	436	25249	16795	12248	4262	162839	15667
Tripura	2	69	49	0	0	418	0
Uttar Pradesh	372	33331	93892	12593	4568	139851	31143
West Bengal	56	6455	4286	2438	1809	31142	878
A. & N. Islands	1	16	9	0	0	15	0
Chandigarh	33	4163	2876	2296	1128	16400	3962
Delhi	32	11282	7392	1631	1360	37895	0
Goa Daman & Diu	3	95	56	11	6	206	38
Pondicherry	4	202	142	103	41	1161	0
All States/UTs	3908	285643	185847	110456	46460	2303206	184113

[Translation]

**Expansion of IFFCO plant
at Phulpur**

3197. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received
any proposal for the expansion of IFFCO
plant at Phulpur;

(b) whether such proposals for expansion
of plants have been received from the other
places also;

(c) whether out of these proposals, the
proposal of IFFCO, Phulpur, involves the
least expenditure and minimum time for the
same expansion of capacity;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the rea-
sons for not granting sanction for expansion
to Phulpur plant so far; and

(e) the time by which sanction will be granted, keeping in view the interest of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not apply.

(e) A decision in this case as well as other similar applications would have to await finalisation of the regional demand-supply projections, feedstock availability projections, and decision on setting up new capacities in the light thereof, as well as, other factors like resource constraints, Plan priorities etc.

[English]

Central assistance for development of towns/cities in Kerala

3198. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) which are the towns/cities in Kerala being presently planned and developed through central assistance; and

(b) the details thereof in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The following nine towns have been covered under the Centrally sponsored scheme for the integrated development of small and medium Towns so far:

(1) Guruvayoor (2) Kot ayam (3) Trichur (4) Kayamkulam (5) Tellicherry (6) Tirur (7) Chenganacherry (8) Badagara (9) Mallapuram.

(b) The details are as under :

Name of the town	Central assistance released during the 6th five year plan.
1. Guruvayoor	Rs. 35.00 lakhs
2. Kottayam	Rs. 34.40 lakhs
3. Trichur	Rs. 40.00 lakhs
4. Kayamkulam	Rs. 9.90 lakhs
5. Tellecherri	Rs. 22.50 lakhs
6. Tirur	Rs. 40.00 lakhs
7. Chenganacherry	Rs. 24.00 lakhs
8. Badagara	Rs. 30.00 lakhs
9. Mallapuram	Rs. 35.00 lakhs
Total	Rs. 270.00 lakhs

Rehabilitation of bonded labour

3199. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the implementation of "Point No. 6" of the 20-Point programme in the rehabilitation of bonded labour;

(b) whether in a number of states, large number of bonded labour exist;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what action has been taken against those States for violating the 20-Point programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (d). As per the latest reports received from the State Governments, the total number of bonded labourers identified and freed as on 30.9.1985 was 1,89,184 out of which 1,45,545 have been rehabilitated leaving thereby 43,639 to be rehabilitated. Statement-I giving the state-wise details is given below.

Against the target for rehabilitation of 30,593 bonded labourers fixed for 1985-86, the State Governments have reported rehabilitation of 6,512 bonded labourers durin^g

the period from April to September, 1985, the achievement being 21 per cent. Statement II showing the state-wise position is given below.

The State Governments have been requested to pursue the rehabilitation of bonded labourers vigorously and ensure that the target fixed for 1985-86 is achieved fully.

Statement-I

Statement showing the targets fixed for rehabilitation of bonded labourers during 1985-86 and the achievements reported by the State Governments during the period from April to September, 1985.

States	Target (1985-86)	Achievement (April to September, 1985)
1. Andhra Pradesh	2000	2057
2. Bihar	501	250
3. Karnataka	9250	1234
4. Gujarat	23	Nil
5. Madhya Pradesh	2000	Nil
6. Maharashtra	250	36
7. Orissa	7500	2532
8. Rajasthan	2580	261
9. Tamil Nadu	2194	110
10. Haryana	295	Nil
11. Uttar Pradesh	4000	32
Total	30593	6512 (21%)

Statement-II

Statement showing the number of bonded labourers identified and released and rehabilitated as on 30.9.1985 as per the reports received from the State Governments.

Name of the State	Number of bonded labourers	
	Identified & freed	Rehabilitated
1. Andhra Pradesh	16,336	14,017
2. Bihar	10,988	9,466
3. Gujarat	61	38
4. Haryana	295	—
5. Karnataka	62,689	40,033
6. Kerala	829	820
7. Madhya Pradesh	3,389	2,851
8. Maharashtra	723	319
9. Orissa	40,549	27,403
10. Rajasthan	6,674	6,266
11. Tamil Nadu	32,581	31,591
12. Uttar Pradesh	14,070	12,741
Total	1,89,184	1,45,545

Letters of intent and industrial licences for oil mills in Madhya Pradesh

3200. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial licences/ letters of intent issued for setting up oil mills in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the names of the places in Madhya Pradesh where these new oil mills are going to be set up;

(c) out of them, how many oil mills are going to be set up in the backward areas; and;

(d) the details thereof ?

Intent have been issued in Madhya Pradesh for setting up of Oil Mills.

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

(b) to (d). The details are given in the statement below.

(a) 10 Industrial Licences and 7 Letters of

Statement

Statement of industrial licences/letter of intents issued for manufacture of Soyabean oil/Cottonseed oil/solvent extracted oil and its products in Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of party and licence No. and date	Location	Capacity
1	2	3	4

Industrial Licences

Cottonseed

- | | | | |
|----|--|--------------------------------|--------|
| 1. | M/s. Sree Mansinghka Oil Mills Private Limited. Regn. No. R/27A/201 dt. 2.11.53
R-28(17)181 | Khandwa | 52,500 |
| 2. | The Berar Swadesh Vanaspati, L/27-A/61/56 dt. 28.9.56 | Shegaon
(Madhya Pradesh) | 10,000 |
| 3. | M. P. Rice Bran Oil Company Limited, Calcutta, L-28(1)/41/61-CH.I dt. 30.1.61. | Indore | 7,800 |
| 4. | Madhya Pradesh State Industrial Corporation Limited, L-28(1)II/65/II(I) dt. 28.8.65 | Ujjain | 25,625 |
| 5. | M/s. Taparia Private Limited, Bombay, I/28(1)(3)/73-LI & PF, dt. 18.9.73. | Khandwa
(E. Nimar District) | 13,000 |
| 6. | M/s. Vippy Solvex Products Limited, Dewas, CIL:40/78, dt. 21.2.78. | Dewas,
(Backward area) | 7,800 |
| 7. | M/s. General Foods Private Limited, Indore, CIL:40/78 dt. 27.2.78. | Sawar
(Indore District) | 30,000 |
| 8. | Bhopal Sugar Industries Limited, Jagmanik Solvent Extraction, | Shore | 30,000 |

Soyabean IL:14/79, dt. 25.4.79

- | | | | |
|----|--|-------------|--|
| 9. | M/s. M. P. Rajya Tilhan Utpadak Sangh Maryadit, Bhopal, CIL:79(83), dt. 1.3.83 | Seoni Malwa | Refined oil 8,000
Soya Flour 25,000
Soya Meal 11,000 |
|----|--|-------------|--|

1	2	3	2	4
10.	M/s. M. P. Rajya Tilhan Utpadak Sahkari Sangh Maryadit, Bhopal, CIL:133(83), dt. 4.4.83	Sehore	Refined oil Soya Flour Soya Meal	8,000 25,000 11,000

Letter of Intent

Cottonseed

- | | | | |
|----|--|---|--------|
| 1. | M/s. Narmada Sakhari, Tel Prakrya Samiti Maryadit, Barwah, LI:411(76), dt. 16.11.76 | Barwaha
(Khargone Distt.)
(Backward Area) | 30,000 |
| 2. | M/s. M. P. State Cooperative Oilseeds Growers' Federation Limited, Bhopal, LI:711(80) dt. 29.11.80 | Itarsi | 33,000 |
| 3. | M/s. M.P. State Cooperative Oilseed Growers' Federation Limited, Bhopal, LI:712(80) dt. 29.11.80. | Sehore | 44,000 |

Soyabean

- | | | | |
|----|---|----------------------------------|---|
| 4. | M/s. Britannia Biscuit Company, Calcutta, LI:134(79), dt. 16.5.79 | District
Hoshangabad | Refined oil 11,000
Soya Meal 36,000
Soya Flour 15,000
Protein 10,000
Lecithin 1,000 |
| 5. | M. P. State Cooperative Growers' Federation, Bhopal, LI:315, dt. 6.5.82 | Ujjain | Refined oil 24,000
Soya Meal 60,000
Soya Flour 20,000
Soya 10,000
Protein etc. |
| 6. | M/s. M. P. State Cooperative Oilseeds Growers' Federation Ltd., Bhopal, LI:124(85), dt. 15.2.85 | Chindwara | 10,200 |
| 7. | M/s. Saraf Bandhu Private Limited, Tumsur LI:99(85), dt. 30.8.85 | Teh. Sanveer
Distt. Chindwara | 60,000 |

**Production of Calcium Carbonate
in FACT Kerala**

3201. DR. K. D. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the production in tonnes of calcium carbonate, year-wise in Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Kerala for the last three years;

(b) whether there are any restrictions in producing Phosphoric Acid;

(c) if so the reasons there of;

(d) the percentage of reduction in production to the installed capacity; and

(e) the byproducts produced out of calcium carbonate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Limited (FACT) produced the following quantities of Calcium Carbonate during the last three years :

1982-83	2,200 tonnes
1983-84	3,600 tonnes
1984-85	12,500 tonnes.

(b) and (c). Though there are no 'capacity' constraints in the production of Phosphoric Acid, limitations in availability of sulphuric acid, which is the basic raw materials for manufacture of phosphoric acid and is also utilised in production of some end-products, like Ammonium Phosphate and Single Superphosphate sometimes result in cut-back in production of Phosphoric Acid.

(d) There is no reduction in production of phosphoric acid in 1984-85 compared to 1983-84. In fact, the capacity utilisation of Phosphoric Acid plants in 1984-85 increased by 6 per cent and 3 per cent at Udyogamandal and Cochin Divisions of FACT.

(e) No by-products are produced in the process of manufacture of Calcium Carbonate.

**Proposal to establish a cotton testing
laboratory in Gujarat**

3202. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of cotton-testing laboratories functioning in the country at present;

(b) the main functions handled by these laboratories and how far these are helpful in improving the quality of cotton and cotton production; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to establish a cotton-testing laboratory in Gujarat as Gujarat is one of the major cotton producing States in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There are fifteen cotton testing laboratories in India. They are located at the Cotton Technological Research Laboratory, Bombay and its 12 regional stations at (1) Hissar, (2) Ludhiana, (3) Sriganaganagar, (4) Surat, (5) Indore, (6) Nagpur (7) Nanded, (8) Dharwad, (9) Guntur, (10) Coimbatore (11) Akola and (12) Rahuri and Central Institute of Cotton Research, Nagpur and Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

(b) The main functions of these laboratories are to help the cotton scientists in the breeding of quality cotton varieties by evaluating the fibre quality of the new strains evolved by them. Since the staple length, strength and quality of fibre are integral parts of cotton improvement the role of quality testing laboratories is vital in this respect.

(c) Since there is already a regional quality evaluation unit of Cotton Technological Research Laboratory functioning at Athwa farm Surat, there is no proposal to start another centre in Gujarat.

**Recommendations of Committee set up
by Reserve Bank of India for large
outlays in the farm sector in
eastern region**

3203. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent recommendation of a committee set up by the Reserve Bank of India for large outlays in the farm sector in the Eastern Region has come to the notice of Government;

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I have done in the highest manner and with your consultation.

*(Interruptions)***

(b) whether the committee has suggested special allocations of Rs. 6,080 crores in the Seventh Five Year Plan and Rs. 10,010 crores in the Eighth Five Year Plan to improve agricultural productivity in the Eastern Region;

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : I am very very sorry.

(c) whether these important recommendations have been duly considered; and

MR. SPEAKER : Why should you be sorry ? You did not do it.

*(Interruptions)***

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in that direction ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is absolutely wrong, false and everything.

*(Interruptions)***

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

(b) The public outlay envisaged by the Committee for the implementation of its recommendation is of the order of Rs. 9,655 crores during Seventh Plan and Rs. 15,790 crores during Eighth Plan periods.

MR. SPEAKER : Hon'ble Member, this is not a question to be answered, but I must clear my position. Rules are made by you and not by me. I only implement the rules. And I called all the gentlemen, whosoever group they belong to. I did my best to persuade all of them and told them that was against the rules. I requested them to vacate it. After all this, it was done. So, there was nothing wrong about it.

*(Interruptions)***

(c) and (d). The recommendations of the Committee are being examined.

MR. SPEAKER : No discussion on the matter here it is only outside the House that it can be done.

11.45 hrs.

[English]

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : I am on a point of order. While we were all away to Assam, our rooms in Parliament House have been sealed with our valuables and other personal papers...

MR. SPEAKER : Not a single word of what this gentleman says will go on record .

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY (Coimbatore) : For the last two months schools are closed in Tamil Nadu. My wife is a teacher. They are not getting pay ..

MR. SPEAKER : No question; no point of order. Absolutely irrelevant. Not according to my consideration but according to rules they are allowed. We have discussed it so many times. Nothing is allowed.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Whatever he says does not form part of the record.

**Not recorded

(Interruptions)**

11.50 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnool) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been reported in the press that several persons have been murdered in Ballia district of Uttar Pradesh...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me Tulsiramji, we cannot discuss anything pertaining to a State subject. Why are you compelling me ?

(Interruptions)**

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, many reports are appearing in the press about Acharya Rajneesh who was convicted in U.S.A. and has now returned to India...

MR. SPEAKER : Please give it in writing and then I shall consider.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : A mention has been made that crores of rupees on account of customs...

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot do like this. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have asked for the information. I will do it.

(Interruptions)**

— —

**Not recorded.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Notification under Food Corporation Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Food Corporation of India (Staff) (Ninety-First Amendment) Regulations, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 34/F. No. EP. 36(2)/85 in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1985 under sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1567/85.]

Notifications under Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act and Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Multi-State Co-operative Societies (Privileges, Properties and Funds, Accounts, Audit, Winding up and Execution of Decrees, Orders and Decisions) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 812(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 1985 under sub-section (3) of section 109 of the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 1984.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1568/85]

- (2) A copy of the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Amendment Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 605(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1985, under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the

Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1569/85]

— — —

11.52 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held today, the 5th December, 1985, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Mental Health Bill, 1981 :

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Mental Health Bill, 1981, be further extended up to the first day of the last week of the Hundred and Thirty-eighth Session of the Rajya Sabha."'

— — —

11.54 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

Third Report

[English]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Sir, I beg to present the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

— — —

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : He is a hypocrite who has always been criticising Gandhiji, Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Now on return he says "India is my country"...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have got nothing to do with it ..

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : I am walking out.

MR. SPEAKER : I am helpless.

(At this stage Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo left the House)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : Sir, when are you going to allow a discussion on gas leakage ?... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : Sir, a discussion should be allowed on this subject.. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, on Friday you assured us that you would convene a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : The meeting will be held. Have you not read the notice ?

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : No, I have not seen.

MR. SPEAKER : Why you have not seen ? It is not my responsibility.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : This is about discussion on gas leakage.

MR. SPEAKER : I told you and you are asking me the same question now.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : That had to be decided today.

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you read certain times and why do you come unprepared and then ask me this question ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Acharia Ji, you are an Acharia.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Sir, you had allowed us half-an-hour discussion on Telugu-Ganga project... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow you a discussion like this on the floor of the House. You came to see me.

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Sir, I want to know about the permission granted by you ... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : What time, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : Any time. You are welcome.

[*Translation*]

Please let me know who stops you ? In case somebody stops you then tell me.

[*English*]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Sir, I may be permitted to ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order, Sir ?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I have given a notice of Calling Attention with regard to the Sri Lankan problem ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You see me.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Women are being raped and brutally murdered. Everyday it is taking place... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot discuss Calling Attention notices here. You come and see me.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : The Government has no objection to have a discussion. I tried to catch your eye. The Government is prepared for a discussion. You decide the date for discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I said that it will be decided—time and everything. So, there is no problem about a discussion. No discussion is barred from the floor of this House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I shall find out about what you said.

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : This matter should be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already asked for the facts. Let the facts be received, then you are permitted. It is your job, you can go and see . (*Interruptions*) You can ask them as well.

Shri Madhavrao Scindia.

— — —

12.00 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1985-86

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : Sir, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1985-86.

— — —

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, in the other House, they are very relaxed...

(*Interruptions*)

They do everything, they talk about everything, discuss everything. Our blood pressure is always going high. Why should we not...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : We have allowed everything everyday here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We should relax.

MR. SPEAKER : We allow everything. I agree with you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There is too much of tension and quarrelling about.

MR. SPEAKER : You are an elder Member of the House. Please convey this message to all of them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am conveying it to everybody including you. Sir !

MR. SPEAKER : I never get high blood pressure, My blood pressure is always 120.20 ?

Now we shall take up matters under rule 377.

12.04 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*English*]

(i) Need to lay down rules and regulations for safety of ferry boats

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vaishali) : The large number of incidents year after year, of boats capsizing in the Ganga and other larger rivers of the country underline the need to ensure at least minimum safety standards in ferries along all major rivers in the country. Though these are State matters, the Centre can help the States by preparing model safety regulations in licens-

ing boats and in maintaining them. The practices of overloading these boats, particularly during festivals and *melas*, is also widespread. There has not been any national effort so far to focus attention on the problems of plying boats in river ferries and convention is allowed to rule with disastrous consequences. As the people who die in boat mishaps are poor, their plight does not receive national attention as does a plane crash, for instance. The Centre should, therefore, call for a conference of State officials and Ministers to lay down safety rules and regulations and to ensure that ferry boats are not overloaded.

12.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER
in the Chair]

[*Translation*]

(ii) Need to adopt measures to save Bihar and other parts of the country from floods, droughts, etc.

PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI (Ballia) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise the following matter under Rule 377 :

Hardly any year passess when the lives of the people in this country remain unaffected by drought and floods. Every year lakhs of people are ruined due to devastating floods or serious drought and this calamities recur year after year. Time has come when a permanent solution to these problems has to be found. In my opinion, a national water grid should be formed and all the inter State rivers be declared as national rivers. Crores of trees should be planted in the hilly and other areas to check soil erosion.

If even a portion of the money spent on relief works every year is spent on finding a permanent solution to the problems of drought and floods, a major calamity can be averted. In this connection there is need to construct large number of small canals. Embankments should be constructed along the rivers to save Bihar and other States from silt. In this way their flow can be checked to a great extent.

There is need to supply electricity on priority basis to the drought affected areas to enable them to operate tubewells for irrigation purposes and thereby save the States from the fury of drought.

I hope that the Government would endeavour to find a permanent solution to the problem of floods and drought at the earliest.

(iii) **Need to provide adequate job security to the contract workers of Surat Textile Mills, Gujarat**

*SHRI HARIHAR SOREN (Keonjhar) : About 90 per cent of the total workers of Surat Textile Mills, Gujarat are from Orissa. They were lured away by the labour contractors by promising them lucrative wages. But they are still working there on a purely temporary basis and the contractors are collecting commission from their wages.

No service conditions have been prescribed for them. They do not get full pay leave. They do not get wages on the weekly holidays. They do not get medical facilities like the permanent workers. When some workers meet accident at the time of work, they are thrown out of employment. The concerned managements do not enforce any labour laws. Therefore, it is necessary that these workers are rendered full protection from the harassment of the labour contractors. As they have been working since long, their jobs should be regularised without any further delay and other benefits given to the permanent workers should also be given to them. I request the Government of India to direct the concerned management to extend all sort of medical facilities to these workers. I demand that an impartial enquiry should be conducted regarding the conditions existing in Surat Textile Mills and adequate job securities should be provided to the workers.

*The speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

[English]

(iv) **Demand for a comprehensive sugar policy in the Seventh Five Year Plan.**

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon) : The present level of sugar production in the country is not sufficient to meet our requirements and the Government had to resort to large-scale import of sugar from abroad in the current year in order to meet the demand of the people and also to keep the spiralling prices of sugar in check at a reasonable level. It may be recalled that in the past we were able to export sugar in moderate quantities. This reversal of the situation from being surplus to deficit in sugar production and its rising prices, undoubtedly indicates that there is something wrong in our planning and policies so far as production of sugar is concerned.

It is necessary to increase the licensed capacity of sugar factories. More licenses for setting up new sugar factories and for expanding the existing factories should be given to increase sugar production. Targets should be fixed before issuing licences for new factories. Adequate facilities should also be provided to encourage new units.

It is also necessary to ensure remunerative prices of the sugarcane growers and provide them other incentives to increase production of sugar-cane.

A comprehensive new sugar policy for the Seventh Five-Year Plan should be formulated and announced by the Government as early as possible to make India a surplus country in sugar production.

[Translation]

(v) **Need to declare Bastar district in Madhya Pradesh as industrially backward areas**

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, District Bastar is considered a backward Adivasi area not only in Madhya Pradesh but in the entire country. But even then that district has not been treated as an industrially backward district of the country. Whoever visits the district, he is surprised to see why it has been deprived of industries.

The backwardness of Bastar is due to illiteracy and lack of facilities like transportation, irrigation, electricity and cottage industries and in this respect it is more backward than the other Adivasi areas of the State. Though the Central Government has declared it an Adivasi sub-plan area and has undertaken developmental activities, yet why has it not been declared as a 'no-industry district' ?

I would, therefore, request the Central Government to declare this Adivasi area as industrially backward district to enable the local educated youth to set up cottage industries and utilise the available forest and mineral resources. This would solve the increasing unemployment problem in the area. Timely action should be taken remedy the resentment among the Adivasis regarding supply of forest and mineral wealth from their area to the industries in other States.

[English]

(vi) **Need to give more financial assistance to Cardamom Trading Corporation and representation to Cardamom growers of Karnataka in the corporation**

KUMARI D. K. THARA DEVI (Chikmagalur) : Sir, to safeguard the interests of Cardamom growers of Karnataka, I would like to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377 :

Karnataka produces about 1500 tonnes of Cardamom, through majority of small growers. The trade is in the hands of a few vested interests and both the export and internal markets are controlled by these people at the cost of small growers and consumers. They buy cheaply from them and sell it to consumers at abnormal prices. To give a remunerative return to growers and to sell the Cardamom to consumers at reasonable prices, the Cardamom Trading Corporation will have to buy steadily substantial quantity (at least fifty per cent, that is, 700 tonnes) of Karnataka production from June to February (Harvesting time). The Corporation needs about Rs. 5 crores of assistance from the Government as Seed Capital for purchases. The rest can be raised with Banks. At present, the Government has

given an assistance of Rs. 50 lakhs for the Corporation. Rs. 50 lakhs is too meagre to participate in steady buying (to maintain steady cardamom prices), since the unit value of Cardamom on an average is between Rs. 150 and Rs. 200 per kg.

The growers have not been benefited by the C.T.C. as it does not have funds for steady buying and to keep the market steady. The poor performance of the C.T.C. has given ample scope for vested traders to exploit the growers and consumers. The growers of Karnataka are agitated at the functioning of the C.T.C. The full Board of the C.T.C. has not been formed yet. There is no grower's representative to activate the Corporation in the interests of the growers. Therefore I request the Government :

- (1) To give Rs. 5 crore as Seed Capital to the Cardamom Trading Corporation; and
- (2) To form the full Board, with due representation to the growers from Karnataka as initially C.T.C. is to market Karnataka Cardamom.

(vii) **Demand for a road-cum-railway bridge across the river Krishna to join Repalle and Machilipatnam in Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM (Tenali) : Repalle in Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh and Machilipatnam in Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh are just separated by river Krishna to a width of about 4 kms. with their respective railway terminals. Both are very fertile and rich lands with the alluvial deposits of river Krishna. Now there is scanty facility of crossing the river by country boats. This transit is not very dependable and could operate only when there is sufficient depth of water; and in other times people have to reach from one end to the other, only through Vijayawada, contouring a distance of about 120 kms. I have been writing to the Railway Ministry more than often to provide a road cum railway bridge across the river Krishna at any nearest point. This project is economically very sound with good financial returns. Hence, I request the Hon. Railway Minister to evince personal

interest in this matter. This has been the fervent request of all the Andhra and an active point of discussion in the last General Elections.

12.21 hrs.

SICK INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES
(SPECIAL PROVISIONS) BILL—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We shall now take up item No. 7 on the Agenda—Further consideration of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Bill. The Hon. Minister of Finance may reply.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Sir, I want to thank the Hon. Members for the constructive suggestions they have given on this Bill. It does show their interest in the subject and their concern about the sickness in the industry.

There have been various points of view and many Members have expressed that it is not enough, but so far as it is a step in a direction in which we all want to go, on that there has not been debate and for that there has been a general support for which I want to thank the Hon. Members for, there may be debate on the quantum of the steps to be taken, but the step to be taken in the direction of the step is right. That is the impression that we have got in this House and I want to express my gratitude for the same.

One thing I want to share with the House is that other agencies of financial institutions or State agencies or other agencies which are concerned with industry and its health shall continue to play their role and this Board does not displace their own and by the same token, it is not the only remedy for dealing with industrial sickness or industrial health. It is in fact when other agencies fail—it is not our conception that other agencies will not cease their work and only this Board will be there. To help the industry and keep it in health all agencies will be contributing and in fact when these agencies

fail, then the matters will come to the fore. And the main thrust is on rehabilitation and the main thrust of various provisions in the Bill is on keeping the industry alive, keeping it healthy and take measures, financial packages steps including amalgamation, and change of management. All these steps are envisaged in it to keep the unit healthy and it is only when all fail, then it is a question of liquidation and it was conceived that the Board should not be burdened with the procedures of liquidation because that is very lengthy and it will go to the appropriate forum in the High Court, and so far it can be kept alive, to that extent DFIR should be actively associated in this.

The point was raised about workers' interests by various Members from both sides. We have come with our amendment that in case all these have failed, labour cooperatives should also be considered by the Board.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sick units.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Yes, Sick units.

We have already made a provision. A concern was expressed that the labour dues do not get paid when the units become sick. Already provision has been made that labour dues will be *pari passu* with security. So it is provided in the Budget itself and also in the Act that has been passed by the Parliament. So, that is one step that takes care under that enactment. We are also thinking of coming with a sort of rehabilitation package for the labour, apart from the existing provision, which would give a fair deal to the labour to rehabilitate itself and also get opportunities of employment in case a unit is absolutely non-viable or cannot be run on any ground. The first effort will be to run it.

Also, so far as the workers' participation is concerned, that will be governed by the exiting laws of the land regarding workers' participation and it will be as much applicable to any unit that comes there. So, what I want to say is that some enactments have to come by various other Ministries like the Labour Ministry, the Department of Company Affairs etc., which we are thinking like

rehabilitation package. So, it is not that all things have been put at one place. But the various enactments of the country or the enactments of the Government are as much operative or as much effective as this enactment, whether they are put in one place or at various places, so far as basic interests are taken care of and provisions are made therefor.

Now, the other point is, what punishment has been envisaged in this Bill about these people who siphon away money or mismanage it and then the unit becomes sick. Though I have said that basically this is for restoration of health, this is also an important point. I want to share with the Hon. Members that there were two routes open. One is to make provision in the Bill itself which we are now doing by an amendment. The other is that the Board could come to the conclusion that there is diversion and then the Government could take administrative measures or directly advising financial institutions. In fact, this was in our mind initially. That is why, an expressed provision had not come in the Bill earlier. The advantages that we were advised in this route are, once you make an enactment and a clause, it immediately become justiciable, and for stay order etc., they go to the court. But once the Board recommends certain thing, then the institutional finances have get the commercial judgement. Nobody can force the commercial judgement by any court order or anything and taking cognizance of this, if administratively the Government advises, it does not become a court matter or justiciable under the Act. So, this route was thought of. I am only sharing the view. We thought, we would be very effective in that way. Once taking the views of the Board, no Chairman would dare to go against the conclusion of the Board and also the guidelines given by the Government to give money. At the same time, we will not be subject to going court and justifying it because it is an internal matter. So, in fact, it was not our intention to dilute it. But what was in our mind was to deal with it more effectively. Here in the debate, it emerged as consensus of the House and many Hon. Members have said that the provision should be made in the Bill itself. Since our intention is same as that of the Hon. Members and sensing the mood of the House and advice coming across all sections of the House, we have brought this amend-

ment and made the provision in the Bill itself. And the provision that is made is, once the Board comes to the conclusion that there has been diversion or management which has been detrimental to the company and because of that the unit has become sick, it will direct the person concerned. The word used is not, "advise" or "come to the conclusion" or something like that. The provision has been "direct". Now, if the direction of the Board is not followed by a person, it has been provided that there will be punishment of three years. It will direct a financial institutions not to extend any financial assistance for a period of 10 years. Now, the question was raised, why not for long time; why is only for 10 years? Now, even life imprisonment is 14 years. I think, 10 years' period is a sufficiently strong time, long time and is an enough punishment. Because, it is not only that person is debarred for 10 years, if he is a partner to any other firm or if he is director in any company, then that firm or that company also gets debarred from financial assistance. So, virtually he becomes a financial leper. If he is associated with any company or any firm, that firm also gets debarred. It is a big punishment because other firms in which he is associated also get debarred from financial assistance. So, we thought, it is sufficiently a deterrant punishment.

About misfeasance or money has been given by any person which should not have been given, the power of recovery under Section 24 has been given to the Board to recover the money and direct that the money be paid.

The other point raised was as to why not criminal prosecution powers be given to the Board. We thought that once Board comes to the conclusion that there is mismanagement or criminal offence, it could bring it to the notice of the Government and then the Government could appropriately proceed under the Criminal Law or under the proper law. To burden the Board itself of being the complainant and conducting prosecution cases in various parts of the country would be, I think, not fair. So, it is better that the Government which has got its agencies all over, its lawyers, its whole system, if there is a criminal offence in any part, it could be pursued under the Criminal Offences Act in the present law.

