

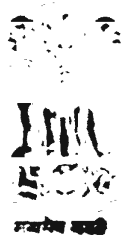
Eighth Series. Vol. X. No. 6

Monday, November 25, 1985
Agrahayana 4, 1907 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. X contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Monday, November 25, 1985
Agrahayana 4, 1907 (SAKA)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : What do you want.
Do you want to observe holiday.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : How
can I move an adjournment motion, Sir ?
There is no quorum.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Demolition of Hutments by DDA in Delhi

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that DDA
has demolished the hutments of the
weaker section of society in Munirka and
other colonies in Delhi this year; and

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

2

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN
DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL
GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b) In clearance
operations carried out by the DDA in
Munirka and in some areas recently,
encroachments from DDA land including
those of some weaker section of the
society for commercial purposes like
storage and sale of rags, paper wastes,
plastic wastes, etc., were removed. Most
of the structures removed were reported
to be let out by the land grabbers to
tenants.

On the whole, the DDA demolished
approximately 2,500 unauthorised
constructions of various types comprising
pucca and semi-pucca structures,
Khokhas, boundary walls, Jhuggies, etc.,
in various localities in Delhi during
1985.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the reply
given, the hon. Minister has stated that
2,500 unauthorised construction were
demolished during 1985. I want to
know that the law gives the power to
remove unauthorised structures, is there
no provision in the law to rehabilitate
such families as have no place to live ?
I want to know whether any alternative
arrangement to rehabilitate the families,
whose *jhuggis* have been removed, has
been made or not ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : Perhaps
you have taken it for granted that the
people who were removed, had no land
of their own and had no place to live
but I have explained the entire positio
in my reply. In Delhi and elsewhere
there are land grabbers who have mad
it a profession to grab land and the

they let it out to other people on payment. Currently, their market rate is Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000. They include the people who are tenants elsewhere, live at other places, but had opened a shop on such land. Therefore, it is not like this that only those persons had been removed who had no other place to live. They included all types of people. The second point is that they erected pucca or semi pucca *jhuggis* on the DDA land which had been earmarked for some school, park or a higher secondary school. How far can we allow them to encroach upon DDA land in such a situation? You have mentioned the case of Munirka in your question; demotition was done there in 1983-84 too, but those people again occupied the land and put up constructions. These constructions were again demolished but they again built up dwellings. This has happened for the third time. Of them, some people are such as prompt the people to resist the demolition operation. Now, you tell me how can work go on smoothly if they are not removed. Before resorting to demolition, we had conducted a survey that the people whose *jhuggis* were being removed (*Interruptions*) I went to make all these things clear to obviate the need to ask further supplementaries to this question. We had ordered a survey to identify the people whose *jhuggis* were being removed; but nobody came forward to us; none of them came...

MR. SPEAKER : I was saying that although you wanted to sum up, yet he is bent upon putting a long supplementary.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have heard the reply given by the hon. Minister; you have also heard my supplementary. My supplementary has not been replied to. I did not say anything about semi pucca or pucca houses, which the hon. Minister has referred to in his reply. I am not interested in the number of semi puca houses, boundary walls and *jhuggis* that were demolished. I only want to know whether you have made any alternative arrangement to rehabilitate those who had no roof over their heads? Secondly, I

want you to identify the elements who permitted the construction of these structures, who built their houses and realised the rent. You give me the names of one or two such persons, who these people were, whose backing they had, how did they realise rent. They constructed houses and in spite of all this, your officials remained mute spectators. Constructions came up before their very eyes and the people continued to charge rent. What action did you take during this course?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : This is an old malady in Delhi. Earlier also such things had happened following which a meeting was held in which the then Government had regularised 5 to 6 unauthorised colonies. This further encouraged the people in this endeavour. They thought that they could occupy any land at any place, sooner or later it would be regularised. Thereafter, we had held a cabinet meeting at the office of the Home Minister wherein it was decided that... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we want your protection...

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister should tell him that in future such construction will not be allowed.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : That is what I am telling that when a meeting was held with the Home Minister, a question arose why such a thing happens at all, why the *jhuggi* dwellers encroach upon such land? We appointed an officer to check such unauthorised constructions with the instructions—

[*English*]

—Your duty is only to see that no fresh encroachments take place.

[*Translation*]

But the people are very clever.

[English]

PROF. N. G. RANGA : I have an objection. We do not want to know what happens in the cabinet sub-committee.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY ; I want to know from the hon. Minister that when this malady is not confined to Delhi alone but has become a countrywide phenomenon, what steps are proposed to be taken to check this malady of encroachment ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : The Central Government sitting in Delhi cannot stop this problem of encroachment throughout the country. The State Governments are equally responsible to check it. So far Delhi is concerned, I have made the position clear.

[English]

Urban Population Covered by Drinking Water Supply

*104. SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) what percentage of the urban population in the country has so far been covered by drinking water supply;

(b) what is the coverage in West Bengal as compared to the coverage in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamilnadu, Kerala Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) what is the per capita availability of drinking water in the urban areas of the States named above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT SHRI DALBIR SINGH : (a) According to a mid-Decade review conducted recently, about 72.9% of the urban population is estimated to have been provided with drinking water facilities.

(b) & (c) : The information is given in the Statement below :

Statement

(b) The coverage of urban population as on 31st March, 1985, in the State referred to is given below :

State	Percentage of urban Population
West Bengal	63.7
Maharashtra	87.1
Gujarat	83.2
Tamilnadu	83.8
Kerala	64.5
Andhra Pradesh	52.1
Bihar	59.5
Rajasthan	56.0
Uttar Pradesh	70.1

(c) Per capita availability of water supply varies from town to town and State to State and depends upon the population of urban area and availability of water resources. Per capita availability of drinking water in all the urban areas of the States mentioned is not readily available. However, service level in the capitals of these States as reported by the concerned State Governments is given below :—

Calcutta	235 liter per capita per da
Bombay	130 „ „
Gandhi Nagar	600 „ „
Madras	70 „ „
Trivandrum	150 „ „
Hyderabad	190 „ „
Patna	110 „ „
Jaipur	176 „ „
Lucknow	266 „ „

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : M Speaker, Sir, I find from the statement that the percentage of urban population covered in regard to water supply is 87.1% in Maharashtra, 83.2% in Gujarat, 83.8% in Tamil Nadu, 70.1% in Uttar Pradesh and 63.7% in West Bengal. Would the hon. Minister enlighten us as to why West Bengal could not cover more population in the matter of water supply as has been done

by the States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. I want to know the reason why there is discrepancy in regard to supply of water to the population between West Bengal and other States. Is it because of the inefficiency or mismanagement or is it because of lack of funds?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : It has been stated that the per centage of urban population covered in West Bengal in 63.7. One of the States has covered upto 87% and some other States have covered upto 83%. West Bengal has covered upto 63.7%. It is for the West Bengal people to see how much of them they have to cover. How can answer this question? We have allotted funds according to the Plan provision made in the Sixth Five Year Plan. It is because of the slackness on their part that they have not been able to cover the percentage of population as other States have done.

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : In the Statement under (c), it has been stated that Calcutta is providing 235 litres per capita per day, and Gandhi Nagar is providing 600 litre per capita per day. I know for certain that Calcutta has gone dry several times because of the mismanagement and because of lack of maintenance. I seek one clarification from the Government. Normally the availability of water to the people in Calcutta is 235 litre per capita per day. Does it include those days when water supply was absolutely nil? In that case how has this calculation of 235 litre per capita per day been made?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : So far as the question of drinking water for Calcutta is concerned—in Delhi, in the Capital, we do not get water always—we are providing water always for 24 hours to the people. But the report we have received is that Calcutta is supplying water to the extent of 235 litre per capita per day.

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : The Calcutta Corporation does not supply

water for 24 hours a day. It supplies water during the specific period in the course of the day.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, in Bihar, the percentage of urban water supply is 53 which is far less than the supply of water in Calcutta. The hon. Minister is coming from Bihar. Will the hon. Minister kindly State whether it is due to inefficiency or the Centre is not giving enough fund for this purpose?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : Do you think that the whole of Bihar is covered upto 59.5% of its urban population and the whole of West Bengal is covering upto 63.7% in regard to water supply to its population? That is not the question. The question is that in the Capital, we have not been able to collect data from the small town.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : It is in your answer.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : There are many States where water is available in abundance and there are many other States like Rajasthan, where water scarcity is there.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : My question was : What are the reasons for the figure being 53 per cent in respect of Patna?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : I have already quoted the figures. For West Bengal, it is 63.7 percent; Maharashtra 87.1 percent etc. It is more than Bihar. I have stated that earlier.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Is it a fact that due to mismanagement, lack of capability and inefficiency of Left Front Government, the West Bengal people are facing a lot of difficulty in getting drinking water? They have included a lot of rural area in the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta, but the people there are suffering a lot for want of sufficient drinking water. Will the hon. Minister enquired into the matter

and prepare new projects for distribution of sufficient water to West Bengal people ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : I visited Calcutta a few weeks back and intend to visit again if I get time and I will find out the real difficulty in so far as drinking water supply is concerned.

[Translation]

Price and Distribution of Imported Sugar

*105. **SHRI C. JANGA REDDY ;**
DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state ;

(a) the selling price of imported sugar in Madras, Maharashtra and Gujarat being distributed through fair price shops;

(b) the names of countries from which India has purchased sugar in recent months and details of the procurement price in those countries, freight charges and its price on reaching Indian ports; and

(c) the percentage of imported sugar released for public consumption and of that which was given to sugar-based industries and the rates charged therefor ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) :
(a) The selling price of free-sale imported sugar has been fixed as follows, by the State Governments of

Tamil Nadu — Rs. 5.50 per kg.
(loose)
Rs. 5.60 per kg.
(poly-pack)

Gujarat — Rs. 5.65 to 5.80 per kg.-rate varying with reference to distance,

and Maharashtra— Rs. 5.80 per kg.

(b) The State Trading Corporation of India are purchasing sugar after inviting tenders from International Traders who are registered with them. The sellers have the option to ship sugar of any origin except those originating from South Africa, Israel and India. During the financial year 1985-86 the shipments made so far have originated from various countries including Philippines, Thailand, Korea, Vietnam, China, Cuba, EEC countries, Yugoslavia, Poland, Brazil, USA, etc. These purchases have been made on Cost & Freight basis. The prices at which sugar is purchased varies depending upon the international market trends and the present C & F market price is around US \$210/- per tonne for Indian Ports. The average C & F cost of purchases made by the STC so far during the current year has worked out to about US \$ 180/- per tonne or Rs. 2250/- per tonne approximately. This price is inclusive of freight but exclusive of insurance.

(c) The entire quantity of imported sugar which arrived in the country upto 31-10-1985 was released (i) as freesale sugar for distribution by the State Governments through controlled channels at fixed price and for sale by the Food Corporation of India on tender basis, and (ii) as levy sugar for distribution through fair price shops. Sugar-based industries/bulk consumers have been permitted to meet their requirement of sugar either from the State Governments from out of the quota allotted to them at Rs. 5.80 per kg. or by making purchases through auctions of imported sugar being conducted by the Food Corporation of India to the extent of 25 tonnes at a time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
This is more than 20 lines; should have been in the form of a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, this should have been laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, sugar is available @ 0.75 paise per kilogram in the international market and Mauritius is prepared to sell us sugar @ 0.87 paise per kilogram. May I know the reasons why sugar was not purchased from them in view of this offer ?

[English]

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Sir, imported sugar is canalised through STC. It is not directly purchased by the Department of Food or by the FCI. After channelising through the STC, it comes to the FCI and then the FCI distributes it to the States. I shall have to find out about the prices being quoted by the hon. member

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Sugar is available in the international market at Rs. 0.75 per kg. and Mauritius is prepared to sell sugar at Bombay @ 87 paise per kg. My question was, why sugar was not purchased from them; to which I have not received any reply ?

[English]

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : I have given the figures at which we have got it. It is canalised by the STC from various countries. I do not know about the figures being quoted by the hon. member. I do not know whether it is 75 paise or 0.87 paise. I have given the international prices prevailing at the moment and the prices at which the STC has got it.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I am not asking about the prevailing market rate. I am talking of the rate prevailing at that time—

[English]

—at the time of agreement, whatever be the international rate.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : I had given you. It is US \$ 180 per tonne.

MR. SPEAKER : At what prices he got it, that is what he is saying.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : He is telling the present price, Sir.

[Translation]

My second supplementary is...

MR. SPEAKER : You have already asked two, you cannot ask three.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I have put only one question.

AN HON. MEMBER : He has asked the same question repeatedly till it was understood.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : In reply to part (b) of the question, the hon. Minister has stated that sugar has cost us in India Rs. 2,250/- per tonne. It comes to Rs. 2.25 per kg. But in Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and other places, it is being sold @ Rs. 5.60, 5.65, 5.85 and 5.80 per kilogram. I want to know why such an enormous profit is being allowed to them ?

[English]

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : We have advised the State Governments to have it at less than Rs. 6 per kg. and later on when it was reduced, we advised them to have it at less than Rs. 5.80 per KG and the State Governments have fixed the price according to the prevailing conditions. There is no question of any *munafa* or anything being eaten by anybody.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, the entire question of import of sugar is related to the question of falling production of indigenous sugar. Therefore, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that in some of the States, like Maharashtra for instance, lot of sugar cane that is required for

sugar factories is cornered by the cooperative sugar factories and a number of private sugar factories are left with inadequate supply of sugarcane and as a result of that, sugar production has fallen immensely. It is a fact and I am only asking to affirm or deny it. In view of that, have you not received a number of proposals from a number of traders that instead of importing the ordinary sugar, you may try to import raw sugar which can be actually processed in these factories, so that the employment potential of these factories will not fall and at the same time the processed sugar will be available at a cheaper price? I would like to know whether you will assure the House that you will examine this proposal and implement it. Even the Minister for Implementation may also reply. I do not mind.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : The only letter I have received is from Prof. Madhu Dandavate, to which I have replied two or three days ago, that on the private sector sugar factories about which he had written...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That was a private communication. I want public commitment.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : We have already given you a commitment that we are taking it up to the State Governments because the allocations do not depend on the Central Government. The Central Government only puts the extreme minimum price. There is diversion of sugarcane from the millers to other areas. We have taken it up with the State Governments to see that as you had written that the private sector millers are not getting sugarcane, so that there should not be any hardship in that regard.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is it under consideration or under active consideration?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : It is under active consideration.

MR. SPEAKER : Super active consideration.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I would like to know at what price the STC or the Food Corporation of India is giving imported sugar to the State Governments and if the price is Rs. 5.80 as has been said in the reply, then what is the profit which the Central Government or its agencies are making on the imported sugar?

I would also like to know whether it is desirable to manipulate the administered prices like this when they are dealing with the commodities like sugar?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : There is no question of any profit by the FCI as such, from this. As I said, the FCI had advised the State Governments at first below Rs. 6.00, because at that time the prevalent price was Rs. 5.40. And then to the State Governments when it was allotted at Rs. 5.20 per kilogram, after it was lowered then we advised that it should be less than Rs. 5.80. So it is for the State Governments to fix whatever price they want. Therefore, I have given the figures of these three States :

Tamil Nadu	Rs. 5.50 to Rs. 5.60
Gujarat	Rs. 5.65 to Rs. 5.80
Maharashtra	Rs. 5.80

At the moment it is Rs. 5.20 per kg.

Fertilizer Consumer Prices Committee

*107. **SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :**
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high-power Fertilizer Consumer Prices Committee was set up in 1984 and if so, the name of its Chairman;

(b) the main task of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report and if so, the recommendations made and the action taken by Government to implement them; and

(d) how far these recommendations will be helpful to increase agricultural production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT AGRICULTURE AND CORPORATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A high-powered Fertiliser Consumer Prices Committee was set up in 1984 under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. S. Kahlon. Consequent upon his resignation from the Chairmanship of the Committee due to his taking up an assignment abroad, the Committee was reconstituted on 23-7-85 and Dr. G. V. K. Rao was appointed as its Chairman.

(b) A statement showing the term of reference of the two Committees, one headed by Dr. A. S. Kahlon and the second by Dr. G. V. K. Rao, is given below.

(c) No, Sir. The Committee has not submitted its report so far.

(d) In view of the answer at (c) above, the question does not arise.

Statement

A. TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COMMITTEE HEADED BY DR. A. S. KAHLON

1. To ascertain socio-economic and agronomic factors which influence the crop production through use of fertilisers and to suggest various parameters which should govern the fertiliser pricing policy. These parameters should include cost benefit ratio both for irrigated and non-irrigated crops, level of consumption reached in particular region and the extent of irrigation.
2. To suggest a minimum cost benefit ratio which will induce the farmers to increase the use of fertiliser for achieving the targetted levels of agricultural production through increased use of fertiliser.