[Shri. Vishwnath Pratap Singh]

In so far as the criminal offences are concerned, nobody is protected. The existing provisions of prosecution are there and that will be operative as much.

Regarding change of management, provision has been made—A point was made that they are very clever and it is very difficult to change the management. Let us trust on the competence and the wisdom of the Board and that is why the change of management provision has been made.

I think, these were the two very basic concerns which we have met in the amendments. The other points that were raised were that the detection system is not early enough. I am first coming to the broad points and I will then come to other points. If we see that the net worth is the shareholders' money or risk money put into, the provision is made when there is erosion of 50 per cent. The general body of shareholders has to be called and only when they clear that the present management should continue, it should be allowed to continue. Therefore, there is a mechanism of early detection. It will be quite earlier than the existing system that we have got. Because now what happens, when the net worth gets eroded—what to say of 50 per cent, but several times the net worth is eroded—only then people come to know that is becoming sick.

So, the net worth principle is included in this, because the right to manage any enterprise is to the extent that you have your share money. That gives you in the present system the right to manage a unit. When you have exhausted it and when you are on your creditors' money, loan money, you have lost your right to manage a unit, the basic right by which the right had arisen to manage it, so that you may not go on consuming. Now you have consumed your own money, you go on consuming the credit money, which will be that of the institutional finances. In our present set up there is a very large amount of institutional finance money. So, compulsorily it has been made that they have to come to the core.

I may inform the House that they have already asked the Finance Ministry to issue

instructions to the Banks, Financial Institutions that they should start monitoring the defaulters of any statutory dues. I think, the Hon. Members made a point that when there is a default of statutory dues or the wages of labour, that is the quite earlier indication that something is going wrong. So, we have a Sickness Monitoring Cell in the Reserve Bank, we have it in the Financial Institutions, and in the Banks where they come. Many directors of different concerns are there and they get information. So, we are advising all these bodies separately apart from this that they should all start monitoring the defaulters and their statutory dues. So this is also what the Hon. Members have suggested and we have included it in an administrative order...

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Give it publicity.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Yes, in fact, it is only a few days back I have given instructions. Before going to the Press I thought that it would be proper for me to first inform the House and then we will give publicity.

The other point is : why SSI units have not been included and it is confined to the medium and large ? I share the concern of SSI units because they have a very large base and it has a very large potential of employment and also distribution of employment opportunities across the country. But what we found and what we felt purely on administrative reasons was that the structure of the Board would not be able to cope up with all the small scale industries. That was the sole reason why we have it in the present form. Let us take the load which we can start with and competently deal with and as we gain experience in handling these matters, we could have a look about it sometime later after a few years of working.

About partnership firms, member asked why partnerships are not included. In fact, the concept, the whole mechanism and the hub of the measure is the standard of net worth. The net worth measure is not applicable to partnerships. So with that definition of sickness by net worth that we have evolved in this we will not be able to measure the partnership firms as and when they become sick.

Shri Mool Chand Daga made a point about losses in the public sector and why not BIFR deal with it. I will not share the private conservation I had and Mr. Gupta has taken offence to it. I think, the point made about the public sector losses is of great national concern to all of us, not in the sense of any accusation, but now there is the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector. The public sector plays its role in our achieving self-reliance. It has given us the necessary raw material and service to the economy. It has been our major engine of economy and will continue to be our major engine as the Prime Minister has mentioned that the allocations and investments will be greater in the Seventh Plan than what it was in the Sixth Plan. But, at the same time, out of Rs. 180,000 crores of Seventh Plan, Rs. 35,000 crores internal resources generation has to come from the public sector. If this internal resource generation is not coming forth, I do not think that we shall have the Seventh Five Year Plan. That is the importance of the public sector being the hub of our Seventh Plan. Its losses get reflected in the administered price increases or in the budgetary support increasing the deficits which may make both sick. So even for price stability apart from development, it becomes necessary that the public sector losses are reduced because otherwise also any extra effort made for raising the resources, if that gets absorbed in meeting the losses of the public sector, the net result is what is available by extra tax effort for development is lost. So we are going into this in detail as to how to reduce the public sector losses and how to have administered prices according to normative standard. This exercise is being done but while the Government is aware of this problem, is concerned with it and is applying itself, I do not think BIFR is the proper place to bring the sick public sector units there. Sarvashri Purohit, Dighe ji and various other Hon. Members mentioned about the finalisation of accounts and said that they can easily go on prolonging it and take their own time and that way the purpose of the Bill will get defeated. I would like to say that it has been provided that the Central Government, the State Governments, financial institutions and banks can also refer the matter to the Board. Further, company law has its own provisions about submission of audited accounts within a specific time.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Workers have not been given that right.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : The Board has *suo moto* right to take action. It is not dependant on the owners' reporting and a certain agency reporting. It has been provided that it can *suo moto* take action and if the workers bring it to the notice of the Board and the Board is satisfied then it can act and that way the workers are not deprived.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : But it is not provided in the Bill.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : When the provision is *suo moto* it is a very wide provision.

Shri Madhav Reddi and Shri Ayyapu Reddy mentioned that this period of seven years is too long. May I mention that many a time when new industries are put up it is the experience of many companies that they incur losses and it takes time for them to explore the market. So, if we apply it too early then many potentially very good units will come under sickness definition and get into trouble. So, we thought seven years, period is reasonable. But even before seven years if there is mis-management or gross mis-utilisation then there are existing laws which can take care of it. If there is any criminal mis-appropriation then the existing law can take care of it.

Shri Rajhans mentioned about the shareholders. What I said about the workers is also open to share-holders. They can bring it to the Board and the Board can also *suo moto* act.

Sir, about the time allowed on various provisions the Hon. Members have expressed that this is too dilatory and that too much time is being allowed. Sir, we have to see in the present state of affairs how much time is lost. Now, we are taking this provision outside the jurisdiction of the High Court and bringing it into this Board. If we compare it with the present time, I think, it is a practical time frame. It is a quasi judicial body. It will have to give requisite time. So, let us

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

have a time frame which is practical and, I think, the provisions that have been made take care of this.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : Winding up has again gone back to High Court.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : The Board is not concerning itself with funeral ceremonies. We gave thought to it as to why not winding up proceedings should also be brought in. Then it came to our judgement if we put winding up proceedings in this Board then much of its energy will be lost in prolonged winding up proceedings rather than restoring the unit to health.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : There are two forums to deal with one industry. One is the Board and the other is the High Court. It will again prolong the matter.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : There are two forums. One is, still the patient is breathing and the other is till the patient expires.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : So far as the sick industry is concerned... is it making or alive or...

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Our purpose is to restore health and that is the function of the hospitals. If the hospitals get dead bodies, then the hospitals will not function. They will have to function as morgues.

Then the point was raised as to why a provision was made, that is, a judge has been put and the Appellate body has been provided? The point was that we are taking away some powers of the courts and the high courts. Now, by taking away the powers, if an Appellate provision has not been made, then this enactment would not have held good in the courts and as we are taking away the powers of the court, appellate provision was necessary and for that someone of a capacity of a judge or the status of a judge was provided to keep the confidence in the system and also when the judiciary is taken

away from some of them, it is necessary to have a judge or a person having competence of a judge so that the Supreme Court also feels that there is reasonable provision for appellate for being heard. So, this was the basic thinking.

Now, the other point was that the various contracts would be suspended and the interests of the labour could be affected. If it was the concern expressed by the Hon. Member the provision is that it is not obligatory on the part of the Board that it will suspend all contracts and that it will suspend contracts across the Board itself on the discretion of the Board and it can suspend only those contracts which it thinks that it is reasonable and that way we should have try in the discretion of the Board that we should not think that it will be acting as anti-labour. That way it is not obligatory or compulsory on the Board to Labour contract.

Sir, Shri Krishna Iyer mentioned about the liquidation and I have mentioned about the rehabilitation package which we are thinking of labour dues being made *pari passu*. We have already made provision in the budget and about the compensation Rs. 20,000 were exempt. This year we have raised the exemption to Rs. 50,000 and if some provision is made in some scheme, then total exemption is also contemplated. These are some of the provision in the interest of labour which we have in mind.

Now, the other side of the position was that the Board should have the power to grant all financial relief. I think that might be too harsh on the financial institutions and while financial institutions will be involved in making the package, I think, the discretion of the financial institutions should not be so fettered and I am sure that a package suggested by the Board after all considerations will be honoured by the financial institutions unless they have very extreme difficulty which they can present before the court.

Shri Amal Datta mentioned that the Central Government should take all the responsibilities on this, I think we have to share it and the Centre has to come forward and the State Governments, banks and various other parties have to share the bur-

den, I think there is no escape from that. I think if the State Electricity Boards improve, many sickness will be reduced without further drain on our resources.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Because they are not able to pay the Electricity Board's bill, some of the industries are becoming sick.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : And some do not start paying it so that the electricity is disconnected and they say that there have not been able to pay.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKAR : Because of this even the Electricity Boards will become sick.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : A point was made by Shri Daga that as twenty years experience has been put in the Bill, young blood will not be able to come as Members of the Board. We have moved an amendment to reduce it to fifteen years and I think, that will meet his point.

Then, about appointment of labour representatives as also other persons who are experienced people in industry as also have expertise in certain fields, that point was made by some Hon. Members including Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi. What he meant was professional people. There is a provision in the Bill that people who experience in labours matters, banking, technology and economics would be eligible for being appointed in the Board.

Regarding reference of this Bill to the Select Committee, I think, the Government has responded to the various suggestions made by the Hon. Members and certain amendments have been brought in.

This is an important piece of legislation and we want to go into immediate action. The purpose of reference to Select Committee is to get public opinion and I think, we have responded to the sentiments of the House. It would not, therefore, be advisable to lose more time by sending it to the Select Committee.

With these words, I commend this Bill to the House for its approval,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Daga has moved his amendment to the Motion for Consideration.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 45 was, by leave,
withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill to make, in the public interest, special provisions with a view to securing the timely detection of sick and potentially sick companies owning industrial undertakings, the speedy determination by a Board of experts of the preventive, ameliorative, remedial and other measures which need to be taken with respect to such companies and the expeditious enforcement of the measures so determined and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration”

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 : The question is :

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 3—(Definitions)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 37,—

add at the end—

[Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy]

“and includes every industrial unit which has stopped functioning and producing for a period of six months on account of lack of adequate finance, managerial failure and resulting in termination of employment of the employees, declaration of lockout or an imminent threat of declaration of lockout or termination of employment.” (57)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I beg to move :

Page 3. line 37—

add at the end—

“and shall also include such units whose managements have been taken over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and the State Governments appointed authorised controllers.” (92)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I have moved my amendment like this :

“and includes every industrial unit which has stopped functioning and producing for a period of six months on account of lack of adequate finance, managerial failure and resulting in termination of employment of the employees, declaration of lockout or an imminent threat of declaration of lockout or termination of employment.”

The purpose is clear that instead of depending upon book accounts and book adjustment to find out whether the industry has become sick or not, we want a patent test to be adopted for the purpose of declaring it as a sick industry.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The purpose of my amendment is this. I want that not only the large and medium industrial units, but all the industrial units should also be covered under this. That is why, my suggestion is to add at the end of line 37.

“and shall also include such units whose managements have been taken over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and the State Government’s appointed authorised controllers.”

All the industries including the small units, which are also a major part of the sick industries should be included. Unless the small industries are included. I think the purpose will be defeated. That is why my suggestion is to include all the sick industrial units, including small units.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, so far as the criteria are concerned, the Hon. Member mentioned about managerial failure resulting in termination of employment of the employees, declaration of lockout or an imminent threat of declaration of lockout or termination of employment. While, these are all cause for concern, I think for measuring sickness, it is simple to have one variable or two. If we have several variables, we will get more into a debate as to whether it is sick or not. Here is a simple way of measuring sickness through the net worth aspect. As soon as you touch 50 per cent erosion, you go to the shareholder and when the erosion is 100 per cent, you come to the Board. So, we have got just one yardstick. These problems are also dealt with under the IDR provisions. As I mentioned earlier, the other routes of treating sickness are not closed. In fact it is a collective effort. The take over of a unit can be done through the provisions under the IDR Act, if there is a closure or mismanagement, etc. I think, if we take over all the units, we will not be able to deliver goods on that scale. It is better to take up such things whereby we can deliver goods, rather than take up a measure by which we cannot handle, though it is desirable that we attend to it. The other provisions which are in existence can take care of these things. It is not our concept that this Bill is going to displace or substitute other provisions of dealing with sickness. Those Acts have their role and these problems can be tackled by them.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Those units which are presently, i. e. already sick and not to be diagnosed later, have to be taken over.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Even the present units, once they have eroded

their 100 per cent net worth, they will qualify to come before the Board. Here the Governments, whether it is provided in the State Governments or in the Central Government, they call can report. If they have it, they are competent to report.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If the House agrees, I shall put all the Amendments to Clause 3 to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 57 and 92 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 3, stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(Establishment of Board).

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I beg to move

Page 4,

after line 49, insert—

“Provided that where the Board consists of more than six persons, at least one of them shall be a member from Lok Sabha and where the Board consists of fourteen persons, at least one Member shall be from Rajya Sabha.” (55)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh for Government Amendments.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Yes, I am moving. I beg to move :

Page 4, line 43, for “twenty”

substitute “fifteen” (102)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : My Amendment is this that provided where the Board consists of more than six persons, at least one of them shall be a Member of the Lok Sabha and where the Board consists of fourteen persons, at least one Member shall be a Member of the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, Members are not debarred from being Members of Parliament, either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha. Members of Parliament are not barred from becoming Members of the Board and I think let it be open rather than making a specific provision for it.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I hope the Minister will agree that it is an Office of Profit. Unless you exclude it by an Act of Parliament that becomes an Office of Profit to which a Member of Parliament cannot be appointed.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : That is one aspect more added on my side.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let us take up Government Amendments first. No. 102 moved by Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh.

The question is :

Page 4, line 43. for “twenty”, (102)

Substitute “fifteen”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall put Amendment No. 55 to Clause 4 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 55 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(Constitution of Appellate Authority)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I beg to move.

Page 5, line 8.

omit “has been a Judge of the Supreme Court or who is or” (110)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do you want to say anything ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I do not agree with the Amendment, regarding Clause 5.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : The Hon. Minister is pleased to say that unless they constitute an appellate authority, the Supreme Court or the High Courts are likely to strike it down. And they seem to have taken away the jurisdiction of the courts; and, therefore, they find it necessary to constitute an appellate authority. My submission is that it is a wrong conception. Now, the High Court has got jurisdiction regarding writ under Article 226. Against an order of the Board, we are finding now, that in Excise, Income tax and other matters inspite of the fact that there are appellate tribunals, the litigants are approaching the High Courts. Even after an appellate tribunal, in matters of Excise, Income tax and otherwise also they are going to High Courts, and are invoking the jurisdiction of the High Courts under Article 226.

Now, the court itself takes so much of time. For every order of the court, one man will run to the appellate authority, and then drag on the litigation. If the appellate authority reverses the order of the Board, naturally that will be the subject matter of admission by a writ, because where there is a reversal order, the High Court will naturally intervene. Even if it confirms the order of the Board, the litigant is taking it to the High Court. So, the concept of having an appellate authority over a Board which has been constituted with highly qualified persons, will only result in endless litigation. It is only to avoid that, that I have said that the idea of having an appellate tribunal must be dropped.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already the Minister has replied to you. Now, I put Amendment No. 110 moved by Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 110 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 5 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Clause 6 Mr. Das Munsii is not here. The question is :

“That Clause 6 stand part to the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7—(Removal of Members from office in certain circumstances)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Das Munsii is not here. Mr Ayyapu Reddy.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I beg to move :

Page 6,

omit lines 24 to 30. (58)

Page 6,——

for lines 24 to 30, *substitute*—

“Provided that no Member shall be removed from the office unless he is given an opportunity of being heard on show cause to why he should not be removed on any of the grounds mentioned in clauses (a) to (e).” (111)

There is an obvious mistake here. The Hon. Minister may kindly look at the proviso under Clause 6(2) which says :

“Provided that no person shall hold office as Chairman or other Member after he has attained the age of sixty-five years.”

There is absolutely no dispute with regard to that. The maximum age of a member must be 65 years. But one of the qualifications is : even a person who has been a Judge of the Supreme Court can be appointed. A person who has been a Judge of the Supreme Court will retire only after the age of 65. The only contingency is that he has resigned before he had attained the age of 65. Already, there is

difficulty in finding suitable personnel for the Supreme Court. There is no necessity now to say that a Judge of the Supreme Court, or a person who has been a Judge of the Supreme Court will be drafted. There are enough number of High Court Judges. After all, the calibre is the same; and from out of them, only some are recruited. So, using the words, "has been a Judge of the Supreme Court" and also saying that he should be within 65 years, appear to be rather paradoxical and contradictory.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : This applies to a case where some Judge has resigned before attaining the age of 65 years; and now he is not a Judge.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : No Judge has retired so far, before 65.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : But in case such a person is there, and talent is available, why should we exclude it ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I now put Amendment Nos. 58 and 111 to vote.

Amendment Nos. 59 and 111 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8—(Secretary, officers and other employees of Board or Appellate Authority)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Ayyapu Reddy.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I beg to move :

Page 6, lines 32 and 33,—

omit "and a secretary (by whatever name called) to the Appellate Authority" (59)

Page 6, line 37,—

omit "or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority" (60)

Page 6, lines 41 and 42,—

omit "and the Appellate Authority" (61)

The Supreme Court is asked to intervene. My submission is that already the Supreme Court is over-burdened. Recently, the Chief Justice has said that it is not able to dispose of final hearings on matters. It has become a case of dealing with interim orders only. Now we are trying to say that a reference must be made to the Supreme Court. Why should we confer another jurisdiction on them for deciding these matters ? Why should the Supreme Court be brought in here ? It is not able to find enough time to dispose of the work which it has already undertaken. Can the Government not itself dispose of these things and if the Government says he is disqualified, given him an opportunity and see that he is disqualified ? If he is aggrieved he will go to the Supreme Court or the High Court. But why should we confer jurisdiction or powers on the Supreme Court now ? If you ask your adviser, they will say that you should not burden the Supreme Court with this type of work. A reference can be made for the removal of that person, if need be. After all, the Government can give them a proper notice and an opportunity to be heard. A reference can be made for removal. Otherwise, how many years will it take ? Will it be able to answer your reference immediately ? I do not want the Hon. Minister to make a reference to the Supreme Court and bring in the Supreme Court unnecessarily into this Sick Industrial Companies Bill.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : This is a quasi-judicial body and the Member of a quasi-judicial body should have a sanctity and that is why we wanted a judicial body to advise us. The case goes to the Board, and they are empowered, and it may be said that the Board is in the hands of the Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put Amendments Nos. 59, 60 and 61 to Clause 8 to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 59 to 61 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is—

“That Clause 8 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Clause 8A. Dr. Datta Samant. He is not here. We go to Clause 9.

Shri Ayyapu Reddy, Amendment No. 62.

Clause 9—(Salaries, etc. be defrayed out of the consolidated fund of India)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I beg to move—

Page 7, line 7,—

omit “and the Appellate Authority” (62)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have already spoken. You have already said whatever you want.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put Amendment No. 62 to Clause 9 to the vote of the Hous.

Amendment No. 62 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is—

“That Clause 9 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted

Clause 9 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we go to Clause 10.

Clause 10—(Vacancies, etc. not to invalidate proceedings of Board and Appellate Authority)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I beg to move :

Page 7, lines 9 and 10,—

omit “or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority” (63)

Page 7, lines 11 and 12,—

omit “or the Appellate Authority” (64)

Page 7, line 13,—

omit “or the Appellate Authority” (65)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I shall put Amendments Nos. 63, 64 65 moved by Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy to vote.

Amendment Nos. 63 to 65 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 10 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted

Clause 10 was added to the Bill

Clause 11—(Members and staff of Board and Appellate Authority to be public servants)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I beg to move :

Page 7, line 15,—

omit “and the Appellate Authority” (66)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put Amendment No. 66 to vote.

Amendment No. 66 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 11 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted

Clause 11 was added to the Bill

**Clause 12—(Constitution of Benches
of Board or Appellate
Authority)**

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I beg to
move :

Page 7, lines 18 and 19,—

omit “or, the Appellate Authority”
(67)

Page 7, lines 24 and 25,—

omit “or as the case may be, the
Appellate Authority”. (68)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, I shall
put Amendment Nos. 67 and 68 to vote.

*Amendment Nos. 67 and 68 were put
and negatived*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The ques-
tion is :

“That Clause 12 stand part of the
Bill”.

The motion was adopted

Clause 12 was added to the Bill

**Clause 13—(Procedure of the Board
and Appellate Authority)**

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I beg to
move :

Page 7, lines 29 and 30,—

omit “or, as the case may be, the
Appellate Authority” (69)

Page 7, lines 35 and 36,—

omit “or, as the case may be, the
Appellate Authority”. (70)

Page 7, lines 38 and 39,—

omit “or, as the case may be, the
Appellate Authority” (71)

Page 8, line 1,—

omit “or the Appellate Authority”(72)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I shall
put Amendment Nos. 69, 70, 71 and 72 to
vote.

*Amendment Nos. 69 to 72 were
put and negatived*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question
is :

“That clause 13, stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

**Clause 16—(Inquiry into working of
sick industrial companies)**

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I beg to
move.

Page 9,—

omit lines 38 to 41. (73)

I said earlier also that there is no necessity
for the Board to refer the matter to the High
Court for the purpose of winding up, because
under the Company Law the Board itself can
follow this procedure and completely wind
it up. Taking the matter to the High Court
only means delaying it and thus denying
justice to the persons. Especially the financial
institutions will be very much affected beca-
use if they have to take the dues, whatever
the amount maybe, again the matter will be
postponed and they will have to go to the
High Court for winding up. Then the official
liquidator will be appointed and then the
proceedings will be taken *de novo*. The Board
itself can sit and order winding up after
following the procedure laid down in the act.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :
We want to confine in this forum for the pur-
pose of bringing the industry to health and fo-
its revival. To that extent we want to focus
on its energy. When it has come to the con-
clusion that it cannot be brought to health,
then other proceedings will take over.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I shall
put Amendment No. 73 to vote.

Amendment No. 73 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clause 16, stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : The Bill will make us sit without lunch.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, we will finish it. We will get good energy.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : But I am grateful that you are finishing it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I have requested them either to eat clauses or lunch.

Clause 18—(Preparation and sanction of schemes.)

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : I beg to move:

Page 12—

after line 17, insert—

“Provided that the revival scheme shall not result in employment shrinkage for existing employees and if viability norms indicate excess labour than alternative employment shall be found for them, either in the same unit or any of its subsidiaries, if any.”(9.)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I beg to move.

Page 12—

after line 17, insert—

“(m) scaling down liabilities commensurate with asset backing;

(n) equity type assistance at nominal interest;

(o) conversion of irregularities in working capital accounts into term loans repayable over a fairly long period at concessional rates of interest;

(p) grant of simple term loans at concessional rates of interest for paying outstanding wages and dues to creditors to enable them to resume supplies;

(q) provision to meet case loans during initial years of the nursing programme.”(96)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I beg to move :

Page 12, for line 4, substitute—

“to any person, including a co-operative society formed by the employees of such undertaking and fixing of reserve price for such sale;

(j) lease of the industrial undertaking of the sick industrial company to any person, including a co-operative society formed by the employees of such undertaking;” (103)

Page 12, line 5, for “(j)”, substitute “k”. (104)

Page 12, line 9 for “(k)”, substitute “l”. (105)

Page 12, line 14 for “(l)”, substitute “m”. (106)

SHRI SURESH KURUP : There is no provision in this Bill that after the revival scheme is implemented, what will be done for those employees who may become unemployed, and if there is a shrinkage of employment, what specific measures will be taken about those employees who will become unemployed in such a situation. So, my amendment is regarding that and I move my amendment,

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, I have already said that pack-

age for labour we are considering separately. (Interruptions)...

SHRI AMAL DATTA : In another Bill?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : No, separately we are considering what we should have. A part from the present provision, what addition we can have, we are separately considering. It is our intention that labour should be protected and that is why the whole scheme for revival is there. It will be protected. But where it will be absolutely essential for its continuance that some retrenchment will be necessary we hope that unions will also be consulted in the process, and rehabilitation packages under the law will be effective in that case.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am first putting the Government's amendments to the vote of the House. The question is :

Page 12, for line 4, substitute :—

„, to any person, including a co-operative society formed by the employees of such undertaking and fixing of reserve price for such sale :

- (j) lease of the industrial undertaking of the sick industrial company to any person including a co-operative society formed by the employees of such undertaking;"(103)

Page 12, line 5, for "(j), substitute "k" (104)

Page 12, line 9, for "(k)", substitute "(l)". (105)

Page 12, line 14, for "l", substitute "(m)". (106)

The Motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, I will put Amendment no. 95, moved by Shri Suresh Kurup to the vote of the House.

The question is :

Page 12,—

after line 17. insert—

"Provided that the revival scheme shall not result in employment shrinkage for existing employees and if viability norms indicate excess labour than alternative employment shall be found for them, either in the same unit or any of its subsidiaries, if any (195).

The Lok Sabha Divided.

DIVISION NO. 2 AYES 13.29hrs.

Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Barman, Shri Palas
Basu, Shri Anil
Biswas, Shri Ajoy
Das Shri R. P.
Datta, Shri Amal
Dora, Shri H. A.
Gosh Gopwami, Shrimati Bibha
Kalpana Devi, Dr. T.
Kurup, Shri Suresh
Raju, Shri Anand Gagapathi
Rao, Shri A. J. V. B. Maheswara
Rathnam, Shri N. Venkata
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Reddy, Shri E. Ayyapu
Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma
Reddy, Shri P. Manik
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Tiraky, Shri Piyus
Tulsiram, Shri V.

NOES

Alkha Ram, Shri
Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannam
Ansari, Shri Z. R.
Antony, Shri P. A.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Baghel, Shri Pratapsingh
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal
Basheer, Shri T.

Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhandari, Shrimati D. K.
Bhanu Pratap Singh, Shri
Buta Singh, S.
Chandrashekharappa, Shri T. V.
Charles, Shri A.
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Dennis, Shri N.
Dhariwal, Shri Shanti
Dighe Shri Sharad
Gadgil, Shri V. N.
Gadhvi, Shri B. K.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Jaideep Singh, Shri
Kamla Prasad Singh, Shri
Krishna Kumar, Shri S.
Krishna Singh, Shri
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kuppuswamy, Shri C. K.
Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh
Mishra Shri Uma Kant
Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sundarwati
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Ahmed M.
Patel, Shri Ram Pujan
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Pradhan, Shri K. N.
Puran Chandra, Shri
Pushpa Devi, Kumari
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Samujhawan, Shri
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Rampal Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri K. S.
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravani, Shri Navin
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sathe, Shri Vasant

Shah, Shri Anoopchand
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Sodi, Shri Mankuram
Soren, Shri Harihar
Sultanpuri, Shri K. D.
Suman, Shri R. P.
Thakkar, Shrimati Usha
Thara Devi, Kumari D. K.
Vir Sen, Shri
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Subject to correction, the result* of the Division is :

Ayes — 21.

Noes — 64.

The motion was negated.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will now put Amendment No. 96, moved by Shri Basudeb Acharia to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 96 was put and negated.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 18, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now go to Clause 19.

Clause 19— (Rehabilitation by giving financial assistance)

*The following members also recorded their votes :-

AYES : Shri Srihari Rao and C. Sambu; and

NOES : Shri Swami Prasad Singh, Shri Prithvi Chand Kisku, Ch. Simder Singh, Dr. K. G. Adiyadi, Shri George Joseph Mundackal, and Shri Bapulal Malviya.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP
SINGH : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 13, for lines 39-40 substitute—

“other authority (any Government, bank, institution or other authority required by a scheme to provide for such financial assistance being hereafter in this section referred to as the person required by the scheme to provide financial assistance) to the sick industrial company.” (4)

Page 13, line 42,—

for “all concerned for their consent,”

substitute—

“to every person required by the scheme to provide financial assistance for his consent.” (5)

Page 13, for lines 44-47, substitute—

“(3) Where in respect of any scheme the consent referred to in sub-section (2) is given by every person required by the scheme to provide financial assistance, the Board may, as soon as may be, sanction the scheme and on and from the date of such sanction the the scheme shall be binding on all concerned.” (6)

Page 13, for lines 48-51, substitute—

“(4) Where in respect of any scheme consent under sub-section (2) is not given by any person required by the scheme to provide financial assistance, the Board may adopt such other measures, including the winding up of the sick industrial company, as it may deem fit.” (7)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I beg to move :

* Page 13 ---

after line 40 insert—

“19. (1A) Where the revival scheme stipulates that the liability on

account of arrears of sales tax dues including Central sales tax dues shall not reflect on cash flow, then this liability shall be met by an appropriate refund by Government of India from the Corporate tax paid by the Company prior to its becoming sick.” (83)

Page 13, line 42—

after “concerned” insert—

“including workers representatives”
(84)

Page 13, line 51,—

add at the end—

“But it shall be mandatory for the Board to seek concurrence of the concerned State Government before sending a sick industrial company into liquidation.” (85)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Acharia, if you want to speak on your amendments you may do so.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, My amendment says that it shall be mandatory for the Board to seek concurrence of the concerned State Government before sending a sick industrial company into liquidation, before winding up of a sick industry. Secondly, in the event of liquidation or winding up of a sick industrial company the workers' dues shall be deemed to be the first charge. Before liquidation the concurrence of the State Government should be obtained. The workers payments, the dues in Provident Fund Account and others should be ensured. These are my amendments. I have already moved them.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Sir, I cannot agree to these amendments. For any decision making there has to be a final authority. We have made provision for the Board. After the formation of the Board, if

Moved with the recommendation of the President.

we give the power of veto to the States, and if they don't agree, then, there will be a deadlock. So, the Board has to be the final authority and that is what we have provided for. So far as the labour dues are concerned I have already expressed my opinion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment Nos. 83, 84 and 85 moved by Shri Basudeb Acharia to the vote of the House.