3. To suggest system for fixing nutrient prices of N, P₂ O₅ and K₂ O in complex fertilisers.

4. To suggest such policy measures which could result in increasing the efficiency of fertiliser use and thus improve the cost benefit ratio.

5. To suggest such a product pattern which would involve lower cost of production, movement, storage charges and result in selective use of nutrients based on soil and crop requirements.

B. TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COMMITTEE HEADED BY DR. G. V. K. RAO

1. To ascertain socio-economic and agronomic factors which influence the crop production through use of fertilisers and to suggest various parameters which should govern the fertiliser pricing policy. These parameters should include cost benefit ratio both for irrigated and non-irrigated crop level of consumption reached in particular region and extent of irrigation.
2. To suggest a minimum cost benefit ratio which will include the farmers to increase the use of fertiliser for achieving the targetted levels of agricultural production through increased use of fertiliser.
3. To suggest system fixing nutrient prices of N, P₂ O₅ and K₂ O in complex fertilisers.
4. To suggest such policy measures which could result in increasing the efficiency of fertiliser use and thus improve the cost benefit ratio.
5. To make recommendations for evolving a suitable product pattern keeping in view the appropriate use of nutrients

based on soil and crop requirements.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that the committee has not submitted its report so far; but the Committee, in view of its terms of reference, is of great importance to the farmers and the country, because we have different types of soil in our country and production of our fertilizers is not planned according to the requirements of the soil, e.g., which fertilizer when used in a particular soil will yield a good crop or whether a smaller doze of fertilizer will yield a good crop. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether recommendations of the experts are taken into consideration in the matter of production of fertilizers in the country? If so, when and by whom these recommendations were made? If the production is not based on the recommendations, the reasons why our attention has not been drawn to such recommendations so far?

[English]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The hon. Member is asking for product pattern. There are certain product patterns like *barabatis* etc. and these product patterns are always approved by the Ministry of Agriculture. Unless they are approved by the Ministry, they cannot manufacture, they cannot mix it. Before giving approval, the Agriculture Ministry examines the status of the land, the requirement of the nutrients, which are the nutrients required in a particular type of soil, the crops they are taking up—all these factors are taken into consideration. For a particular crop, a particular type of nutrients is required. Accordingly, the proportion is fixed. And if that proportion is according to the pattern of cropping and to the nutrients required by the soil, it is approved by the Agriculture Ministry.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, The hon. Minister might

have been of the view that the product pattern of the fertilizers was not good and it was because of this that the committee was constituted.

[English]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The hon. Member has misunderstood the position. The committee is for fixing the price of combined fertilizers. It is not for proposing the combinations. The combinations are already there; but they have only to suggest the prices, taking into consideration the cost-benefit ratio.

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : *rose*

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing. Now next question No. 108. Dr. Vijaya Ram Rao and Mr. Manik Reddy are not there. Question No. 109, Mr. Lakshman Mallick is also not there. Now Question 110. Shri Sharad Dighe.

Of take of wheat from Public Distribution System

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during January and August, 1985 the offtake of wheat from the public distribution system (PDS) was only 1.84 million tonnes although the allocation was 5.3 million tonnes; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the remedial measures taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The offtake of wheat from the public distribution system from Central Pool during January to August, 1985, was 1.63 million tonnes as against allotment of 5.35 million tonnes.

(b) The low offtake of wheat from the public distribution system is mainly due to good production of wheat and consequential easy open market availability.

The State Government have been advised to streamline the public distribution system so as to take in more wheat, and even to issue wheat to the cardholders through the fair price shops without any ceiling on quantity upto 31st March, 1986. It has also been decided to distribute foodgrains, mostly wheat, at specially subsidized rates to the people living in the tribal areas and other vulnerable sections of the society.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : While giving the reasons for the slow off-take of wheat, the hon. Minister has stated, in (b) of the reply, that it is mainly due to good production of wheat and consequential easy open market availability. So, this is the main reason. What are the other reasons ?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : In fact, this is the primary reason, as I find it.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Is it true that it is necessary to strengthen and expand the public distribution system, by opening new fair price shops wherever necessary, to provide easy access to the consumers. Is this the main reason for this slow off-take of wheat ?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : The hon. Member is right. The public distribution system has also been expanded to other areas. But apart from that, wheat is being sold by FCI at Rs. 175/- a quintal. The roller flour mills have also been given 25% more. These are some of the reasons, other than the primary reason for the low off-take in the P.D.S.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : My question is whether it is necessary to open more fair price shops.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : This is the scheme announced by the Finance Minister on the 19th viz, that we are

going to expand and augment the PDS specially where there are tribal areas in the ITDPs, the MADA areas and other remote areas where there are stress conditions and, therefore, we are in touch with State Government and we have also discussions with them; and we are going to expand it during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the quality of wheat distributed through the Fair Price Shops is very poor and it is due to this reason that the people prefer to buy wheat from the open market instead of buying it from the Fair Price Shops ?

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : It not true.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : The quality for wheat is very bad.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : It is not true.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR : I appreciate that 12 kilograms of wheat is being supplied, but I want that the arrangement which will be in force till March, 1986 should be extended upto November, 1986 in Gujarat because of the drought conditions prevailing in the State. When there is enough availability of wheat, I would like to give a suggestion that the ration card-holders should be allowed to draw whatever quantity of wheat they want and this should be done particularly in the case of Gujarat. I want to know what Government propose to do in this regard ?

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : The hon. lady member did not hear the statement. Those who have ration cards, they can take unlimited quantity of wheat, as much as possible.

SHRIMATI PREMALABAI CHAVAN: The fact is that people are getting bad quality of wheat at the fair price shops. For example, that type of wheat had been shown in Parliament also. So, is there any new arrangement to check all those things and see that instead of increasing the fair price shops, they should check wheat properly? Will the Minister do something for that?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : The hon. member knows very well that the public distribution system is entirely and wholly the responsibility of the State Government. Therefore, just before the session of Parliament, we had a meeting of the Food and Civil Supplies Ministries. We had impressed upon them the need for strict monitoring and taking punitive and deterrent action against those who are dealing with illegal trade practices and unfair practices, to make an omnibus suggestion that wheat is bad and rice is bad is not proper if there are any specific instances, we shall look into them and request the State Government to take whatever preventing action that is possible, according to the Essential Commodities Act.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : The flour mills are generally located in big cities like Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and other big towns. There is a Milling Control order under which the mills draw wheat. In view of the fact that there is a low off-take of wheat, will the Minister consider removing that Milling Control order so that new units come up in areas where there are no mills and off-take of wheat may grow?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : This is a suggestion which bears examination. But I would like to say that it is not true that most of the fair price shops are in the urban areas. During the Calling Attention, I had given figures where 80 percent of them are in the rural areas.

DR. V. VENKATESH : I want to ask a question about the public distribution system itself, because people are suffering without food and so many people are dying in our country. The

public distribution system is not taken up effectively because some of the farmers who are growing paddy, their paddy is burnt in their fields because they are not getting a proper price. Will the hon. Minister take up the public distribution system very seriously and purchase things and then distribute them through out the country to prevent starvation deaths?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a problem of plenty, not of shortage.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : First of all, I thank the member for lending his voice for the strengthening of the public distribution system. But, I would like to mention that no starvation death has been reported to the Government of India.

DR. V. VENKATESH : What about the drought affected areas, particularly in my constituency, Kolar?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : As far as public distribution system to be expanded to cover every area, specially the distress area is concerned, the Prime Minister has given us the directive.

This is exactly what the Prime Minister has said.

MR. SPEAKER : There are enough of cereals lying in the godowns.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : He has made a policy statement in the National Development Council meeting. It is consequent to that that the Finance Minister has come up with the scheme under which we are going to the State Government. Our officials have left today to hold discussions with the State Government so that the public distribution system as well as the LAMP system which is prevalent in the ITDC blocks and the tribal areas are strengthened. Wherever they do not exist the Central Government is going to help and supplement the agencies of the State Governments, so that there will be no distress areas.

**Special Programme for Construction
of Low Cost Houses**

*111. SHRI DHARAM PAL
SINGH MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to chalk out a special programme for the construction of low cost houses in the country during the next three years and if so, what are the details of the plan ; and

(b) the funds allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :

(a) Housing is a State subject and the States/Union Territories are undertaking schemes under their plans for various target groups in accordance with the Plan priorities. The programmes in this regard include the schemes for assistance through Housing and Urban Development Corporation for construction of houses for economically weaker sections, the plan scheme for allotment of house-sites and provision of construction assistance to rural landless workers to step up housing facilities for them and the provision of finances for low income groups through institutional assistance.

(b) The Seventh Five Year Plan outlay for rural house sites cum house construction scheme is 576.90 crores.

Out of the total loan sanction target HUDCO amounting to Rs. 1845 crores during the Seventh Plan period, 55% has been earmarked for economically weaker sections and low income group beneficiaries.

The Delhi Development Authority proposes to build up one lakh units per year during the Seventh Five Year Plan out of which, more than 80% will be

meant for allotment to economically weaker sections.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : May I know from the hon. Minister, whether any special survey has been got conducted by the Government to find out the actual figures of homeless people in the country ; if so what is the number of homeless persons in the country, and has a complete plan been prepared by the Government to solve this problem of homeless people ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Survey for this has not yet been conducted. The year 1987 happens to be the International Year for the Homeless Persons. Instructions from the Central Government have been issued to the State Government to send a report after conducting a survey as to how many homeless persons they have.

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : I want to know from the hon. Housing Minister whether he is aware that the funds allocated for the construction of houses for the economically weaker sections of the society are very meagre ? The condition of the houses so constructed deteriorates very fast and they do not last-very long. A conference on Housing was held in 1984 wherein a suggestion was made to raise the amount of allocation so that durable houses could be built and which should be really worth living. Will the Government pay it a consideration ?

I have to ask yet another supplementary about Bihar. What is the quantum of funds allocated by you for the economically weaker sections in Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : This Housing Scheme is actually the responsibility of the State Government. We from the Centre issue only instructions or guidelines. You have just now asked how many crores of rupees have been allocated for the

Seventh Five Year Plan. Besides, HUDCO, which is a part of our financing scheme, also gives money; L.I.C. also advances money. We have issued instructions that out of the money given by the HUDCO, 60 per cent should be given to the Middle Income Group.

Housing is the responsibility of the State Governments. They have been asked to cover a specified minimum square-metre area for them so that they can have a roof over their heads. The Centre allocates funds for this purpose and apart from that the States also give their aid.

There are some States in the Country which have forged ahead in this field, but I am sorry to say that our Bihar is lagging far behind.

[English]

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Is it a fact that various agencies involved in the construction of houses in States have complained that it is very difficult to meet the required norms fixed by HUDCO in the prescribed limit of amount? If so, is the Central Government considering giving instructions to HUDCO to either change the norms or fix more price for the low cost houses?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : This matter is still under consideration. We have not yet taken a decision on it. We are already seized of the matter and we will take a decision very soon.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Day before yesterday, the hon. Minister of State for Housing visited Tamil Nadu and participated in a function. HUDCO is actually giving more funds to almost all the States. But Tamil Nadu is a State where the funds are being utilised in a better manner. People belonging to low income group, middle income group and higher income group are being given accommodation there. But some of the States are not utilising the funds allotted by HUDCO in a better manner. Will the Minister consider diverting the funds which remain un-

utilised in some States to those States which are utilising the funds in a better manner, like Tamil Nadu?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : It is a very good suggestion. After this session is over, I would like to request the concerned Ministers of the State Governments to come over here. I along with them will go to your province see what they are doing. This will give to them some inspiration so that when they go back they will start doing things in their own States. I hope the hon. Member is not only concerned about his own States but he is equally concerned about other States also.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : HUDCO's activities have mostly been concentrated in urban areas only. But what about the rural areas where the largest number of people are there in the villages. Neither HUDCO nor Planning Commission nor Government has paid sufficient attention to the rural poor. Are there any efforts being made to provide sufficient funds in the Seventh Five Year Plan to the rural housing Schemes?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : My Minister of State has visited his own State to see the work being done in rural areas. In other States also the work is progressing very well. HUDCO is now considering giving loans to the weaker sections of society not only in urban areas but in rural areas also.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Kindly take it up.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : Yes, Sir.

SHRI A. CHARLES : Sir, the hon. Minister has just now said that housing is a State subject. I agree to that. But under the NREP and RLEGP schemes, funds are allotted for the construction of houses for the weaker sections of the community whereas a number of instructions are being issued by the Centre that only burnt bricks should be used for the construction of these houses. If permission is given to use locally avail-

able material, that will be a big blessing for the weaker sections. Especially in Kerala, the soil is rich in clay content. Even the middle-class people there construct their houses with the locally available unburnt bricks. Wherever, especially in the tribal areas, it is not possible to bring these burnt bricks from far off places to their areas, they are not able to complete their houses and a number of houses in those areas are incomplete. When the hon. Prime Minister visited Trivandrum, he had the occasion to see a few houses which were not complete. Therefore, I would plead with the hon. Minister that if permission is given to use the locally available material, specially the unburnt bricks, that will be a big blessing for the weaker sections of the community.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : Your suggestion is a good suggestion and it will be implemented. We have told many State Governments that whatever material is locally available, that should be used. There is no need for taking bricks from five hundred miles away to the tribal areas. They can use their own local resources and the money could be utilised for that purpose in that very areas,

SHRI A. CHARLES ; Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : Nobody is going to stop any State Government Within that specified limit, they can construct any type of houses which are suitable for the people of that area.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Chintamani Jena—Absent

Shri S.M. Bhattam—Absent.

Shri Priya Rajan Das Munsu—Absent

Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik—Absent.

Even she is not there today. She is always present.

Shri T. Bala Goud—Absent. It is a remarkable thing.

Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy. How did you decide to be present, Sir ?

Import of Foreign feature films by National Film Development Corporation

*116. **SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of films imported by the National Film Development Corporation during August 1984 to October 1985 and amount paid (including foreign exchange involved) per film ;

(b) the authority which clears the film for screening ; and

(c) the criteria adopted for clearing such films, and in what respect, if any the criteria differs from those adopted for films imported under NRI Scheme ?

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

(b) Films imported by the National Film Development Corporation are cleared for screening by the Corporation itself, on the recommendations of an Import Sub-Committee constituted by the Corporation.

(c) The Policy for import of feature films does not contain any criteria for clearing the films to be imported by N.F.D.C. The information about the criteria being adopted by the N.F.D.C. is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. In the case of a film to be imported by a Non-Resident Indian, it should meet the following requirements regarding quality :

(a) The film should not be violative of any guidelines issued by the Government under the Cinematograph Act, 1952 ;

(b) it should be of aesthetic value ;

(c) it should be cinematically of a good standard ; and

(d) it should provide clean, healthy entertainment to the audience.

Statement

The details of films imported by National Film Development Corporation from August, 1984 to October 1985 and the amount paid in Foreign Exchange per Film

S. No.	Name of the Film	Amount paid in foreign exchange (in Rs)
1	2	3
1.	The Day After	2,43,429.50
2.	Tender Mercies	82,310.85
3.	Frances	2,02,210.85
4.	Prize of Peril	78,062.70
5.	Mother Lode	1,74,977.94
6.	Mystere*	1,75,552.90*
7.	Sahara*	5,44,596.60*
8.	Cross Creek	
9.	The Land That Time Forgot*	2,26,545.29*
10.	The Acc of Aces	2,85,700.40
11.	Touched by Love	19,925.29
12.	Mephisto	1,67,459.60
13.	Love at First Bite*	2,47,852.12*
14.	American Nitro	26,981.00
15.	Metalstoam	2,00,104.00
16.	Last Metro	1,10,232.00
17.	The Gift*	1,90,397.05*
18.	Hanna K	1,76,011.50
19.	Zero	1,03,966.00
20.	Bye Bye Jupiter	1,03,613.09
21.	She Dances Alone	62,119.57
22.	The Runner Stumbles	2,18,140.87
23.	Vassa	62,037.00
24.	Draw	1,57,048.64

1	2	3
25.	Koyaansqatsi	1,55,153.40
26.	Run Chrisste Run	90,590.14
27.	Amok	1,23,167.50
28.	The Conductor	56,280.82
29.	Blackite the Pirate	68,562.58
30.	The Growing Pains	98,760.57
31.	On the Right Track	99,466.43
32.	Out of Order	90,052.07
33.	The Philadelphia Experiment	1,06,951.32
34.	Crazy Jungle Adventure	1,26,442.93
35.	The Fish That Saved Pittsburgh	1,22,443.86
36.	Swordkill	1,16,171.64
37.	Comfort and Joy	81,804.48
38.	Flash Point	1,70,628.47
39.	Silkwood	1,68,610.06
40.	The Boys in Blue	1,42,268.47
41.	Survival Run	1,46,174.19
42.	Scandalous	1,57,527.01
43.	Lace Maker (Re-issue)	46,478.78
44.	Scorcry (Re-issue)	83,339.62
45.	Texas Detour (Re-issue)	84,250.09
46.	Wild Geese-II	No amount has been paid so far. No film has been imported on distribution basis.
47.	Android	18,138.70
48.	Exit the Dragon Enter the Tiger	1,31,739.10
49.	First of Fury-II	
50.	High Risk	1,17,667.00

*Including additional prints.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Sir, the Government and the National Film Development Corporation is spending so much amount on the import of feature films. I would like to know whether the Government or the National Development Corporation get any return from the import of these films or is the expenditure going waste.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : I do not have the exact figure but we do get a return, apart from the canalisation fee paid by the non-resident Indians for every film that is cleared.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : The answer given by the hon. Minister to part (c) of the question is contradictory. At one stage he says that there is no criteria, whereas at the other stage he says 'criteria being adopted'. So, I would like to know which information is correct. Either there should be some criteria or if there is no criteria, then the question of collecting the information about the criteria being adopted does not arise. So, the hon. Minister should tell us which of the two is correct and also when will he be able to lay the information on the Table of the House.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : There is no contradiction. In the case of private parties or the non-resident Indians, certain criteria are laid down by the Ministry itself. But in the case of other films which are directly imported by NFDC, I do not have the information at the moment as to what criteria they have. Therefore, I have said that information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I would like to know whether the films imported or otherwise are censored or approved for the purpose of telecasting on TV. If so, I would like to know why the film *Garam Hawa*, which is against the principles of secularism, was telecast yesterday?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Sir, this question relates to NFDC and import of

films. The question raised by the hon. Member is about television. Anyhow, I am prepared to answer his question.

Any film which is certified by the Film Censor Board can be shown on TV. Therefore, the question of censoring whether it is against or in favour of secularism, is presumably looked into by the Censor Board. As far as TV is concerned, it does not have additional censor, but our policy has been not to show films on TV which are categorised as 'A'. Supposing there is a film which is of 'A' category, and if it is to be shown on TV, we ask the producer to delete some portions so that it is reduced to the category of 'U'. That is the only restriction imposed.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. Minister has mentioned the criteria on the basis of which the films are imported as well as given the names of the films which have been imported. I would like to know whether he has seen that all these films conform to the criteria. Is there any review committee which watches all these things?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : As far as the private party and non-resident Indian films are concerned, if you like I will read out the names.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : No names.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : NFDC has two committees. Both these are headed by no less a person as Shri Hrishikesh Mukherjee. They consist of distinguished directors, some of whom are Bombay-based and some are from outside. They decide the criteria and whether they conform to those standards.

Review of Import of Edible Oils

*117. **SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN :**
DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are thinking of a review of import of edible oils in

view of improved indigenous production;

(b) if so, the extent to which the import of edible oil will be cut and the savings in terms of foreign exchange; and

(c) whether Government have taken measures to ensure that supply of edible oils to the masses will continue at reasonable prices even after scaling down the imports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) During the last few years, there has been a gap between the demand for and indigenous production of edible oils in the country. This gap is met by imports. The quantum of edible oils to be imported is reviewed every year keeping in view the availability of indigenous edible oils, likely demand of edible oils availability of foreign exchange and other related factors. The import of edible oil in 1983-84 and 1984-85 oil years are as follow.

Year	Quantity (in lakh tonnes)	Value (Rs. in crore)
1983-84	16.34	1319.00
1984-85	13.68 (Provisional)	1122.13 (Provisional)

(c) Yes, Sir.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : I am glad to know that the Government has succeeded in reducing the import of oil. Sir, my question relates explicitly to the current year because I have asked '...to the extent to which the import of edible oil will be cut during the current years'. So, I would like to know whether the Government is planning to cut imports this year ?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Sir, we would not like to give firm figure, because it would lead to speculation. I think after about a month and a half, we would be able to form up our requirements, but I would not like to give the figures, because it would lead to speculation.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : We are spending a vast amount on import of edible oil—about Rs. 1300 crores a year. I am sure Government will have to cut its imports. But at the same time it should see that domestic production of oil increases. Our farming community is responsive to changes in prices. Therefore, I think the Government should give more incentive in the form of prices to farmers to produce more so that oil supplies can be made available at a satisfactory level. I would, therefore, like to know what additional incentives the Minister has in mind for the farmers during the current year.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : This has already been stated during Calling Attention as well as in reply to various questions. The main strategy of the Government is to give more remunerative prices to farmers so that the indigenous availability is more. This would also mean reduction in imports and conservation of foreign exchange resources.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Losses Incurred by Barauni Fertilizers Factory

*102. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Barauni Fertilizers Factory is running into losses continuously;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to curb these losses;

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

(d) the total loss incurred by this undertaking till date ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) & (d) Yes, Sir. The total cumulative loss from 1978-79 to 1984-85 incurred by Barauni Ferti-

lizer Factory of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. is Rs. 126.78 crores.

(b) & (c) Yes, Sir. In order to protect the front end and ensure stable power supply to the plant, a 2.5 MW captive power plant has already been installed and a 16 MW captive power plant is under installation. Ammonia storage facilities have been installed and some necessary modifications made in the plant are equipment.

[*English*]

Burning of Paddy by Farmers

*103. **SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :**

SHRI V. SOBHANADREE-SWARA RAO :

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that farmers of various States in the country have been forced to burn their paddy crop as the purchasing agencies refused to purchase paddy ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to grant any paddy bonus schemes to avoid exploitation of the farmers ; and

(c) the steps being taken to avoid such recurrence in future ?

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

(a) There has been some reports in the press that paddy was burnt by farmers in different parts of the country, but on investigation it was found that only paddy straw had been burnt in one place in Punjab. All grains conforming to the prescribed specifications, brought to the mandis/ purchase centres and offered for sale, have been purchased by the procuring agencies at the support prices fixed by the Government.

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

[*Translation*]

Land Prices in Delhi

*106. **SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :** Will the Minister of **URBAN DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state :

(a) the basis on which the prices of commercial and residential land have been fixed in Delhi and by whom these prices have been fixed ;

(b) whether after this fixation, land has been sold in Delhi as per the Government rules ; and

(c) whether the prices of land in Delhi have increased suddenly after this declaration and how far it is in the interest of common people ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) The schedule of pre-determined rates for residential and commercial land in the various localities in Delhi is fixed from time to time by the Government. The basis for such fixation is the trend shown in the open auctions held in the period immediately preceding the revision.

(b) The purpose of fixing the schedule is not to regulate the price of lands sold in Delhi. The schedule is followed in connection with various purposes relating to the administration of leases issued by Land and Development Officer.

(c) No unusual increase in the prices of land in Delhi has been noticed after the issue of schedule of rates.

[*English*]

Losses in Mother Dairy, Delhi

*108. **DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :**
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mother Dairy, Delhi has already started running losses amounting to about Rs. 8 crores during 1984-85 on the sales of milk products, vegetable and fruits and if so, the break-up of losses incurred and reasons thereof ; and

(b) whether Mother Dairy has started selling Amul Butter through their booths and the reasons for not marketing products of other cooperatives and public sector units through these booths?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTTA SINGH) : (a) Mother Dairy incurred a loss of Rs. 8.18 crore during the year 1984-85 in its operations. Out of this, cash loss of about Rs. 4.5 lakh was incurred on account of fruit and vegetable operations which were started by Mother Dairy in January, 1985.

As regards the loss on account of fruit and vegetable operations, the project report thereof had anticipated a cash loss of about Rs. 27 lakh during the first year of operation. The loss incurred by Mother Dairy on sale of liquid milk in Delhi, was mainly due to the incurred price paid to the State Cooperative Dairy Federation for supply of liquid milk and the Indian Dairy Corporation for the supply of milk commodities without effecting a corresponding increase in the sale price of milk.

(b) Mother Dairy has started marketing not only Amul Butter but also VITA butter of Haryana Dairy Development Federation through some of its booths in Delhi. It approached the Punjab State Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation for supplying 'Paneer' for marketing through its booths, but the proposal did not materialise. However, efforts with Haryana Dairy Development Cooperative Federation have been successful and it has been decided to market 'paneer' manufactured by them through Mother Dairy by the end of November, 1985.

Re-Censoring Procedure of Films

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

(a) whether the Centre's decision in October last year to abolish the three-decade-old re-censoring procedure of all films in the country is creating problems for genuine right holders of such films ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Measures to Better the Lot of Fishermen

*112. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate number of fishermen in the country and particularly in Orissa ;

(b) whether the fishermen in spite of being earners of valuable foreign exchange remain poor ;

(c) if so, what special measures are being taken for the betterment of this community in regard to health, housing, education and marketing requirements ; and

(d) whether any directive has been issued to State Governments in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTTA SINGH) : (a) to (d) A statement is given below :

Statement

(a) According to provisional twelfth Livestock census (1977) the fishermen population in the country is 60.85 lakhs and in Orissa State 2.05 lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State and Central Governments have introduced various schemes to improve the economic condition of the fishermen by providing subsidies and loan for acquisition of fishing boats and fishery requisites, making available water areas on long term lease and financial assistance for fish culture. In order to better their living conditions, the Government of India have introduced two important Welfare Schemes viz. the Group Accident Insurance for active fishermen and the National Welfare Fund for Fishermen. The Group Accident Insurance Scheme for active fishermen provides monetary relief to fishermen families on death or permanent/partial disability. The National Welfare Fund for Fishermen seeks to provide basic civic amenities, such as, drinking water, medical and welfare facilities, education, housing, old-age pension, lean season relief etc.

(d) Various issues are discussed with the State Governments from time to time. Detailed instructions regarding implementation of the above mentioned schemes have already been issued.

Possession of DDA Flats to Allottees

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

(a) whether Government are aware that DDA have failed to give possession of houses built/being built by them under Self Financing Schemes which were allotted as far back in February, 1982 ;

(b) whether DDA have already received upto 90 per cent payment from the allottees ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to give possession of aforesaid flats to allottees without further delay ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR):

(a) In February, 1982 the DDA had made allocations in respect of 13 construction schemes under its Self-Financing Scheme. Out of these, 7 schemes have already been completed and possession letters have also been issued to such of the allottees who have paid full amount and submitted necessary documents, Possession could, however, not be given in respect of the other 6 construction schemes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The following measures have been taken in this regard :

(i) DDA has been instructed to remove the bottlenecks and step up construction of flats.

(ii) Instructions have been issued that top priority should be given to the clearance of back-log in Self-Financing Schemes.

(iii) The arrangements have been made to monitor the progress of construction of flats and their delivery to the allottees.

(iv) The allottees are being paid interest @ 7% per annum over their deposits if the delivery of flats is not given to them within 2½ yrs. of the receipt of deposit.

*** Expenditure on Social Forestry under NREP and RLEGP**

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

(a) whether during the Sixth Plan period certain percentage of the budget allotted for the National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme was to be spent on social forestry ;

(b) if so, the performance of West Bengal as compared to the performance of other States during the above period ;

(c) the coverage in physical terms in West Bengal as compared to the coverage in other States ; and

(d) the proposals for expenditure on social forestry under the NREP and RLEGP in different States during the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDU LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (d). 10% of the funds allocated in the National Rural Employment Programme were earmarked for Social Forestry work from 1981-82. Under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme which was started from 15th August, 1983 there was no earmarking of funds for social forestry during the Sixth Plan, although social forestry projects were approved and taken up under the programme.

The performance of West Bengal in social forestry sector from the year 1981-82 to 1984-85 together with the performances of other States during the above period is given in Statement-I enclosed.

The coverage in physical terms in West Bengal as compared to the coverage in other States is indicated in Statement-II enclosed.

From the year 1985-86 20% of the funds under both NREP/RLEGP have been earmarked for utilisation in the social forestry sector. The proposed outlay during the seventh plan being Rs. 2487.47 crores (both central and states sectors), under National Rural Employment Programme and Rs. 1743.78 crores under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, Rs. 497.49 crores under NREP and Rs. 348.76 crores under RLEGP are expected to be utilised for social forestry works during the Seventh Plan period.

Production Target of Foodgrains During Seventh Plan

*115. SHRIMATI JAYANTI

PATNAIK :

SHRI T. BALA GOUD :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) targets set for the production of different kinds of foodgrains in Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) details of the strategy proposed to be adopted in different States to bring about sustained agricultural growth and to achieve the plan targets ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) The Planning Commission has fixed the following targets for different kinds of foodgrains in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

<i>Crop</i>	(Million tonnes)
	<i>Seventh Plan Target</i>
Rice	73.00— 75.00
Wheat	56.00— 57.00
Coarse Cereal	34.00— 35.00
Pulses	15.00— 16.00
Total Foodgrains	178.00—183.00

(b) The broad elements of strategy proposed to be followed during the Seventh Plan are (i) substantial increase in area under high yielding varieties (ii) increase in consumption of key inputs like chemical fertilisers, (iii) strengthening of institutional arrangements, for timely delivery of inputs of assured quality (iv) intensification of pests and disease surveillance arrangements and timely control operations (v) raising of cropping intensity and productivity particularly in the irrigated areas, (vi) reclamation and development of old fallow lands, saline and alkali land, water logged areas and coastal saline areas, (vii) other soil conservation measures to improve the quality of land or to check its degradation, (viii) provision of insurance cover to crops, (ix)

Statement-I

Sl.	States/UTs.	1981-82		1982-83		1982-84		1984-85	
		Funds earmarked	Utilisation	Funds earmarked	Utilisation	Funds earmarked	Utilisation	Funds earmarked	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Prd.	379.20	382.02	396.60	382.02	384.30	393.78	453.49	413.47
2.	Assam	80	20.52	40.00	36.02	87.60	63.21	90.79	68.09
3.	Bihar	242.00	266.53	508.00	460.75	493.37	567.41	556.14	614.20
4.	Gujarat	112.00	66.58	148.00	198.01	130.00	295.13	187.54	230.26
5.	Haryana	32.00	40.00	32.00	36.99	34.00	58.90	38.58	61.46
6.	Himachal Prd.	24.00	19.04	24.00	52.51	15.90	38.36	25.64	18.84
7.	J. & K.	16.00	N.R.	32.00	N.R.	27.20	9.06	26.48	37.22
8.	Karnataka	165.60	49.73	260.00	204.88	230.00	277.84	276.00	405.76
9.	Kerala	160.80	106.87	169.40	149.48	185.66	116.14	212.00	256.12
10.	Madhya Prd.	264.00	334.46	340.90	327.00	334.00	770.00	372.00	506.71
11.	Maharashtra	284.00	140.00	299.60	91.49	233.00	292.90	332.40	427.17
12.	Manipur	2.00	0.14	4.00	2.13	1.33	4.08	1.35	5.97
13.	Meghalaya	2.00	2.29	4.00	2.11	2.00	6.77	1.90	5.63
14.	Nagaland	4.00	0.47	5.00	5.34	4.00	4.00	4.80	—
15.	Orissa	164.00	10.74	173.00	14.82	105.48	40.44	158.75	126.77
16.	Punjab	50.40	50.40	53.20	83.30	55.00	55.00	63.20	61.46
17.	Rajasthan	93.60	53.90	93.24	102.42	96.00	127.98	155.00	129.21
18.	Sikkim	1.60	3.00	3.20	4.08	2.01	3.95	3.54	3.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Tamil Nadu	296.00	100.10	392.00	260.62	360.00	316.93	511.11	681.35
20.	Tripura	12.00	4.36	12.00	4.15	13.20	13.31	15.13	15.20
21.	Uttar Prd.	668.00	675.66	702.60	914.63	688.00	447.18	784.40	485.12
22.	W. Bengal	269.60	223.23	282.80	369.76	149.87	249.09	300.00	229.75
23.	A. & N. Island	1.60	1.52	3.20	2.87	2.63	0.29	4.23	0.56
24.	Arunachal Prd.	1.60	0.78	1.19	4.50	5.70	0.92	5.10	0.81
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	0.80	0.40	0.44	1.20	1.00	1.00
26.	D. & N. Haveli	—	—	1.60	—	0.88	6.13	1.65	12.30
27.	Delhi	—	—	0.80	—	0.76	1.04	0.34	2.26
28.	Goa, D. & Diu	—	—	3.20	3.00	6.68	3.00	5.59	—
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	0.80	0.80	2.25	13.92	2.48	0.45
30.	Mizoram	3.20	—	3.20	3.18	3.20	1.41	3.00	4.00
31.	Pondicherry	1.60	2.32	1.99	1.85	3.20	0.18	3.19	1.37
	Total	3330.80	2554.96	3992.32	3719.91	3657.66	4179.55	4596.82	4776.00