The question is :

Page 13,—

after line 40, insert—

“19. (1A) Where the revival scheme stipulates that the liability on account of arrears of sales tax dues including Central sales tax dues shall not reflect on cash flow, then this liability shall be met by an appropriate refund by Government of India from the Corporate tax paid by the Company prior to its becoming sick.” (83)

Page 13, line 42,—

after “concerned” insert—

“including workers representative” (84)

Page 13, line 51,—

add at the end—

“But it shall be mandatory for the Board to seek concurrence of the concerned State Government before sending a sick industrial company into liquidation.” (85)

The Lok Sabha divided :

DIVISION NO. 3 AYES 13.38 hrs.

Acharia, Shri Basudev
Barman, Shri Palas
Basu, Shri Anil
Biswas, Shri Ajoy

Das, Shri R. P.
Datta, Shri Amal
Dora, Shri H. A.
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
Kalpana Devi, Dr. T.
Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali
Kurup, Shri Suresh
Raju, Shri Anand Gajapathi
Rao, Shri A. J. V. B. Maheswara
Ratnam, Shri N. Venkata
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Reddy, Shri P. Manik
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sambu, Shri C.
Tiraky, Shri Piyus
Tulsiram, Shri V.

NOES

Adiyodi, Dr. K. G.
Alkha Ram, Shri
Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannam
Ansari, Shri Z. R.
Antony, Shri P. A.
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Baghel, Shri Pratapsingh
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal
Basheer, Shri T.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhandari, Shrimati D. K.
Bhanu Pratap Singh, Shri
Buta Singh, S.
Chandrashekharappa, Shri T. V.
Charles, Shri A.
Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Dennis, Shri N.
Dhariwal, Shri Shanti
Dighe, Shri Sharad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Gadgil, Shri V. N.
Gadhvi, Shri B. K.

Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Jaideep Singh, Shri
 Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
 Kamla Prasad Singh, Shri
 Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand
 Krishna Kumar, Shri S.
 Krishna Singh, Shri
 Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
 Kuppuswamy, Shri C. K.
 Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh
 Malviya, Shri Bapulal
 Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
 Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sundarwati
 Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
 Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
 Patel, Shri Ahmed M.
 Patel, Shri Ram Pujan
 Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
 Patil, Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana
 Pradhan, Shri K. N.
 Puran Chandra, Shri
 Pushpa Devi, Kumari
 Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Samujhawan, Shri
 Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
 Rao, Shri K. S.
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ravani, Shri Navin
 Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Shah, Shri Anoopchand
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
 Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
 Sodi, Shri Mankuram
 Soren, Shri Harihar
 Sultanpuri, Shri K. D.
 Suman, Shri R. P.
 Sunder Singh, Ch.
 Swami Prasad Singh, Shri
 Thakkar, Shrimati Usha

Thara Devi, Kumari D. K.
 Verma, Shrimati Usha
 Vir Sen, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Subject to correction, the result* of the division is :

Ayes : 21

Noes : 71

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 13, for lines 39-40, *substitute-*

“other authority (any Government, bank, institution or other authority required by a scheme to provide for such financial assistance being hereafter in this section referred to as the person required by the scheme to provide financial assistance) to the sick industrial company.”(4)

Page 13, line 42

for “all concerned for their consent”,
substitute-

“every person, required by the scheme to provide financial assistance for his consent”.(5)

Page 13, for lines 44-47, *substitute-*

“(3) Where in respect of any scheme the consent referred to in subsection (2) is given by every person required by the scheme to provide financial assistance, the Board may, as soon as may be,

*The following Members also recorded their votes :

Ayes : Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, Dr. T. Kalpana Devi and Dr. Chinta Mohan;

Noes : Shri Rampal Singh, Shri Mahendra Singh and Shri George Joseph Mundackal.

sanction the scheme and on and from the date of such sanction the scheme shall be binding on all concerned.”(6)

Page 13, for lines 48-51, substitute—

“(4) Where in respect of any scheme consent under sub-section (2) is not given by any person required by the scheme to provide financial assistance, the Board may adopt such other measures, including the winding up of the sick industrial company, as it may deem fit.”(7)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clause 19, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 19, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 20—(Winding up of sick industrial company)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I move :

Page 14, (i) lines 5 and 6,—

for “it may record and forward its opinion to the concerned High Court.”

substitute—

“it shall take proceedings for winding up of the sick industrial company in accordance with the Companies Act, 1956 exercising all the powers of the High Court in winding up of Company under the said Act.”

(ii) omit lines 7 to 23. (74)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I move :

Page 14.—

after line 23, insert—

“(5) It shall be mandatory for the Boards to seek concurrence of

the concerned State Government, before winding up a sick industrial company.

(6) In the event of all concerned agreeing to the liquidation or winding up of a sick industrial company, workers’ dues shall be deemed to be the first charge and prompt payment shall be ensured in all cases.” (87)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put both the amendments together to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 74 and 87 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clause 20 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 20 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Clause 21. The question is :

“That clause 21 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 21 was added to the Bill

Clause 22—(Suspension of legal proceedings, contracts etc.)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I beg to move :

Page 14, for lines 44-51, and

Page 15, for lines 1-3, substitute—

“22, (1) Where in respect of an industrial company, an inquiry under section 16 is pending or any scheme referred to under section 17 is under preparation or consideration or a sanctioned scheme is under implementation or where an appeal under section 25 relating to an industrial

company is pending, then, notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Act, 1956, or any other law or the memorandum and articles of association of the industrial company or any other instrument having effect under the said Act or other law, no proceedings for the winding up of the industrial company or for execution, distress or the like against any of the properties of the industrial company or for the appointment of a receiver in respect thereof shall lie or be proceeded with further, except with the consent of the Board or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority.” (8)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I beg to move :

Page 15,—lines 27 and 28,—

omit “at a time so, however, that the total period shall not exceed seven years in the aggregate.” (75)

Page 15,—

after line 28, *insert*—

“Provided further that the salaries due to the employees and the amounts due for the supply of raw materials and other essential equipment involved in manufacturing process shall be paid at least fifty per cent by the end of first year after such declaration and the balance of the amount by the end of the second year after such declaration.” (76)

SHRI SURESH KURUP : I beg to move :

Page 15,—

after line 28, *insert*—

“Provided further that nothing in this Act shall override the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act and other labour laws and the interests of the labour shall be fully protected during the consideration and implementation

of the revival schemes referred to in under Section 18 of this Act.” (88)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Dr. Datta Samant—not present.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Sir, giving the Board powers to suspend legal proceedings for 7 years is really atrocious because suspension of legal proceedings for so many years is an extraordinary power given to the Board. That is why, my amendment is to omit that phrase. It must be confined to two years. My apprehension is that the financial institution which has been clothed with powers to take possession of the machinery and other equipment under the various enactments may also be suspended by the Board under Section 7. This extraordinary power can be invoked very mischievously by persons who have made the unit sick so that they can prevent the financial institutions from seizing the factory. That is one object.

My second object is in the other amendment No. 76. When the Board makes a declaration suspending the legal proceedings, there is no rider to it. There is no exemption to it. I want that at least 50 per cent of the employees' salary should be paid by the end of the first year and the balance by the end of the next year. Persons who have supplied raw materials and other essentials will become sick financially if such suspension is ordered and if they are not paid. At no time the Board should have the power to suspend legal proceedings for more than two years. That is the intention of my amendment.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, the provision is, it is not in one go, 7 years suspension has been provided for. It is for two years that the initial suspension can be made. Then the extension is for one year each. One year extension is permissible and we should leave this to the discretion of the Board. We should not be apprehensive that the Board will misuse it or act otherwise when we are creating the Board.

Regarding making provision of 50 per cent compulsory payment to those who have supplied raw materials etc., I think, this will bind on the Board very much when it is

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

evolving financial packages. The Board should be given flexibility to evolve a package for which a unit can be revived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : First, I am putting the Government amendment.

The question is :

Page 14, for lines 44-51, and

Page 15, for lines 1-3, *substitute*—

“22, (1) Where in respect of an industrial company, an inquiry under section 16 is Pending or any scheme referred to under section 17 is under preparation or consideration or a sanctioned scheme is under implementation or where an appeal under section 25 relating to an industrial company is pending, then, notwithstanding anything contained in the companies Act, 1956, or any other law or the memorandum and articles of association of the industrial company or any other instrument having effect under the said Act or other law, no proceedings for the winding up of the industrial company or for execution, distress or the like against any of the properties of the industrial company or for the appointment of a receiver in respect thereof shall lie or be proceeded with further, except with the consent of the Board or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority.” (8)

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am putting amendment No. 75 and 76 moved by Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 75 and 76 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am putting amendment No. 88 moved by Shri Suresh Kurup to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 88 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clause 22, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 22, as amended was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now clause 23. The question is :

“That clause 23 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 23 was added to the Bill

Clause 24—(Misfeasance proceedings)

Amendments made :

Page 16, line 41, for “may direct” *substitute* “may, by order, direct,” (107)

Page 17, for lines 1 and 2, *substitute*—

“(2) If the Board is satisfied on the basis of the information and evidence in its possession with respect to any person who is or was a director or an officer or other employee of the sick industrial company, that such person by himself or along with others had diverted the funds or other property of such company for any purpose other than a *bona-fide* purpose of the company or had managed the affairs of the company in a manner highly detrimental to the interests of company, the Board shall, by order, direct the public financial institutions, scheduled banks and State level institutions not to provide, during a period of ten years from the date of the order, any financial assistance to such person or any firm of which such person is a partner or any company or other body corporate of which such person is a

director (by whatever name called).

- (3) No order shall be made by the Board under this section against any person unless such person has been given an opportunity for making this submissions.” (108)

Page 17, line 3, for “3”, substitute “4”. (109)

(Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 24, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 24, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 25 to 28 were added to the Bill

Clause 29 was added to the Bill

Clause 30—(Protection of action taken in good faith)

Amendment made :

Page 18, lines 21 and 22, omit.

“or any other law or provision having the force of law.” (9)

(Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 30, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 30, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 31 was added to the Bill

Clause 32—(Effect of the Act on other laws)

Amendment made :

Page 18, after line 41, insert -

“(3) Nothing in the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 54 of 1969 shall apply in relation to—

(a) the modernisation or expansion of a sick industrial company, or

(b) the amalgamation or merger of a sick industrial company with another company as a result of a scheme sanctioned with accordance with the provisions of this Act.” (10)

(Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 32, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted

Clause 32 as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 33 was added to the Bill

Clauses 34 to 36 were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Schedule stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

The Schedule was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP
SINGH : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House now stands adjourned to reassemble at 14.45 hours.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch
till forty-five Minutes past Fourteen
of the Clock.*

— — —
*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after
Lunch at Forty-nine minutes past
Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION RE : PRESENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND POLICY OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN RELATION THERETO

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up item No. 8 of the agenda.

Shri B. R. Bhagat.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : I beg to move :

“That this House do consider the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto.”

Shall I say something ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you want to say anything, you can say.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Sir, I would like to make a brief statement on the SAARC summit conference held in Dhaka on 7th and 8th December, 1985.

The first Summit Conference of South Asian countries was held in Dhaka on 7-8 December, 1985. Prior to the Summit, a Meeting of the Standing Committee, comprising the Foreign Secretaries followed by a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the seven countries were held from 4-5th December to prepare for the Summit.

The Heads of State or Government of South Asian countries adopted a Charter and a Declaration and issued a Joint Press Statement containing certain important decisions on the last day of the Summit. Copies of the Charter, the Declaration and Joint Press Statement are given below.

I am glad to inform the house that our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi was un-animously requested to convene the next Summit Meeting in India. Our Prime Minister's offer in response to host such a Conference has been accepted. Prime Minister's offer for convening a Ministerial meeting on the participation of women in activities at regional level within the framework of SAARC has also been accepted.

Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi met all participating Heads of State and Government. Both bilateral and multilateral issues of mutual interest were discussed. In the meeting with President Earshad of Bangladesh, satisfaction was expressed at the present state of relations. Besides other matters, an understanding has been reached that India and Bangladesh will jointly deal with the Mizo, Chakma and TULF insurgencies. With the King of Bhutan the two leaders carried forward the discussions held only a few months ago when the Prime Minister visited the Kingdom of Bhutan. The President of Maldives extended an invitation to Prime Minister to visit the Maldives. This has been accepted with pleasure. King Birendra and the Prime Minister reviewed the development of relations since the King's visit to India. It has been agreed that President Zia of Pakistan will come to New Delhi for a day on the 17th December when discussions on

bilateral matters will be continued. The Prime Minister exchanged views with President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka on the Sri Lankan ethnic problem.

The Summit can be rightly described as an historic event. It formally brought into being what Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi called in his concluding statement: "The most populous regional grouping in the world".

The decision at the Conference to have more frequent meetings of the Heads of State or Government and of the Foreign Ministers of the member-countries has created a much-needed forum for regional consultations at a very high level. Such consultations are expected to promote goodwill, understanding and friendship among the member-countries of SAARC which will have a positive impact on the bilateral relations between these countries. New areas of cooperation have been identified and instructions given to intensify South Asian Regional Cooperation. The Heads of State or Government have placed considerable emphasis on people-to-people contacts and their involvement in the activities under the aegis of SAARC. From now onwards, the activities under SAARC will be vested with the authority of the political will and determination of the member-Governments at the highest level.

Under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, India played an imported role in the Summit Conference. That role was well appreciated and widely recognized.

While the Summit Conference has ushered in a new era of cooperation among the South Asian countries, we should not underestimate the difficulties that we are going to encounter in this ambitious venture. We have still to overcome the bitterness of the past and satisfactorily resolve some of the current problems in our relations. There are also, inevitably, differences in our perception of both national interests and global issues. SAARC provides both a challenge as well as an opportunity to overcome these difficulties.

Charter of the South Asian Association for regional cooperation

We, the Heads of State or Government of BANGLADESH, BHUTAN, INDIA,

MALDIVES, NEPAL, PAKISTAN and SRI LANKA;

1. *Desirous* of promoting peace, stability, amity and progress in the region through strict adherence to the principles of the UNITED NATIONS CHARTER and NON-ALIGNMENT, particularly respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, national independence, non-use of force and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states and peaceful settlement of all disputes;

2. *Conscious* that in an increasingly inter-dependent world the objectives of peace, freedom, social justice and economic prosperity are best achieved in the SOUTH ASIAN region by fostering mutual understanding, good neighbourly relations and meaningful cooperation among the Member States which are bound by ties of history and culture;

3. *Aware* of the Common problems, interests and aspirations of the peoples of SOUTH ASIA and the need for joint action and enhanced cooperation within their respective political and economic systems and cultural traditions;

4. *Convinced* that regional cooperation among the countries of SOUTH ASIA is mutually beneficial, desirable and necessary for promoting the welfare and improving the quality of life of the peoples of the region;

5. *Convinced* further that economic, social and technical cooperation among the countries of SOUTH ASIA would contribute significantly to national and collective self-reliance;

6. *Recognising* that increased cooperation, contacts and exchanges among the countries of the region will contribute to the promotion of friendship and understanding among their peoples;

7. Recalling the DECLARATION signed by their Foreign Ministers in NEW DELHI on August 2, 1983 and *noting* the progress achieved in regional cooperation;

8. *Reaffirming* their determination to promote such cooperation within an institutional framework.

DO HEREBY

AGREE to establish an organisation to be known as SOUTH ASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION hereinafter referred to as the ASSOCIATION, with the following objectives, principles, institutional and financial arrangements;

ARTICLE-I

Objective

1. The objectives of the ASSOCIATION shall be :—

- (a) to promote the welfare of the peoples of SOUTH ASIA and to improve their quality of life;
- (b) to accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realise their full potentials;
- (c) to promote and strengthen collective self-reliance among the countries of SOUTH ASIA;
- (d) to contribute to mutual trust, understanding and appreciation of one another's problems;
- (e) to promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific fields;
- (f) to strengthen cooperation with other developing countries;
- (g) to strengthen cooperation among themselves in international forums on matters of common interests; and
- (h) to cooperate with international and regional organisations with similar aims and purposes.

ARTICLE-II

Principles

1. Cooperation within the frame work of the ASSOCIATION shall be based on respect

for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and mutual benefit.

2. Such cooperation shall not be substitute for bilateral and multilateral cooperation but shall complement them.

3. Such cooperation shall not be inconsistent with bilateral and multilateral obligations.

ARTICLE-III

Meetings of the heads of State or Government

1. The Heads of State or Government shall meet once a year or more often as and when considered necessary by the Member States.

ARTICLE-IV

Council of Ministers

A Council of Ministers consisting of the Foreign Ministers of the Member States shall be established with the following functions :

- (a) formulation of the policies of the ASSOCIATION;
- (b) review of the progress of cooperation under the ASSOCIATION;
- (c) decision on new areas of cooperation;
- (d) establishment of additional mechanism under the ASSOCIATION as deemed necessary;
- (e) decision on other matters of general interest to the ASSOCIATION.

2. The Council of Ministers shall meet twice a year. Extraordinary session of the Council may be held by agreement among the Member States.

ARTICLE-V

Standing Committee

The Standing Committee comprising the Foreign Secretaries shall have the following functions;

- (a) overall monitoring and coordination of programme of cooperation;
- (b) approval of projects and programmes, and the modalities of their financing;
- (c) determination of inter-sectoral priorities;
- (d) mobilisation of regional and external resources;
- (e) identification of new areas of cooperation based on appropriate studies;

2. The Standing Committee shall meeting as often as deemed necessary.

3. The Standing Committee shall submit periodic reports to the Council of Ministers and make reference to it as and when necessary for decisions on policy matters.

ARTICLE-VI

Technical Committees

Technical Committees comprising representatives of Member States shall be responsible for the implementation, coordination and monitoring of the programmes in their respective areas of cooperation.

2. They shall have the following terms of reference :

- (a) determination of the potential and the scope of regional cooperation in agreed areas;
- (b) formulation of programmes and preparation of projects;
- (c) determination of financial implications of sectoral programmes;
- (d) formulation of recommendations regarding apportionment of costs;
- (e) implementation and coordination of sectoral programmes;
- (f) monitoring of progress in implementation.

3. The Technical Committees shall submit periodic reports to the Standing Committee.

4. The Chairmanship of the Technical Committees shall normally rotate among Member States in alphabetical order every two years.

5. The technical Committees may, inter-alia, use the following mechanisms and modalities, if and when considered necessary :

- (a) meetings of heads of national technical agencies;
- (b) meetings of experts in specific fields;
- (c) contact amongst recognised centres of excellence in the region.

ARTICLE-VII

Action Committees

1. The Standing Committee may set up Action Committees comprising Member States concerned with implementation of projects involving more than two but not all Member States.

ARTICLE-VIII

Secretariat

There shall be a Secretariat of the ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE-IX

Financial Arrangements

1. The contribution of each Member State towards financing of the activities of the ASSOCIATION shall be voluntary.

2. Each Technical Committee shall make recommendations for the apportionment of costs of implementing the programmes proposed by it.

3. In case sufficient financial resources cannot be mobilised within the region for funding activities of the ASSOCIATION, external financing from appropriate sources may be mobilised with the approval of or by the Standing Committee.

ARTICLE-X

General Provisions

1. Decisions at all levels shall be taken on the basis of unanimity.

2. Bilateral and contentious issues shall be excluded from the deliberations.

**IN FAITH WHEREOF We Have Set
Our Hands And Seals Hereunto.**

DONE In DHAKA, BANGLADESH,
On This The Eighth Day of December of
The Year One Thousand Nine Hundred
Eighty Five.

Hussain Muhammad Ershad PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH	Maumoon Gayoom PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES	Abdul PRESI- DENT OF THE OF
---	--	---

Jigme Singye Wang- chuck KING OF BHUTAN	Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev KING OF NEPAL	
---	--	--

Rajiv Gandhi PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA	Muhammad Zia-ul- Haq PRESIDENT OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN	
--	--	--

Junius Richard Jayewardene
PRESIDENT OF DEMOCRATIC
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF
SRI LANKA

**Dhaka Declaration of the Heads of
State or Government of the Member
States of South Asian Association
for Regional Cooperation
8 December 1985**

The President of Bangladesh, the King of Bhutan, the Prime Minister of India, the President of Maldives, the King of Nepal, the President of Pakistan and the President of Sri Lanka met in Dhaka on 7 and 8 December 1985.

2. The Heads of State or Government underscored the historic significance of their first ever South Asian Summit meeting. They considered it to be a tangible manifestation of their determination to cooperate regionally, to work together towards finding solutions

towards their common problems in a spirit of friendship, trust and mutual understanding and to the creation of an order based on mutual respect, equity and shared benefits.

3. They recognized that periodic meetings at their level were central to the promotion of mutual trust, confidence and cooperation among their countries.

4. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that their fundamental goal was to accelerate the process of economic and social development in their respective countries through the optimum utilization of their human and material resources, so as to promote the welfare and prosperity of their peoples and the improve their quality of life. They were conscious that peace and security was an essential prerequisite for the realization of this objective.

5. The leaders of the South Asian countries reaffirmed their commitment to the UN Charter and the principles governing sovereign equality of States, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-interference in internal affairs and non-use or threat of use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of other States. They reiterated that the United Nations constituted the most important forum for the resolution of all issues affecting international peace and security.

6. They also reaffirmed their deep conviction in the continuing validity and relevance of the objectives of the Non-aligned movement as an important force in international relations.

7. The Heads of State or Government acknowledged that the countries of South Asia, who constituted one-fifth of humanity were faced with the formidable challenges posed by poverty, underdevelopment, low levels of production, unemployment and pressure of population compounded by exploitation of the past and other adverse legacies. They felt that, bound as their countries were by many common values rooted in their social, ethnic, cultural and historical traditions, regional cooperation provided a logical response to these problems. They were conscious of their individual and regional strengths, their potential as a huge

market, their substantial human and natural resources and the complementarities of their economies. They were confident that with effective regional cooperation, they could make optimum use of these capacities for the benefit of their peoples, accelerate the space of their economic development and enhance their national and collective self-reliance. They were convinced that their countries, which had made important contributions to the enrichment of human civilization, could together play their due role in international relations and influence decisions in which affected them.

8. The Heads of State or Government emphasised that strengthening of regional cooperation in South Asia required greater involvement of their peoples. They agreed to increase interaction and further promote people-to-people contacts at various levels among their countries. To this end, they decided to take steps to create awareness and public opinion in the region.

9. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the progress already made in the implementation of the Intergated Programme of Action in the nine mutually agreed areas. They expressed their desire to consolidate and further expend cooperative efforts within an appropriate institutional framework in a spirit of partnership and equality.

10. The leaders were convinced that they could effectively pursue their individual and collective objectives and improve the quality of life of their peoples only in an atmosphere of peace and security. In this context, they expressed concern at the deteriorating international political situation. They were alarmed at the unprecedented escalation of arms race particularly in its nuclear aspect. They recognized that mankind today was confronted with the threat of self extinction arising from a massive accumulation of the most destructive weapons ever produced. The arms race intensified international tension and violated the principles of the UN Charter. The leaders called upon the nuclear weapons-states for urgent negotiations for a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty leading to the complete cessation of testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons. In this connection, they welcomed the recent meeting between President Reagan and General

Secretary Gorbachev in Geneva and expressed the hope that the meeting would have a positive effect on international peace and security.

11. The Heads of State or Government expressed deep concern at the continuing crisis in the global economy. They underscored that deteriorating economic and social conditions had seriously retarded development prospects in South Asia and other developing countries. Sharply falling commodity prices, deterioration in the terms of trade, intensification of protectionist measures, spiralling debt burden and a decline in the flow of external resources, especially concessional assistance, had caused a serious setback to the economic development of the developing countries. These had been compounded by natural disasters and precarious world food security situation affecting developing countries. They also expressed concern over the diminishing capacity of international financial and technical institutions to respond effectively to the needs of the disadvantaged and poorer countries and regretted that the spirit of multilateral cooperation had begun to falter and weaken. This was particularly disturbing in the face of increased interdependence of developed and developing countries and the fact that economic revival of North was closely linked to economic progress in South. They believed that developments during the past decades had clearly demonstrated the structural imbalances and inequities inherent in the existing international economic system and its inadequacy to deal with problems of development.

12. They strongly urged that determined efforts should be made by the international community towards realization of the goals and targets of the international Development Strategy as well as the Substantial New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries. They called for urgent resumption of the North-South dialogue and early convening of an International Conference on Money and Finance for Development with universal participation.

13. The Heads of State and Government were conscious of the historic importance of the Dhaka Summit and reiterated their conviction that the launching of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

(SAARC), which they had established at this meeting, would place regional cooperation on a firm foundation, play an important role in accelerating the pace of economic and social development of their countries, promote the objectives of individual and collective self-reliance and further the cause of peace, progress and stability in their region and the world.

14. The Heads of the State or Government of Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka were deeply appreciative of the exemplary Chairmanship of their Meeting by the President of Bangladesh. They expressed their profound gratitude for the warm and gracious hospitality extended to them by the Government and the people of Bangladesh and for the excellent arrangements made for the meeting.

Joint Press Release issued at the conclusion of the first SAARC Summit in Dhaka on 7-8 December, 1985

The President of Bangladesh, the King of Bhutan, the Prime Minister of India, the President of Maldives, the King of Nepal, the President of Pakistan and the President of Sri Lanka met in Dhaka on 7 and 8 December, 1985.

The Heads of State or Government signed a Charter of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation on the 8th of December, 1985. They also adopted the Dhaka Declaration.

They approved that the Standing Committee should set up a Study Group to examine the problem of terrorism as it affects the security and stability of member states of SAARC. They further directed the Council of Ministers to consider the report of this Study Group and submit recommendations to them as to how best the member states could co-operate among themselves to solve this.

They also approved that a similar exercise be carried out with regard to the problem of drug trafficking and abuse.

They decided that the member Governments should concert their views on the

ongoing discussions on New International Economic Order and the improvement of the World Trading System through GATT taking particularly into account the interest of the least developed among the developing countries. For this purpose it was decided to convene a Ministerial level meeting. The Standing Committee should convene a meeting to prepare for it. The Heads of State or Government gratefully accepted the offer of the President of Pakistan to host both these meetings.

The Heads of State or Government emphasized that women should increasingly participate in activities at the regional level within the framework of SAARC and that Programmes and Projects should be devised to ensure their active participation in that development process. They therefore directed the Standing Committee to convene a Ministerial Level Conference on the subject to identify the areas of activities and plan a Programme of Action. They gratefully accepted the offer of the Prime Minister of India to host such a conference.

The Heads of State or Government who have decided that the Association shall have a Secretariat directed the Foreign Ministers to consider details regarding its location, structure, functions and financing and submit those for the consideration of Heads of State or Government.

The Heads of State or Government decided to hold their next meeting in November, 1986. They gratefully accepted the offer of the Prime Minister of India to host that meeting. They also gratefully accepted the offer of the King of Bhutan to host the Annual SAARC Summit of 1987.

The Heads of State or Government unanimously accepted the recommendation of the Fourth Meeting of Foreign Ministers on the emblem of SAARC.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That this House do consider the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto.”

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh) :
Sir, I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :

“This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, gives its approval and full support to the policy of the Government.”(1)

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM (Tenali) :
Sir, I would have been very glad if the motion by our Hon. Minister had added the words ‘and its failure’, namely, this House do consider the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India and its failures in relation thereto. The tenor and tone of the Hon. Minister’s speech is to say that there are no failures at all to which, I hope, the entire House will have objection because everything and anything cannot be a total success or a total failure. There are achievements and failures both.

Sir, immediately after assuming the office of the Prime Minister, our Prime Minister has enunciated his own Panchsheel, the five principles. They are :

1. working for peace;
2. to be friends with all countries on the basis of reciprocity and mutual benefit;
3. commitment to non-alignment;
4. economic order based on justice, equality and mutual cooperation; and
5. safeguarding the independence of States by non-interference and non-intervention.

This is the panchsheel of our Prime Minister at present. How far have we achieved these five principles of our Prime Minister is a matter to be taken into consideration ! I do not want to go on repeating what the Minister has said about our achievements so far. Let us begin with our immediate neighbours.

Last time when I was speaking on this subject I had submitted that we are friends to the distant countries whereas enemies to the immediate neighbours. I think, we have failed in our foreign policy as far as our immediate neighbours are concerned. The Hon. Minister was telling about our friendship deals with Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, etc. who are our immediate neighbours. Even though our country is helping these immediate neighbours like Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal yet I am sorry to say that India is not taken as a total friend by these countries. These countries have been looking at us with a suspicious eye. With Bangladesh we have Ganga water and Far-raka disputes, corridor and barbed wire disputes inspite of the fact that we helped them by providing Rs. 13.20 crores for development. We have helped Bhutan to the tune of Rs. 55.53 crores for its Fifth Plan. We have provided to Nepal Rs. 25.56 crores. Apart from these countries what is our policy with regard to Ceylon, Ceylon is the nearest country and negotiations have been going on and on with Ceylon. But at the same time massacre is also going on and on as was correctly apprehended by our friends here, that is, by the time we come to the close of this discussion, there may not be any Tamils left in the entire Sri Lanka. That seems to be the rate of massacre that is going on in Sri Lanka. What is to be done now ? I am afraid to submit that our country is not serious enough to go into the matter in any particular angle. You have been going there and he has been coming here and negotiations are going on. What is the use ? But massacre is going on there and my submission is that our strength lies in reaching a solution immediately which we are not able to do. When we are taking pride for all these things, we should also admit our failures in other fronts. Our Government have failed to convince or made Mr. Jayawardene to put an end to the massacre of Indians in Sri Lanka immediately. Thousands and thousands of Tamils are being massacred in Sri Lanka. What is happening to them ? After all they are all Indians. They belong to Tamil Nadu which is a part of this country. So, this is the first failure of your foreign policies.