Statement-II

Sl. States/UTs	1980-81		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85						
	Area covered (Hect.)	3	Area covered (Hect.)	4	Area covered (Hect.)	5	Area covered (Hect.)	6	Trees planted (Lakh)	7	Area covered (Hect.)	8	Trees planted (Lakh)	9
1. Andhra Pradesh	—	—	4330	8410	6358	620.09	2490	476.39					
2. Assam	—	—	86	442	288	2.98	2351	3.29					
3. Bihar	—	—	364	6208	15984	290.68	29489	460.67					
4. Gujarat	—	—	10287	4755	8252	689.52	6375	490.00					
5. Haryana	—	—	2376	33	224	15.30	430	3.12					
6. Himachal Prd.	727	—	198	1374	1310	17.64	889	12.04					
7. Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	254	646	1316	—	2391.45	83.82					
8. Karnataka	—	—	5641	7343	36059	260.61	10328	51.20					
9. Kerala	2535	—	457	628	131	392.22	1386	354.79					
10. Madhya Pradesh	—	—	17200	6233	4837	50.30	2980	17.10					
11. Maharashtra	—	—	190	2087	3957	68.12	5967.8	154.16					
12. Manipur	—	—	—	4	765	6.97	191	1.31					
13. Meghalaya	—	—	—	228	225	5.62	683	6.97					
14. Nagaland	—	—	50	430	7	—	94	—					
15. Orissa	27787	—	40981	13883	916	7.55	4516	126.28					
16. Punjab	4807	—	—	170	600	93.01	1600	16.00					
17. Rajasthan	—	—	565	29550	500	2.07	500	275.50					
18. Sikkim	—	—	—	148	32	0.61	182	4.49					

18. சிக்கலு	19. கல்செய்யு	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19. தமிழ்நாடு	—	—	1139	2467	11189	72.49	2355	8.56	
20. திரிபுரா	17376	404	3226	1659	1536	3.60	0.43		
21. உத்தரப் பிரதேச	1204	17505	8879	13016	9242	411.84	364.07		
22. மேற்கு வங்காளம்	—	1259	3175	2992	1809	36.26	7.67		
23. இந்தியா, அ. & ந. தீவுகள்	7	23	29	7	—	—	0.01		
24. அருணாச்சலப் பிரதேசம்	124	10	92	144	—	—	—		
25. சாண்டிகர்	—	—	8	12	37	0.15	0.71		
26. உத்தர & ந. ஹவலி	—	—	—	40	—	0.64	0.81		
27. டெலி	—	—	—	—	—	0.53	0.46		
28. குஜராத் & டி. & டி.யூ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
29. லக்ஷாட்சேப்	—	—	—	—	4	—	0.01		
30. மிசோரம்	—	—	506	80	1235	0.90	0.02		
31. பண்டிச்சேரி	—	—	30	3	26	0.19	0.12		
1	ALL INDIA	54567	103319	100984	110903	3049.89	99007.25	2920.00	

assuring of remunerative prices to the farmers, (x) strengthening of extension network on the pattern of T&V system for quick and effective transfer of technology to the farmers, etc.

The Seventh Plan also proposes to take up special programmes for reducing inter-regional, inter-crop and inter-class disparities. In this direction, efforts will be made for effecting break-through in rice output, specially in the Eastern, region for enhancing the productivity and reducing instability of production in dryland areas, for intensification of research and management programmes for production of pulses and for raising the productivity of small and marginal farmers.

The strategy proposed to be adopted by different States during the Seventh Plan will broadly follow the above framework, though the actual details in terms of content and emphasis on specific programmes will differ from area to depending upon agro-climatic conditions and other local factors.

Employment Opportunities for Women

118. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that jobs for women in jute industry, cotton textile industry, in the mines and quarries in agriculture sector, are shrinking at an alarming rate in accordance with the employment exchange live registers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any incentives and alternative arrangements for employment of women have been made in the Seventh Plan to provide employment to women ?

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

Statement

(a) & (b) : The Live Registers maintained by the Employment Exchanges provide information only regarding job seekers according to their professional/job quali-

fications. Also, the vacancies notified to the Exchanges are not industry-wise.

(c) : According to the draft the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 special arrangements will be made for increasing the employment of women. In the agriculture and allied sectors special attention would be given to improving existing skills of women and imparting new skills in farming, horticulture, fisheries, poultry, dairy development, fodder production, post-harvest technology, social forestry etc. Under the rural employment programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Scheme and TRYSEM women beneficiaries will be covered to a larger extent. The scope of the specific training programmes for women entrepreneurs will be widened to provide the necessary technical knowhow. The rural technology institutions and mobile technology and training units will conduct regular special training courses for women.

Public sector undertakings would be persuaded to sponsor ancillary industries in collaboration with state level agencies dealing with development programmes for women to provide increasing employment opportunities around them. Attempts would also be made to identify and target the women beneficiaries under the Entrepreneurial Development Programme and Industrial Estates. Programme on Science and technology for women would be further strengthened to provide opportunities for gainful employment/self employment to women especially in rural

areas. Training programmes for women at different levels for unemployed graduates, school drop-outs and housewives will be strengthened and expanded to improve their skills.

Areas/sectors where women's employment is low would be identified and measures for improving their prospects will be taken. Emphasis will also be placed on the study and identification of factors that hinder women's employment. Special agencies will be set up for extending credit facilities for self-employment and home based workers. Avenues for creation of part time employment for women will also be explored.

Cycle Manufacturers Defrauding Consumers through ISI Mark

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many cycle manufacturers are defrauding the consumers through ISI mark prominently displayed on the cycle frame and through advertisements, even though the whole cycle is not covered under ISI mark but only the frame; and

(b) whether any complaints were received by ISI and if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH EO) : (a) and (b) : No, Sir. However, only one case has come to the notice of Government. ISI had received complaint against one bicycle manufacturer in December, 1981 for publishing an advertisement in a newspaper which could give an impression that the complete bicycle was covered under ISI mark. When this was brought to the notice of the manufacturer, the advertisement was withdrawn and ISI informed. ISI has not received any complaint

of this nature during the subsequent period.

Wage Board for Working Journalists

*120. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a wage board has been constituted for the working journalists; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) & (b) : Yes, Sir. The Government have set up two Wage Boards—one for Working Journalists and the other for Non-Journalists Newspaper Employees vide Notification Nos. SO 527 (E) and SO 528 (E) published in the Gazette of India Extra-ordinary dated the 17th July, 1985. The Wage Boards are expected to finalise their recommendations within one year of their constitution.

Production of Cashew Nuts

1054. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any plan to increase the production of cashew in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard;

(c) the names of the States which produce cashewnuts in the country;

(d) whether the entire quantity of processed cashewnuts exported is the product of our country;

(e) if not, the names of the countries from which raw cashew is imported; and

(f) the details thereof ?

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

(b) : A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on package programme on Cashew development is being implemented in

the Seventh Plan in the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tripura, West Bengal and Union Territories of Pondicherry and Goa. Main component of the programme includes expansion of area, supply of planting material and educating the farmers on improved cultivation practices through demonstration. Besides, a World Bank aided Multi-State Cashew Project is also in operation in the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. The Project aims at increasing production of cashewnut through area expansion and improvement of existing plantation.

(c) Main cashewnut producing State Union Territories are Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Goa, Orissa, West Bengal Pondicherry and Tripura.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) & (f) Raw Cashewnut is imported from Tanzania Republic, Singapore, Thailand, Kenya, Ivory Coast, Guinea Bissau, Malaysia, Malagasy Republic, Senegal, Hong Kong, Nigeria, Indonesia and U.K. About 33,215 Metric tonnes of raw cashewnut valued at Rs. 3648.95 lakh were imported during 1984-85.

Clearance of Cauvery Drinking Water Supply Scheme for Bangalore City

1055. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have cleared the Rs. 240 crore Cauvery third stage drinking water supply scheme for Bangalore city ;

(b) whether the Central Government have urged the Karnataka Government to take immediate steps to see that the project was implemented; and

(c) to what extent this third stage of Cauvery would help in meeting the water scheme for Bangalore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :
(a) & (b) A scheme for augmenting

water supply to Bangalore City an estimated cost of Rs. 240 crores was sent to this Ministry by the Govt. of Karnataka for posing to the world Bank for assistance. The scheme has been accorded technical clearance by the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation of this Ministry and clearance from the inter-state angle by the Ministry of Water Resources. It can, however, be posed to the World Bank only after confirmation of budget provision by the State Government. The State Government has also been requested to modify the project slightly.

(c) The project is intended to provide 60 mgd of additional water to Bangalore City.

Translation

Amount given to Rajasthan under rural Development Scheme

1056. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned as also the amount actually given by the Union Government to Rajasthan during the past three years under the Rural Development Scheme;

(b) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan has been given less amount as against the amount given to other States whereas it required comparatively more amount for Rural Development Scheme; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR):

(a) A Statement is given below.

(b) & (c) During the Sixth Plan period, funds under IRDP, and DPAP were allocated on a uniform basis per block while under DDP it was related to the extent of severity of desert condition. Under NREP and RLEGP the funds were allocated to the state on

the basis of the prescribed criteria of 75% weightage to the number of agriculture workers and marginal farmers and 25% weightage to the incidence of poverty. Based on the above criteria the allocation for these programmes are

bound to be different for different states according to their respective entitlement. The actual release of allocations depends on matching share where it has to be made and the performance,

Statement

Programme	Year	Central allocation	Central release
IRDP	1982-83	928.00	983.00
	1983-84	944.00	1053.00
	1984-85	944.00	974.00
NREP	1982-83	492.00	457.55
	1983-84	480.00	488.65
	1984-85	550.00	775.00
RLEGP	1983-84	240.00	1200.00
	1984-85	240.00	1200.00
DPAP	1982-83	290.60	96.67
	1983-84	135.00	64.86
	1984-85	135.00	134.72
DDP	1982-83	785.50	466.83
	1983-84	785.50	652.62
	1984-85	785.50	756.26

Closure of Sugar Mills

1057. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some more sugar mills have been closed down recently ;

(b) if so, the reasons for their closure ;

(c) the number of the closed mills, State-wise ; and

(d) the action taken by Government to restart them ?

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

(a) to (c). Four sugar mills—three in Karnataka and one in Gujarat, have recently intimated that they would not work during the 1985-86 sugar season. Only one of them has intimated the reason as non-plantation of sugarcane in the area during the current season.

(d) The State Governments are in a better position to manage the factories located within the respective States firstly because they are able to exercise effective control over the factories from close quarters and secondly because cane development and marketing is entirely within their control. The State Governments have option to suggest the

takeover of the managements of sugar mills by the Central Government, for a specified period, under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 provided they are willing to shoulder the financial and managerial responsibilities of running such units. Alternatively, they can themselves nationalise such units as a long-term measure under the relevant State Act.

[English]

Draws for Allotment of Plots in Rohini by D.D.A.

1058. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of draws of plots held by DDA so far for allotment of plots in Rohini ;

(b) the number of successful candidates in each draw separately category-wise ;

(c) whether possession of plots has been given to all the allottees ;

(d) the number of cases in which lease-deeds have been executed till date; and

(e) if no lease-deed has been executed so far, the reasons therefor and by what time lease-deeds would be executed in respect of all the allottees whom possession has been given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Three draws have been held by DDA for allotment of plots under Rohini Scheme.

(b) The details of plots allotted to the applicants in each draw separately are given below category-wise :

Draw	EWS	LIG	MIG	Total
Ist	4610	4078	1598	10286
IInd	3184	4711	2208	10103
IIIRD	2728	1368	960	5056

(c) Physical possession of the plots has been handed over to 12516 registrants. As per the following details :

Category	Ist draw	IInd draw	Total
EWS	3893	1712	5605
LIG	2758	2011	4769
MIG	1116	1026	2142
	7767	4749	12516

(d) 104.

(e) The process of finalising the execution of lease-deeds is in progress. This is a continuous progress. As soon as the copies of the lease-deed are received back from the allottees by DDA duly stamped by the Collector of Stamp, the allottees are required to be present in the office of the DDA along with two witnesses for execution/registration. Copies of lease deeds to the individual allottees to whom the possession of the plot has been delivered in various categories are being sent with suitable instructions by DDA.

Arunachal Pradesh Zone of C.P.W.D.

1059. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Arunachal Pradesh Zone of C.P.W.D. has been split into two zones ; and

(b) if so, what are the headquarters of the two zones and what are the divisions and Circles allotted to each zone ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Arunachal Pradesh Zone is under Public Works Department, Arunachal Pradesh and not under the Central P.W.D.

(b) The information is not available with us.

CARWS Schemes from Kerala

1060. SHRI VAKKON PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposed scheme sent by the Kerala Government is pending with the Central Government to include the Panchayathi, Kavalam and Neelamperoor in Kultand area under the Central Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). Government of Kerala has not forwarded to the Centre any scheme for supply of drinking water to Kavalam and Neelamperoor for clearance under the centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

Allocation of Funds for Rural Development during Seventh Plan

1061. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for rural development in Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) the extent to which allocation made for Integrated Rural Development Programme in the Sixth Five Year Plan for Orissa has been increased in the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(c) the amount spent under this head by Orissa Government during the Sixth Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c). 1. The provision in the Seventh Plan for major rural development schemes handled by the Deptt. of Rural Development (Central sector outlay only) is as follows :

(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme	Rs. 1186.79 crores
(b) National Rural Employment Programme	Rs. 1250.81 crores
(c) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	Rs. 1743.78 crores
(d) Drought Prone area Programme	Rs. 237.00 crores

(e) Desert Development Programme Rs. 245.00 crores

2. Statewise allocations of the Central sector outlays are made only on year to year basis, depending on the different norms pertaining to each programme.

3. The allocation (Centre and State) for Orissa for IRDP in the Sixth Plan was Rs. 10990.00 lakhs against which the expenditure was Rs. 8751.86 lakhs (Centre and State)

Growth Rate in farm sector during Sixth Plan

1062. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) regions which lagged behind in growth rate in the farm sector during the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) the reasons therefor ; and

(c) steps taken to achieve a balanced growth rate in the farm sector in all regions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Growth rates of production in the farm sector vary from region to region for different crops. During the Sixth Plan period, growth rates of production of paddy were lagging behind in the States of Kerala, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh ; whereas in the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, the growth rates of production of wheat were relatively lower. As far as the total foodgrains production is concerned, States which were lagging behind in growth rates during the Sixth Plan included Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. In the case of oilseeds, growth rates of production were low in the states of Gujarat, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Differences in the growth rates of production of various crops in different States/regions are mainly due to differences in the endowment of natural resources. Besides, techno-economic factors and infrastructural facilities are also contributing to the variations in the growth rates of crops output.

(c) The Seventh Plan, recently approved by the National Development Council, takes due account of inter-crop, inter-regional and inter-class disparities in productivity growth potential and has formulated programmes aimed at a more balanced growth pattern. The Plan envisages to broaden the basis of agricultural growth through infrastructural development viz. irrigation, drainage, roads, markets, credit institutions etc. in the less developed regions and extension of new technology particularly to achieve a breakthrough in dryland farming which will mainly benefit pulses, oilseeds and coarse cereals. These measures will be further backed up by appropriate price and procurement policies.

[Translation]

Eradication of Crop Diseases

1063. SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the scheme being implemented to check and to identify the diseases affecting the various crops and the steps being taken in this regard ; and

(b) the schemes under consideration to protect these crops in case these are affected by various diseases and also to provide relief to the farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government is implementing various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes to identify and check the diseases affecting various crops, which include the schemes for Pest & Disease Surveillance, Training in Plant Protection,

Plant Quarantine Measures, Implementation of Insecticides Act, 1968 and Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Control and Eradication of Pests and Diseases of Agricultural Importance including Weed Control in Endemic Areas. Besides, there are other crop developmental schemes in which plant protection forms a component.

The steps taken to check them include the following :

- (i) Regular surveillance of crops for monitoring the incidence of diseases in different States/UTs to help the farmers and State functionaries to undertake timely control measures.
- (ii) Training of plant protection functionaries in the identification and control measures through short-term and long-term training programmes at the Central Protection Training Institute, Hyderabad and also at other Sub-Centres under the Central Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage.
- (iii) Organising Campaigns and farmers' Melas/demonstrations to educate the farmers in the adoption of Integrated Pest Management and disease control operations and also by loaning plant protection equipment to undertake timely control operations.
- (iv) Implementation of the Insecticides Act, 1968 and the Rules framed thereunder, with a view to ensure the availability of quality pesticides/fungicides to the farmers.
- (v) Enforcement of international and domestic plant quarantine measures to check the spread of any possible exotic diseases at the port of entry and subsequently from one State to another.
- (vi) Provision of subsidies at the prescribed rates and according to the approved guidelines.

(b) Subject to approval of concerned authorities and availability of funds, the Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, mentioned in reply to part (a) of the Question, are proposed to be continued during the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

[English]

Abolition of Private Sector in Sugar Industry

1064. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some States are seriously thinking of abolishing the private sector in the sugar industry.

(b) if so, the names of the States and the number of Co-operative sugar factories functioning at present ;

(c) whether some proposals are also lying pending for Union Government's approval ; and

(d) if so, the details regarding Government's policy in this regard alongwith the consideration of the staff going to be absorbed in other offices in case of the abolition of these sugar factories ?

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

(a) Government is not aware of any such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

Intensification of Save Grain Campaign

1065. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken to intensify the activities of the

Save Grain Campaign by dissemination of the necessary information, know-how and skills among the farmers in North-Western India comprising the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir; if so, the main outline thereof; and

(b) whether any more Field Units/ Sub-Offices are proposed to be set up shortly to promote this campaign, if so, the details about the proposed Units/ Stations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) ; (a) The Central Save Grain teams were set up to give a lead to the States and play a catalytic role in the disseminations of improved storage practices for better preservation of food-grains at the farm level. The Central teams therefore organise necessary demonstrations and training in selected areas only. It is for the State Governments to intensify this activity and extend it to all areas in their respective States.

(b) As at present, there is no proposal to set up any more Central units for the purpose.

Ban on use of DDT

1066. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTA-
NAIK ; Will the Minister of AGRI-
CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to ban the use of DDT in agricultural sectors ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) and (b). The Government had set up a High Level Expert Committee to review the use of all the pesticides which have been banned or restricted in other countries, including DDT. The said Committee has submitted its report to the Govern-

ment on DDT. A decision whether to ban, or not, the use of DDT can be taken only after its examination and after taking into account all relevant factors.

**Assistance to Orissa to Establish
Consumer Cooperatives**

1067. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the Central assistance given to Orissa to establish consumer co-operatives in the State in the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 under 20 point Economic Programme ;

(b) the number of retail shops opened in the rural areas in the above years and how many are proposed to be opened ; and

(c) the amount of profit and loss of Orissa Co-operative Consumer Federation in the years 1983-84 and 1984-85?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) ; (a) The Central assistance provided to Orissa for development of consumer cooperatives under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the three years are as follows :

1983-84	Rs. 11.20 lakhs
1984-85	Rs. 5.33 lakhs
1985-86	Rs. 0.72 lakhs
(till 31.10.85)	

(b) As reported by the Government of Orissa, the number of retail shops opened in the rural areas during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 till 31.10.1985) are 203, 155 and 74 respectively.

(c) As reported by the State Government, the Orissa State Consumer Co-operative Federation has earned profit of Rs. 1.6 lakhs during 1983-84 and Rs. 1.7 lakhs during 1984-85 as per the unaudited accounts.

**Writing off of Losses Incurred by
C.W.C. by Food Corporation of India**

1068. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India has been writing off/regularising the storage losses to the Food grain stocks stored in the godowns of Central Warehousing Corporation although the FCI is making payment of storage charges at increased rates to the CWC.;

(b) if so, the quantity year-wise writing off/regularised by FCI on account of storage losses in CWC since 1981 onwards ;

(c) the terms of agreement within which such kind of facility is being allowed to CWC at the cost of FCI ; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken to recover the losses regularised from CWC in case this writing off/regularising of the losses in CWC godowns is found to be wrong and unjustified as per rules/agreement terms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The payment of storage charges to Central Warehousing Corporation is towards rental, preservation and administrative expenses etc., and do not cover storage losses.

(b) The audited compiled accounts of the Corporation do not show figures of storage losses and their write off/regularisation agencywise. Hence exclusive figures pertaining to CWC are not readily available.

(c) At present there is no agreement with CWC in regard to norms of storage losses. All cases of storage loss are examined and dealt with on individual merits just like storage losses occurring in Food Corporation of India's godowns.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Arrangement of Fodder and Water for
Drought Affected States**

1069. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) steps being taken by Central Government for arranging fodder and water to save the cattle in those State where famine conditions prevail due to drought situation ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CORPORATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Central Government have taken following measures for providing fodder and water for cattle population in the drought affected areas :

(i) Permission for banning the export of fodder out of State is given on receipt of request from affected States.

(ii) Railway authorities have been requested to give priority and allow concessional rates for transportation of fodder from surplus States to be drought affected States as and when any request is received.

(iii) The surplus States have been requested by the Government of India to make available fodder to the affected States.

(iv) The Government of India have sanctioned Central assistance under drought relief to the tune of Rs. 8.73 crores for Cattle Conservation and fodder subsidy and Rs. 77.03 crores for making drinking water arrangement in the drought affected areas so far during the year 1985-86.

[English]

Closure of Factories in States

1070. SHRI ANAND PATHAK :
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) State-wise number of closed factories as on 31 October, 1985 ;

(b) State-wise number of factories under lock-outs as on 31 October, 1985 ;

(c) total number of workers affected State-wise due to lock-outs and closures as on 31 October, 1985 ; and

(d) the specific action being taken by Government to get these factories reopened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c) According to returns received in the Labour Bureau till 15.11.85, State-wise information on number of closures and lockouts and workers affected which is available for the periods January-September and January-August respectively is given in the Statement below.

(d) Both the Central and State Governments have been taking steps to get closed industrial units reopened through appropriate rehabilitation packages which include concessions, reliefs and financial assistance on soft terms. In the case of lockouts, the industrial relations machinery both at the Centre and in the States continue to make efforts to get the lockouts lifted by bringing about expeditious settlement of disputes through all possible means, namely, conciliation, adjudication or arbitration as the case may be.

Statement

States/Union Territories	Closures* (Jan.-Sept. '85)		Lockouts (Jan.-August '85)	
	No. of Closures	No. of workers affected	No. of Lockouts	No. of workers affected,
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1	40	31	20,479
Assam	—	—	—	—
Bihar	1	32	13	3,838
Gujarat	11	610	10	2,848
Haryana	1	35	1	1,200
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	...	...	...	...
Karnataka	1	71	4	4,715
Kerala	27	16,053	8	1,181
Madhya Pradesh	4	802	2	2,050
Maharashtra	25	1,899	27	12,614
Manipur	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	—	—	...	...
Nagaland	...	...	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
Orissa	3	804	4	994
Punjab	—	—	1	76
Rajasthan	14	437	14	1,045
Sikkim	...	...	—	—
Tamil Nadu	11	457	17	6,664
Tripura	1	40	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	3	311	7	2,186
West Bengal	...	...	102	83,812
Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	...	...	—	—
Chandigarh	...	...	...	...
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...
Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	...	...
Lakshdweep	—	—	...	...
Mizoram	...	...	...	...
Pondicherry	—	—	...	...
TOTAL	103	21,595	241	143,702

(P)—Provisional, (—)—Nil, (...)—Not available.

(*)—Both Permanent and temporary closures but excluding 'off season' closures.

**Use of Neem oil and Karonja seed to
Fight Insect and Diseases**

1071. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are encouraging the peasants to use neem oil, Karonja seed oil and China berry to fight against the menace of insects/pests and other diseases ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGEN-
DRA MAKWANA):** (a) to (c),
Neem ;

Government is encouraging the use of freshly prepared neem seed kernel suspension in water for protection of crops against locust attack. The insecticidal properties of other preparations such as neems oil, are still being investigated but so far appear to be moderate. It has no activity against diseases.

Karonja Seed Oil

Laboratory trials have indicated only very mild insecticidal properties not sufficient to encourage its use. It is also not effective against diseases.

China berry

There is little research information on its efficacy against insects and diseases in India. The question of encouragement of its use does not arise at this stage.

**Implementation of "Food for Work"
and 'NREP'**

1072. **SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI** : Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) State-wise number of mandays generated through implementation of 'Food-for-work' and 'NREP' during the period 1982-83 to 1984-85;

(b) value of durable assets created on this accounts State-wise and year-wise from 1982-83 to 1984-85; and

(c) total quantity of foodgrains and amount of cash money sanctioned and disbursed on this account year-wise from 1982-83 to 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Food for Work Programme was replaced by National Rural Employment Programme from October, 1980. Statement I indicating the State-wise employment generated under National Rural Employment Programme during the years 1982-83 to 1984-85 is enclosed.

(b) Statements II, III and IV indicating State-wise and year-wise Physical assets created under National Rural Employment Programme during the years 1982-83 to 1984-85 are laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1533/85]

(c) Statement V and VI showing quantity of foodgrains and cash funds respectively given to different State/UTs. from 1982-83 to 1984-85 year-wise are also laid on the table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1533/85]
Research Work on Betel Leaf

1073. **SHRIMATI LAL HANSDA** : Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have plans to accelerate the research work on betel leaf;

(b) the amount allotted in 1984-85 for the purpose; and

(c) the number of betel leaf research centres working in India and at which places ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of Rs. 10,85,400 was allotted in 1984-85.

(c) There are eight centres of the All India Coordinated Research Project on Betelvine Diseases which are located in the Agricultural Universities at Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Jabalpur, Rahuri, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Jorhat and Kalyani. In addition, there is a Coordinating Unit located at the Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore. Research work on betel leaf is also in progress at the National Botanical Research Institute of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in Lucknow.

**Wheat Stocks Lying in Open in
Haryana**

1074. **SHRI R. P. DAS** : Will the Minister of **FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that massive wheat stocks worth Rs. 200 crores are lying in the open in Haryana, facing the vagaries of weather;

(b) if so, the steps taken to save the stocks from rains and other vagaries of nature; and

(c) the reasons for not moving out the surplus stocks to other wheat consuming States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir The Food Corporation of India has stored only 0.46 lakh tonnes of its wheat valued at about Rs. 70 lakhs in cover and plinth (CAP) in Haryana as on 30-9-1985 for want of covered storage capacity.

(b) The entire stocks stored in CAP by the Food Corporation of India in Haryana are well covered with polythene covers and the following further steps are taken to avoid damage to these stocks.

- (i) stocks are built in domeshape to avoid stagnation of water on the top.
- (ii) Proper dunnage is provided under the stacks stored in CAP.
- (iii) On sunny days, the stocks are properly aerated.
- (iv) Stocks, stored in CAP, are periodically inspected by technical staff posted at each depot and regular treatment is given to the stocks for proper preservation.

(c) Wheat stocks are being moved out of Haryana to other parts of the country speedily, keeping in view the over all requirements, the constraints of movement and availability of storage space.

Quality of Rice Supplied to West Bengal

1076. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the rice supplied by the Food Corporation of India for the rationing system in Calcutta and other rationing areas in West Bengal is the worst in quality and even not eatable;

(b) whether Government propose to supply better quality of rice; and

(c) whether Government will enquire into the matter and take necessary action ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a), (b) and (c) No, Sir. Rice supplied under the Public Distribution System by the Food Corporation of India in the rationing areas of Calcutta and other areas in West Bengal conforms to the specifications prescribed by the Government of India, and is within the limits laid down under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. The Officers of the Quality Control Cell in the Department of Food investigate complaints, if any, and take appropriate action.

Cost of Upkeep of Foodgrains

1077. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total current stock of foodgrains with the Union Government at present;

(b) the cost of upkeep of this stock; and

(c) the reasons why this stock of foodgrains is not being utilised for strengthening of the public distribution system and also for expansion of food-for-work programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Total stock of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India as on 1-11-1985 is estimated at 15.49 million tonnes.

(b) The carrying cost of buffer stock as per 1985-86 budget estimates is Rs. 41.84 per quintal.

(c) Allocations of foodgrains for the public distribution system as well as National Rural Employment Programme/ Rural Landless Employment Guarantee

Programme have been at enhanced levels during the current year.

Production of Rice

1078. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL** : Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the per hectare production of rice is much lower in India as compared to the neighbouring countries;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to maintain and also accelerate the growth of rice in the country; and

(c) what R and D support this crop is presently getting under Central Schemes and whether it is proposed to be improved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Per hectare production of rice in India during 1984-85, estimated at 1425 Kgs, was higher than Bangladesh and Thailand, but was lower than other neighbouring countries like Pakistan, China, Sri Lanka and Burma.

(b) The productivity of rice in the country has increased steadily over time i.e. from 8 to 10 quintals per ha. in the sixties to 13-14 quintals per ha. in the eighties. Several steps are underway to further accelerate the growth of rice production in the country. These inter alia, include a Central Sector Minikit-cum-community Nurseries Programme of new technology being implemented in all States and union territories. A massive programme to tackle constraints in the way of better productivity has been launched on area approach basis. Based on area-wise constraint analysis, strategy for removing the bottlenecks has been tailored into a central sector scheme for increasing production and productivity of rice in six Eastern States.

(c) Research on rice is being intensified to develop high yielding, short

duration, fertiliser responsive varieties for various situations and which are better suited to biotic/abiotic stress conditions under various farming systems.

Construction of Godowns for F. C. I. in Kerala

1079. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN** : Will the Minister of **FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has sufficient godown facilities in Kerala;

(b) whether there was any proposal to construct more godowns for Food Corporation of India in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter and the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The storage capacity available with the Food Corporation of India in Kerala is sufficient to meet the present requirement of the State for public distribution system.

(b) and (c). The Corporation has a proposal to construct some additional storage capacity in Kerala for holding buffer stocks which is under assessment.

[Translation]

Allotment of Houses by DDA on Hire Purchase Basis

1080 **SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA** : Will the Minister of **URBAN DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of residential units allotted by D.D.A. during the last three years to the families having income below Rs. 500 per month and the number of persons belonging to the same income group likely to be allotted houses during the next two years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the amount of the instalments in respect of houses allotted on hire purchase basis is very much on the high side; and

(c) if so, whether any scheme in this connection has been chalked out for such low-income group persons so that they are not forced to bear a huge financial burden ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The details of Janta Flats allotted to families having income upto Rs. 500 p.m. during the last three years are as under :—

Scheme	82-83	83-84	84-85	Total
(i) General Housing Scheme	—	578	—	573
(ii) New Pattern (HUDCO) Scheme 1979	140	1661	2445	4246
Total	140	2239	2445	4824

Number of flats likely to be allotted under the same Income group during the next two years 1985-86, 1986-87.

EWS	24,117
LIG	22,272
Total	46,389

(b) The monthly instalment payable in respect of Janta flats under different regn. schemes is as under :—

1. General Registration Scheme between Rs. 206 to Rs. 295. The total no. of monthly instalments is 180.

2. New Pattern Scheme '76 between Rs. 200 to 226. The total no. of monthly instalments is 240.

With effect from 23.1.85 the span has been increased to 10 years for MIG in lieu of 7 years, 15 years for LIG In lieu of 10 years and 20 years for EWS/Janta in lieu of 15 years.

(c) Recently a scheme of one room tenements has been started for the weaker section of the society. Flats under the scheme will be constructed costing about Rs. 22500 at the present rate and monthly instalments numbering 180 amount payable in case of these flats will be Rs. 170.

[English]

Setting up of High Power Doordarshan Relay Station at Manglagiri (A. P.)

1081. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a high power Doordarshan relay station at Mangalagiri to cater to the needs of distant viewers of Guntur and Prakasam Districts of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the time by which the project will be completed; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir. The existing 1 KW TV transmitter at Vijaywada when commissioned on full power of 10 KW at the permanent site at Kondapalle Hill by the middle of 1986 is expected to provide coverage to a major part of Guntur district and a small part of Prakasham district. Besides, it is envisaged to set up a low power TV transmitter at Ongole Donakonda in Prakasam district during VII Plan period.

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

Survey of Child Labour Force

1082. **PROF. RAM KRISHNA MORE :**
SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to an All India survey sponsored by Government, about 44 million children are among the labour force of which one-sixth are of tender age; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated by Government to tackle the growing problem of child labour in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The Ministry of Labour has rendered financial assistance to Operations Research, Group, Boroda for conducting a study entitled "All India Survey on Child Labour". According to the study the total number of working children is estimated to be 44 million. However, the Government has not accepted the findings of this study. According to the estimate made by the Planning Commission the number of child workers was 17.36 million as on 1st March, 1983.