Secondly coming to our unfriendly Government of Pakistan, where do we stand?

[Shri N. Venkata Ratnam]

As far as Pakistan is concerned, I believe that it is a total failure. At one time Hon. Prime Minister was saying that we were able to convince America as well as France in order to see that Pakistan did not make a nuclear bomb. But we know well now and it has been accepted that Pakistan has made a nuclear bomb and we have also been informed by the press that this bomb was tested on the soil of China. So, is it not our failure when we say that we could convince the Americans, not to allow Pakistan to make bomb in spite of that Pakistan made the bomb and exploded it? As far as Pakistan is concerned, we have very friendly with that country but the reciprocity is not there from that country. All of us know that Pakistan is interfering with our internal policies also. Pakistan has been encouraging the terrorists by giving training to them in that country and there was a press report also that at one time that even from Sri Lanka people were sent to Pakistan for training and they were sent back to Sri Lanka after training to deal with the so-called extremists and they call them unpatriotic and extremists. Now, Pakistan is indulging in such activities. What are we doing for that? I am afraid that we have no sufficient teeth in dealing with Pakistan. In this context, I may mention that serpent may not bite but a serpent hisses and if it even does not hisses, its head will be crushed. So far as Pakistan is concerned, we have not evolved a strong policy to deal with that country. We have said that Pakistan came to this position due to the help given by the United States of America. I may submit to you that we must understand the international position of the USA and after the fall of Iran, the USA has no shield against Russia. Naturally, the USA sought a shield against Russia and found a very welcome friend in Pakistan to act as a shield for Russia. USA will naturally arm Pakistan because it is in their own interest to help Pakistan. Pakistan is receiving help with a different intention; Pakistan wants to receive that help and use it against India. There is no use our saying that America should not help Pakistan. America is helping Pakistan for a purpose and Pakistan is trying to use it for a different purpose. It is no use to tell America not to help Pakistan. Intentions are different here. Our

unavoidable contingency must be: Let us become strong for ourselves, by preparing an atom bomb or anything that is required, but let us be a strong nation. I am sorry to say that today we are not considered as a strong nation in the comity of nations. I think, that is one of the biggest failures of our international policy. Let us first become a strong nation. We may attend hundreds of meetings, do hundreds of things, but we would not be taken with respect or with dignity by the other countries, if we do not become a strong nation both in economic sense, military sense and in all other aspects.

I would like to tell you another point of weakness. Indian Ocean is our Ocean. But we have not been able to get it declared as a zone of peace till now. Even though the UNO passed a resolution to the effect that the Indian Ocean should be declared as a zone of peace, we have not been able to conclude a peace treaty to that effect so far and prevent other nations from arming the Diego Garcia island. Various countries are going on arming them, they are having their military installations there and are prepared to invade any country from the bases in Diego Garcia which is very near to us. You would have observed with sorrow that we have not been able to do it because of the non-cooperation of USA. The USA once went to the extent of saying that it would not participate in the debate unless the Afghanistan issue was settled. It was very uncharitable on the part of that great nation as far as this issue is concerned. It is an entirely different issue unconnected with any other issue. We have not been able to ensure peace at our own doorsteps at Diego Garcia. What is it that we are doing? What is the movement that we are building up? We are visiting so many countries and holding talks with them. But what is the use of getting a very good name, a very soft man or a gentleman? If we are not able to prevent other nations from getting into Diego Garesia, what is it that we are doing? Nothing.

The latest news is that the discussion on declaration of Indian Ocean as a zone of peace has been postponed to 1988. It is a very pitiable situation.

We are great friends, great saviours of the South African people and have taken up as Chairman of the Non-Aligned nations the cause of South African people. In the CHOGM meetings, we failed even to convince the Great Britain, the great mother, Mrs Margaret Thatcher in imposing sanctions that we and all the other countries had proposed against South African Government. It was opposed by only one lady, that was Mrs. Margaret Thatcher. But we go on boasting about our stand saying that we could neutralise the stand taken by Mrs. Thatcher. But it was not so. Instead of using the word 'sanctions' something else was substituted, according to her wish. And immediately after going to England she said that she did not go down and on the other hand, other countries had accepted her request. It may be said that she had vetoed the proposition made by all the countries regarding the proposed sanctions against South Africa. At the same time, had any one been concerned over the situation in South Africa? While talks were going on, Black leader were being hanged in public in South Africa. Could not Mrs. Thatcher prevent it? No, she did not do it. In her own homeland England, the policy of apartheid is encouraged. Indians are being killed, thrown out and beaten. What is Mrs. Thatcher doing? We can say without any fear of contradiction that Mrs. Margaret Thatcher supports the policy of apartheid at least internally.

Secondly, let us have a look at other things. While we oppose the apartheid policy of the South African Government, we should also think about the welfare of our brothers, people of Indian origin living in South Africa. These Indians are being thrown out from South Africa. What is our Government doing? We are not able to convince or pressurise the South African Government not to do any harm to Indians. For the last two to three generations, they have been there and now they are being thrown out and killed and their houses and shops are being looted. We have been declaring from housetops that the South African Government is not involved. But what is it that we are doing to see that the Indians are not thrown out from South Africa?

Regarding the terrorist activities in the country, what are we doing to prevent Pakistan, United States, Canada or Ecuador

from imparting training to terrorist elements in their countries? In all these countries, many terrorists are being trained and as far as Ecuador is concerned, they went to the extent of supporting Khalistan. But what are we doing?

From all these things, one can certainly say that while all these Western countries are friendly in the exterior, they are not at all friendly internally. Let me give you just one example. Everybody knows that UNESCO is a great friend of the entire world body. Yet, the United States walked out of it and now the UK walked out of it. When they do not provide the required funds, who is going to suffer? The developing countries would have to suffer on account of their action. The worst affected are the developing countries. What is that you have taken in this regard? What steps have you taken in the case of USA and UK, when they walked out of the UNESCO?

15.16 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Sir, as far as we are concerned we are no enemies of this Government. We accept wherever there is good and we do not hesitate to criticise wherever there is any failure on the part of the Government. First thing I would like to suggest, taking a bit of consideration I have been submitting to you that why USA was helping Pakistan to prepare it as a shield against Russia. And you have been declaring that USA is helping Pakistan because Soviet Union is helping Afghanistan. We will say that we are very much friends to the Soviet Union. So, the place of contention is Afghanistan. If the problem of Afghanistan is solved, USA has no ground to help Pakistan and have the moral support to say or moral strength to say that because there is no Afghanistan problem, then why are you supplying arms to Pakistan? Now we lost that moral support. Next, viewing from this angle, our relations must be result oriented. Let us not be satisfied with our Ministers, our Prime Minister or our President has gone to that State or this State, this country or that country because he is very well received, very well applauded, very much appreciated and all that. What is the use of all these things. If

[Shri N. Venkata Ratnam]

they are not result oriented what is that we have achieved by all these friendly attitudes in the country. Have you achieved any greater exports? No, nothing of that sort. Sir, as has been said in this House, our external debt goes upto the extent of 30,000 crores. What is the economic improvement we have got by our foreign policy? Nothing. Is it result oriented? No, nothing. Our country has totally failed to achieve anything by this so-called friendly attitude. I may submit that we are not against the policies of the Government, in international affairs in toto. As far as we are concerned, we are one with it. Our country and our Government has been fighting against the protectionism, unilateral and bilateral solutions practised by all the developed countries. They are harming developing countries which leave us to the mercy of World Bank and other financial institutions. They are begging from other countries who are fighting it. But the response is very dismal. We have to submit we are one with the Government in developing new international economic order that is, the promise made by our Prime Minister which I have already read. For this you have been developing greater coordination among the developing countries. As for example I have said the programme of ECDC. That is one thing and the global system of trade among the developing countries, that is we are trying to have south bank on the lines of the World Bank. There is no other thing. The Indian programme of ITEC which has begun with 44 million rupees. It is now 65 million budget. So in all these aspects, in all these spheres, wherever Government is doing good thing, we do not hesitate to support the Government. But wherever the failures are there we will oppose the Government. I would like to submit that our policy in international affairs — or External Affairs — is not a total failure, or a total success. So, let us take it that we have got failures and we must think over how to get over these failures.

I would like to say a word of caution about the attitude of all of us in dealing with our Prime Minister. We do concede that our Prime Minister is called a very clean gentleman and I would not hesitate to say that he is the cleanest of all world leaders. I do not hesitate to say. But the defect is with us and

if we called Shrimati Indira Gandhi a dictator and we also apprehend that our Prime Minister is likely to become autocratic, by our own conduct, because our attitude towards the Prime Minister is not correct, because we are exhibiting an immature attitude while dealing with the Prime Minister. As you see in this very House when the Prime Minister speaks we clap hands, when he rises we clap hands, and so on; it is a very dangerous attitude because the Prime Minister is a very young man, very fresh to the politics, and if we praise him like that touching the skies, there is a great danger that this young man, this clean leader becomes autocratic. We must be very careful about our attitude. And if we lose—we cannot afford to—this clean and young man that is going to be the greatest danger to this country. So, let us deal with him in a mature way. We are not children. We are experienced Members of Parliament. So, let us deal with him in a proper way. Let us support him where he is correct, let us criticise him where he is wrong and let us do our duty properly.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh) : Mr. Chairman, the canvas of the international situation is very wide and one is apt to stray. I would, therefore, wish to confine myself to some of the important issues, both globally and those that are related to us.

Today, we live in a world dominated by fear of nuclear holocaust. It is common knowledge that the super powers have acquired nuclear weapons which can annihilate life on this earth several times over. And I although it is patent that they would not use nuclear weapons in a war against each other because it would destroy both of them, there is always the danger of something happening accidentally. Therefore, the primary concern of the people all over the world today is for peace, and disarmament as a first step towards peace.

Absence of war is not peace. Peace requires a creditable guarantee that there will be a tomorrow, that there will be a future and that one can build in the hope of leaving something behind for the generation to come.

Therefore, peace is closely linked with cooperation, cooperation on the basis of

equality, not cooperation on the basis of master and slave relationship.

It is also important for us in the developing countries because our development depends largely on the global environment. If there is an environment for peace and cooperation, then we have resources available to us, which otherwise get diverted into military uses. If there is peace and cooperation, then we have facilities for our trade and for building our own institutions to give our own people a better life. Therefore, as you will see, peace is the primary condition. And disarmament is the first step towards achieving that peace—at least disarmament to the stage that the life in the world will not be totally annihilated.

Government's efforts to build and strengthen peace and to promote disarmament are laudable. You are aware about the Six-Nation Summit for Nuclear Disarmament. I would like to extend my congratulations to the Prime Minister for hosting this conference in New Delhi and for producing the New Delhi Declaration which has been welcomed all over the world. It forms a basis for disarmament leading peace.

As I was mentioning, this conflict under which we live today, has its genesis in the Second World War. When the Second World War ended, instead of building cooperative institutions to promote a better life for the people, the world got divided into two power blocs. Two super powers emerged and wanted to divide the world into their zone of influence. At the same time, the Non-Aligned Movement took birth as an alternative to military blocs. It was the desire of the newly independent countries to retain their freedom. They did not wish to get committed to one bloc or the other. At the same time, it had the wider implications of preserving peace. The Non-Aligned Movement went through different phases. It was considered immoral at one stage, because it did not side with the people who were hoping that the newly independent countries would go with them. But at the same time, I think, it has made a very positive contribution to the maintenance of peace and promotion of international cooperation. You will have an idea when you realise that in the last 40 years or so since the end of the Second World War, the world

has spend more than 3 trillion US dollars on arms. If this money could have been transferred to building a better life for the people if it could have been transferred to giving children new opportunities, new possibilities, if it could have been transferred to the ailing to re-build their lives, the world we live in today would have been far safer, more secure and more rewarding. But what has happened is that this mad race for arms continues. I regret to say that it has not ended. Now, the super powers are thinking in terms of newer nuclear weapons, the third generation nuclear weapons, and what is even more dangerous that efforts are being made to extend arms into outer space. We are all aware, this House knows of the so-called star-wars weapons system that has been promoted to take weapons into outer space. What will happen when arms get into outer space ? Should a war break out, it will have cosmic consequences.

But at the same time; the world is not without hope. There is a silver lining in the dark cloud. While the governments persist in their mad arms race, people all over the world are now building up movements for peace against nuclear war, for disarmament. It is a heartening tendency and a very rewarding one, I hope, which in time will be able to persuade the governments to shift from arms into cooperation.

But the real problem is that we live in a world which is based on a value system of force. Whether it is the force of arms that we use or whether the force of numbers we apply,—regrettably even in this House—it is the concept of force that guides the world. What we require is to follow what Mahatma Gandhi had tried to teach us, to move out of the concept of force into a condition of consensus, that we do not apply force, that we try to persuade. It is a conceptual change which, I think, is very necessary if we want to avoid the arms race.

One can think in limited terms of disarmament but the world has been at different stages of disarmament. We lived in the stone age, threw stone weapons at each other; even then we went to war and gradually drifted into the atomic weapons. So, unless conceptually we are able to readjust to a society based on consensus instead of force, mere

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

disarmament is not a solution, is not a total answer.

Another heartening feature is the emergence of western Europe as a separate entity. The world today is largely a bi-polar world so far as force and power is concerned. There are a large number of non-aligned countries, the largest in terms of numbers and in terms of people living in them, but still so far as force is concerned, it is a bi-polar world. It is my hope that as Europe emerges and acquires an identity of its own, perhaps there will be a lessening of tension. And even if the world in terms of super power weaponry remains bi-polar, there will be other forces that will try to moderate, that will try to act as go between to prevent a climate of confrontation. And again, Sir, may I emphasise that I am not so concerned about the super powers going to war but I am concerned about this climate of confrontation going on because while we live in this climate of confrontation, of fear, oppression, development can be at best very limited.

Here again we ought to welcome the summit meeting that has recently taken place between General Secretary Gorbachov and President Reagan. Although there are no tangible results in the sense of something that can be spelt out and seen or a movement away from confrontation, but what is heartening is that their minds are shifting from the battle-field to the conference table, that they are now engaged in dialogue, and while they remain engaged in dialogue, the chances of war are always less, and therefore, we should wholeheartedly welcome the meeting that has taken place between the leaders of the two super powers and hope that this will be a continuing effort and that they will stick to the conference table and not think in terms of the battlefield.

Our Prime Minister's visit, which Mr. Venkata Ratnam did not fully appreciate, is linked with this effort for peace and disarmament. His participation in the Commonwealth Conference in the Bahamas, his visit to the United Nations, his visit to the Soviet Union, to the United

States, to United Kingdom, Japan, Vietnam, and various other countries has been not to promote himself, not to indulge in international tourism, but it has been a concerted effort to try to reach areas where the decisions are being made, to find out what is their thinking, how that can be moderated and what role India can play in moderating process. I think his visits to these countries has enhanced India's prestige and India's participation in international affairs.

In regard to the initiatives that the Prime Minister has been taking, may I venture to make a suggestion? I hope my friend, the Foreign Minister, would be able to convey it to the Prime Minister. I think that there is now an opportunity for a new initiative somewhat similar to the six-nation Summit on Nuclear Disarmament. This time we should attempt at a larger group of, not only the non-aligned countries, but also the countries of Europe — both of East and West. And if we can get them together, this could become an important pressure group for peace that could have influence at the centre of both the super-powers-in the United States and in the Soviet Union. I think, it would be a fitting legacy for him as Chairman of the non-aligned movement to pass on to his successor at Zimbabwe. Instead of handing over the Chairmanship with an initiative terminated with the Six Nation Summit, he would be handing over the chairmanship of the movement with an on-going programme, which has, to my mind, a very great potential. At least we would be actively participating in a dialogue which is the only alternative if we wish to avoid direct conflict or confrontation.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : (Guntur) : We tried it once before.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We can always try. In foreign relations, as the Professor knows, success does not come so easily. He himself has been trying for certain things in which he has not yet been successful, but he lives in hope and so do we.

Another very notable development that has taken place only over the weekend deserves to be mentioned here. My friend,

the Foreign Minister, has very kindly made a statement and I greatly value his words, but I do feel that the occasion was so important that a statement from the Prime Minister would have been appropriate. However, I hope that in due course he will give us his own assessment of the SAARC summit held in Dhaka over the weekend.

The Summit at Dhaka fills the gap in the global chain of regional organisations. This was the only area in the world that did not have a regional organisation. All other countries have been involved in their own groupings. The absence of a South-Asian institution has to my mind also prevented the emergence of a larger Asian organisation. Asia is the only continent which does not have an Asian Organisation. All others have. Now, that we have a South-Asian Association, I hope it would be possible to build a wider Asian association for a larger group to participate in a wider dialogue. I am happy that China has welcomed SAARC and with China's welcoming SAAARC, it gives the hope of the possibility of a wider Asian organisation.

To me personally it is a matter of great joy that a South Asian Organisation has emerged. I have been advocating it for quite some time and, as Prof. Ranga has said, I had made certain efforts which did not bear fruit. I remember, way back in 1967, at Bangkok, I had the honour, on behalf of India, to propose the setting up of the Asian Council of Ministers. Once they met in Afghanistan but unfortunately it has melted away. Now, with the meeting of SAARC, I hope, we shall also have an Asian Council of Ministers apart from the Council of Ministers of SAARC and that they will make a positive contribution of Asia in the process of disarmament and peace. May I also hope that we shall have in this organisation three other countries which have so far been left out, namely, Afghanistan, Burma and Iran. With their inclusion we would have completed the chain.

In many ways the South Asian cooperation rests on Indo Pakistan relations. I would not venture to say that it is dependent upon it. But Indo-Pakistan relations will

certainly play a part in South Asian Association. In fact, it is the absence of good neighbourly relations between these two countries that had in many ways, prevented the emergence of SAARC so far. I am very glad to say that there is a sincere effort on behalf of our Government — and Prime Minister personally — in this regard. Our Foreign Secretary has taken great interest in it; he has been going up and down to Islamabad, just as he has been going to Colombo. I hope that we shall have a better understanding with Pakistan.

I saw in the newspapers — I do not know to what extent it is correct — that President Zia has said at SAARC meeting at Dacca that there should be greater co-operation between South Asian countries in nuclear disarmament. I don't know the exact words.

SHRI H. A. DORA (Srikakulam) : Ban on nuclear weapons.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : That is general thing which has been accepted. He has said something which is a little different. I am quoting from the Times of India of 8-12-85. It says :

“The Pakistan President Gen. Zia-ul-Haq, today called for a collective pledge by South Asian countries renouncing the threat or use of force against one another and steps to banish nuclear weapons.”

This has not formed a part of the agreement that has been announced at the end of the meeting of SAARC. But I do not find anything objectionable in it. Maybe, SAARC is not ready to undertake such a commitment. But I would request Government to give some thought to it on a purely bilateral basis. Our present difficulties with Pakistan so far as I can see it, are two. One, they are proposing to make an atom bomb. They are, as things appear, perhaps on the verge of making an atom bomb. And two, they have not made a firm commitment against the setting up of foreign bases in their soil although this commitment is inherent in their joining the non-aligned movement. But if we were to go into some

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

kind of a defence understanding with Pakistan, both these dangers get dissolved. There would be no meaning for them to have a bomb or to give bases unilaterally when there is a defence arrangement between Pakistan and India. I know that there are certain dangers, there are certain risks in such steps, but the Prime Minister has been taking many risks and this risk would be, in my view, very much worth taking.

Sir, Pakistan and India are also liberalising their trade. It is again a heartening development. But may I say that mere liberalisation of trade is not the answer? One has to go into deeper collaboration in industrial field and also sharing each other's surpluses in the developmental processes of one another. Only then there would be an interest in each other's welfare and in each other's security. I hope that it will be possible for my friend, the Foreign Minister, to give active consideration to it.

To the myriads of other issues that go into the consideration of international situation, I would not wish to take the time of the House, particularly when you have rung the bell, Mr. Chairman, but I would be failing in my duty if I do not refer to the heroic struggle that is being waged in South Africa against the minority racist Government for justice and dignity. The people of South Africa have suffered tremendous indignities, poverty and slavery for a long time and they are now rising to challenge the authority of the few who have enslaved them. I commend the steps taken by the Prime Minister at the Commonwealth Conference in trying to get an economic sanction proposed against the racist policies of the South African Government. Unfortunately, we did not succeed there. I would wish to remind the Foreign Minister of the danger of getting lost in conferences and contact groups over a long period of time, instead we should have in our mind a time frame within which if nothing satisfactory emerges we would press for unilateral economic sanctions against South Africa. Let those who do not agree with us stand out and be counted, but we should not be a participant in the continuing enslavement in South Africa when we have the means at least to make a slight dent and give support to the people in South Africa.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Morugao) : Mr. Chairman, permit me at the outset to congratulate the Minister for External Affairs and through him the Government of India and the Prime Minister particularly for having brought to successful fruition a process that began at Delhi in August 1983 and now, we have, after two years, the meeting of the Prime Ministers which culminated yesterday in the declaration of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. Still, as has been pointed out here by Mr. Dinesh Singh, this was one area where such a regional cooperation was not apparant, but there was not a functional and existing framework for such a regional cooperation. What has happen yesterday and day before has been a summit of the Heads of States or Governments, which by itself is a considerable step in defusing tensions for peace and for development in this area, but more than this happened. Something very concrete, something very substantial, something very positive has emerged and as has been pointed out here just now by both Mr. Venkata Ratnam and Mr. Dinesh Singh—they mentioned the Declaration issued yesterday, which says that 'the Heads of States and Governments present express their concern over the escalation of arms race and particularly the nuclear weapons.' This is very relevant to us, this is very positive and very relevant. And then, we are sure, at least we are very confident that now, our neighbour will stop the nuclear test, will stop the probing, using or trying to use nuclear energy for bellicose purposes. This would really be a great step forward in our bilateral relations. It would bring a lot of peace and confidence for ourselves who have been so much worried over the last months may be one year or so—over the intention of Pakistan, our great neighbour going in for atomic weapon.

As I have submitted to you and to the House, the mere fact that seven heads of States, in whose hands the destiny of such a large number of people of the world, such a large fraction of the people of the world lie, met is itself a great achievement. But there is more to it, apart even from the declaration on the nuclear weapons. When a panel is to be set up on terrorism, as reported in today's morning papers, now we get confidence that infiltration in Punjab of elements from across the border, of extremists and

terrorists will now stop or steps will be taken by the neighbouring Government to stop this infiltration. And this will definitely contribute a great deal and there will be a quantum benefit, a quantum improvement on the situation in Punjab.

Sir, meeting of SAARC cannot be minimised. The achievements have been substantial and have been more than what could be expected in this situation. It has now been decided to constitute a secretariat, a permanent secretariat of SAARC. I think, this is a very positive step. Very often it is said that all that international bureaucracy does is to make simple things difficult and difficult things impossible. I hope this will not happen in this case. I am confident that this institutional framework, the permanent secretariat that has been established yesterday will contribute to carry forward and not put hurdles to take ahead the political will, the objectives of the heads of governments and of States who met there yesterday and day before yesterday.

Mr. Dinesh Singh was carried by the enthusiasm of the achievements of SAARC and then he profounded this concept that not merely why only the countries of South Asia, why not all the countries of Asia get together for peace and for development. He has mentioned his own personal contribution in this regard. As a good disciple of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Mr. Dinesh Singh always wants it and did so well in 1966. But may I recollect what Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru himself said, as far as Asians' identity was concerned, as far as the need for Asian cooperation was concerned, even earlier than 1966, namely in 1947. That ring will still move the hearts and minds of the people of this continent. At that time, in 1947, speaking at the Asian Relations Conference in Delhi, he said :

"The countries of Asia can no longer be pawns by others; they are bound to have their own policies in world affairs. Europe and America have contributed very greatly to human progress and for that we must yield them praise and honour, and learn from them the many lessons they have to teach. But the West has also driven us into wars and conflicts without number, and even now, the day after a terrible

war, there is talk of further wars in the atomic age that is upon us. In this atomic age Asia will have to function effectively in the maintenance of peace. Indeed, there can be no peace unless Asia plays her part."

So, Sir, these talks and these policies come from the earlier stage, come even from before independence of the country.

In this hundredth year of the Congress Party, when we are celebrating the first centenary of the Congress Party, when the Prime Minister is reiterating with great dynamism the policies of his grand father, it is worth remembering the concept of Asian collective self-reliance and collective effort for peace and development.

Obviously Sir, things as they are, if one has to be realistic, one has got to see and see immediately the differences among the Asian countries in terms of political structures, in terms of economic systems. They are so different, so wide apart that it will not be proper for me or for this House to ask the Foreign Minister of the Government of India to start the process of an Asian Solidarity Movement. But the movement has to come from the people. There can be people to people contact to bring the different Asian countries apart from their economic systems and political structures which each country has to respect as far as the other country is concerned.

There must be a people to people movement. There must be contacts among the peoples of different nations of Asia to bring Asia together and who are better than the representatives of the people? If the Government cannot do it, Why not the Members of Parliament? Why not our Members of Parliament take initiative to bring all these countries together on an Asian forum for peace and development?

(Interruptions)

I may mention here on the context of what my Hon. colleague has said and in the context of what Shri Dinesh Singh has said earlier referring to the Six Nation peace initiative, which is known in other parts of the world as the Five Continent peace

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

initiative, that this important contribution was actually as a result, though was signed by Six Heads of States, of efforts of a little known organisation of Parliamentarians, called the Parliamentarians for World Order.

It was PWO of which Mr. Dinesh Singh has been a Member and Office Bearer and there have been others, including myself also, which about five years ago initiated its move for Heads of States for different continents committed to peace to get together and move the two super powers towards peace. It was the success of this little known organisation of moving all the different Heads of States together on a joint Press Conference which was televised jointly all over the world, it was the success of these Parliamentarians that got us the successful completion of the Six Nation peace initiative or the Five Continent peace initiative.

Therefore, I should think that in the fitness of things, it would produce results if Members of Parliament, each one of them representing lakhs of people, some of them represent millions of people, if they come together on this forum for peace and development in Asia.....

(Interruptions)

I am prepared to yield to anybody who is wiser than me on this issue.

(Interruptions)

I may immediately say that when we have the Asian forum, no country can be excluded, China cannot be excluded, no political party can be excluded and no country can be excluded. It is, therefore, significant and heartening for us that the Prime Minister after his visits to Asian countries, just ended a few days ago, goes to Vietnam. From Vietnam he goes to Japan. Sir, we cannot interfere into the political systems.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): I only hope that Asian forum will not be another NAM Youth Conference.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why are you worried about it ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : If the Youth Congress wants to have a conference in moving non-aligned countries together, we must express our appreciation and we are not preventing ourselves from having a conference of the same type.

What is important and the point that I am respectfully putting across in this House today is that very often we in Parliament remain in tight compartments separated from each other and in the process of continuous debate and discussion sometimes, I should respectfully say, unable to identify issues in which all of us can come together.

I think, this is one of the issues, the Asian Parliamentary Forum for Peace and Development in which we must forget whatever differences we have and work together. Because that is the ideal thing for all of us, towards a larger arrangement, towards a larger organisation, towards an objective, that is, to bring peace and progress in this part of the world. I have said it a moment earlier and I repeat it, that if this forum and if our efforts are to succeed, then at least two prerequisites must be there. One is: the initiative must come from Asia itself, from the Asian countries themselves. It should not be imposed or appear to be imposed by any of the super powers or by any country which is not a part of this area. No. 2—we must respect the different political systems. We must respect and agree to disagree on the political and economic structures and bring all countries of Asia together irrespective of their political structures or economic systems.

16.00 hrs.

Within a few months, we will be completing our tenure as Chairman of the NAM. To my mind we have achieved a large measure of success and have made a very positive contribution to the movement while we are the Chairman of the NAM. But it is a bit premature right now to take a final assessment and there is really no need to make a final assessment or an assessment of whatever sort. History will tell what role we have played. All I can say is that everything points out to an excellent contribution, to a positive contribution in the leadership of the NAM movement. I will, however, add that though our leadership of the movement, as Chairman of the movement is going to come to an end

within a few months, we must continue with the same involvement and we must do all that we can do to contribute towards that movement. We must help Zimbabwe as the Chairman in every possible way and there also, not merely by giving financial infrastructure or by giving infrastructure in terms of human resources and I think we must also help the movement with ideas. A criticism that is often voiced against this movement is that all that the movement does is to move resolutions in the United Nations and in different forums of the world, resolutions which contained ideas which are old ideas and which were formulated decades ago and all that the resolutions do is to rehash the same old ideas and in a form which is not new. The movement is in need of new ideas.

Here I also would like to say that at this stage of the Non-aligned Movement what is more important is not more political resolutions alone. 20 years ago, 30 years ago when most of these countries which are part of the movement were old colonies, political activity was important. The resolutions in the United Nations were very important at the political level. Now these countries have attained political independence. So the emphasis and the need for support has shifted from political level to large extent to the economic level. What is happening in Africa? What is happening in Latin America? What is happening in so many countries of Asia? What they need now is not political independence because they are already politically independent. What they need is economic independence. Because what is happening is that though their old political masters have formally disappeared from the scene, the same masters are there and their economic dependence is so strong that the political independence of so many countries, of so many developing countries, of so many so-called non-aligned countries merely a world without much content. What is happening in practice is this—that these countries, so many of these countries, the developing countries are so dependent on their former colonial master for their economy and the goods they import either come from Britain or France or from some other colonial power and the technology that they get is from either of those countries or from any of the super powers. Therefore, this tie-up, the economic strings to which they are attached, makes the very concept of the existence of their political sovereignty

doubtful and an impediment. Therefore, we must help these countries on the economic front. When I say that we must help these countries in the economic field I do not mean just giving them foodgrains. What I mean is that we must give them our experience. We are a developing country ourselves and that is why our experience as to how we have tackled so many problems should be transferred to them without restriction. What is important today is transfer of technology from India to these countries. Our technology is far more appropriate compared to the technology which they are getting from West. Western technology is also expensive compared to our technology. I am sure we have done a great deal in this regard but much more can be done.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Now, I would like to say a few words about the programme, which is the apex programme, of cooperation between India and these countries of Africa, Latin America and Asia. The programme is known as Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme. Last year about Rs. 8 crores were allotted for this programme. It is not a large sum of money but even this limited amount was not spent. Only Rs. 4 crores were spent. The Government must look into this matter and take the House into confidence as to why when we had allotted Rs. 8 crores for these developing countries only half of it was spent and the other half remained unutilised.