(b) While it may not be possible in the near future to eliminate child labour completely in the socio-economic conditions prevailing in the country, it has been Government's consistent endeavour to ensure that children compelled to work by circumstances should not be exploited and should be able to work in better conditions of health and hygiene. Government has been rendering financial assistance to voluntary agencies for action-projects connected with the welfare of working children. Also, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Gurupadaswamy committee a Central Advisory Board on child labour has been set up to advise the Government on the problems of child labour. Many state Governments and Union Territories have set up State and District level advisory Boards on child Labour.

Closure of Plants in Udyogamandal Division of Fact in Kerala

1083. **PROF. P. J. KURIEN :**
SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain plants in the Udyogamandal division of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited in Kerala have been closed down;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that these plants have produced in excess of their capacity last year; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to run these plants efficiently ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH). (a) and (b). The Cryolite Plant in the Udyogamandal Division of the Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Limited (FACT) has been closed down due to un-economical operations and non-availability of new material.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Modernization of Bullock Cart

1084. **SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government contemplate modernisation of Bullock Cart to meet the energy needs; and

(b) if so, the details, thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government in

the Ministry of Shipping and Transport has been funding research on improved Bullock Cart design through (I) Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore (II) Central Road Research Institute (CRR) research Institute under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. In addition, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is also engaged in research through All India Co-ordinated Project and also through Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal. These Institutions have developed new Carts. The improvements relate to axle material, payload carrying capacity, bracking system, type of wheel etc Improved Bullock Carts manufactured by public and private organisations are available in the country. Commercial and Co-operative Banks provide loans to farmers for purchase of Bullock Caats.

Custodian General's Organisation

1085. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the status of the Custodian General's Organisation set up to control the working of the notified sugar mills that are functioning under Central Government management;

(b) whether these mills, temporarily taken over by Custodian General's Organisation, are likely to be closed;

(c) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government so far as the question of absorbing the staff (workers) employed at present in Custodian General's Organisation is concerned; and

(d) whether the services of these employees of Custodian General's Organisation will be absorbed in any other department under the control of his Ministry ?

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

DEO) : (a) The Custodian General's organisation, the expenditure on which is not from the Cosolidated Fund of Government of India, is a purely temporary organisation; set up to look after the working of the sugar mills taken over temporarily under the Sugar Under-Takings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978.

(b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). However, after the return of the taken over mills to their respective owners/State Governments, the Custodian General Organisation will have to be closed down and while those working on deputation in the organisation will be repatirated to their respective offices/Departments, the services of such members of the staff as were recruited from the open market will be dispensed with.

Frequency Modulation Transmission From Cochin T. V. Tower

1086. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints that in some areas in the country the reception of medium wave signals is very poor;

(b) if so, which are those areas and the steps proposed to improve the reception;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to start frequency modulation transmission; and

(d) whether Government will consider the proposal to start a frequency modulation transmission from Cochin T. V. tower ?

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

(b) The areas from where complaints have been received are mainly

those bordering China, Pakistan and Bangladesh, A number of schemes towards upgradation of existing and establishment of new transmitters are already under implementation. The details are given in the statement below. Additional schemes for improving radio coverage in these areas have also been included by AIR for implementation the 7th plan.

(c) Yes, Sir. During the 7th Plan AIR proposes to establish a number of radio stations with F. M. transmitters, for improving radio coverage in the country.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Statement

S. No.	Scheme
1.	Upgradation of KW MW transmitter at Shillong to 100 KW transmitter.
2.	Upgradation of 100 KW MW transmitter at Dibrugarh to 300 KW transmitter.
3.	Upgradation of the existing SW transmitter at Gauwahati from 10 KW to 50 KW.
4.	Establishment of a new integrated service for the N. E. region with a 50 KW SW transmitter at Shillong.
5.	Establishment of a new Radio Station at Tura with 20 KW MW transmitter.
6.	Upgradation of the existing MW transmitter at Patna to 100 KW.
7.	Upgradation of existing MW transmitter at Lucknow to 300 KW.
8.	Upgradation of existing MW transmitter at Siliguri to 200 KW.

9. Upgradation of the existing MW transmitter at Ajmer to 200 KW.
10. Upgradation of the existing MW transmitter at Rajkot to 300 KW.
11. Setting up of a new radio station at Itanagar with a 100 KW MW transmitter.

Agreement with France to Help African Countries Facing Food Shortage

1087. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement between India and France has been reached to help African countries facing food shortage;

(b) if so, the terms and details of the agreement reached between the two countries and the amount involved as share of each country; and

(c) names of the countries in Africa that will be covered under this scheme and the time by which the agreement will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. However, the question of cooperation between India and France for assisting agricultural development in African countries was discussed when the Minister of State for Cooperation in the Ministry of External Relations, Government of France called on Minister of Agriculture, Government of India, recently.

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

[Translation]

Construction of Roads in Rural Areas

1088. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total length of roads in kilometres constructed in rural areas of the country during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) the kilo-metrage of roads in rural areas connected with the major roads;

(c) the percentage of villages which are inaccessible during the rainy season; and

(d) whether Government have been able to achieve the targets during the Sixth Plan period and if so, the percentage of targets in regard to construction of roads achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). Information of this nature is not being maintained by this Ministry.

(c) About 69%.

(d) As per the Seventh Plan document 78.86% of the target for connecting about 20,000 villages with population over 1000 has been achieved during the Sixth Plan period.

Ban on use on Insecticides Having Poisonous Effect on Food Articles

1089. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 30 per cent of the insecticides being manufactured in India are banned in Western countries;

(b) whether a detailed study has been conducted to ascertain whether the poisonous content in food articles is found due to the use of these insecticides; and

(c) the reasons why Government have not banned the use of such insecticides ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) According to the available information, only one insecticide, out of all the insecticides manufactured in India, is banned in the USA.

(b) Under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and the rules framed thereunder, tolerance limits for some pesticide residues in food articles have been prescribed; and the samples of food articles are analysed by the Central Food Laboratories to monitor the pesticide residues. Penal action is also stipulated under the said Act against the persons responsible for contamination of food articles beyond the permissible tolerance limits of pesticide residues.

The Registration Committee, while granting registration for insecticides, also prescribes minimum intervals between the last treatment of insecticide and the harvest of produce, based upon the residue data, to avoid any possible health hazards on account of consumption of treated food crops.

(c) An insecticide is banned on grounds of toxicological aspect, availability of safer bio-degradable but costlier substitutes, non-acceptability due to climatic reasons peculiar to a particular country, discovery of residues in animals and environment on local studies, development of insecticide resistance to insects and ecological considerations etc. Since these factors vary from country to country, the considerations or decisions of one country cannot be applied as they are, to another country. In India, the Registration Committee constituted under the Insecticides Act, registers an insecticide only after satisfying itself regarding its efficacy and safety to human beings and animals. However, if any adverse report on any insecticide is received by it, the use of such an insecticide is reviewed by it and suitable measures are taken. With a view to reviewing the use of insecticides which are banned/restricted in other countries and are still being used in India, this Ministry has set up a high level Expert Committee.

[English]

Availability of Drinking Water in Villages

1090. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the percentage of villages in every State in which adequate drinking water facilities are made available;

(b) whether Government consider it imperative that at least the minimum needs of drinking water in all villages must be given top priority;

(c) if so, to augment the resources of States, whether Central financial assistance will be given to ensure drinking water facilities in all villages in States; and

(d) if so, what will be the quantum of central assistance that will be made available to States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) A statement regarding the coverage of problem villages at the end of the 6th Plan is given below.

(b) to (d). Government is committed to providing safe drinking water in the rural areas. This objective forms point No. 8 of the 20-Point Programme and is also included in the Minimum Needs Programme. During the Seventh Plan, in line with the objective of Inter-national Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1991), the aim would be to provide adequate safe drinking water facilities to the entire rural population. The Centre provides assistance to the States under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARP) for providing safe drinking water in the rural areas. The Seventh Plan allocation for this purpose is Rs. 1201.22 crores and for the current year 1985-86 is Rs. 298.88 crores.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/U. T.	No. of problem villages as on 1.4.80	No. of problem villages covered (1980-85)	Percent coverage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8206	8094@	98.64
2.	Assam	15743	865†	54.07
3.	Bihar	15194	14172@	93.27
4.	Gujarat	5318	4492@	84.47
5.	Haryana	3440	2122	61.69
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7815	4997@	33.95
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4698	2028@	43.17
8.	Karnataka	15456	15443@	99.05
9.	Kerala	1158	1142@	26.89

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	24944	23845@	95.49
11.	Maharashtra	12935	12016@	92.90
12.	Manipur	1212	819@	67.57
13.	Meghalaya	2927	690@	23.57
14.	Nagaland	649	424@	65.33
15.	Orissa	23616	22357@	94.67
16.	Punjab	1767	537@	30.39
17.	Rajasthan	19803	16043@	81.01
18.	Sikkim	26	212@	71.62
19.	Tamil Nadu	6649	6649@	100.00
20.	Tripura	2800	2486	88.79
21.	Uttar Pradesh	28505	27143@	95.22
22.	West Bengal	25243	15628@	61.91
23.	A & N Islands	173	173@	100.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1740	1467	84.31
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
26.	Delhi	99*	89	100.00
27.	D & N Haveli	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	66**	64	100.00
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	214	127@	59.35
31.	Pondicherry	118	111	94.7
Total :		230784	192024	83.21

*Delhi : Out of 99 villages 3 villages transferred to DDA and 7 villages deserted.

**Out of 66 villages 2 villages will be submerged under Salauli Project.

@Includes Partial coverage.

Loss of Ravine Lands

1091. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country is losing almost 8000 hectares or ravine land every year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) steps taken to check this; and

(d) the result achieved so far from such steps ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). According to the Report of National Commission on Agriculture (1976), the country is losing annually about 8,000 hectares of agricultural land. This is due to formation of gullies and ravines on account of increased human pressure on land, extension of cultivation to the marginal and submarginal lands, removal of essential vegetation cover and inadequate programmes for protection of table lands and stabilisation of gullies and ravines.

(c) and (d). The Central Government launched a Centrally sponsored scheme during 1961-62 to carry out surveys for identification and categorisation of ravinous areas for enabling formulation of suitable programmes. An area of 8.3 lakh ha. was surveyed in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat. Three Soil Conservation Research Demonstration and training Centres were set up in the ravinous areas at Agra (Uttar Pradesh), Kota (Rajasthan) and Vasad (Gujarat). These Centres through research projects and Job-to-Land programme developed suitable package of practices including the appropriate species of tree and horticultural plantations and also grass for pasture development. A National policy was formulated during 1967 for reclamation and development of ravinous areas on watershed basis. This was also pursued

through Central Ravine Reclamation Board and inter-Ministerial Working Group. A Central Sector scheme of pilot project for ravine reclamation was launched during the Fourth Plan in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat. In accordance with the decision of the National Development Council, the scheme was transferred to State Sector on 1.4.1979. Prior to its transfer, till 1978-79, an area of 36.670 ha. was treated at a cost of Rs. 649.22 lakhs. Availing the funds through different soil conservation schemes, upto the end of 1984-85 an, area of about 1.5 lakh ha. was covered under State Sector programmes.

The Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training institute and its centres through evaluation studies have concluded that the programmes implemented were useful and helped to enhance the crop productivity and fuel-cum-fodder for the beneficiaries. Based on the recommendations of the working Group on Land Reclamation and Development for formulation of Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), the Working Group on Accelerated Development of Dacoit Prone Areas of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and also considering the magnitude of the problem in Gujarat a Centrally sponsored scheme for ravine reclamation and development with an outlay of Rs. 102.7 crores for treating 2.04 lakh ha. in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat was proposed for the Seventh Plan. A token provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been kept for 1985-86 in anticipation of the final approval of the scheme.

Mine Accidents During 1984-85

1092. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD : will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) number of mine accidents occurred during the year 1984-85 and the number of labourers killed in these accidents as compared to those killed during the last year;

(b) the punishment awarded to the officers responsible therefor and the details of efforts made by the Government to avoid such accidents in future;

(c) whether adequate compensation has been given to the families of labourers killed in mine accidents, if so, the amount paid; and

(d) the number of those families who have not been given compensation indicating the reasons for delay in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) the number of, accidents and the number of persons killed in mines during the years 1983 and 1984 are given below :—

Year	No. of accidents	No. of persons killed
1983	220	266
1984	222	251

(b) The number of prosecution cases instituted by the Directorate General of Mines Safety during 1983 and 1984 for violation of provisions of the Mines Act, 1952 and the rules and regulations made thereunder are as follows :

Year	No. of prosecutions	Cases instituted
1983	102	
1984	94*	(*Provisional)

Government keeps a constant watch on the safety condition in mines and appropriate instructions are issued periodically to Inspectors of Mines safety for more frequent and effective inspections of mines.

(c) and (d). Compensation is payable under the Workmen's Compen-

sation Act, 1923, which is administered by the State Governments.

Export of Indian Films to USA

1093. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of films imported from U.S.A. for exhibition in India during the years 1982, 1983, 1984 and the first six months in 1985 and the number of Indian films exported to the U.S.A. during the same period;

(b) whether it is fact that Indian films are not marketable in U.S.A.;

(c) whether any study has been conducted to know as to why Indian films are not popular in U.S.A.; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to promote the exhibition of Indian films in U.S.A. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) The number of films imported into India from U.S.A. and the number of Indian films exported to U.S.A./Canada, which is treated as one territory for export of films, is as under :—

Year	Number of Films	
	Imported from U.S.A.	Exported to U.S.A./Canada
1982-83	82	50
1983-84	87	50
1984-85	13	19
1985-86	57	2

(upto 30.9.85).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No study as such has been conducted, However, USA is one of the non-traditional markets for Indian films and it has not been possible to pay as much attention to U.S.A. as to the traditional markets.

(d) A special exposition of Indian films as a part of Festival of India was inaugurated in the USA in October, 1985 and is still going on. Some cultural organisations are also being encouraged in USA to have film weeks organised to get wider exposure of Indian films there. It is hoped that this exposure would generate an interest in Indian films in USA which help in the export of more Indian films to the territory.

[*Translation*]

Repayment of Loans Under IRDP

1094. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the period for the repayment of crop loan has been extended to three years and repayment is to be made in easy instalments in the event of natural calamities such as famine, floods, cyclone, earthquakes etc;

(b) whether such provision has also been made for the loans given under Integrated Rural Development Programme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Under the crop loan system production loans for seasonal agricultural operations are given to farmers by the Cooperative Credit Institutions and Commercial Banks for a period not exceeding 12 months. In the event of occurrence of natural calamities such as famine,

floods, cyclone etc., short-term production loans are converted into medium-term loans repayable over a period upto 3 years on the basis of the declaration of "Annewari" when the crop loss is more than 6 Annas in a rupee. In the case of successive crop failures, provisions exist for re-conversion of such loans for repayment over a period upto 7 years.

(b) and (c). Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, crop loans are not given. Only investment loans are given. According to the instructions of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) the repayment period in respect of IRDP loans should not be less than 3 years. General instructions of Reserve Bank of India regarding the reschedulement of the repayment of investment loan instalments in cases affected by natural calamities, apply to IRDP loans as well.

[*English*]

Amount Sanctioned to West Bengal for Rural Development

1095. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how much amount has been sanctioned for rural development for the current financial year for West Bengal; and

(b) how much amount had been spent by the West Bengal Government in 1985-86 upto October, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). The amounts allocated/released to and utilised by the Government of West Bengal under major rural development programmes are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programmes	Total Allocation (including State share)	Central release	Utilisation including State share upto September 1985
Integrated Rural Development Programme	3403.28	857.55	487.06
National Rural Employment Programme	3548.00	1064.40	824.89
Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	3012.00*	2108.00	1950.71
Drought Prone Area Programme	408.00	102.00	112.82

* 100% Centrally funded.

Registration of Publications and Newspapers

1096. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of applications for publishing and standig daily newspapers, weeklies and monthlies have been received from Saurashtra-Kutch and Gujarat as well as from other parts of the country during 1 January, 1984 to 31 October, 1985;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) number of papers given permission and registration during the above period;

(d) number of cases registered and under consideration with reasons;

(e) criteria, rules and regulations for grant of permission and registration; and

(f) when the final decision will be taken on the pending cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is being compiled and shall be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(e) Verification of titles and issues of registration number for publication of newspapers is done by the RNI strictly in accordance with the provisions contained in Sections 5, 6 and 19C of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. Applications, which do not fulfil these requirements, are rejected.

(f) While applications for granting registration number are disposed of as soon as the requirements of the PRB Act are compiled with, it is the endeavour of RNI to process applications for verification of titles within a month's time.

[Translation]

Costlier N.S.C. Seeds

1097. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether seeds produced by National Seeds Corporation are costlier than the seeds produced by U.P. Seeds and Terai Development Corporation;

(b) whether Government propose to bring parity between the two prices; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICUL-

TRUE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The difference between prices of seeds distributed by the National Seeds Corporation (NSC) and by Uttar Pradesh Seeds and Terai Development Corporation (UPS & TDC) vary from crop to crop. The retail prices charged by the two Corporations for seeds of some of the important crops during 1983-84 and 1984-85 are as follows :—

(Rupees per quintal)

	1983-84		1984-85	
	NSC	UPS & TDC	NSC	UPS & TDC
Wheat	380 (390 for north-eastern States)	385	395	390
Paddy	285-315	330-355	350-383	330-355
Gram	625	620	700	660
Maize	450-550	490-620	450-550	490-570

(The prices quoted of UPS & TDC are for inter-State distribution).

In some cases thus, the price charged by the UPS & TDC may be lower than the prices of N.S.C.

(b) and (c). The Uttar Pradesh Seeds and Terai Development Corporation procures its seeds from within the State of Uttar Pradesh whereas the National Seeds Corporation organises its production programmes at different places all over the country. The cost of transportation for inter-State distribution of seeds is, therefore, higher for the National Seeds Corporation as compared to the cost of Uttar Pradesh Seeds and Terai Development Corporation. In view of this difference between the cost of production of the two Corporations, parity between the prices charged by them may not always be possible.

However, individual cases of differences between the prices of two Corporations for particular crops are examined, when necessary, and sale prices are

suitably revised by the National Seeds Corporation so as to be on par with the prices charged by the Uttar Pradesh Seeds and Terai Development Corporation.

[English]

Cattle Cross-Breeding Coordinated Research Project

1098. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Centre of Cattle Crossbreeding Coordinated Research Project was operational at the end of Sixth Plan in the Eastern Zone, East of Bihar and if not, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether any Centre under this project operated during the Sixth Plan but was discontinued if so, the details

thereof and total expenditure incurred and duration over which it was operated before discontinuance;

(c) at which other places, other Centres of Coordinated Cattle Breeding Project have been operating, if so, since when and the total expenditure incurred on each since their start and till end of the Sixth Plan; and

(d) whether the objective set for the project have been met at any of the centres listed under (c) above and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir. However a unit of the All India Coordinated Research Project on Cattle has been in operation since, 1972 at Haringhata (West Bengal). The unit was functioning under the State Department of Animal Husbandry West Bengal till 1976 when it was transferred to Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya. The unit was transferred back to the State Deptt. of Animal Husbandry West Bengal since it was not functioning well with the University, but this was done with stipulation that in case it does not show the desired improvement the ICAR will withdraw its support, which was done from September, 1984.

(b) Yes, Sir, the Haringhata unit of the All India Coordinated Research Project on Cattle was discontinued from the Project during the Sixth five year plan since the performance of the unit did not improve as per expectations, in spite of repeated advice. It was, therefore, decided by the Governing Body of the Council that the unit be transferred to the West Bengal Govt. without further financial commitment from the ICAR. The information on the total expenditure incurred on Haringhata unit before its discontinuance is being collected and will be furnished in due course.

(c) The All India Coordinated Research Project on Cattle in addition to the Haringhata unit has been in opera-

tion at the following units since the fourth Five Year Plan. The information on the total expenditure incurred on each of the unit since their start till the end of the Sixth five year plan is being collected and will be furnished in due course.

S. No.	Name of the Unit	Date of start
1.	Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar	1.4.1968
2.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar	1.4.1968
3.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya Jabalpur.	1.12.1970
4.	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri.	1.12.1970
5.	Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Lam	1.12.1970

(d) The major emphasis in this project has been to evolve technologies for bringing about genetic improvement in Cattle for milk. The results achieved under this project have shown that half bred Holstein Friesians perform best irrespective of the location and indigenous breed being used in crossbreeding and that there is little advantage in introducing further exotic inheritance from another exotic breed.

Import of Cows

1099. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether European gifted dairy cows have come and if not, the latest position as regards the number being gifted, country-wise, their expected time of arrival and utilization; and

(b) the benefits accruing so far out of imports of such cows during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Keeping in view the indications that the Government of Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) will consider the possibility of financing a pilot project of 1000 cattle under the Indo-FRG Bilateral Assistance Programme, a Project Document has been prepared by the National Dairy Development Board, and it has been decided to formally pose it to the FRG authorities for its processing.

[Translation]

Fixation of Price of Sugarcane on Kidwai Formula

1100. SHRI MANOJ PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the different criteria that are followed in fixing the price of sugarcane;

(b) the criteria to be followed while fixing the price of sugarcane this year; and

(c) whether Government will fix the price of sugarcane this year taking the Kidwai Formula as the base ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories is fixed under the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 having regard to the following :

(a) the cost of production of sugarcane;

(b) the return to the grower from alternative crops and the general trend of prices of agricultural commodities;

(c) the availability of sugar to the consumer at a fair price;

(d) the price at which sugar produced from sugarcane is sold by producers of sugar; and

(e) the recovery of sugar from sugarcane.

(b) The minimum price of sugarcane for 1985-86 season has been fixed, keeping in view the factors mentioned at (a) above.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Setting up of a TV Studio at Sambalpur

1101. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is widespread dissatisfaction among the viewers of the Sambalpur Doordarshan Kendra on account of the programme thereof being prepared at Cuttack, repetitions of programmes, unsatisfactory recordings and omissions of important functions from the programmes;

(b) whether the proposal of setting up of a TV studio at Sambalpur is pending for the last nine years; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). The Sambalpur Kendra is basically a transmitting Centre. It is not equipped with fullfledged Production facility. The Centre is fed with the programmes recorded at the Production Centre in the Cuttack Kendra where the programme Production Centre has been functioning from 1974.

The Sambalpur Kendra also relays national network programmes via the INSAT. Area specific programmes and ETV programmes meant for the cluster

comprising the districts of Sambalpur, Bolangir and Dhenkanal produced at Cuttack are also relayed from Sambalpur transmitter via INSAT.

There has been no proposal for setting up of a TV Studio at Sambalpur. However, it is a fact that requests have been received from the Urban viewers in the Sambalpur Districts not only for betterment of programmes produced at Cuttack but also for TV coverage of functions taking place in Sambalpur.

As part of the 7th Plan proposals the old equipment at the Cuttack studios is likely to be replaced. The recording, transmission quality is expected to improve thereafter considerably. There is also a proposal for setting up of a Studio Centre at Bhubneswar in the 7th Plan. After this scheme and the schemes of linking the LPTs in a State to the main programme production centre in that state are implemented, more regional programmes will be telecast from all the LPTs and HPTs in Orissa including Sambalpur.

In view of the distance between Sambalpur and Cuttack, the Production Unit at the latter place is not presently in a position to arrange for coverage of all important events in Sambalpur. However, in the distant future it may be expected that under the scheme of supply of visual news clips and news features to the regional kendras by Doordarshan for this purpose, local coverage as requested for may be come possible.

**Areas under Food Crops and Oilseeds
Crops in Gujarat**

1102. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total areas under foodcrops and oilseeds crops separately in Gujarat, as on 30 June 1985;

(b) whether it is proposed to bring more areas under foodcrops and oilseeds crops in order to increase production of he same;

(c) whether Government intend to formulate a scheme for increasing oilseeds production before the next sowing season; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Area under different food crops and oilseeds separately in Gujarat for the year 1984-85 are as under :—

Crops	Area in Lakh Hectares (1984-85)
Rice	5.66
Wheat	6.37
Coarse Cereals	27.14
Pulses	8.29
Groundnut	20.61
Castor Seed	2.58
Rapeseed & Mustard	1.93
Sugarcane	1.01
Potato	0.10

Similar information for 1985-86 has not yet become due from the State :

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Government have formulated the National Oilseeds Development Project for the Seventh Plan to increase oilseeds production in the country. The project which is to be implemented during 1986-87 will include oilseeds development programme at district level in important oilseed growing States, incentives and facilities will be given under the project on the basis of constraint analysis in each selected district.

[*Translation*]

Checking of Stocks in F.C.I. Godowns

1103. SHRI K. N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether stocks of Food Corporation of India godowns set up at various places are checked periodically; and

(b) if so, when these were checked last and the results thereof ?

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

(b) The last checking by way of physical verification of stocks was done on 30th September, 1985. The results are awaited from field units of the Food Corporation of India.

[*English*]

Desert Development Programmes in Himachal Pradesh

1104. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Centrally sponsored Desert Development Programme aimed mainly at halting the March of the desert in Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti districts in Himachal Pradesh, has lately been launched;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes to be carried out under the programme;

(c) the funds allotted for the programme during the current year;

(d) whether any similar programme aimed at restraining the march of desert in Rajasthan is also under consideration; and

(e) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (e). The desert Development Programme was started in 1977-78 in selected areas of the five States of Rajasthan, Haryana, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. This included the Spiti Region of Lahaul-Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh and from 1982-83, the programme was extended to Pooch Block of Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh. The Programme now covers 131 Blocks in 21 districts of 5 states, which include 84 Blocks in the hot arid areas of Rajasthan and 2 Blocks of Spiti and Pooch in the cold arid areas of Himachal Pradesh.

The programme includes schemes for arresting desertification through soil conservation, afforestation, sand dune stabilisation and shelter belt plantation and for development of the productivity of the area through water conservation, minor irrigation, ground water development, dryland agriculture and horticulture, live-stock, pasture and fodder development, etc.

During the Sixth Plan the programme allocation was shared equally by the Centre and States and the same was continued in 1985-86 with a total allocation of Rs. 16 crores, of which the total allocation for selected blocks of Himachal Pradesh is Rs. 1 crore. Recently, however, the National Development Council has approved the Seventh Five Year Plan which includes a revision of the financing pattern for the Desert Development programme to make it 100% Centrally funded.

[*Translation*]

Functioning of Information Centres of AIR in States

1105. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Information Centres of the All India Radio in almost all of the States are under staffed and not manned by quali-

fied personnel with the result that important news pertaining to States are not received by AIR; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps being contemplated by Government to suitably equip the information Centres in the States to make them effective ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) The News Services Division does not maintain any Information Centre in AIR Stations. However, Regional News Units are functioning in 41 Stations. These News Units are properly staffed by personnel belonging to the Central Information Service. In addition a team of correspondents are posted at other places in the country to ensure adequate coverage of all important events in the different States.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Permanent Fund for Meeting Natural Calamities

1106. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a permanent fund to meet expenditure on recurring natural calamities such as drought and floods; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) & (b). There is no proposal under the consideration of Government of India for setting up a permanent fund to meet expenditure on natural calamities. However, there is a system of Margin Money which is available with States for carrying out immediate relief work.

[Translation]

Sugar Mills Under Central Control in U.P.

1107. SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sugar mills under the control of Government of India in Uttar Pradesh are proposed to be given back to the millowners; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether some millowners do not want to take back those mills;

(c) whether Government of India have asked the State Government to run those mills; and

(d) if so, the response of the State Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes Sir : the mills are proposed to be returned to the owners as it is felt that the limited objectives (enshrined in the Sugar Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Act, 1978) for which they were taken over have been largely achieved.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The State Government have requested that the existing arrangements be continued. The Central Government, however, are of the view that the take-over of management was for a temporary period with limited objectives. As these have been largely achieved and the date of Notifications are about to expire, the owners or the State Government should come forward to run these factories.

[English]

Double Channel Facility in Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra

1108. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INFOR-

MATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Doordarshan Kendras in the country having double channel facility;

(b) whether Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra is having double channel facility at present; and

(c) whether there is any proposal before Government to introduce double channel in Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) The number of such Kendras at present is two and similar facility is in the process of implementation at two other Kendras.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

Oilseeds, Pulses and Sugarcane Growing States

1109. **SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) names of potential States for growing more oilseeds, pulses and sugarcane;

(b) total quantity grown in the above areas;

(c) total present shortfall in the country in the above commodities;

(d) the quantity of oil, sugar and pulses imported during the last year and the amount of foreign exchange spent thereon; and

(e) incentives given for increase in the production of the above commodities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) . The names of potential States for growing more oilseeds, pulses and sugarcane alongwith total production of these commodities are given below :—

(Production in lakh tonnes)

Oilseeds		Pulses		Sugarcane	
States	Production (1984-85)	States	Production (1984-85)	States	Production (1984-85)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Gujarat	22.2	1. Uttar Pradesh	27.6	1. Uttar Pradesh	706.4
2. Maharashtra	15.3	2. Madhya Pradesh	23.2	2. Maharashtra	263.7
3. Andhra Pradesh	14.3	3. Rajasthan	13.6	3. Tamil Nadu	199.8
4. Tamil Nadu	13.4	4. Maharashtra	11.1	4. Karnataka	143.9
5. Madhya Pradesh	13.1	5. Orissa	10.5	5. Andhra Pradesh	96.2
6. Rajasthan	11.6	6. Bihar	8.4	6. Gujarat	74.3
7. Uttar Pradesh	11.6	7. Gujarat	5.6	7. Haryana	51.9

1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Karnataka	10.7	8. Andhra Pradesh	5.1	8. Punjab	49.8
9. Orissa	7.5	9. Karnataka	4.6	9. Bihar	37.8
		10. Haryana	3.6	10. Orissa	37.0
		11. Tamil Nadu	3.5	11. Assam	21.6
				12. Madhya Pradesh	17.4
				13. Rajasthan	13.7
				14. West Bengal	7.7

(c) There is an annual deficit of about 12 to 13 lakh tonnes between the total demand for and production of edible oil in the country. Besides, shortfall in the availability of pulses and sugarcane is also experienced in certain years depending upon the difference between total demand and supply.

(d) In 1984-85 (November 84 to Oct, 85), 13.68 lakh tonnes of edible oils were imported at the total cost of Rs. 1122.13 crores (provisional) and similarly, 4.96 lakh tonnes of sugar was imported in 1984-85 the average CIF cost of which has worked out to Rs. 2290/- per tonne.

(e) The minimum support prices for pulses, oilseeds and sugarcane have been significantly raised in recent years for providing incentive to farmers for increasing production. Besides, incentives in the form of subsidy on distribution of seeds, plant protection chemicals/equipment demonstrations etc. are also being given to the farmers through the implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Oilseed and Pulses Production.

Foreign AID for Development of Agricultural Industries

1110. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) quantum of foreign aid received from foreign countries and other international organisations for development of agriculture based industries, including machinery, fertilizer, seeds cattle-feed during the last one year; and

(b) quantum of assistance offered by India to foreign countries in the field of agriculture and allied fields during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) India received a sum of Rs. 153.33 crores as foreign aid from different countries and international organisations during the year 1984-85 for development of various agriculture based industries including machinery, fertiliser, seeds, cattle-feed, etc.

(b) India offered assistance to foreign countries in the agriculture and allied fields by way of training facilities for foreign nationals. A total of 337 foreign nationals utilised the facilities in 1984-85. In addition, under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme operated by the Ministry of External Affairs assistance has been provided by deploying Indian experts abroad, underwriting studies/reports by Indian experts, supporting the holding of Workshops, Seminars, etc.

Market Yards Functioning Under State Enactments

1111. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of market yards formulated and functioning under the various State enactments;

(b) whether there are proposals to bring in Central legislation to bring uniformity in the State enactments relating to establishment and regulation of market yards; and

(c) whether there are any proposals by way of bringing in suitable legislation to protect the producers in the agriculture sector from exploitation by the middleman ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) (a) As per provisional information furnished by the States/ Union Territories, there were 5663 regulated agricultural produce markets as on 1.1.1985.

(b) and (c). Agricultural markets is a State subject. There is no proposal, therefore, for a Central legislation for regulating agricultural produce markets. However, this Ministry has circulated the draft of a 'Model Agricultural Produce Market Act' to all States/Union Territories for their adoption keeping in view the local conditions. The relevant State Agricultural Produce Markets Acts primarily aim at regulating the market practices so as to save the producer/sellers from exploitation by the middlemen..

[Translation]

Agriculture Research

1112. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure proposed to be made on agricultural research during Seventh Five Year Plan for increasing the agricultural production; and

(b) the main targets of Indian Council of Agricultural Research fixed for the coming year ?