Now, this House must know for what reasons only this much of money had been spent? What were the constraints which did not permit us to spend the full amount? When the needs of these countries are so great and when they are so much interested in our technology how is it that the full amount was not utilised.

Sir, again and again we keep on repeating that we have a tremendous amount of goodwill in developing countries and, no doubt, we repeat it with lot of reason. It is true the names like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawahar Lal Nehru and Indira Gandhi are names which are revered and respected all over developing countries but the question

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

that I want to pose is that are we to increase this goodwill or are we to eat into the capital of goodwill ? If we are to eat into the capital then a day will come when this goodwill which we have today in a large measure will cease to exist. We have to do much more work in that direction. It is not merely a question of decisions. The question here is that these decisions which are taken must be implemented and executed and administrative difficulties cut short and removed so that we substantially cooperate and give our helping hand to other developing countries of the world.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Sir, I would now like to point out the difficulties which come in the way of implementation of the programme. Sir, I had the opportunity to visit some of these countries. There I found that they were not availing of the programme at all though they were so much interested in it. Why is it so ! The administrative difficulties come in. The ITEC programme provides that only one-way passage will be given to the candidate who comes here for training.

Now, as we know, this country, because of its foreign exchange position, can't afford the other way passage. They can't afford even one way passage and therefore, I would submit that we must see that if a particular country can't afford to pay even one way passage, if the country is to be benefited, then we must relax the rule and see that both the passages are provided to these candidates, to these people so that the programme is effective, so that the funds do not go back, so that the real fruition is come to bear on these acts and intentions of goodwill and cooperation.

Sir, I welcome and I am sure all of us do welcome from all sides of the House because in foreign policy, the party difference is not so acute and we welcome the enthusiasm shown by the Prime Minister. The visits of the Prime Minister to the United States and Japan might not have been able to change the perspective either of bilateral relations or

of the geo-political perceptions of these areas. These are the perceptions which cannot be changed by the visits, these are the perceptions which cannot be changed in regard to our national interests for a long period of time. But, however, what the Prime Minister has demonstrated is that as far as this Government is concerned, this Government will not take rigid stand, this Government will not unduly be aggressive this Government will try to find the areas of understanding this Government will try to say what Indiraji used to say, Indiraji used to say wherever we have friends, we strengthen the friendship, Indiraji used to say whether there is any difference, we try to create friendship and she used to say wherever we have enemies we try to bring them round and make friendship with them. This is how it should be, this is what sub-serves our national interest and if we sub-serve our national interest, it must subserve the Indian foreign policy.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, the Motion has been brought by the Government obviously for the purpose of seeing all the foreign jaunts which the Prime Minister has been undertaking during the year, which is just ending and for that, the Prime Minister is duly eulogised. I think there is something in what my friend Mr. Venkata Ratnam has said that this kind of eulogy is going to do harm rather than good to the Prime Minister, in the long run. So, I must request my friends in the ruling party not to overdo things in that direction. The foreign policy of any country is ultimately the extension of the domestic policy and the aspirations of its people.

At the beginning, when India became independent, India wanted to develop its economy and he left out of the arms race from being tagged to one or the other power. Already cold-war was not there. India, with some other nations having similar aspiration for economic development, formed the non-aligned group which was at that time not a very large group, but as time passed on other countries which had been subjected so far and so long became independent. India found itself at the head of the Movement or in the leadership of the vanguard of a movement which was increasingly becoming larger and larger.

Today the nations belonging to the Non-Aligned Movement I think, number about

100 or 112 or something like that. So, it has become a large movement which of course was not contemplated when the Movement started. It started as a low profile movement by some countries desiring themselves for their own economic development and now it has become changed to a movement which can now no longer have a negative role by getting themselves away from the arms race and things like that but which must positively given the present international situation work for something more positive, which must work for world peace to see that the nuclear holocaust does not overtake mankind, which must see that not only the nuclear and the space arms race is halted, but even the conventional arms are reduced, which must see that the economic situation which has been an ever-widening gulf between the developed and the developing countries is reversed by some mechanism like transfer of resources from the developed to the developing countries and many other such aspirations of the vast masses of the developing countries. They must be given an expression through this non-aligned movement and it is today no longer a negative movement, but it is a positive movement. It has to be. India has held a lot of meetings of non-aligned nations, hosted non-aligned meet here in Delhi in 1983; meetings, summits or others, have been attended by our Prime Minister successively every year, here or there, but we find that although in the conferences, they talk of peace, but in the countries there is no movement for peace. Somehow, the Indian diplomacy which has developed from practically nothing before the independence, because we had no foreign policy independently of the British, suddenly has catapulted into global issues, where we have willy-nilly taken the leadership of hosts of countries aspiring for equality with the erstwhile masters. This is a very tricky and demanding job. Just because we are holding the meetings, hosting the meetings sometimes, or attending them some where, it does not mean that we are able to accomplish the task which we have set for ourselves and other countries expect of us. What we have not been able to do is to see that a movement for disarmament, for peace, against nuclear war, against space arms is build up either in the country or in the other developing countries or in the developed countries themselves. When in 1982 the USA was trying to place its missiles, Cruise and Pershing missiles, in the European continent, there was a very large movement

in those countries, in Germany, France, Spain, Italy, and everywhere—even England —, against placing of these missiles, against the setting of these missiles in their own territories. There is a very large peace movement in the USA itself. Do we have any contact with these peace movements? Are we not able to encourage and promote these movements in the countries of origin of imperialism? What have we done to that end? We have not, as far as I can see, done anything except to indulge in conference diplomacy. What should have been the objects of our policy and what are they? When we mount the slogans of our policy, it is one thing, and what we are able to achieve through the mechanism at our disposal is quite another thing.

We have a Foreign Affairs Ministry, but unfortunately, the officers of the Ministry appear to me to be totally alienated from the people of this country; I do not think that they think that this policy is suited to the ethos of the Department itself. The people who man the Department are quite another type of beings than the people of this country and the two do not share similar aspirations. There is a difference and that possibly is the reason for the failure of the foreign policy of this country. Whatever stature, individual prime ministers may attain in the international community, that is not the measure of the country's achievement in successfully implementing its foreign policy. What security have we been able to achieve politically, militarily or economically either for our own people or for those hundreds of millions of peoples who have now become habituated to look to this country to give leadership to the underdeveloped countries? What have we been able to achieve? What is the score board of the recent visits of our Prime Minister? He has been to America. He has gone to America after a long time possibly with the intention of befriending America, which has always been regarding us, quite justifiably, as a country not very friendly to them. Because we have been friendly to USSR, by some American logic, we are not friendly to them! So, our Prime Minister went there with the express object of entering into an agreement for a technology transfer. Has he come back with any such agreement? Is there any such agreement in the offing? The only thing that is given in the Joint Communique after the end of the visit is that

[Shri Amal Datta]

there will be a joint research in certain subjects --mainly health related subjects. Is that what he has gone there for ?

There have been visits to elsewhere also. But what has been the result of these visits ? The results are yet to be seen. The American visit ended six months ago. Today, I expect that Shri Bhagat will tell us something about the fall out of the visit. Six months have passed and it is not a short time.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about the visit to Japan ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : As regards the visit to Japan, Japan has promised us about \$ 140 millions for some project or the other. That possibly is a net gain. But please remember that the Japanese trade surplus is about \$ 140 millions. So, they are giving 140 million dollars, which is only one-thousandth part of what will be their trade surplus in this year. This is a dole, which they can very well afford to give. This is the type of achievement of our foreign policy. In this way, our Prime Ministers attain world stature. Our Prime Ministers go abroad to get the publicity of the foreign media, to get the acclamation of the foreign people, so that not only in the comity of nations but in the country itself their stature is heightened. This is a use of foreign policy, which does not serve the interests of the people of this country.

So, our friends here, who are eulogising the Prime Minister should remember what is and should be the object of our foreign policy. What should be the basics of our foreign policy today ? Today, for the first time in the world's history, mankind has reached a position, when they can eliminate hunger, when they can clothe all their people, when they can give shelter to all the people and give education to everybody. That is the position today where mankind has reached. But there are some nations who are standing in the way. They have all the means of production in their hands but they will not give to those people who do not have them. So, we will have to act as the leader of the 'have not' nations to get things from the nations who have the means of production. We have to get our people as well as the

peoples of the developing world organised so that we can bring political pressure, not through conferences, but through the mobilisation of our peoples for getting those means from those who will not like to part with them. The last 50 years, let us say from the First World War to now, have seen the liquidation of lot of Empires. Starting from Czars, the Chinese, the British, the German, the French, all the Empires have been liquidated. The only Empire which remains is the American Empire, because it was very modern empire. It did not depend upon its colonies to maintain itself in power. It depended on the capital system, i.e. on its money power. Through that money power, it has increased its dominance over the world. It has increased its dominance not only in the sphere of finance, in the sphere of trade and business, in the sphere of industry, in political and strategic and in every way. Today American presence is there. There are American arms in 40 countries outside the USA. So that is today the main enemy of the progress of human-being, of mankind as much, because they follow that system. That system will collapse, if the means of production which is in their hands goes out to those people who need them. This they cannot allow. There they are the greatest enemies of the mankind today. It is only very late in the 50's when the Non-Aligned Movement started that India could recognise America as the imperialist power. It is only when America did not come to India's aid, in the 1965 war and later India recognised the real role of America in the world politics. India could recognise the USSR as a friend only when USSR came to its needs, to its help in the hour of need in 1971. So, we have taken a lot of time to understand who are our friends, and who are our enemies. But we have not been able to act according to that recognition. A perception is there. But that perception is inactive, to a large extent. It is because of the instrument of foreign policy, the External Affairs Department is structured in such a way that even if the perception is there, the action cannot be there. The objectives of foreign policy today are not merely to contain American imperialism but to see that they have to leave the basis in which they have stretched themselves out to subjugate the entire world to see that they not only reduce their military power accord to disarmament, accord to banning of unclear tests and all that, but also to see

that their financial and economic sphere behave in such a way as not to hurt the other nations. Today what is happening is that instead of money coming out of America or goods coming out of America, there is inflow into America of both money and goods. They are not only hurting the developing countries but they are hurting their own allies, the U.K., Germany, France and everybody is protesting against the USA's monetary policies, the high rates of interest and their money inflow. Why? They are getting money to build up their armaments. For that they are spending 300 billion dollars. Today it is because of the American policy that the world has to spend something like 900 billion dollars every year. This year's expected expenditure will be 900 billion dollars. With four billion dollars on people and 900 billion dollars on war it comes to about 250 dollars, of per capita expenditure on war alone in the world and that mostly comes from these developed nations. Developing nations can contribute very little. What we have today to do, if you look at our Budget, you will find that 1/3rd of the Budget goes into defence expenditure. What we started out to do is to minimise our defence expenditure so that we can devote maximum for the development of the people. But we have ended up in a position where 1/3rd of it will have to willy-nilly be spent on defence and we have not enough money left for any other thing that we want to do, for the power industry, this one and that, we are always told that our resources are very scarce. We do not have enough money. We have reached a position again where Americans are at our doorsteps. Mr. Shri Venkatarathnam said that Pakistan and India are mutual enemies and therefore what the Americans are doing is in their own interest to arm Pakistan against Russia, that Pakistan is getting arms for some other intention. It is not correct. America is giving Pakistan with the intention of seeing that India has to devote its resources not to peaceful purposes, not for its development but to war like uses so that India cannot develop. That has been, and is the fountain spring of U. S. foreign policy. U. S. domestic policy; and the U. S. foreign policy is an extension of U. S. domestic policy. So, unless we in this country, have been able to organise our people, the people of the other developing countries to contain the Americans, not only military policy but also their political and economic policies, in their own country, we

will not be able to say that we have achieved any success with our foreign policy.

Again, I warn my friends that they should analyse where we are going, what are our objects, and then if you found that our Prime Ministers successively have been able to achieve any of those goals, only then eulogise him, Just—not because he has hosted a dinner there or attended a conference somewhere else, that is not the crux of the matter. That is no criterion for eulogising a person. He has built up his stature as before him Mrs. Gandhi had built up her stature as a world leader. But what has it achieved for all the deprived people of India and the deprived people of all the developing countries? I do not think that my friends will be able to give an adequate answer to this.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I totally disagree and dissociate myself from the approach of my Hon. friend Shri Amal Datta. He has been asking, "What have they achieved? What have these conferences yielded to us? What is it we have been doing? Why do you go on eulogising your Prime Minister?"

Is anybody eulogising a Prime Minister—in this resolution anyhow—it is eulogising India and the role that she has been playing. We have done it when Jawaharlal Nehru was Prime Minister, later on when Morarji Desaiji was the Prime Minister—let me tell you—when Lal Bahadurji was the Prime Minister, when Indiraji was the Prime Minister, it is India. Only the difference lies in the manner in which each one of those Prime Ministers had presented our case in the rest of the world.

Now, today we are glad that our young Prime Minister has been able to do honours in that direction, and in that context, we are glad also that through his tours the flag of India has not been lowered, the prestige of India has been increased and we are able to face the rest of the world with a positive programme.

Then, my Hon. friends were asking for a positive programme. What is it you have achieved—they ask. What can any Prime Minister or any Foreign Minister for that

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

matter any Government achieve in a matter of five to six or ten years. But over a period of these 25 years, when after this Non-Alignment Movement has been initiated and inaugurated we certainly have achieved what my Hon. friends themselves have now given credit of. At one time very few people, later on many more, now almost more than one hundred nations have joined this Movement. Is it not an achievement? This is exactly what my Hon. friend from the Communist (Marxist) Party has just now stated: but only over this particular period.

Now, we have taken up the leadership of this Non-Aligned Movement and during the last two and a quarter years. Did we ask for it? Have we canvassed for it? While the country which had to play the host was not then prepared, then the rest of the nations asked us to shoulder this responsibility. We have accepted it. Having accepted it we have been able to play our role in a creditable manner. Have we done it or not? We have done it. There cannot be a dissenting voice over that.

Then my Hon. friend, Shri Dinesh Singh, suggested that we should expand our gamut of consultations and cooperation from the stage of SAARC to the whole of Asia. Certainly we would like to do that. Other friends also have given facts and figures as to how it has started. We have started and we will go to the whole of Asia. But there are reasons also. Indiraji took courage in both her hands and tried to convene a platform of not only Asian countries but as many other countries as possible after she became the Chairperson of the Non-Aligned Movement. Many thought that she was going to be a failure. We were also afraid. It is true that it did not succeed, but it was not a failure. And as a result of that, we were able to have a conference here where the President of Argentina and other Presidents from other continents like Norway, Sweden and Canada came and cooperated with us. Now the latest is this conference. Is that not a positive result?

My Hon. friend was saying "think of your economy". True we do that. That is why we have not been able to offer as much

assistance to all the other countries as we wanted. Certainly we would like to do that. It was this country and this Government under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru which initiated the policy of offering scholarships to the young people from the developing countries. People from Malaysia, Korea, African countries and from one or two Latin American countries came. Now a large number of them are here. So much more has got to be done. We would like to do that. But there is the question of financial constraint.

My Hon. friend was rightly concerned that our people in our own country should be developed, poverty should be eliminated and so on. We have got all these challenges. We are trying to meet challenges as best as we may.

We are trying to offer whatever cooperation and assistance we can possibly spare. That is one of the reasons why the transport facilities for N. E. States are not being developed as fast as we would like them to be because our Railway Minister was obliged to undertake the responsibility of building railways in several other countries in Africa. All this we are doing. Is it not a positive contribution?

Now, there is the other question as to what we are doing except talking about peace. World peace is the most important thing today. The United Nations has been functioning for the last 40 years or. It was only able to make a unanimous appeal to the whole of the world to have peace just for one year, not to have tests at least for 12 months. That was their achievement. But at the same time, because of the pressure that was brought to bear upon the super powers through the media, all these various inter-parliamentary forums, people to people cooperation and people's movements all over the world for peace, those two great leaders came together the other day in Geneva. Then they agreed to meet—one to go to America and other to USSR. While they would be discussing between themselves and meeting each other—it is bound to take more than one year—the UN resolution would thus be implemented at least for one year.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : What is our contribution ?

PROF. N. G. RANGA : I am not able to hear you. I am trying to meet as many of your points as possible, although I was thinking of making some other points. Therefore, here is this positive achievement.

I was rather surprised when Mr. Venkata Ratnam, who is now sitting in the Chair, said what more have we done than having meetings and meetings and conferences and conferences. It is as a result of these conferences that the Chair person of the Non-Aligned Movement has met both the leaders on both the sides, and on top of it, by taking courage in both his hands. It would have been a matter of loss of prestige if he had failed, and he did not fail. In an non-conventional manner, in an unprogrammed manner, he rushed back from New York again to USSR and persuaded both of them to hasten to meet each other and try to reach some agreement. Did it not play any role at all ? Surely, it has done. How much is another matter, it is a psychological factor. But he did achieve this result of these two great leaders of the super powers to agree to meet each other during next year in their respective countries, on behalf of their respective countries. Therefore, these visits have played a positive role. And in addition to that, we should congratulate him and thank him because he is a young man. It needs courage to go round and then prove himself to be worthy of this country. This he has done. Has he not ? Surely, every patriotic Indian here in our country, ignorant or not ignorant should land his efforts ! So many every one in the villages and towns, flooded me with their letters, congratulating and expressing satisfaction that he has played his role as a Prime Minister in a dignified manner, in a fitting manner. We should be proud of it.

Then I take other suggestions. I agree with the suggestions made by Shri Dinesh Singh. Every word that fell from Dinesh Singh today is a word of wisdom. He has had experience in the past and he has been weighing all these things in a very careful manner. He has not spoken, as I am doing now, in a controvertial fashion, and therefore, the suggestion that he has made that

we should try and make another effort to bring togethgr more countries so far as Asia is concerned, I support that. And I hope that our diplomats as well as our External Affairs Minister would try to implement it. The External Affairs Minister needs a word of praise from me because he has had experience earlier. He had gone round. He knew the temperaments and the tempo of politics of these countries. He has now come back again to his own charge and I wish him all success and hope he would succeed in helping our Prime Minister as well as our country in making this Non-Aligned Movement a stronger force than what it is today, and help to grow it. We cannot be blind to the facts that are there all around our country.

They have all met the other day, true, in Dhaka. They have agreed not to interfere with each other. They have agreed also to see that non-nuclear atmosphere would come to prevail and so on. But at the same time, we know the limitations subject to which these gentlemen have met each other and the compulsions that they are obliged to satisfy in their own respective countries. I am particularly concerned with Pakistan, with what is happening there, and its relations with America. But that does not mean that I agree with my Hon. friend Mr. Amal Datta in considering America to be the greatest enemy of world peace today... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Don't you agree ?

PROF. N. G. RANGA : No, Sir. The super powers, semi-super powers are all now working. And if you consider these as enemies of world peace, just because they happen to be in possession of atomic power and nuclear power, then there are so many other countries also, not only America. What is the role France, China, England, West Germany are playing in supplying so many things to Pakistan ? What is the role which some of the developing countries all around the Mediteranean have been playing in encouraging and abetting and supporting Pakistan in her efforts to develop the nuclear bomb ? Are they not playing the role of enemy of world peace ?

We need world peace for our development, for our stability in a salvaging of the

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

crores and crores of our own poverty-ridden people here.

My friend was saying; "Oh ! you are wasting one-third of your money on defence forces." Now, let me ask what is your solution then ? Can we afford to reduce our military strength today in the light of what is happening there in Pakistan ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I did not say 'wasting'. I said we are forced to. There is a gulf of difference between these two words.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : All right, we are forced to, but at the same time you said : "you are doing it and it is not right." I say it is right, because if we do not do it, then we cannot be sure of peace in our country. Whatever may be the conference and all these offers that are being made by Pakistan and her friends in the world, we have got to strengthen our defence forces. You say we are wasting one-third, but may I submit, when the British were here, we were wasting half of our money, although in absolute quantum it was very much less. Today it is very much less in percentage terms; thanks to the cooperation of the people in developing the economy of our country.

Here is our friend Pakistan which wants 'No-War Pact', We had very much more than that when they invaded us without giving us any notice in Kashmir and in the Rann of Kutch and the last time on the eve of the Bangladesh Revolution. Did they give you a notice ? Did they care for it ? If our defence forces had not been big, efficient, courageous and patriotic enough, those planes from Pakistan would have come over here and rained bombs over Delhi. Our people stemmed their tide. Therefore, you cannot simply dismiss the Government of India's hesitation in accepting its 'No-War Pact' proposition.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He did not say that.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Words have got to be weighed in the light of our experience. Our country cannot afford to be negligent of its defence forces. Defence forces have got to be the second and right arm of our foreign

policy. Foreign policy and defence forces have to work hand in glove with each other. That is why I support the policy of the Government in regard to Pakistan's offer of so-called 'No-War Pact'.

Then, what is it that we want ? We cannot afford to quarrel with America. Can we afford to quarrel with China or with Russia ? In the present world how can we keep ourselves in deferent about what is happening ? My friend Shri Amal Datta, was good enough to say that Russia has been our friend. True, Russia has been our solid friend. I am not a Communist and I have been a political opponent of Communist party, but at the same time I appreciate the comradeship that Russia had offered to us on all fronts. I want similar friendship to be developed with China. For their own reasons my friend was saying, oh, if only social and economic development of these countries were to be developed, there would be no trouble at all between one country and another. Both are Communist countries—that is, China and Russia. At the same time, they are not together. Communist China is hand-in-glove with capitalist America. Now you can draw your own conclusions. But at the same time Socialist India wants to be friend with China and with Russia. That is where I want our diplomats to cooperate with our Foreign Minister and the Prime Minister in setting the border question in a reasonable manner, in a sensible manner. I am not speaking now for the Government; I am speaking as Professor Ranga. There were times when Chou-en-lai had suggested certain ways of solving our border question. We did not look at it. I did not look at it at that time because we were all very angry with China because of her invasion of India. Jayaprakash Narayan made certain suggestions. So many people in this country called him a traitor. We did not agree with them. I agreed with him. Now the time has come when we must be courageous-enough to reach a reasonable settlement with China.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Very good.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : That is your friend; I want to make friends with your friend; I want settlement of this side also so that my country can be friends with capitalist America and the communists too. What

should I call them?—Are they opponents of each other? No, they are brothers who are at war with each other. Sir, you are saying Mrs. Thatcher did not yield anything to us. We did not yield to her also! Nevertheless it was a consensus. Both she and our Prime Minister succeeded in a manner which was not expected, which was not hoped for, before that conference. They succeeded in weakening South Africa's Apartheid campaign. Would it go now? Would it go tomorrow or day after? It may not be. Certainly it is weakened as a result of that CHOGM conference and the role that was played by our Prime Minister as well as the British Prime Minister. It is in this way, Sir, that internationally we can carry on this conversation. Thank you.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He appears to be in love with the job of Prime Minister-ship itself!

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to congratulate the Hon. Minister of External Affairs because ever since he took over charge of this Department he has been pursuing the policy of peace, goodwill and cooperation, as advocated by the Hon. Prime Minister.

Just now an Hon. friend, while referring to the Prime Minister's image building, has said, that he is inexperienced and image building would not help much because in many matters experience is needed. I would like to remind him that in normalising relations with many countries, the Hon. Prime Minister has not only kept the ideals in view but also proved to be a pragmatic person. In this connection, I would like to cite the example of the problem of Tamils in Sri Lanka. The Sri Lanka Government did not agree to the proposals of Tamil Nadu Government in this respect. The way the Sri Lanka situation was handled and the policy that was adopted, clearly reflected his maturity. Rajivji has displayed farsightedness in all these matters and I feel no one should say that he is still lacking in experience.

The foreign policy that is being pursued in respect of our neighbouring countries is a policy of goodwill, because no country can

progress till all the energies are channelised for development and in making the environment cordial. When the Hon. Prime Minister took over the reins of the country he brought about qualitative changes not only within the country but in the international situation as well. There has been appreciable change in the attitude of the neighbouring countries whether it is Nepal, Bhutan or Pakistan. These small issues that are raised are of no consequence. U. S. A. and U. S. S. R. may be big powers but they are not capable of doing certain things because of their commitment to their blocs. When the late Jawahar Lal Nehru took over the reins of the country we were a weak country and that was why it used to be repeatedly emphasised that so long as we did not emerge as power, we would be helpless. I remember at that time although we did not have much resources yet Pandit Nehru in his capacity as the Prime Minister condemned the attack on the Suez Canal in unambiguous terms which had a healthy effect. This effect was not due to the show of strength but due to the moral backing of the biggest Asian country. In spite of our limited resources we have been taking interest in these matters even now as a matter of policy, and India occupies a unique position not only in Asia but in the entire world in providing leadership and in her sincerity of purpose. It is natural that the world should look to India as an apostle of peace and goodwill, because we never think in terms of aggression and if an unfortunate situation arises we deal with it patiently and sincerely. Today, under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi we have made progress in this regard. I would like to submit that the new programme which has been launched in regard to South Asia will prove beneficial not only to India but to the entire Asia also. No doubt, there are some small difficulties like that of South Africa, which we have discussed. The people have burnt down Mahatma Gandhi's ashram there. It is true that Mrs. Thatcher did not play the role expected of her but as a Member of Commonwealth, Shri Rajiv Gandhi mobilised the opinion of other Members in his favour and this is not a small achievement. We do agree that injustice is being done to Indians residing in Britain and the British Government have not initiated any action but this does not mean that we should leave them on their own and should not give a serious thought to it. Therefore, I welcome the steps taken and the policy adopted by Shri Rajiv Gandhi in the context of South Asia for the

[Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi]

development of the entire Asia in particular and mankind in general and I support it and also congratulate the Hon. External Affairs Minister for it.

[English]

*SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in the debate on the international situation and the policy of the Government of India. Within a year after assuming the Office of Prime Ministership of this great country, our Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi undertook foreign visits six times and he has been ceaselessly endeavouring to promote friendship, cooperation and understanding among the nations of the world, besides attempting to strengthen the economic ties among the member-nations. On behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam I commend his strenuous efforts to strengthen international amity and peace. He has earned the goodwill of several nations of the world for our non-alignment policy. Several countries of the world have paid unreserved encomium to India's role in the growth of non-alignment movement. The leaders of the world have lauded the leadership of our Hon. Prime Minister as the Chairman of non-aligned movement. Even countries like America, which is inimical towards India, is surprised to see the choice of the people of India in having such a matured Prime Minister like Shri Rajiv Gandhi. There is no iota of doubt about India's successful and rapid strides towards Twenty-first Century, under the dynamic leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. This young and vibrant leader of non-aligned nations has shown wisdom of India's hoary past. He has been scrupulously adhering to the tenets of foreign policy enunciated by his illustrious grand-father Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and implemented by his renowned mother Shrimati Indira Gandhi with zeal and zest. It is no wonder that several countries of the world are shaping and formulating their foreign policy after getting the

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

views of our Prime Minister on international situation and after India's foreign policy is announced. This redounds to the credit of our vivacious and vigorous Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

17.05 hrs.

I would in particular refer to the Sri Lankan problem which is assuming alarming proportions. Our Hon. Prime Minister has repeatedly reiterated on the floor of this House that Sri Lankan issue is an international problem and it should be tackled at international level. During the last one year we have discussed Sri Lankan problem on several occasions and every time we have demanded that Sri Lankan problem should be treated as a national problem, that it should be approached as a national issue since a part of the country is adversely affected by continuous influx of refugees from Sri Lanka and that Sri Lankan problem should not be treated in a cavalier and casual manner. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has unequivocally stated that it is not a problem of Tamil Nadu alone and it is a problem confronting Indian sub-continent. We have always given unstinted support to the policy of the Government of India in regard to Sri Lankan issue.

But what do we find today? We are witnessing the inviolate intransigence of President Jayawardhane of Sri Lanka. President Jayawardhane publicly proclaims that if Shri Rajiv Gandhi invades Sri Lanka and arrests him, then on that day not even a single Tamil of Sri Lanka will be alive. Let us see who is supporting him in this exhibition of audacity. Pakistan is extending its support to him. America is abetting in his atrocities on Tamil race. Israel is aiding him in training commandos. South Africa is dumping arms and ammunitions in Sri Lanka. Naturally President Jayawardhane is stalling and settlement with Sri Lankan Tamils. He is trying to ensure that by the time any such settlement is reached the entire Tamil race is wiped out from Sri Lanka. Such a situation will assure the eternal supremacy of Sri Lankans on the island.

The entire Tamil Nadu is on the verge of a volcanic uprising. The Tamils all over

the country are greatly agitated over the delay in finding a solution of Sri Lankan problem. Our Hon. Prime Minister announced on the floor of this House last week that he and Jayawardhane would hold a discussion about this problem on 9th December. I am sorry that no such discussion has taken place between the two on the 9th December.

The officials of the External Affairs Ministry have held several rounds of discussion with the agitating leaders of Sri Lankan Tamils. But these talks have not yielded any notable result. Some ceasefire arrangement was hammered at in the discussions, but the Sri Lankan Government side is committing every day violations of this ceasefire. The innocent Tamils are being killed in hundreds. The Tamil women are being raped. The Tamil children are mauled and maimed. The Tamil mothers are being massacred day in and day out. In the daily newspapers we come across the news items of the murder of 15 Tamils, 20 Tamils etc. The Sri Lankan Army which is to protect the people of the country and which is to safeguard the sovereignty of the country is running amuck with impunity. The Sri Lankan Army has become the potent weapon of oppression. In this environment of violent confrontation against Sri Lankan Tamils, Sri Jayawardhane waxed eloquent in Dhaka about the need for wiping out terrorism and about the necessity for extinguishing extremism. I take this opportunity to say that our Hon. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's commitment to friendly relations with Sri Lanka should not be allowed to be misconstrued by President Jayawardhane. It is time that we take a strong stand in Sri Lanka matter.

I would like to recall the role of India in the liberation of Bangla Desh. We assisted in the freedom of Bangla Desh so that the millions of refugees who fled Bangla Desh could go back to the free country in honour and dignity. Our Hon. Prime Minister has solved the Punjab problem in the interest of integrity of the country. By working day and night, a solution was found to the problem of Assam for the good of the country as a whole. We should adopt such an approach now towards Sri Lankan problem so that the lakhs of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees presently in Tamil Nadu could go back in honour to Sri Lanka. We should try to remove the impression that this is a

problem of Tamils living 1500 miles away from the capital. This impression should not be allowed to gain momentum as it will prove dangerous to the integrity of the country. Though the demand for secession of Tamil Nadu has become a matter of the past, this kind of inordinate delay in finding a solution to Sri Lankan problem may lead to the creation of an atmosphere where the Tamils may start entertaining the notion of secession. This must be avoided at any cost. This continuing genocide in Sri Lanka must be ended. The State terrorism must not be allowed to wipe out a particular human race. While I welcome the laudable initiatives taken by our Hon. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in ushering an era of peace and amity in the world, I would appeal to him that an immediate solution to Sri Lankan problem must be found out so that Sri Lankan Tamils live in that country with equal rights and honour.

[English]

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH (Bulandshahr) : The international situation, in my humble opinion, though not entirely free from tensions and strife, is somewhat better and more relaxed than it was a year ago. It does not necessarily mean that all the problems which are faced by the world community have been resolved. Problems like disarmament and the arms race not between the two great powers only, but among other countries in other parts of the world, the problem of a nuclear holocaust, the problem of racial discrimination, economic backwardness, poverty, disease and illiteracy in the Third World countries, and the indifference of the richer countries towards the problem of the Third World and also a tendency of the richer countries to exploit the vulnerable position of the Third World countries for their own immediate economic gains—all these problems are there which have not been solved yet and their solution is not in sight at the moment. But, at the same time, side by side with this, one does see a certain change in the attitude and in the way of functioning of some of the important world leaders. Whereas in the past some of them were following an ostrich-like policy when they did not want to know what their counterpart were wanting to say or were wanting in the world, but now we find luckily that all these people are pulling their heads out of the sand and are looking around towards the world. This,

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

I think, is a very positive and helpful change which augurs well for the peace of the world. A few significant developments have taken place and are taking place on the world scene to-day which go to support this contention of mine and which also makes me feel rather optimistic about our future. Among the developments, the most important ones are the recent meeting between President Reagan of USA and Mr. Gorbachev of USSR in Geneva recently. Now we know for a fact that the peace of the world and the future of mankind today rests in the hands of these two powers. We also know that if their relations are bad and if these countries even growl at each other, then the world shakes with fear and if they smile at each other, then the world heaves a sigh of relief. This is a fact of life. It is very important that some understanding must come between these two countries for the sake of the world.

Though this meeting did not throw up any concrete results or any agreements, but the very fact that these two leaders met and exchanged views, I think, will go a long way in bringing and creating a better climate for the future of the world. It will pave the way for future meetings between the two countries when they might be able to resolve the problems we face.

Now we also notice a thaw in the relations between the two great giants of the Asian Continent the USSR and China which I think, is also a very positive and good development. These two nations have started a dialogue between themselves and if their relations are normalised, that will augur well for peace in the Asian Continent.

Indo-US relations, as I perceive them, as a result of our Prime Minister's efforts are also on the mend and though they are not as happy as we would like them to be but we do find that the State Development in USA is now trying to rub off the rough edges of their policy towards India and they are more keen to have closer relations in the economic and commercial fields which is also a very good development.

And the fourth development I welcome is the initiative which our Prime Minister has taken in respect of our policy towards our neighbours. It is a fact of life that a

country's standing and stature in the world is judged by the quality and by the depth of its relations with its neighbours. And having realised that and also after realising that the real test our foreign policy lies in the success of our diplomacy in Islamabad, in Thimpu, in Colombo and in other capitals of our neighbouring States and not in the capitals of Europe or America, having realised that, our Prime Minister has very wisely given a new direction to our policy towards our neighbours.

In the past we were following a policy which I might call a policy of mutual exclusiveness towards our neighbours and sometimes a wrong interpretation was put on that policy and it was made to look as if it was a tough and rigid policy. Now the Prime Minister has wisely injected a new element in our policy towards our neighbours by introducing an element of friendship, personal touch and warmth which has been welcomed by all our neighbours and it has demolished the wall of suspicion and doubt which stood between us and the smaller countries. They no longer doubt our intentions towards them. Our relations with our neighbours are friendly and our policy is on the right lines. There is no doubt that we have some problems with Bangladesh regarding refugees coming into India. We have the problem of sharing of Ganga water. We have a problem with Sri Lanka. But as I said the climate is improving. We hope with this improved climate all these problems which have proved intractable so far will get settled with advantage to both the countries.

The only difficulty we have is with our neighbour Pakistan. Try as we would for the last 35 years, we have not been able to normalise our relations with that country. Indo-Pakistan relations have passed through several phases and many ups and downs but I will say this much that even in regard to Pakistan our Prime Minister has taken a pragmatic approach and he is trying his best to be friend her. He had a number of meetings with President Zia so that they could sit together and discuss their problems freely and frankly and bring about a mechanism by which our problems can be solved. But I must say we have not achieved much success so far.

Sir, I would like to say on this question that the main reason from my viewpoint as

to why we could not bring about good relations with Pakistan is that Pakistani President is not master of his own country, mind or policy. There is so much interference there from outside, and Pakistan is so much involved in super-power politics that she is incapable of taking decisions in her own national interest. These super powers do not want countries like India and Pakistan to come together and have friendly relations. Even then every effort is being made from our side to remove and allay the fears in the minds of Pakistan that we do not have any aggressive design. We want them to flourish because if we have strong Pakistan as our neighbour it will add to our strength.

Sir, a number of suggestions have been put forward by the Indian Government to Pakistan which are in the knowledge of the Hon. Members. I would only like to mention about the latest declaration of the Prime Minister about our decision not to manufacture nuclear weapons even if Pakistan goes nuclear. Personally I have certain reservations about this declaration. It is a good gesture which the Prime Minister has made and I only hope that Pakistan takes it in the right spirit and responds in the positive way and brings a check on its own nuclear programme. My fear is that if Pakistan does not react in the way we want her to react and if she continues with her nuclear programme two things will happen. First, without a nuclear reply from our side we will be subjected to a nuclear blackmail by Pakistan all the time and we may have to succumb to her threats because of our weakness; and secondly if we try and take help from an outside nuclear country for our protection, then naturally we will be compromising our independent stand and independent foreign policy. So, I feel, that whereas we have taken the risk in making the declaration we should watch the situation carefully and do everything possible to convince Pakistan of our friendly intentions but at the same time we should keep our powder dry. So, Sir, as far as the other development is concerned which is of a very historical importance, that it is the SAARC Summit which was very recently held in Dhaka. From all sides of this House the success of this meeting was hailed and I also congratulate the Prime Minister for having steered the proceedings of the meeting in Dhaka in such a way that it has become successful and I think this augurs well for the future because

in this way the developing countries have shown to the richer countries that if help and assistance fails to come from them, for their development, they can get together and with their cooperative efforts solve their difficulties by mutual help and cooperation. I hope this will become a nucleus round which in future more and more countries of the developing world will get together for regional cooperation and later on, may be, we can have a global cooperation. I congratulate the Prime Minister for having brought about this situation.

My last word is that during the short spell of time, our Prime Minister has established himself as a world leader, the leader of the NAM, the leader of India and the Third World. A leader who has imagination and wisdom to lead the Third World in the world and, Sir, the eyes of the entire world are focussed on him and we have great hopes in him and I am sure that our destiny and the destiny of NAM countries are safe in his hands. With these words, I support the motion.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) : Sir, a friend of mine from the other side of the House-CPM Member-expressed doubt about India's objective in the international scene. Sir, India's objectives in the international scene are very clear. We always stood for the cause of peace, for the co-existence; we stood with the people who struggled for liberation from the colonial and neo-colonial rule. We started with these objectives and policies before freedom struggle and that continues now and everybody knows that our position is beyond doubt and our objective is well established.

Sir, immediately after assuming office, the Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, reiterated his commitment to the basic approach and the foreign policy. I should like to remind the Hon. Member who spoke from that side of what he stated.

I quote his words :—

“we have always believed in working for peace. Our policy is to be friends with all countries on the basis of reciprocity and mutual benefit. Our commitment in the NAM and New Economic Order based on justice, equality and mutual cooperation is unshakable. This means a total dedi-

[Sri T. Basheer]

cation to the twin causes of peace and development. We also believe in safeguarding them.—Independence of States and upholding the principles of non-interference and non-intervention.”

Sir, after Shri Rajiv Gandhi became the Prime Minister, we have been seeing how he has been upholding our country's prestige in the international field, he has visited many countries, friendly countries; he had discussed with the various heads of the countries for the purpose of easing the tension prevailing in the international scene and to convince the people for maintaining peace and the need for maintaining co-existence.

My friends mentioned about SAARC, South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation. It is a welcome step that India is going to host the next meeting in Delhi. I congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister for his initiative in this regard.

When we look at the international scene, the most serious problem that we find is the unprecedented escalation of arms, particularly nuclear arms. The arms race has intensified international tension.

The cloud of a nuclear war is looming large over the world. The nuclear war means destruction of all civilization. According to a UNO report, the number of nuclear arms in the world is between forty thousands and fifty thousands. For the arms race, the world powers are spending five lakh crore dollars annually, which means a thousand crore dollars per minute. We always talk about dangers of nuclear war and demand ban on testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons. It is true that in the international forums it had been discussed time and again. The people all over the world have been raising their voice of protest including the people of those countries who are involved in the arms race. But that has been the result ?

In its annual review 'The Military Balance 1985-86' the International Institute for Strategic Studies, a London based Institute reveals that while there have been no dramatic changes in the past year in the deployed nuclear weapons system on either

side, both Super Powers will be deploying new systems over the next few years. The Super Powers are spending more and more money and they have stepped up their production and deployment of nuclear weapons. The situation becomes more and more serious and explosive.

In Geneva Ronald Reagan and Gorbachev met together some time ago and had discussions. This is a welcome development. The world hopes and expectations were focussed on the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. But what would be the result ? The question is : will the meeting make it a turning point for peace ?

I remember that in 1979 Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter met in Vienna. They embraced each other and they signed the SALT-II agreement. But now we realise that the hopes and aspirations aroused in the minds of the world community have been shattered. Nothing happened. The arms race continues; the rivalry continues and the tensions have intensified. What would be the result, that is the question .

In this context, I would like to quote Pandit Jawharlal Nehru what he said in this House on 10th May, 1954 when the Lok Sabha discussed control on nuclear energy.

“Hon. Members of both sides of the House have talked about banning nuclear weapons but it is not very clear to me, however, as to how sentiments and strong speeches in this House will lead to such a ban. There is no doubt that these weapons will ultimately have to be controlled, if not put an end to. But from what we know of this world, who is to bell the cat ? Each will sit back and say to himself that despite some public protestation, there will really be no attempt to control the weapons. Yet it is necessary to control them. The question remains how to do it. International law as is well known is too feeble an instrument yet to achieve it.”

So, that is the position even now. What will be the future course of action—that is the most important thing. The implementation as such is the important thing.

My friends here, from the other side, asked as to what India is doing, in regard to

peace movements that are going on. I am really astonished to hear such a question. It is India and Jawaharlal Nehru who built up the Non-aligned Movement. He was the main architect of the Non-aligned Movement and it was India's contribution. We are proud of it. But he does not see the point. How can I convince him? Our friend, Shri Jaipal Reddy is very much worried about the NAM Youth Conference. I do not know why he reacted so. I congratulate the Youth Congress, who brought together the non-aligned countries and for their contribution to the cause of peace.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : But not by bringing the delegates from Pakistan Embassy which is situated in Chanakyapuri !

(Interruptions)

SHRI T. BASHEER : At the same time, they are finding fault that we are not joining peace movements. It, is quite paradoxical.

Sir, would like to say something about the policy of Apartheid now. Apartheid continues its unashamed brutality in South Africa and illegally occupied Namibia, which is against all norms of international behaviour. Struggle against the apartheid and for ending the racist regime in South Africa reached new heights.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Basheer, you please conclude. You have taken a lot of time.

SHRI T. BASHEER : I should say that India must take a lead to put an end to this policy of apartheid.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, fortunately, foreign policy has not been a bone of contention and an apple of discord among the political parties in our country. But I do not understand as to why such an experienced politician and a seasoned parliamentarian like Shri Dinesh Singh, known for his diplomatic finesse should have chosen to lend an acrimonious dimension of partisan controversy to this innocuous seasonal motion. As you all know, our general approach in the area of foreign policy has been derived as a part of the precious heritage of our freedom struggle. It is undoubtedly strengthened by the imaginative leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, who happened to be our first Prime Minister.

But then, it is not an occasion for a general survey or a comprehensive review of our foreign policy's achievements. I thought the motion was merely meant for taking a critical look at some of the important aspects of the contemporary global scenario for developing our own specific and immediate policy initiatives. Sir, it is no doubt true that there is less of tension now in the air, after the recent super-power summit at Geneva. But this relaxed atmosphere is a bit deceptive because this summit did not really achieve anything specific or concrete. The two leaders Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev have chosen to speak will of each other that is about all. But they have not been able to initiate any move in the direction of arms control. Mr. Reagan of course is still bent on fondling his pet baby of Star War programmes. So in 1975, the world was spending 350 billion dollars on defence. Today in 1985, in 10 years we are spending more than 700 billion dollars.

In next two years, this may exceed to 1000 billion dollars. The developed world has been decreasing its quota of concessional financing. For the seventh replenishment, the IDA has reduced its aid from 16 billion to 9 billion dollars. For the Eighth replenishment, the third world countries are asking for aid to the tune of 15 billion dollars. The industrialised nations are not in a position to spare this petty amount. Our foreign policy which certainly resulted in the powerful movement of Non-Aligned Nations did not succeed in one respect. They have not been able to produce sufficient influence under super powers in respect of expenditure on defence. When the first meeting of NAM took place at Belgrade, there were 5000 nuclear weapons. Today, we have 50,000 nuclear weapons. Our Prime Minister, of course has been on a foreign jaunt spree during the last one year. Well, he has been visiting countries and people of this country have not been able to get his *darshan*, but only Doordarshan.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you know everyday those who own TV sets are condemned to see the Prime Minister's photo for nearly an hour.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : Even to go Adivasi areas.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Helicopter hopping is not a real visit to Adivasi areas. But these visits, in my view, were more in the nature of formal familiarisation with the heads of various nations. I would like to know from the Foreign Affairs Minister as to what these visits have fetched to this nation? Did our Prime Minister succeed in dissuading USA from giving increased military aid to Pakistan? Did he succeed in making United States see the dangers that would flow from Pakistan going nuclear. Did our Prime Minister succeed in persuading Reagan to see that more concessional financing is made available to our country, let alone to the Third World countries? Mr. Reagan told our Prime Minister in his face that the only way to get aid is to go to the multi-nationals.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am the only person speaking for my Party.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have already taken ten minutes.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am not even half way through.

In what way did our Prime Minister succeed in getting pressure exerted on the Pretoria regime? What are the concrete results of these trips? I would like the Foreign Minister to throw light on this aspect. Our Prime Minister, like any average Indian is more interested in visiting the Western countries. I would like the Foreign Minister to tell us as to how many Third World countries he has visited. And, the Members of the ruling Party, with a tongue-in-cheek have said that the Prime Minister has already attained the stature of a world leader. I would like to mention for the benefit of those Members that any person, who comes to become the Prime Minister of India, which is the most populist democracy in the world and one of the most popular democracies in the world, instantly attains the status of a world statesman.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Mr. Morarji Desai?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am happy that they are good enough to remind themselves of Mr. Morarji Desai. Recently, when the Prime Minister...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You wind up.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I have not even begun. What is this?

SHRI T. BASHEER : He can say anything...*(Interruption)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : When our young Prime Minister visited the U. K. recently the all India Radio was good enough to tell us as part of the news that Mrs. Margaret Thatcher departed from her convention to receive him at the airport. May I tell you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that when Mr. Morarji Desai visited the United Kingdom the then Prime Minister Mr. James Callaghan also went to the airport to receive the Prime Minister. I am not saying that this is any indication on the part of our Prime Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You conclude now.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What is this? Do you want us to make any contribution to the debate or not?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can contribute in the time given. I have allotted ten minutes. You have exceeded that.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Are we discussing the foreign policy or anything else?

(Interruptions)

Do you want me to put across my Party view-point or do you want me to join the ranks of flatterers and courtiers?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How much time more do you want?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : He has wasted all the time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. This is not the way. Your behaviour is not correct. I am giving two minutes for you to wind up.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Do not give him a single minute.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : These foreign trips should not merely be projected in such a manner as to impress the gullible people in our country. These foreign trips must also yield some concrete results. In my view, all foreign trips are in the nature of formal familiarisation. Therefore, I am of the view that our Prime Minister should visit Third World countries. Our initiative in the non-aligned world must, in fact, increase. Our senior diplomats are posted as ambassadors even in second rate western countries and not to the important countries of the Third World. Senior diplomats should be posted to important countries of the Third World. The casual diplomatic approach to the Third World countries is being exemplified by the neglect of Indian High Commission in Nigeria. There is the post of High Commissioner was vacant for more than 8 months. Even now the post of Commercial Commissioner in Lagos is vacant.

We all know that the foreign policy is, in fact, foreign trade by other means. One of the reasons why the western countries have been witnessing more interest in India is that they have lately discovered a big market in India. These nations are raising a tariff wall for themselves and they want Indian's frontiers to be opened up for their commercial penetration. As a Third World country we must take initiative to develop intermediate technology which is appropriate for Third World. It is in this area that we can emerge as a leader of the Third World.

I welcome the Declaration of the SAARC Summit. It is necessary to pursue the Declaration of the SAARC.

I would like to say just one word on Sri Lanka. We have been able to bring about meetings between the representatives of TULF and the Government of Sri Lanka. But we have not been able to make any progress. We have only given time to the Government of Sri Lanka to consolidate its military strength and mount its increased military operations. I therefore, request the Minister of Foreign Affairs to see that more pressure is put on President Jayawardene as well to see that the solution is expedited; otherwise, it will be one way solution which will be too late for our country to do anything about it.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem) : At the outset, I wish to say that I am speaking in support of the Motion which has been placed by Shri Dinesh Singh for the simple reason that the foreign policy of the Government of India has definitely been of such par excellence that it deserves approval and full support of the House.

The most important thing, which in the recent past has attracted the whole world and for which we have been very instrumental, was the Geneva Summit. We all know, especially those who have anything to do with the world affairs and international matters, that the Geneva Summit has been a turning point. It has been a glimmer of hope in the darkness which was enveloping the whole world to the extent that we had reached a stage where two super powers were not willing to talk with each other on the question of nuclear disarmament. Of course, I would not say that it has been a success in full but it is a beginning at this stage. I think it is relevant to find out and analyse what is really on. If one sees the statements that were issued by either Mr. Reagan or Mr. Gorbachev, one can clearly make out what really happened during the talks. Though Mr. Reagan says that they had frank and forthright conversations, he does not commit that they had decided in any manner that disarmament has to go on. On the contrary, Mr. Gorbachev, we must approve, has categorically stated that we must decrease the threat of nuclear war. The effort of our Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi in this connection has been noticed and registered world over. My friend Mr. Jaipal Reddy has left. I wish he was here...

AN HON. MEMBER : He is here. Can't you see him ?

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : No, he was hiding. I am sorry. But he was relaxing to an extent where I could not see him. The fact is that we have had many Prime Ministers in our country, not one, and Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's effort insofar as the Geneva Summit is concerned, has been welcomed world over. People have said—fortunately I had the privilege of going abroad to Paris... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He is taking formal diplomatic tributes too seriously, Sir ?

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : I think my friend would permit me to say that these were not formal diplomatic tributes and I was about to say where I heard them. It is unfortunate that he does not even wait to listen to me. I heard him up. He spoke about Mr. Morarji Desai. We all know he was famous for what.

** and ...(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : It is a fact and I can explain.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : Any adverse remarks should not go on record. Sir...(*Interruptions*). It is unfair... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If there is any adverse remark, it will be expunged...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Mr. Morarji Desai was the Deputy Prime Minister when Mrs. Gandhi was their leader. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I told you if there is anything adverse, I will expunge it. Please sit down...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : I would like to know whether this will go on record.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If it is adverse, I will expunge it...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Neither ** nor ** should be mentioned here.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : I only said everybody knows what he was famous for.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Anything adverse will not go on record. Why are you bothered ?

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : In fact, Mr. Faleiro was kind enough to send me to Paris to represent the AICC at a conference. In that conference I met a lot of people from Europe and United States and the Soviet Union who came from political parties, who categorically spoke very highly of the efforts of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, our Prime Minister, insofar as his participation in seeing to it that the Geneva Summit took place was concerned. And it came in from diplomats, I wish to categorically state that it came from politicians, people who are leaders of various parties in various countries world over. I am not speaking on statements made in the Press, I am speaking on the basis of information collected by me personally. However, I would like to highlight the question of Geneva Summit by quoting Shri Rajiv Gandhi while on a visit to Vietnam. He categorically said we must intensify the movement not only for nuclear disarmament, but for general and complete disarmament for the purpose of world peace. I, therefore, think that our efforts and the Government's efforts have been directed to ensure that something more than a glimmer of hope is the outcome of the Geneva Summit. To move towards this end we intend to have more meetings and we seek somehow by using our best of efforts and our influence in the international arena that the two super-powers do come to an understanding on nuclear disarmament.

It is rather unfortunate that the Opposition has picked up the question of international affairs to attack the Government. I may point out that an impression does exist in the world that our country has always had a steady and consistent foreign policy. But it is unfortunate that there is a certain amount of agitation on the part of the opposition for the amount of publicity that our leader, the Prime Minister, has obtained in the world Press. I do understand that because many of them would like to get a little percentage of that coverage. But without taking up their criticism, may I just say in addition to Geneva, we have a lot of other points which we can speak about and add feathers in the cap of our leader as well as our Party as a whole. I would just like to say that the recent SAARC Summit which has just ended was

**Not recorded.

welcomed by Mr. Jaipal Reddy. I have noted that and I am obliged to him for the small mercy which he has granted to us.

The Charter of collective self-reliance is the outcome of the Summit, which is something really a turning point in international politics. I would say for the South Asian countries to come out with a Charter like this is something which will go a long way. It would help not only the other Member countries, but also our country in moving forward.

Our understanding and cooperation with Japan in the economic arena in so far as steel, automobile and electronics is concerned, has been really welcomed by all, including those on the other side who have vested interest for supporting it, but the country on the whole has understood that this bilateral understanding on the economic front will help us in moving forward. The momentous step that the Government of India took in recognising the SADR born out of Polisario movement is something which has been appreciated the world over from the point of view that the Government of India stuck to its foreign policy of fairness and non-alignment and especially that it has always supported every freedom struggle the world over.

18.00 hrs.

Finally I would like to say a few words on Sri Lanka. When the Hon. Member from the other side, Mr. Jaipal Reddy was speaking, he was trying to do justice to the subject. But I am obliged to what little he did for this simple reason that I think he had very little time. Otherwise he may have spoken far more in favour of Tamils which we require at the moment, in terms of support. The issue which is fundamental is this. (Interruption) Mr. Amal Datta doubts whether I am a Tamilian. I would like to frankly admit that I am an Indian. Are all those who are elected from Tamil Nadu only Tamils? They are Indians first and second, they are Tamils.—Not Bengali first and then an Indian! I would like to submit—if I may humbly submit—that Sri Lankan problem is slightly getting out of hands. It has been a problem which India really was not directly responsible for. But however, because of the influx of refugees and our

kinship with one portion of the ethnic population as well as an indirect kinship with the other portion of the ethnic population, and the fact that Sri Lanka is situated so close to us, this problem has become ours now. Our efforts in re-starting the negotiations, I feel, is heading to almost a full stop. We must remember, after the Thimpu talks, even though Sri Lankan Government came forward and said, it agrees to ceasefire and the terms of that ceasefire, it actually, under the guise of retaliating to violence, is wiping out all forms of resistance and in fact is on the rampage to completely finish a community in totality. Is India going to sit back quietly and say it not our matter? Let us be very clear. This is not a problem which is an internal matter of Sri Lanka. It has now become a problem of the world. Human rights are involved. Very fundamental issues have come up. Are we going to sit back and say, Mr. Jayawardhane is a President of Sri Lanka; he is sympathetic and he wants a political solution; and then stop with that? We know, he is talking to us with his tongue in his cheeks! While he comes and he talks to our Prime Minister and to our leaders and to our representatives very positively, his people in Sri Lanka are on the rampage. They do not want to leave even the women and children. Today's report in the Press categorically shows that women and children have become targets,—not just rebels alone. So far as our policy on Sri Lanka is concerned I think it needs a re-consideration. Yes, a political solution may be the only solution but how to go about it and the methodology to achieve it—that is something which is very important. And I call upon if possible—as a humble Member of this House—the Foreign Minister and the Prime Minister to apply their minds to solve this problem as otherwise these things may go out of hand and we may be guilty of not being active when it is necessary. May I just say this finally that the foreign policy of India has to be approved in totality for the simple reason that world over today we have become a power in so far as international politics is concerned, we are considered to be people who are important. And to end up, I would say that it is rather unfortunate that the members who sit on the opposition benches are feeling unhappy about it; they are also part of this country; let them not forget that; and let them be proud that we have a great international reputation.

[Shri P. R. Kumaramagalam]

With these words I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, I am having a big list of participants with me. But the time has already crossed 6 o'Clock.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : It is an important thing. So, we will postpone it for tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I think the time of the House should be extended by one-and-a-half hours.

AN HON. MEMBER : You adjourn the House now and continue this tomorrow.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The Prime Minister will intervene tomorrow.

(Interruptions).

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Because tomorrow the Minister has to reply in Rajya Sabha. *(Interruptions)*. So, I submit that we would extend the time of the House by one-and-a half hours.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will extend the time for this by one-and-a half hours. I think the House will agree.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This discussion was put down in the List of Business as to begin at 2 o'Clock, but it did not begin at 2 o'Clock and it began at 2.45.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : So we are extending further. We will see after that.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : No, Sir, Tomorrow only.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : He has to be in Rajya Sabha tomorrow. So, how can he do it here tomorrow ? *(Interruptions)*. Let us extend it by one-and-a-half hours and finish it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That depends on the Prime Minister.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : You have already taken one full day today. Then

it will again take a complete day tomorrow. Then, for one debate we will have to devote two days. We want your cooperation.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why don't you refuse the speakers on your side who are saying the same things over and over again ?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : I think your number is more than ours according to the size of your parties.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : We would like to hear the Foreign Minister *in extenso* when we are fresh also, but not after the fog end of the day.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will extend the time by one-and-a-half hours and see.

Before I call the next speaker, Mr. Janardhana Poojary will lay the Paper on the Table.

18.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd.*

[*English*]

Notification under customs Act, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 356/85-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1985, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to pig iron of all varieties irrespective of phosphorous content when imported into India from the basic customs duty in excess of 25 per cent *ad valorem*, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1571/85.]

18.11 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

Sixteenth Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : I beg to present the Sixteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.12 hrs.

MOTION *Re* PRESENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND POLICY OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN RELATION THERETO — *Contd.*

[English]

SHRI M. S. GILL (Ludhiana) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I heard some voices from the Treasury Benches making over and over again the statements that they are proud of this country. I must say at the very outset that we are all proud of this country, not only the persons sitting on the Treasury Benches. So far as the participation of our leaders in the international arena is concerned, we have to support and we have to watch if they do not commit any mistake here and there. Therefore, we have to be very critical and analytical of all the things that are happening before us these days.

I have heard the Hon. Minister for External Affairs making three salient points while he was making the statement on the floor of the House : (1) that SAARC is a historic event, (2) that this international meet at Geneva has ushered in a new era, and (3) that the participation of our country through our worthy Prime Minister has gone a long way to establish peace in this world.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am unable to convince myself to agree with all these three points of the Statement. About the first point, the fifth clause of the first SAARC

has been blasted today in this very House by my colleague, Prof. Ranga. While he was making the speech, he openly stated, we just cannot believe Pakistan and it is due to this reason that we are not prepared to enter into no-war pact. The relevant clause of the SAARC says that all disputes shall be settled by the parties peacefully. Now, the signatures have been appended on the document by both the leaders, our worthy Prime Minister and the President, Zia, believing that they will settle all these disputes peacefully. Therefore, when Prof. Ranga said, "We are not going to enter into no-war pact", the first clause, the first leg, I should say, of this declaration is broken. It is mutilated and on the very first day we have seen that this Organisation or Association is limping. The other day, I have heard a statement from our worthy Hon. External Affairs Minister that we are aware that Pakistan is training certain terrorists and actually that act of Pakistan is an interference with our internal affairs. Now, there is a clause in this very document that no country will interfere in the internal affairs of the other country. These are the contradictions which, at the very outset, make us believe that the very foundation of the SAARC is not a steady one. I have heard the other day, the President of Sri Lanka making a statement that Tamils are being supported by you. The next day, he is signing the same document that there will be no interference in the internal affairs of other countries, their sovereignty and independence. Under these circumstances, these five clauses are only diplomatic gymnasium. In the future, we will be saddened because we have been hearing these declarations and these charters for the last 20 years. Every day, a new declaration comes for peace, for integrity, and for some of the things and then we see, arms race is going on slowly and steadily. On and off, there is piling up of nuclear weapons, 10 times more than what was there when the declaration started. As far as the other weapons are concerned, they are 30 times more than what were there when the declaration started. Under these circumstances, I am sorry to say that the External Affairs Minister has said that a new era has been ushered in by the meeting of the two superpower leaders. He was supported in this statement by Prof. Ranga, the grand-old-man of this House saying that, at least we have been able to make them meet in Geneva. Our worthy Prime Minister has been able

[Shri S. M. Gill]

to make them meet in Geneva and do you think it is a small achievement, he said. It is wonderful. This meeting was actually fixed by the two super-powers long ago and what our worthy Prime Minister had done, I do not know, actually. That is behind the scene. He might have made certain efforts to improve the relations of the two, or to make certain points settled down between the two super-power nations. But what is the result? The result is no achievement, no success, no declaration for decrease in the arms race, no declaration for destruction of arms and no declaration for removing those medium and long range missiles. There is nothing of the sort. The only agreement is that they will be meeting again. And this very declaration is being honoured as a ushering in a new era in this world. I am sorry, things are not very hopeful as they are being painted. We are still in these dark days and we have to be very careful while making an assessment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, not long ago, the Scientists, Geologists and more especially Astronomers knew the existence of one solar system in this universe. It was in the years by gone that a new solar system was discovered by the scientists. Another solar system, exactly like this, was a solar system in existence which was known as the Imperialist Solar System before World War I and after World War I, a new system has come into existence which you are seeing with your own eyes these days. Although the previous solar system was situated in England and now shifted to Washington; the new solar system is situated in Moscow and this world merely knows that there are satellites; there are planets. These new solar systems are very strong enough.

The countries which are still in the imaginative stage, I should say, think that they are great people and they are a great country. This way of thinking is not proper. We have to sit silently and quietly and think as to how the economic forces, how the gravitational pull of these two solar systems is affecting the economy of other nations. The economy of our nation is dependent upon other nations and so on. It will ultimately depend upon one solar system, as I have already stated.

Although the Hon. Minister has said that this is an historic event, I fail to understand whether this historic event is in the global forum or simply in the regional forum. If my friends on the other benches opposite want to express that it is an event in the global forum, I am sorry, it is not at all. It is a very small event. We should not be pushed into complacency by these declarations.

Pakistan is there as Pakistan. It is being supported by certain powers and every third day Pakistan gets new armaments. For whom does Pakistan get these armaments? Is it for any other country than India? These declarations are there. Do they want to tell the nation, "Sit quietly, now everything is O.K.?" I don't think this is the proper approach and that this SAARC should not be appreciated in that spirit. It would render us complacent. So, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I oppose this motion.

We have to rethink and reassess everything and be on our guard. So far as Nuclear Proliferation Treaty is concerned, our stand is that we are not going to sign it. Well, this is well enough. We should be brave enough to say that we are not going to sign it because we are prepared to make one. If the other country is making one, we have got the option to make it. When we make this positive statement, then all the nations will know that they have the determination and they will do it. But merely saying that because there is no equality in this is no good reason.

Let Pakistan know that if he comes forward one step, we will go forward two steps. If we make this fact clear to our neighbour, it is then and only then that he can desist from moving in that direction, not otherwise.

Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would submit that under these circumstances my friends have appreciated our foreign policy. Undoubtedly our foreign policy in certain points is very good. But so far as non-alignment is concerned, it is a good idea, it has to be appreciated but we have failed on certain fronts.

For example there are Middle East countries which are non-aligned. Their petro

dollars go to the American Bank, they go to Canada, they go to England and even to France. For us what is left by these non-aligned nations ? Certain words of friendship and brotherhood ? If non-alignment movement is a reality, it has to be a factor, the petro dollar has to come to the non-aligned countries and there should be a bank of the non-aligned countries and it is only through this way that we can be effective and properly move ahead, not otherwise. Therefore, these are certain draw-backs here and there we have to be careful.

With these words, I am very much thankful to you for giving me an opportunity.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the foreign policy in view of the prevailing international situation, particularly in view of the setting up of SAARC about 2 or 3 days back. The setting up of SAARC is an important step, which is intended to foster peace and help the developing countries and the countries which are struggling for their independence. The entire world welcome it. The SAARC secretariat will help in resolving the misunderstandings with the neighbouring countries whether it is with Sri Lanka or Pakistan or with any other country. Its importance has increased in this perspective. There was need for such a forum where all the neighbouring countries could thrash out their problems.

We have tried our best to help Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh by providing them with necessary technical aid and economic assistance. It is often observed that most of the countries in the world have misunderstandings with their neighbours. SAARC has helped in resolving these conflicts. It is major step in our foreign policy.

Many Hon. Members spoke about the problem of Tamils in Sri Lanka. It is true that the way that Government is treating them is not proper. We should initiate steps which may resolve the problem and remove misunderstandings. There is need to bring round the Tamils to this view. The foreign policy will have to be formulated accordingly.

We are regarded as the leader of the non-aligned movement. It is, therefore, our responsibility to make more efforts for the poor and oppressed people of South Africa who are living as slaves because in the recent CHOGM conference Mrs. Thatcher's attitude was not satisfactory. We should sever our economic ties with South Africa and persuade other countries also to act likewise. Efforts should be made to fight the enemies of humanity.

I was disappointed to hear the speeches of the Opposition Members. The foreign policy of the country is so sound and dynamic that the Opposition could find no loopholes to criticise it. An Hon. Member said that he was able to see Shri Rajiv Gandhi only on the television as the Prime Minister rarely attended the House. Shri Venkata Ratnam pointed out in ignorance that India should solve the problem of Afghanistan. If India could solve the Afghanistan problem, then the USA would stop helping Pakistan. He should know that USA has been giving arms and other assistance to Pakistan since its inception. The problem of Afghanistan arose only 5 to 6 years back. An Hon. Member questioned Shri Rajiv Gandhi's visit to Japan and wanted to know what did we achieve thereby. I would like to inform him that we have received assistance to the tune of \$ 140 million. We should welcome it not for the amount but otherwise as well. An Hon. Member said that whenever the Hon. Prime Minister arrived in the House, he was welcomed by clapping and whenever he rose to speak he was cheered. I would like to remind them that the image of the leader of the country should be built in a manner that he gains international recognition. It is through the status and standing of the Prime Minister and his achievements and foreign policy that the country will have the place of pride among the comity of nations. Therefore, such negative comments should not be made here. You may say anything you like in public but they should not be ventilated in the House where we discuss the basic facts.

I would like to make a submission to the Hon. Minister of External Affairs with regard to nuclear arms. It is time now when we should take a final decision whether we

[Shri Shanti Dhariwal]

should go in for nuclear arms or not. We must fix a time limit, and if within this period disarmament comes about and all the bombs are destroyed, there is no need to go in for nuclear weapons but if disarmament does not come about, we must go in for nuclear weapons or hydrogen bomb for the defence of the country, whatever be the cost.

With these words, I congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister and Hon. External Affairs Minister for bringing about improvement in the international situation.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before you ring your bell I have to make one or two points though I am speaking at the fag end of the discussion. First of all I would like to say that we have on this foreign policy question two motions before us. One is the motion moved by the Foreign Minister and the other is the substitute motion moved by my friend, Shri Dinesh Singh. I would just suggest that it is better for the House to confine itself to the motion moved by the Foreign Minister, the reason being there is, by and large, and always has been a general approval in this country of the broad canvas of foreign policy which has been pursued over the years. But I am afraid if Shri Dinesh Singh's substitute motion is sought to be adopted here it may not be adopted unanimously and that will not create a good impression abroad and outside this House.

Sir, you may ask what is our objection to this? Our objection is that while we have a general support for the foreign policy, it does not mean we do not consider it to have many flaws, many defects and shortcomings also in the implementation of that policy and, therefore, Shri Dinesh Singh's motion which speaks of full support is something which is unnecessarily in my opinion seeking to rub into it. We would not like the canotation of that to be forced on us. If that motion is sought to be passed, you can pass because you have majority, but we will be forced to oppose it. I do not think on this issue at this juncture in world affairs we

should go in for division on this question. It is better we stick to the official motion which has been moved here by the Foreign Minister. Though, I find, it only asks for consideration yet that is a Parliamentary term we use and everybody knows that we are generally in support of this policy.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Sir, we also agree on the stand taken by Shri Indrajit Gupta on this matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, before I say one or two words about SAARC, I should just like to make one or two suggestions about one or two developments which have taken place in recent days. One is the fact that in the last few days the Government of U.K. has taken two-three decisions which are, for us at least as a member of the commonwealth, very disturbing and which run counter to the whole spirit of the efforts that we are making and other countries are making in the direction of peace. First of all, everyone knows the attitude which was taken by the British Prime Minister at the Commonwealth Conference on the question of sanction against South Africa. After that has come the decision, recently announced that the United Kingdom Government is officially going to participate in the Star War programme of the United States of America and has officially become a partner of the Star War programmes. As far as I know our Government has opposed it, the Prime Minister has spoken about it more than once. The United Kingdom Government has announced its decision to pull out of UNESCO. The United States has done it much earlier thereby depriving the UNESCO, I don't know, some 25 to 30 per cent of its budget and the UNESCO is faced with the prospect of collapse. Now, the UK Government whose contribution, I think, rose to 15 to 16 million dollars a year has also announced that it will pull out. There is a conspiracy to wreck the UNESCO which, for us and for other countries, particularly in the developing world, is a very very important institution of the United Nations which performs a very useful function and for their own political reasons, these two countries, these two Governments seem to be determined to wreck this whole UNESCO institution. I do not know what is going to be the reaction of our Government. But this is the way the British

Government behaves on one issue after another. Then, I think India which is after all the biggest country in the Commonwealth, should think seriously of doing something about mobilising some other Commonwealth countries for a more effective protest, putting some pressure on the British Government and if India pulls out of the Commonwealth, what will be left out of the Commonwealth? So, I am not inviting you to pull out of Commonwealth because you know the views on that question, but at least, as a gesture of protest of what they are doing, I would suggest humbly that we should pull out from the Secretariat of the Commonwealth withdraw your membership from the Secretariat of the Commonwealth as a mark of protest against what is going on one after the other. Is it what we are in the Commonwealth for? So, please consider this.

Another situation has arisen. Now, we read in the newspapers about the United Nations, it has been practically accepted because we have no other go, that the proposed Conference to have been held in Colombo on the question of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, has been consistently constructed and opposed from the beginning by the United States of America. Now, in the United Nations Security Council, a few days ago, a proposal was again raised, advocated very strongly by India and other countries and it has been opposed and now some sort of conclusion has reached that it cannot be held earliest before 1988 and we have been reconciled to that position because the United States say that the time is not ripe for them and, therefore, no conference can be held now. What are we going to do now? Obviously we cannot go ahead unless the United Nations accord approval on the action we take. I would suggest to the Government of India to consider it seriously with the littoral States of the Indian Ocean, that is, the countries whose shores are washed by the water of the Indian Ocean and they are almost all, I think, the States of Asia and Africa who are very much interested that this Indian Ocean should be demilitarised, that steps should be taken really to make it a zone of peace. Why can't. Our Government, as the largest country, as the leader of the non-aligned world, take the initiative to bring about a kind of informal, unofficial or non-official conference of these

littoral States. You may say 'I know this question'. When it was raised earlier in the Parliament, the reply given was that such a meeting would not be useful or effective unless the participation of the United States of America and the USSR are guaranteed, because what is the use of the meeting? But then I would say that any question of nuclear disarmament in the world today cannot be effective without the USA and the USSR. In spite of that being a fact, our Government took the initiative to bring about the Six Nation summit meet which made a proposal to both the USA and the USSR about nuclear disarmament, about nuclear freeze, about monitoring of that nuclear freeze. Why did you do it when the others were not participating? We did it because that is the correct form of initiative to do on such issues. You may not immediately produce a result. And we found that it paid off in the sense that at least the Government of the USSR responded positively and favourably to the proposal. Why not in the case of Indian Ocean question which is being dragged on from year to year? We take the initiative along with other friends to organise a conference of the littoral States of the Indian Ocean, where at least some concrete measures can be suggested as to what are the positive steps to be taken to bring about a situation which can be described as a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean. And then, that would create a tremendous influence on world opinion and would affect the USA and the USSR also, otherwise you will go on like this. In 1988 also we will be told that the whole thing has been blocked by the USA, so there can be no advance.

Even the Six-Nations had done a very good job, but after the Geneva Summit and after the SAARC summit, I think the initiative of the Six-Nations should be carried forward further. It is not something which is over now. Let the Government consider these matters.

I do not agree with those friends here, who have said that our Prime Minister on his so many visits abroad has not brought back anything for the country. In fact, I have got some misgivings. Certainly his visits to USA, France and UK, and now to Japan, are perhaps paving the way on a very large scale for entry of multi-national firms into our

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

country in the name of collaboration for higher technology. That he is achieving. I should say that the foreign policy of ours, of peace and non-alignment, as it has been fashioned and pursued since the days of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, has its strong foundations in a policy of self-reliance. Every Congress man knows it that without a policy of self-reliance and standing firmly on our own feet and building our own economic independence, the foreign policy could not have been elaborated and carried forward. I would just like to warn the Government. I know that we are much stronger than many other countries and so on and so forth, but if this process is carried too far in the name of modernising the country and even open-door policy is followed, which allows the trans-national companies to come in here on a big scale, it may begin to vitiate and undermine the basis of our foreign policy. Please do not pursue it to that point. This is not an imaginative thing. Such things do happen.

I feel humiliated as an Indian that the head of a company, Union Carbide, Warren Anderson has the nerve and the impudence to give a statement saying that if the Government of India does not come to a proper settlement with them over the question of compensation for the Bhopal victims, then they may not get any more aid from USA. What does he think of himself? This is the climax. They think that this is the ultimate argument to use against the Indian Government, frighten them with this spectre that the American aid will be cut off; India better listens to everything they say. I know, we are not going to be servile like this in the name of modernization and technology. Please keep a sharp watch on the activities of these trans-nationals, who have wreaked havoc in many countries of the world. We know what they have done in many countries of the world, how they have undermined the national sovereignty and independence. They are the vehicles by which the neo-colonialism has been carried out now-a-days. If you go too far on that road, well, one day we find our foreign policy slowly and slowly being undermined also.

Then Sir, I would just like to say one or two things more. This discussion, I think,

would have been more fruitful if we could have it after two or three days, when the Government have some time to give us a proper perception of what happened at SAARC in Dhaka. Unfortunately, we have not been given any such perception. It only finished last night. You see, we do not have the time to digest properly this morning's newspaper and read between the lines and all that. How do you expect us to contribute on this question? It is very difficult. But I must say that it seems to me that some people there, have been speaking with their tongues in cheek. SAARC Declaration and all that have come out. There is nothing to say about the Declaration except that what is going on is not in conformity with that Declaration at all. In terms of that Declaration, all these member States of SAARC should unhesitatingly renounce any kind of nuclear arming by themselves. Otherwise, the Declaration has no meaning. But Pakistan, I suppose, will go ahead. And I think, we should also start thinking. I am not predicting anything just now. But I hope the Government of India will keep in view this question also that the other SAARC countries, our neighbours are much smaller than India. Do not forget that we are overwhelmingly a bigger country. Suppose, at one stage, Government of India decides that we too must go in for a nuclear bomb, are you sure that Sri Lanka or Bangla Desh will not also start saying, "Now that India has got a bomb and though of course, she is not going to attack us now, we should also have a deterrent. Why should we not have a deterrent against Indian bomb also?" So, those countries who are not yet in a position to have the nuclear capability for making a bomb may think about it. Pakistan is getting the capability with the help of others. But there are other countries which do not have any capability at all. You are talking to them at Dhaka and at so many places. If we develop a bomb at some stage, please tell me, these members of the SAARC who do not always regard us with very much trust and confidence, would any of them start saying that because India has also got a bomb, they should also, for their own security, for the security of Sri Lanka or for the security of Bangla Desh should have a deterrent? Then Sir, if they have no capability of their own, they might start trying to get a deterrent from somebody else, planted in their country. So you see, we should think ten times before we are stampeded

into a nuclear arms race in this region because nothing would suit Mr. Reagan's plans better than that. Already they are trying to provoke the countries of the third world into hostility against each other so that many arms races take place and tens and thousands of rupees and dollars are spent on armaments instead of being spent on alleviating the poverty of the people. If we are now going one step further, if we go into some kind of a mini nuclear arms race in our whole region, whose game will it suit? Who will like this to happen? So, please think over this because I do not know what Pakistan is going to do and I do not know why General Zia is coming here on the 17th, just for one day. It must be some urgent matter, but they are not going to tell us. There must be something very urgent to discuss between the two Governments. Anyhow, discussion is always good. But I never understood this idea of visiting nuclear plants. For a few days now, we are saying that we should go and inspect their nuclear facilities and General Zia should come and inspect our nuclear plant. What is the idea? What are you going to do out of such a thing? I hope the idea is dropped now. I do not understand what we are going to get by Rajiv Gandhi going and visiting Zia's nuclear plant and he coming and seeing our plant. This is all very confused thinking, according to me. What is the aim of it? You please tell us. I do not understand these things.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It has been dropped by Zia.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is because he has suddenly remembered that 16th December on which he is supposed to come happens to be the date on which the Pakistani troops surrendered in Dhaka to us in 1971. Therefore, the date has been changed from 16th and 17th. If that coincidence had taken place and he had come on the 16th, then are we going to take him to the Trombay or somewhere to see our atomic plants? For what purpose? Anyway, than Mr. Jayewardane has said, of course, that he seems to be still for a military solution of the Tamil problem, he does not see anything else. And there is no ceasefire now. Things are going on. I think, if this is allowed to persist, ultimately, I am more worried because it will further spoil the atmosphere and the relations between Sri Lanka and India. It is in our

interest that we want peace to be restored and a political settlement to be brought about there. I do not know what the TULF has proposed. They have given some papers—submitted some papers containing proposals to our Government also. I do not expect the Minister to divulge it here. But at least, he should tell us whether there is some hope, some positive element; in it—in the TULF document, on the basis of which the Government can work for a paper political solution. Mr. Jayewardane has made a remark, Sir, at Dhaka which is quoted in the press. I do not know if it is correct or not. He said, “Mr. Rajiv Gandhi is our leader, this and that, pilot of the ship and so on.” He should be careful to see that there is no mutiny on the ship—mutiny on board. I do not know. So, it seems that some elements of mutiny are also discernible in this SAARC ship. Which are those I do not know. Perhaps Mr. Bhagat should enlighten us. Anyway, I will only end by saying that you see, people are saying nothing come out of the Geneva Summit and all that. That is true. What did you expect to come out of it? On the eve of the Geneva Summit, some one or two days before it, what was the general mood in the world? What were they expecting was that the whole thing would collapse, and that it would break down, it will be sabotaged. There were attempts made to sabotage it. Still while Mr. Reagan was flying to Geneva, a letter was leaked out from Mr. Weinburgar, his Defence Secretary, A confidential letter from Mr. Weinburgar to President Reagan was very conveniently leaked out in the world press in which Mr. Weinburgar was advising the President, “you are going to Geneva, but don't fall into the trap of the Soviet follows. Don't believe them. Don't trust them. They are deceitful people. They will put pressure on you, but you should resist.” This kind of atmosphere was created. Personally Sir, I also was thinking that nothing will come out of it. And you expected their meeting for two days, they were going to bring about nuclear disarmament. Now what has come out of it is that, we had got a breathing time in order to redouble our efforts. The people of the world have got a breathing time to redouble their efforts and their mobilisation to put pressure to see that the world is halted in its drift to war and the powers are forced to come to the path of disarmament to dialogue and not to conflict. That is all you have got out of it. And I should say that Mr. Gorbachev went home and placed his report

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

before the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, that is the Parliament of the Soviet Union on the Geneva talks, I hope you have read it. It is a very informative document. In this context, I will just quote briefly :

“Interaction with the Non-Aligned Movement including comprehensive cooperation with the Republic of India for the people and Leaders of which we have profound respect has a great role to play in the improvement of international relations.”

Mr. Rajiv Gandhi has already told the country in reply to questions that, he is in constant touch with Mr. Gorbachev. He is not in constant touch with Mr. Reagan, I hope. Mr. Gorbachev goes on to say :

“This Region, Asian and Pacific Region is not a source of tension and an area of armed confrontation. We stand for the broadening of the political dialogue among all States of this region in the interest of peace, good neighbourliness, mutual trust and cooperation.”

If SAARC takes a step forward in this direction, we should all welcome. There are other groupings also in this region we know. But now the idea of Asian Cooperation is no longer confined to words. It is becoming more and more reality because apart from anything else, the people of the world who are the have nots welcome it. They have got to stand together in the struggle for building a new international economic order and all that we are doing about changing the balance of forces in the international economic and financial world.

I remember, years ago that in the Central Hall of Parliament the late Mr. Leonard Breznov while addressing the Members of Parliament here had made a reference to the need for an Asian Collective Security. I thought that, that idea at that time was a bit too premature. It was not that he was going to impose it on anybody but he said that they would like the countries of this region to think about an Asian Collec-

tive Security arrangement. But, after all these years, now at least some talks, some ideas are now being taken by different groupings in this region and SAARC is the latest example of it. But, much responsibility devolves on India; there is no doubt about it. It is true that India occupies a special place, a great strength, more prestige and very good relations with different countries and its, peace policy, its non-alignment policy, its anti-imperialist policy its policy of opposition to racism, to nuclear weapons, its policy in favour of disarmament—all this has won some prestige, there is no doubt. And we would like this to be used in a more dynamic manner. More initiatives must be taken on all these issues. We should not sit tight and go along in some routine fashion. We must also safeguard this policy and not allow it to be in any way diluted or undermined by allowing the borders of our country's economy to be open to these forces which are inimical to this foreign policy and which are out to undermine our economic sovereignty.

Thank you.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the Motion moved by Hon. Shri Dinesh Singh approving the foreign policy of this Government.

As he has said, this canvas of foreign policy is a very big canvas and to deal with every thing within a short time in the foreign policy would be a difficult job. Therefore, I will only emphasise the achievements of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation which was launched only the other day. Of course, it is difficult to assess fully the implications of the results of this Conference because it is too early to say so. But I must say that this is a great achievement of the policy of this Government. It was very difficult to bring together these South Asian countries on one platform because of two reasons: One was intra-regional disputes between them, we know that we have serious differences with Pakistan and with respect to its programme for nuclear arms we have got more misgivings and there has been convincing evidence that Pakistan is manufacturing a nuclear bomb. Even the President of U. S. A

had categorically told our Prime Minister that we should—or advised our Prime Minister—that we should talk over about this matter with Pakistan before it reaches a point of no return. From all these things it is practically convincing that Pakistan is manufacturing a nuclear bomb.

Then, we had also complaints about Pakistan training terrorists outside our boundaries. With this background it was difficult to bring together all these countries.

Similarly, in Sri Lanka also we have been suffering due to their violation of ceasefire and butchering of Tamilians everyday. The refugee and human rights problem will force us to look into this matter. Therefore, from this point of view also the difference between Sri Lanka and our country had also been, to some extent, serious. So, with this intra-regional disputes, it was difficult to bring all these countries together.

The second reason was the pre-dominant position of India in this region which kept the small neighbours at bay. Of course, there were several common points among all these countries. These are all low income economy countries as defined by the World Bank in 1983 with GNP per person less than \$ 400. It varies from \$ 130 in Bangladesh to \$ 390 in Pakistan. Similarly, the average growth rate of these countries in the 'seventies was between four per cent and six per cent. All these countries are densely populated. The six countries in the region cover nearly 20 per cent of the world population and their area is about 3.3 per cent of the world's land mass. These are all developing countries and belong to the block of 'havenots'. So, with this common background we have been able to succeed in overcoming the difficulties which were already there and this Association has been formed. Therefore, I should say that it is a great achievement. Not only the Association has been formed but a Charter has also been announced so that there is some common thinking among all these countries. This Charter includes very significantly the re-affirmation of the commitment of the seven nations to the Charter of the United Nations. It also includes the objective to accelerate

economic aid and social development through optimum utilisation of their human and material resources. Unprecedented acceleration of the arms race particularly nuclear arms wars has particularly been opposed by all the nations. So, I must say that it is a great achievement though we have to be cautious in future to build up this Association in a successful manner. The main obstacle is the pre-dominant position of India among these nations. Therefore, there will always be fear in the minds of small nations. This fear will always have to be removed in a very shrewd and diplomatic manner. Therefore, always confidence should be instilled in these countries so that this Association will remain together and be able to help to further peace, prosperity and development throughout the world.

19.00 hrs.

So far as our achievement in disarmament is concerned, it is no use belittling it. True, that the two super-powers were not able to enter into an agreement regarding disarmament. But we should not think that we did not play any part in this matter. As said by earlier speaker, things take place slowly. Some achievement is made in every meeting. Who reference. The two super powers were formerly not prepared to meet and then they met. At least one of them smiled and the other said that nuclear wars would not succeed and in fact, they should not be fought at all. To that extent some progress has been made and for this purpose our country has played a modest role. In NAM we have always been pursuing this matter, in UNO also we have been pursuing this matter and there has been the Delhi Declaration also, With this contribution, we must be proud that as far as disarmament and peace in the world is concerned, we have also been able to make our humble contribution because ultimately disarmament race can be stopped by the pressure of world public opinion, and world public opinion will be built when these Third World countries, especially the countries belonging to the Non-Aligned Movement and the other small countries, will assert that there shall be no starwar and that the nuclear weapons should be stopped. With this pressure only some achievement can be made, and I must submit that in this respect

[Shri Sharad Dighe]

not only the small developing countries but now even the countries in Western Europe also have been bold enough to take a particular stand regarding disarmament. It is very significant that in the star war programme only Great Britain agreed to join, whereas France and other countries refused to join. It is also an achievement that in the Western Europe also there is some wave regarding disarmament, regarding opposition to star war, opposition to nuclear war. So, from this point of view also the international situation has to be gauged. And we must be proud that in order to create this atmosphere, our country has been playing a good role through our Foreign Affairs Ministry.

We also cannot undermine the visits of our Prime Minister to different countries. It is not proper to compare this Prime Minister with some other Prime Minister, but we must admit that with his new dynamism, with his new approach, there has been more and more improvement in the stature of this country throughout the world, and the world is confident that the present Prime Minister of this country who is very young and dynamic and who has got progressive and dynamic ideas, would be able to contribute a lot as far as the peace, development and disarmament in the world is concerned. With these words I support this motion.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to appreciate the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi who, since he became the Prime Minister of India, has participated vigorously in various international conferences, in SAARC conference of the Asian countries and in the sixth nation summit held in New Delhi. Because of the efforts of the Prime Minister in all these conferences and meetings, India gained recognition and prestige in the international field and we have high hopes of him. I, therefore, think that it becomes necessary that we should appreciate the bold steps taken by the Prime Minister for refurbishing the image of the country in the world. But, I think, the time has not yet come when we could say confidently that India, by her bold steps, has made history

and that the expectations of the nation have been fulfilled. This requires considerable time. So, the Resolution of Shri Dinesh Singh is irrelevant and premature. The Prime Minister has yet to face many trials. India has been consistently supporting those countries where the people have been subjected to atrocities and which are backward. The country has played an important role in the matter of apartheid policy being pursued in Africa. India has been pursuing the same course consistently. The Palestinian problem is a major problem in the world where the people of a particular race have been thrown out of their homeland. As regards the Palestinian problem, first Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, then Indira Gandhi and now Shri Rajiv Gandhi have been supporting the rightful claimants who have been deprived of their homeland. We are supporting P. L. O. because India herself had been a victim of British imperialism and we had to pay heavy price to attain independence. We can understand the difficulties and the plight of the Palestinians. We must extend them all possible help to regain their homeland.

In this connection, by conferring honour and importance to Yasser Arafat in the country, we have earned respect not only in the other countries of the world but in Arab Countries also. This is the result of the policy which we have been following consistently. Today, the people of Africa are fighting vigorously against the racist regime in South Africa. The minority Government in South Africa have been killing thousands of innocent people. The people of South Africa have been deprived of their land and atrocities are being perpetrated on them continuously. The voice of India is heard in the whole world because it is one of the biggest democratic countries. But I would like to urge that this is not sufficient. I think mere discussions and passing resolutions would not serve the purpose in this world because big powers are actively supporting the tyrants.

The fascist regime of South Africa is not alone. The imperialists are backing them. Today, the people of South Africa are themselves struggling to free their country. It becomes the duty of India to help the freedom fighters of South Africa. India should not fight shy of her duty. When big powers are openly supporting them financially and mili-

tarily to make that regime stronger, India should come forward to support the P. L. O. and wherever racist imperialism exists in Africa, the country should come forward to demolish its citadels. This step is quite necessary.

We have always supported U. N. O. We want that this forum should remain in existence. The world is looking to it with great expectations. But in reality the U. N. O. is dominated by big powers and the voice of the countries, which are in majority, is not heard. Although we do criticise U. N. O. for its weaknesses but we do not want that U. N. O. should cease to exist, because in spite of these hurdles, the existence of the U. N. O. is quite necessary. Actually, the non-aligned countries, particularly our country has an important role to play and I think it is not enough to depend on U. N. O. India should come forward to play her part.

It is true that the danger of nuclear war is looming large over the world. The big powers have nuclear weapons in their arsenals. But in spite of this, the world moves on. If nuclear holocaust takes place, the entire world will be annihilated. The scientists are of the view that the stockpile of nuclear weapons is so large that the world can be destroyed ten times over.

We should not give in to nuclear blackmail and should support those countries in the world which are struggling to attain independence. We should not lament over the resolutions of the U. N. O. which are not effective and are not being implemented.

We had great expectations from the commonwealth of which we are the member. You must be aware that in reality the Government of U. K. is supporting the racist Government of South Africa and is not siding with us in any matter. She has dissociated herself from those who are engaged in the struggle for freedom. The commonwealth is a very important forum. It is the hope and aspiration of the other member countries that they should continue in that body and work unitedly to fulfil their objective. But today that objective is not being fulfilled and hurdles are being put in the way. So, I think it is better for us to leave the commonwealth.

The problem of Afghanistan is a ticklish one. Afghanistan was a non-aligned and a sovereign State. But, unfortunately, she has become an international arena of war. India should intervene in it and find some way out of the impasse because the danger of war has come to India's doorstep. We are not taking it seriously. We talk of Kampuchea and attach great importance to wars being fought in other countries of the world but we have closed our eyes to the problem of Afghanistan. Why are we not paying attention to that issue? Why do we not put forth our views clearly on that issue? On the issue of Afghanistan, I would like to say that the forces of USSR are still present there. USA is also siding with Pakistan and this big power rivalry might engulf the entire world. In such a situation, India will suffer the most.

Today, USA is providing military assistance to Pakistan. Pakistan is getting F-16 planes and other big jets and lethal weapons. It is the contention of the US Government that they are helping Pakistan because Pakistan is embroiled on the issue of Afghanistan and about 30 lakh refugees have entered Pakistan. The problem cannot be solved by remaining silent over it. India has very cordial and friendly relations with the USSR Government. I think, in the interest of India, USSR should be motivated to find some practical solution to the problem and the same position should be restored in Afghanistan which it was enjoying as a non-aligned country. We are being criticised severally on this score. Our attitude on the Afghan issue is not proving useful either for USSR or for India or the world peace. It is creating difficulties for USSR also because Afghanistan lies on her border and *mujahideens* (freedom fighters) of Afghanistan are getting help from other world powers who want to humiliate USSR. The borders of USSR are not safe and India also is not safe. For us, our national interests should be uppermost. We should watch our national interests in the first instance. We should not be apprehensive that if we talk of Afghanistan bluntly, the USSR or the USA will be antagonised with us. At present, the situation is deteriorating rapidly. We should find some solution and the Government should take some decision in this matter.

Our Government have extended hand of friendship to Pakistan. I welcome it. It is a

[Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli]

fact that earlier India and Pakistan constituted one country which was partitioned later on. We should strengthen our bonds with Pakistan whether it is in the form of cultural relations, trade or communications. We should make concrete efforts in this regard.

It appears to me that some secret talks are going on between General Zia and Rajiv Gandhi. Whenever talks are held with Pakistan, they raise the issue of Kashmir. As a responsible representative of the National conference, which is a regional party, I would like to forewarn you that there are Press reports to the effect that it is proposed to make the line of actual control in Jammu and Kashmir, which is not an international border, a permanent one. I do not know how far it is true. But you cannot ignore us in this matter. You cannot take any decision on the matter with General Zia without knowing our views. You may take any decision regarding the line of actual control on the topography, geography of Jammu and Kashmir, but you will have to take the people of Jammu and Kashmir into confidence. I would like to say this thing categorically.

It is a good thing that we are extending the hand of friendship to China. China is a big power and is situated on our borders. We want that friendship with China should flourish. As is well known, we had cultural and trade relations with China for centuries. Just now a veteran M. P. belonging to the Congress Party has said that we should pay attention towards establishing friendship with China. But you should not lose sight of the fact that the area of Aksai-Chin in Jammu and Kashmir is in the occupation of China. What have you to say about it? Why are you silent on it? There are a number of areas of Jammu and Kashmir which are in the occupation of other countries. I would like that our Foreign Minister should take the House into confidence and tell us what is his opinion in this respect.

[English]

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, world history is full of episodes of exploitation of the weak by the

strong, exploitation of the underprivileged by the privileged. In the beginning, the crusaders in the name of spreading the religion exploited the others. Then there came an era of military and colonial exploitation.

Now, we are facing the danger of economic exploitation of the underdeveloped by the developed. Under these circumstances, the formation of SAARC is a welcome step. Further, SAARC has come in the face of deteriorating international situation.

I congratulate the Prime Minister for achieving this. His achievements as N.A.M. leader are important, but starting of SAARC is no less important an achievement.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we must also thank the Heads of Governments who have readily agreed to join in SAARC.

(interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, we are to sit tomorrow. So, why do we sit now?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him finish. Don't interfere. When one Member is speaking, don't interrupt.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Regional economic cooperation is not the monopoly of developed countries alone. Of course, they took the lead some decades ago—the formation of European Economic Community. But at present what do we see there? The one time all mighty U.K. is bowing to the dictates of Big Brother. Sir, it is a pity that U.K. has decided to withdraw from UNESCO. Now, the worst thing is U.K. has joined the Star War Programme of U.S.A.

One big brother is leading the other in developed world towards the path of ultimate disaster. But here, the big brother India is leading other brothers towards the path of economic and social cooperation.

My friends on the opposite side are alleging that we want to eulogize Shri Rajiv Gandhi. What a height of imagination is that? I do sympathise with them that they do not have a leader of Shri Rajiv Gandhi's stature in their parties.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is better to have a cooperating neighbour rather than a quarrelling neighbour. What we expect in our foreign policy are peaceful coexistence and cooperation in the economic and social fields. The cooperation is required to be on the ground, over and under the sea, and in the sky. This kind of cooperation with a fellow country is a best foreign policy. It is good that we have accepted to host the next meeting of SAARC in India. Further satisfying thing is that greater participation of women is contemplated.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the countries who have become partners in SAARC have many things in common. Specially India shares the natural resources of Himalayas with Nepal and Bhutan; common sea with Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Pakistan; common rivers with Pakistan and Bangladesh. The natural wealth of the Himalayas and Indian Ocean can be harnessed with mutual cooperation and common projects. The rivers flowing from Himalayas have got potentials for generating thousands of mega watts of power. Like the European Economic Community, there can be concessions within SAARC countries with regard to custom import and export of items. The Indian Ocean can be commonly used in many fields. Sometime ago there was a talk of putting submarine cable between India and Abu Dabi. They wanted to put it *via* Karachi. For this we were little hesitant. But with the good neighbourly relations with Pakistan, we can overcome such difficulties and a project can be worked out. So also in the field of space, we see that our INSAT-II is covering 1/3rd portion of the globe. Sometime ago there was cyclone in Bangladesh wherein thousands of people died and property was damaged. Remote sensing part of the Satellite can be utilised in the SAARC countries for any advance intimation of such cyclone. So also with the common geography, more or less, we can have common research conducted in the field of solar energy. These are different areas where there can be cooperation, and transfer of information with the SAARC countries in this region is a welcome step.

At the end, I would urge upon the Opposition to join in fully supporting the motion moved by Shri Dinesh Singh also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Time is up. Can I ask the Hon. Minister to reply ?

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : We have been waiting to speak. I will not take much time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you finish within 5 minutes, it is all right.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I will confine myself to the points rather than to the elaborated speech.

Sir, the action of the U.K. Government, who is a permanent member of the Commonwealth in lending support to the Star-wars programme and also withdrawing from the UNESCO has come as a rude shock. This fiercely elegant lady; Mrs. Margaret Thatcher has a hand of steel with a velvet glove. At the recent Commonwealth Conference also, she had her own way. The firm stand taken by Rajiv with regard to Pretoria's regime somehow or other was watered down ultimately when it came to the question of adopting a resolution. She had her all the way and the general impression is that this lady is able to persuade Rajivji to accept her stand.

Well, the earlier stand taken by our Prime Minister attracted the support of the entire African nations. I don't know what is their reaction subsequently when the entire resolution was watered down and her stand was practically accepted.

Sir, even at the time when the Commonwealth Conference was going on, the South African Government had the audacity to hang, to execute, the African leader who fought for the liberation of Africa. That was an utter contempt of the Commonwealth countries. But it is very sorry that we are not able to do anything. Even the entire Commonwealth has not been able to do anything about that. If we take this as a test of our success, as a leading member of the Commonwealth, then we will be able to impartially and objectively assess the success of our foreign policy namely, the recent attitude of the U.K. Government.

Sir, on this occasion I would like to say that in Africa and in other earstwhile colonial nations, there is a subtle attempt to

[Shri E Ayyapu Reddy]

create racial differences among the Asians on the one hand and Negroes and Blacks on the other hand. What happened in South Africa when an attack on the Phoenix Ashram, an attack on the Asians and Indians was made? What happened in UK about the attack on the Indians? All these things must certainly evolve some method by which the differences between the two nations viz., the people of Asiatic region and of the Negroes are solved. There are no differences and no suspicions and that we stand united for the fight against colonialism and neo-colonialism or economic domination. Some steps have to be taken in this regard.

Similarly, our attitude and our relationship towards other countries like Australia, Burma and small but none the less progressive countries in Europe and other places have to be improved. Because our position and stand are bound to improve slowly and steadily and bound to play an important role in the future. The centre of gravity of power is bound to shift and India with its potentialities not only on account of its population, but on account of its rich heritage, culture as well as scientific progress and technological progress is bound, within ten or fifteen years to reach a higher standard and higher place in the international arena. Therefore, it is essential to develop our interests and also our good relationship with other countries such as Australia, Burma and countries which are not actually in the news everyday.

About our relationship with China, a trade delegation has recently gone and it is essential to improve the relationship with China and try to settle the border dispute. Because this border dispute cannot be kept in a cold storage for long. It is essential that this dispute is settled in some amicable manner in which the dignity and respect of India is not compromised.

Our relationship with Japan has improved. But that is not enough because the trade with Japan has to multiply itself and I don't think that it will in any way be compromising or an invitation to multi-nationals if we try to get the technological assistance from Japan.

Sir, with regard to our relationship with our immediate neighbours, the SAARC has been a success. I only hope that the poetic ecstasy which was displayed at Dhaka will not evaporate as more effervescence, because, for the first time, the South Asian Association has given hope of warding off external influences. SAARC ought to have begun, in my opinion, about 10 years ago. The sentiments which were expressed at Dhaka by all the heads of the seven nations, I hope are not mere artificial expressions but they are actual outpourings of people who were subjected to colonialism and who had emerged and who are trying to find their independence—political, social, cultural and economic and we all know that we can stand together only if we are united. This ought to have begun 10 years ago. But right now it has begun and we welcome this, we have to strengthen it and there is no use trying to belittle it or trying to dewater it by referring to some pin-pricking issues which are bound to arise between neighbours. All those things must be forgotten. The past must be forgotten because it is essential that this is the beginning of a new era of co-operation and a new era for us to assert in the world political atmosphere and also to forge ahead with unity amongst the South Asian countries.

The next point which I would beg to bring to the notice of the Minister for Foreign Affairs is the so-called agreement to disagree at Geneva. It is very well known that both the super powers realise that they cannot fight a nuclear war because a nuclear war can never be won. They also know that after a nuclear holocaust there will be no rich nation or a powerful nation or a developed nation or an under-developed nation. The entire civilisation will be wiped out and therefore they know full-well that they are not going to fight a nuclear war. The so-called doomsday clock ticking towards the midnight will never happen because the super powers fully know that they can never win a nuclear war. But the tension in the world to have a nuclear war will always be built up, for the simple reason that it is a well-known fact that the world is spending 2 million dollars a minute on all the war budgets of the nations put together. This has been admitted. That fear psychosis has to be created to sustain the industries which have been receiving the benefit out of this

spending of 2 million dollars a minute. This fear psychosis has to be sustained for the benefit of the vested interests which are trying to sell arms to under-developed countries and the developing countries. It is precisely to ward off this market for the Asiatic countries that they stand united, that their mutual bickerings have to be solved peacefully, that they should not try to purchase arms from either France or UK or from any of these countries which are overflowing with arms because for them arms-making is an industry. Therefore, it is here that NAM has to play its role and the Non-aligned Movement has to be strengthened so that this so-called war psychosis and fear psychosis is not really taken seriously. Fear has become every-day companion. That is what has been stated and by itself is prompting further investment in weapons which themselves act as a catalyst for fear. Therefore, in order to avoid this fear psychosis our foreign policy has to be so moulded that there is constant exchange of views and the NAM movement is strengthened very much.

In conclusion I just want to say that so far as our foreign policy is concerned, it has its origin actually in our Freedom Struggle, our colonial past and our sufferings during the colonial past and it has drawn its inspiration from the very many 'revolutions and Nehruji claimed himself to be the sun of the revolution. He has set the foreign policy and that foreign policy is taking us in the right direction. That has been an inspiration to our freedom struggle and so far as foreign policy is concerned, there cannot be any differences and so far as the Prime Minister is concerned, he represents the entire nation when he is speaking on the foreign policy and when he is going to other countries, and there is no question of trying to belittle his personality when he is trying to represent India on the foreign forum.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for nearly five hours the House has debated the question of international situation and I am happy to say that among the 18 members belonging to both sides of the House who participated, excepting one or two, most of them have lent their powerful support to the foreign policy. Broadly I will categorise the speeches

in three categories. The large majority belonging to Hon. Members on this side and quite a few members on the other side have supported the foreign policy and the various recent developments of the international situation and the initiative taken by the Prime Minister and the Government in order to deal with these developments.

Shri Indrajit Gupta characteristically gave a new concept or a vision to this whole question and I am happy to say that I welcome his basic support to the foreign policy as being implemented today. I also welcome certain suggestions that he has made and the warning that he has given. I can assure him that they are very well taken. There is no disagreement with him so far as the role of imperialism, colonialism in its new form and neo-colonialism and the role of multi-nationals is concerned. We are fully awake and wide awake about it. The policies we have so far followed, the policy of self-reliance is manifested in every aspect in our political initiative, in our international relations, the non-aligned movement, the role in the United Nations, our friends in the Socialist world and on the basic issues of peace and disarmament and also the problems that face the world—the problems of new international economic order. On all these questions our attitude is absolutely clear and as I said earlier I welcome his warning. He has found fault the way we are pursuing the foreign policy of this country. I do not want to repeat but it is worth repeating that our foreign policy has emerged from our national freedom struggle and the Congress is completing its 100 years. It is the biggest anti-imperialist force in history. It cannot compromise on that basic thing where the question of country's national independence...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Which Congress.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : ...and self-reliance is concerned. I am coming to the Hon. Member. He has the least concern and he is satisfied if he brings forward a negative approach to this issue. I can only say that he is using his good talent in the wrong way. Sir, I would say that my friend Shri Amal Datta and my esteemed friend Shri Jaipal Reddy do not rise to this occasion, the debate on the foreign policy where we always

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

seek national consensus and the interest is common and in national interest and wherever the implementation is required, well, the debate should be how far the policy pursued is going to strengthen the country's interests or protect the country's interest and protect the basic objectives. It hurts us, it hurts the country when you question the basic objectives of the foreign policy and I am sorry to say that both my esteemed friends, Shri Amal Datta and Shri Jaipal Reddy have questioned the basic approach.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I did not. On the contrary, I said that the foreign policies themselves have to be on national consensus.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I have not tried to intervene when you were speaking because I was closely taking down notes. So far as Mr. Amal Datta is concerned and also Mr. Jaipal Reddy is concerned, although they belong to different opposite spectrum of ideology, political ideology, they agree on one point that the Prime Minister's visit to foreign countries has not served any purpose and Mr. Datta questions even this debate. He questions the motive for the debate and he says that it has been arranged so as to project the Prime Minister's visit abroad and to project that he has achieved great things. Everybody knows how the Business Advisory Committee made the programmes and the debates are arranged. They are arranged on the result of the decisions of the BAC and it is not the Government or any individual who arranges the debate on the international situation and now the Hon. Member says that it is to justify his visits to foreign countries. Now, if this is not a negative approach, what else can it be ?

Now, Mr. Jaipal Reddy has said what concrete results have the foreign trips by the Prime Minister achieved ? Then somebody else goes on to say that he has visited certain countries which are not friendly to us or which are not progressive and he has not visited many developing countries I have tried to bring about an analysis of the visit, the bilateral visits of the Prime Minister in May and June. If you see the developing countries of the Third World where bilateral

visits have taken place, they are : Cuba, Vietnam, Oman, Bangladesh, Egypt, and Algeria—six countries. Now, the developed countries which he has visited are : USSR, USA, UK, Holland, Japan and France and the USSR stands apart from all other countries. Then, there are multi-lateral visits. His visit to the Commonwealth—it was absolutely necessary. I do not think that even Mr. Jaipal Reddy will say that it was not essential. Then, his visit to the UN 40th anniversary in which sixty-three Heads of Government and State came. I think that visit was also necessary by any standards.

On the other hands, my Hon. friend Mr. Dinesh Singh said that India should take new initiative. It is a right question. We have taken initiative in the past. He referred to the Six Nations initiative. Mr. Indrajit Gupta has rightly quoted the General Secretary, Gorbachev in which he paid a tribute to the non-aligned movement and the role played by India for bringing about a climate of peace in the world. Although we do not take credit that as a result of our initiative the Geneva talka between the President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev have taken place, but it is a fact that India along with other countries and earlier India and the non-aligned movement were taking initiative on the same very issues on which the Geneva Summit took place. Is it not a fact that in 1983, the Summit declaration pinpointed two major issues ? The first issue was the issue of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament and the disaster that the world is going to face if there is a nuclear holocaust. The second issue was the question of restructuring the whole world economic order being unjust and unequal; the developing countries, the poorer countries or the countries belonging to the South, as it is called, were finding it difficult to maintain the rate of growth that they were having. Many of them were facing serious economic problems. Similarly, the developed countries, particularly the industrialised countries were facing questions of unemployment, facing questions of unutilised capacities, facing questions of inflation. They were also in difficulty. So, it was the question of interdependent world, question of solving the economic problem, its reform and the call for later on monitoring the financial conferences. These were the issues that came out of the 1983 meet. And then was the

22nd May initiative by our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi on calling the two Super Powers to start a dialogue. And then the Six Nation initiative on moratorium and complete ban on testing. Which country and which movement has a consistent record of a policy, a clear direction of peace and changing the world so that there is an equal development for all? Which country and which movement gave to the world a leadership giving a direction of creating a world in which everybody can prosper, fighting imperialism, neo-colonialism in all its operational dimensions, hegemonism, etc.? Hon. Member, Shri Amal Datta said: "Well, you are a peace movement, and you do not talk to anyone." He is trying to find fault in everything we do. What does he mean? Our Prime Minister, late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, described the NAM rightly as the greatest peace movement in history. Has there been any bigger movement than this? It is now recognised by everybody. Now Shri Amal Datta finds fault that in NAM there is no positive leadership, no positive direction; all this he has been saying. We are in close touch with all the peace movements, in the UNO, the various bodies, the various peace movements, the various governmental organizations. We are in very close touch with all these organizations. And the Hon. Member says that we are not having anything to do with the Peace Movement.

I would say that the Prime Minister's visit was not with a view to projecting himself as a world leader. Although, it is a fact that in one year, he has emerged on the world scene as a dynamic and respectable leader. It is very necessary in the present day world that he has to take the initiative and as the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, it is his duty. He did it as a matter of duty. It is his responsibility to keep in contact with the world leaders so as to know them and to understand the movements and the main currents of the international relations today. There are powerful negative forces working, forces variously described. And you have to know about them. The biggest danger that the world faces today is the danger of nuclear war. You have to keep in touch to know at least about the various forces that are working. Then you also to keep in touch with the positive factors, the positive leadership and the positive forces that are going

to work for peace, forces that are going to solve the world's economic problems. So, it was his duty and he has fulfilled it. It is a fact that his own judgement of men and matters has given him a new insight. He is fulfilling his responsibility as the leader of the Non-aligned Movement and it is necessary for him to keep in contact with the various leaders of the world.

Now Sir, I would like to crave the indulgence of the House to spend a few minutes on the question of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. The Declaration is only 24 hours old. It was signed in Dhaka only yesterday between five or six O'clock, and just a little over 24 hours back, SAARC has been born. I am happy to see that the Hon. Members have shown a keen interest in this regard. Our Prime Minister in his valedictory speech yesterday, described it as the 'Birth of a New Dawn' in this region, quoting from the famous poem of Nazrul Islam. He has appealed to all the leaders to work for creating a SAARC Spirit.

In this part of the world—Asia, we are all aware of the fact that Breznev gave a speech in this Central Hall of ours on Collective Security in Asia. And the idea that he has given has to be worked out. We are all aware of the initiatives for creating some sort of an Asian Spirit. We are also aware of the developments in South East Asia, we are aware of the conflicts in Korea, we are aware of the role played by the major powers in Japan and China and then in Vietnam. In this connection, I would like to say something. You have been saying that only we, here, are praising the Prime Minister's visits. When our Prime Minister visited Havana, half a million people lined up on the road from the Airport for 20 kilometres. Similarly, in Vietnam also, the leaders, the people and everybody else have such a deep love and affection for India and the Indian people and the bond that is there is that they know the Indian people have fought for their independence as the Vietnamese people have fought for their independence. The national independence, love of independence and love of freedom are the bond that exists between the Indian People, the Indian leadership and the Vietnamese people. His

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

visits have strengthened these great bonds—the peoples' bonds. These powerful movements create trust in the internal relations. And Vietnam is the country which is going to play an important role in Asia. Therefore, we have the Asian Regional Conference. We have conflicts going on in that part. But due to wise leadership of Vietnam, a climate for peace and cooperation and discussion and dialogue have started. We hope that this will prevail. The Prime Minister talked with the Japanese Prime Minister on this basic question—on the question of peace and stability in Asia and in the Pacific region. So there are forces on the one hand and outside interference on the other. Imperialist interference from outside is trying to divide the country by setting one against another by exploiting them all. Then we have powerful forces in the country also. Therefore, each country has to be built on the basis of self-reliance and then regionally on the basis of collective reliance. Unless each country's economy and stability is strengthened, you cannot have regional or sub-regional stability. SAARC is developed and promoted into an area of stability and peace as has been mentioned in the declaration. Then Asian countries should cooperate with the individual countries who are strong and also among the major countries on their own understanding. We have a long way to go. But this is the only way in which we can proceed so that this continent can emerge into a continent of peace and stability and Asian spirit emerges out of this. I think Sir, we have to see in this respect and I am happy to say that the various statements have been referred about President Zia's statement that in this area there should not be any nuclear weapons. Our Prime Minister also in his speech has said that any kind of use of force or any nuclear weapon should not be there. It has also been mentioned in the declaration itself. In Article 1 of the Charter it says :

“It emphasises desirous of promoting peace and stability and amity, principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, national independence, non-use of force and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and peaceful settlements of disputes.”

To this itself, several leaders have signed yesterday. So this also gives emphasis on this.

Then the Dhaka declaration, Article 5 of the Dhaka declaration says the same thing. The leaders of several Asian countries reaffirmed their commitment to the U. N. Charter and principles of governing sovereign equality of the States, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-interference in the internal affairs and non-use or threat of use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of other States. So, there is an abundant caution, because we are aware—some Hon. Members have said so—about, the pitfalls, the bilateral difficulties, the relationships and the history of mistrust and conflicts among the States. So, the Charter provides for it, in this framework of SAARC, the regional framework, but bilateral disputes and contentions political matters will not be taken up.

20.00 hrs.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What about trade ? Is there no mention of trade ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : There will be. It says of cooperation, but at the moment economic cooperation is there and there has been in the Declaration a mention about trade.

They have taken up and identified nine areas on which there has been an agreement. The basis of functioning in the SAARC is like this. Firstly, that political matters should not come in; secondly, all matters and subjects will be taken up for studies and taken up for implementation and cooperation will be through unanimity. They have identified nine areas; technical committees are going into it, some have advanced, and others, that is, the council of Ministers—Foreign Ministers—will take a decision. Ultimately the Summit when it meets—now it will meet once in a year—it will take a decision. There they have identified two areas that is terrorism and drug trafficking and drug abuse. There is a suggestion now, many of these leaders have said, that SAARC will achieve its full aims and objects and its potentialities can only be realised if it takes up economic issues, that is, the

issues of trade, industry; environment and various other matters. But for that even the Secretariat is not there now. They have taken a decision to set up a Secretariat and these things are bound to come up when the organisation gets going which it will, in the coming weeks and the coming months.

Now, another subject is there. In this connection, I would like to deal with some of the neighbouring areas, for example, India-Pakistan relations. Some reference was made here, and President Zia's reference to nuclear weapons. Somebody warned that we should not believe them; some other Member, Mr. Gill said, "Let us make a bomb ourselves." and he objected to their Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi's statement that we are not going to make a bomb and President Zia's visit on the 17th December. So far as the question of nuclear weapons is concerned, we have said that it is not so; but there are reports emanating in various quarters. For example one of the areas is the U. S. Congress. Then the various other elements which say that they are getting them from various countries, and it goes to say that they are going on a nuclear weapons programme.

Secondly, we have stated our position clearly. We are not going to sign the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty but that has nothing to do with our bilateral relations with Pakistan or Pakistan going in for nuclear weapons. The pact, therefore, is going discriminatory; it is discriminatory against the non-weapon States and we do not want to compromise on any of the big programmes that we are having, the nuclear power programme, the development that we have made, the Kalpakkam reactor that is going to be inaugurated on the 16th and it is true that President Zia was invited, because he was coming on the 16th, not for the simple reason—not for inspection—and we have said it very clearly that inspection is not going to solve the question. We have to create confidence building measures among ourselves. For example, our programme is absolutely open. We are not indulging in any clandestine operations. Therefore, we have invited President Zia to visit Kalpakkam. He is coming on 17th. We are going to discuss the economic measures. His Finance Minister, Mr. Mahbubul Haq, came and discussed certain trade and economic

pacts. He is going to discuss it further. I think his visit will be good since we have been discussing some of the new economic and trade and other matters among ourselves between the two countries.

About Sri Lanka, a very impatient speech was made by our young friend, Shri Kumaramangalam, and some other Hon. Members. It is rightly said both by him and by our friend, Mr. Kolandaivelu, that it is not a Tamil issue. Absolutely not. What we have said is that there has been a continuous dialogue at the top level. Even in Dacca Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, and President Jayawardene met. They had earlier met at Nasau and in Oman also. The crux of the matter is that there cannot be a military solution to this problem. If there is a feeling in any quarters, if President Jayawardene has said so, there cannot be. Even if it is feasible as he says, it is not wise. He is not for a military solution; he is for a political solution. But it is also true that everyday there is violation of the ceasefire, that there is allegations and counter-allegations about violations. We have been telling the Sri Lankan authorities that the violations must cease. We set up a monitoring committee which was enlarged so as to include representatives of the Tamil group so that it is monitored properly. But we are concerned at the continuing violence in Sri Lanka and our concern has been forcefully conveyed to the Sri Lankan authorities. We have also stressed upon them the importance of controlling the security forces. Mr. Kumaramangalam has said that we should consider afresh as to what more could be done as this is not working and they are losing their patience. It is not only their concern, but we are equally concerned about this. This issue is of national concern and is not just limited to Tamil Nadu. We have pointed out to the Sri Lankan authorities about the fertility and the enormous cost in terms of human lives and human suffering for any attempt to seek a military solution or of setting a deadline. We continue to work towards a negotiated political settlement. The legitimate grievances of the Tamil people of Sri Lanka are very much in our mind and will have to be addressed clearly by an proposal for a lasting solution. This is the course we have been following in talks at different levels that are going on and we are trying to take this line and direction.

[Shri B.R. Bhagat]

The Hon. Member Shri Kabuli said about Jammu and Kashmir, the line of actual control, and he asked, "Did we discuss it?" We have not discussed it. In all these meetings, Jammu and Kashmir has not so far been discussed; that I can tell the Hon. Member. He knows our position that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India. Although for military purposes the line of actual control is there, but our stand is that Jammu and Kashmir, the whole of it is an integral part of India. But this matter has not been discussed recently with President Zia-ul-Haq.

About South Africa, our position is known on that. We are doing everything possible. Our stand is that all help should be given to them. The struggle there is intensified and I think we can look forward to the dawn of freedom there as a result of that. But still the struggle there will be long and we have been helping them....
(Interruptions).

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :
But we must help them militarily.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : In every forum, the struggle must be helped. The modalities and other things have to be worked out in a different way but as a principle we have taken the stand to help them.

Similarly, about the PLO, the struggle there is intensified. They are getting united despite the fact that the imperialists, the colonialists, the racists and the apartheidists, all are trying to divide the people. Earlier they did it between the blacks and the browns. But it has not worked and the struggle goes on. Unfortunately, the same unity is not there. And you know the difficulties—the forces that are operating. Far too bigger outside forces are operating but still we know the direction, we know our vision on this PLO matter also. (Interruption).

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :
Regarding Afghanistan also I raised the issue. I would like to know your stand on that issue.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We are for the political solution of the issue and it is a fact that there has been some talk about this in Geneva between General Secretary

Gorbachov and President Reagan. We hope that another round of the proximity talks under the representatives of the Secretary General is going to take place in Geneva this month very shortly, and we hope that will produce some result. The only question is the withdrawal of the Soviet troops and the guarantees, so that there is no outside interference—military or other. The modalities have to be worked out but obviously this can only be worked out between the Soviet Union and the United States. But we hope that this problem is solved and the solution lies through dialogue and political settlement. Again, in this matter also, there cannot be a military solution.

I think I have tried to cover most of the points. If anything is left, I can assure the Hon. Members that all the suggestions that they have made will be taken care of. With these words, I am again very grateful to the Hon. Members for the contribution that they have made and for participation in the debate.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it would be cruel on my part at this late stage to impose myself on my friends and colleagues here. My purpose has been served. Shri Indrajit Gupta and all other friends have lent their support to our policy and, therefore, my substitute motion has really become infructuous. Having already spoken against the tyranny of numbers, I can hardly be expected to put it to vote. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you withdrawing your substitute motion ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Has the Hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his substitute motion ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

*The substitute motion was, by leave,
withdrawn*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House now stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A. M.

20.16 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday,
December 10, 1985/Agrahayana
19, 1907 (Saka).*