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

(a) The expenditure to be incurred on agricultural research during the Seventh Five Year Plan is expected to be Rs. 425.00 crores and Rs. 427.78 crores under Plan and Non-Plan respectively.

(b) It is not practical to fix targets for research programme/projects being implemented in the various institutions and agricultural universities and to quantify their achievements.

[English]

Allocation of Chemical Fertilizers to Bihar

1113. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether chemical fertilizers allocated to Bihar this year are sufficient to meet the State's needs; and

(b) if so, the demand made by the State Government and the allocation made by the Centre ?

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

(b) The demand made by Bihar for Rabi, 1985-86 season was 3.76 lakh tonnes of nutrients. The demand was examined with reference to the past consumption trends and the agricultural programmes envisaged during the season and after discussion in the Zonal Conference, the final demand arrived at

at in mutual consultation with State Government is 3.25 lakh tonnes of nutrients which has been fully covered by the allocations from the indigenous and imported fertilisers.

Changes in Labour Policy

1114. DR. G. S. RAJHANS.
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD.
SHRI SOMNATH RATH.
SHRI RADHAKANTA
DIGAL.

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the premier employers organisations from both public and private sector have sought a radical change in the existing labour policy as reported in the 'Indian Express' dated 23 October, 1985;

(b) whether Government have examined the changes suggested; and

(c) if so, details thereof and reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) No Proposal has been received from the premier employers' Organisations in the matter.

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

Agriculture Production

1115. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ
ALI KHAN :
PROF. RAMKRISHNA
MORE.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State :

(a) whether green revolution has been confined to the production of wheat and the production of coarse grains, pulses, oilseeds etc. continued to decline widening the gap between demand and supply;

(b) if so, the reason therefor stating comparative production of wheat and other foodgrains articles such as rice, pulse, oilseeds, coarse grains preceeding the green revolution (and post-green revolution) period;

(c) gap between demand and supply of coarse grains, pulses oil-seeds, rice etc., and

(d) strategy for the growth of the agricultural sector during the Seventh Plan period to attain self-sufficiency and to minimise dependence on imports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) and (b). Since the mid-sixties, the production of wheat along with rice, coarse grains and oilseeds have shown an upward trend. The production of pulses over years has more or less remained stagnant, mainly due to the fact that pulses cultivation takes place largely under rainfed conditions. The average production of rice, wheat, coarse grains, pulses, total foodgrains and oilseeds during the triennium ending 1966-67 (pre-green revolution period) and triennium ending 1984-85 are as under:

Crop Production	in Million Tonnes)	
	Annual Average Production during the Triennium Ending 1966-67	1984-85
Rice	33.44	55.28
Wheat	11.35	44.17
Coarse Cereals	23.62	29.27
Pulses	10.24	12.32
Oilseeds (five major oilseeds)	7.13	10.34

(c) The country is by and large self-sufficient to meet the demand of most

of these commodities, apart from the fact that different cereals are substitutable to each other. However there is some shortage in the case of oilseeds.

(d) : The Seventh Plan proposes to broaden the basis of agricultural growth infrastructural development viz. irrigation/drainage, roads, markets, credit institutions etc. in the less developed regions and extension of new technology particularly to achieve a breakthrough in dryland farming which will mainly benefit pulses, oilseeds and coarse cereals. These measures will be backed by appropriate marketing and price support.

[*Translation*]

Use of Sub-Standard Material in Houses Constructed by DDA

1116. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN. Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times inquiries have been conducted during the last 3 years in regard to the material used in each category of flats constructed by D.D.A. and their cost; and

(b) the details of such inquiries including the number of complaints received by Government in regard to the sub-standard material used in these houses, the number of persons found guilty in this regard and the action taken by Government against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). A Statement of complaints received during the last three years about quality of materials used is given below in the statement. The statement also indicates investigations made, persons found guilty and action taken against them in each case.

Statement

S. No.	Subject	Action Taken
1.	2.	3.
1.	Complaint made by the President, Neheru Sewa Co-operative Group Housing Societies Ltd. Tahirpur, Shahdara regarding const. of 56 leprosy houses, C. D-III.	The work was inspected by the Q.C. wing and explanations of the concerned officials were called. Replies received and the officials have been requested to rectify the defects.
2.	Complaint against the Engineering Deptt. by M/s Vasudev & Co. D/o land for Co-operative House Building Society in Zone E-8 to E-12, SH. P/L Sewer Line in Zone E-9, 10, 11.	The work was inspected by the Q. C. Wing and it was found to be sub-standard. Minor penalty proceedings were initiated. Penalty of stoppage of one increment of Sh. S.G. Batish, AE, two increments of Sh. K. S. Jhandh, JE has been imposed and Sh. Om Prakash, JE has been exonerated.
3.	Complaint made by the General Secretary DDA Munirka Residential Welfare Association Ref. Cnstrn. of 400 flats Munirka PH. II HD-X.	The Q.C. Wing inspected the work and the concerned officials were requested to rectify the defects.
4.	Highly sub-standard and Haphazard work Criminal delay and irregularities in the D/o work of Sant Nagar Colony, C.D. III.	CE(QC) was requested to inspect the work and send his report. Report is awaited from the CE(QC).

1.

2.

3.

5. Complaint from Sh. K.M. Bhatia regarding the quality of the work of the flat No. 132/H/AD. Shalimar Bagh. Flat was inspected by the Q.C. wing and defects were noticed in the construction. The matter has been taken up with the concerned authorities to rectify the defects.
6. Complaint made by General Secretary Subhash Mohalla, Vikas Samiti, reg. the sub-standard work in the development work carried out by the DDA in Division No. XIV, DDA. CE (QC) was requested to inspect the work and the necessary action in the matter.
7. Complaint made by the Chairman of Dasghara Todapur Village Welfare Association against the defective work being done in the village. The work was inspected by the Q.C. Wing and memos calling for the explanation of the concerned officials were called and they were required to rectify the defects pointed out by the Q.C. Wing.
8. Complaint regarding sub-standard material used in flat at Prasad Nagar. C.V.C. has recommended minor penalty proceedings against the concerned AEs & JEs and recordable warning has been issued to Sh. B.K. Roy, EE on 4th Oct 1983 and action against the AEs & JEs is being taken.
9. Complaint regarding sub-standard material used in the construction 585 flats (MIG) at Paschimpuri. The Q.C. Wing inspected the work on 10th DEC. 1982 and many defects in the construction were pointed out. Instructions have been issued to the Engineering Wing by the VC by the VC that the allotment of the flat should not be made in the absence of services and the services should be completed at the earliest.
10. Complaint regarding defective work at Dilshad Garden, Gr. II & III. The work was inspected by the Q. C. Wing and recordable warning have been issued to the concerned AEs and JEs.

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11. Complaint made by S/Sh. Roshan Lal Kapoor & A. Rengaswamy about the flat No. 31-B. Pkt. B-2 and flat No. C-2-100-C, MIG Lawrence Road respectively. The flat was inspected by the Q.C. Wing and concerned authorities have been requested to rectify the defects.
12. Complaint against the high officials of DDA regarding sub-standard material in the const. of garrage of SFS at Naraina Block-G Pkt. I. CE (QC) was requested to inspect the work and take necessary action in the matter.

1.	2.	3.
13. Complaint made by Ex. Capt. S.M. Saxena regarding misuse of public money and use of sub-standard material in DDA housing.		—do—
14. Complaint made by Sh. Manjula Aggarwal Eng : defects in flat No. 29 B, Pkt. B-2, Lswr. Rd.		—do—
15. Complaint made by Sh. P.K. Mehra Reg. defects in flat No. 32-C, Pkt. B-2 Lawrence Rd.		—do—
16. Complaint made by Sh. Ganga Lal reg. sub-standard material used in flat No. GG-1/38C, Vikash Puri.		—do—
17. Complaint received from General Secretary of Welfare Association G.G.-I, Vikaspuri reg. sub-standard work done at MIG flat in Pkt. G.G.I Vikaspuri.		The work was examined by the Q. C. Wing. Memos are being issued to the concerned official for the defects found in the work.
18. Complaint was received on 14th Jan. 1983 about the defective cons. of MIG flat at Lawerance. Rd.		The matter is under investigation with the Q. C. Wing.
19. A complaint was received on 27th Jan, 1983 about the sub-standard material used in Flat No.69 Block A2 Type 'A', Paschim Vihar.		The matter is under investigation with the Q.C. Wing.
20. Complaint was received on 15th Feb, 1983 regarding the use of sub-standard material in the const. of garrage for SFS at Naraina Block-G, Pocket-I		The matter is under investigation with the Q. C. Wing.

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21. Defects in SFS flats at Pocket 'L' Pritampura Delhi non-completion M/s Sudhir Bros.		Case has been transferred to CE(QC) for investigation.
22. Press cutting regarding collapse of slum tenement in Moti Nagar one person expired and two persons injured.		Comments of Dir (S&JJ) is awaited.
23. Complaint regarding serious defects, deficiency and non-const. of mumtes in 48 flats C2A Pkt. 15 Jehangir Puri.		Reported awaited from C. E (QC).

[English]

**Linking of Wages with Price Level
in Agricultural Crops**

1117. DR. K.G. ADIYODI :
Will the Minister of LABOUR be
pleased to state :

(a) what are the proposals to link
wages with price level in agricultural
crops in the country; and

(b) what is the time schedule fixed
to achieve the above objective ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI
T. ANJIAH) : (a) There is no such
proposal before the Ministry of Labour.

(b) Does not arise.

**Pan and Grapes Crops under Crop
Insurance in Maharashtra**

1118. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) what are the crops which are
covered by Crop Insurance Scheme in
Maharashtra;

(b) whether Government propose to
consider bringing pan and grapes under
this scheme as these two items under
cash crops are coming up fast in
Maharashtra; and

(c) if so, by what time a decision in
this regard will be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA
MAKWANA) : (a) Paddy, Jowar,
Groundnut, Bajra and Tur crops
have been covered under the
Crop Insurance Scheme in Maharashtra
during Kharif 1985 season.

(b) There is no proposal at present
to cover Pan and Grapes under the
Scheme in Maharashtra.

(c) Does not arise.

**Selection of Feature Films, Plays
and Serials for Telecast**

1119. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state :

(a) guide-lines laid down for the
selection of feature films, plays and
serial for telecast by Doordarshan; and

(b) whether such selection is linked
with advertisements of different firms and
the revenues accruing from them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N.
GADGIL) : (a) Duly constituted Com-
mittees exist at the different Doordarshan
Kendras and also at the Headquarters of
Doordarshan for scrutinising, selecting
and grading of feature films on offer.
While making the selection and grading,
such relevant aspects like the awards, if
any, won by the film, its thematic, cine-
matic, entertainment values etc. are
taken into account. Care is also taken
to ensure that the film is suitable for
family viewing.

Plays

Scripts which are offered by play-
wrights are evaluated on merit and for
their suitability for telecast by designated
officers of Doordarshan. A large number
of plays are produced by Doordarshan
Kendras themselves.

Serials and Sponsored Programmes

Sponsored programmes produced
locally or imported by the Sponsors are
previewed and also approved by a high
level Committee presided over the DG :
Doordarshan

(b) No, Sir.

Paddy Cultivation in Madhya Pradesh

1120. SHRI SRIHARI RAO :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether an Italian project is
being launched in the Tribal Chhattisgarh

region in Madhya Pradesh to boost paddy cultivation in the area;

(b) whether under the scheme, rice growers in certain selected areas would get wheel type tractors and other farm implements at concessional rates besides indirect financial assistance;

(c) whether this scheme is confined to Madhya Pradesh only or it will be extended to rice growing areas of other States like Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) If so, details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) In Chhattisgarh region the project is operative only in Raipur and Durg districts.

(b) No, Sir, However farmers can avail the facility of tractors or other farm implements on payment of fixed hire charges.

(c) The Project is operative in the States of Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. There is no proposal of its extension to other States.

(d) Does not arise.

Use of Mustard Oil in Vanaspati Production

1121. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the policy on edible oils and permitted the use of mustard oil in vanaspati production; and

(b) if so, the extent to which the domestic supplies have improved to reduce dependence on imports for sustaining vanaspati units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The use of 10% solvent extracted mustard/rapeseed oil was allowed from June, 1985. In addition, from 15th November, 1985, 10% expeller mustard/rapeseed oil has been permitted for use in the manufacture of vanaspati. At the same time allocation of imported edible oil has been reduced from 60% to 50% of the requirement of vanaspati industry.

(b) The permission to use solvent extracted/expeller mustard/rapeseed oil has improved the domestic supplies of oils to vanaspati units. This will also reduce imports of edible oils for use in vanaspati manufacture.

Operation Flood-II Project in States

1122. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the States where Operation Flood-II Project is being implemented;

(b) whether the project has been a success in all the States and if not, the constraints thereon; and

(c) its effect in Sikkim in terms of increased production of milk and milk products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Field programme under Operation Flood-II Project has been initiated in 22 States/Union Territories viz., Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Daman and Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Pondicherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) The programme could not commence simultaneously in all the

States/Union Territories due to the delay in the completion of pre-implementation formalities like issuance of Government Guarantee, signing of loan-cum-grant agreement, amendment of the Federation Byelaws, etc. However, after the launching of the programme, the progress has been generally, though not uniformly, good.

(c) By August, 1985, 112 Anand Pattern Village Dairy Cooperative Societies were organised in Sikkim. The project has provided a channel for marketing milk. The milk production has also increased.

[*Translation*]

**Allotment of Plots for Coal Depots
by DDA**

1123. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the recommendation of the Delhi Administration DDA has allotted plots of land on lease basis for coal depots to make coal available to the Card holders in the colonies constructed by it in Delhi?

(b) if so, the number of such coal depots; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said sizes of these plots are not equal and if so, the reasons therefor and the criteria adopted for fixation of premium of land for coal depots allotted by DDA on lease basis ?

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

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

[*English*]

**Civic Amenities in Phulwari Sheriff
(Patna)**

1124. SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Phulwari Sheriff (Patna) lacks civic amenities; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to include that town for development under the scheme of Integrated Development of small medium towns ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). It has not come to the notice of this Ministry as to whether Phulwari Sheriff (Patna) lacks civic amenities. The project report for this town has not so far been received from the Government of Bihar.

New Vegetable Oil Policy

1125. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the formulation of new national vegetable oil policy is under consideration of the Government; and

(b) the steps under consideration of Government to encourage the output of oil seeds in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board is considering formulation of a national oilseeds and vegetable oils policy.

(b) The steps taken and under consideration of Government to encourage the output of oilseeds in the country are as follows :

- (i) *Implementation of the National Oilseeds Development Project*, covering special project on groundnut, rapeseed/mustard, soyabean and sunflower, besides incentive development work on other oilseeds. The programme, inter-alia, aims at the develop-

ment of non-traditional oilseeds, increase in areas under irrigated crops, particularly groundnut in rabi/summer season, basic inputs and free distribution of seed-cum-fertiliser mini kits on a large scale.

- (ii) *National Dairy Development Board's Oilseeds Project* : State level cooperative oilseeds grower's federations have been formed in seven States under the Project for Restructuring of Edible Oils and Oilseeds Production and Marketing through National Dairy Development Board.
- (iii) Better incentive to producers through fixation of minimum support prices.
- (iv) Intensification of research efforts for increasing the productivity of oilseeds.
- (v) Increase in areas under non-traditional oilseeds crop like soyabean and sunflower and exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, rice barn etc.
- (vi) Setting up of necessary processing and infrastructural facilities to keep pace with the production programme of oilseeds.

[Translation]

Setting up of T. V. Relay Centres in Madhya Pradesh

1126. SHRI M. L. JHIKRAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) in which district of Madhya Pradesh Doordarshan Relay Kendras are proposed to be set up during 1985-86;

(b) whether it is proposed to set up a high power Doordarshan Relay Centre

at Amarkantak situated 3000 feet above the sea-level and if so, when it is likely to start;

(c) the criteria prescribed for opening a new Doordarshan Relay Kendra; and

(d) whether the work for the setting up of high power Relay Centre at Jabalpur has been started, if so, the capacity in kilowatt and the coverage thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Besides two low power TV transmitters, one each at Korba and Khandwa, already set up during 1985-86, two other such transmitters, one each at Singrauli in Sidhi district and Jagdalpur in Bastar district are expected to be commissioned by the end of 1985-86.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Various factors such as coverage to rural and urban population, service to backward, remote and sensitive border areas, coverage of working class/industrial population, availability of other infrastructural facilities and financial resources are taken into account while deciding setting up TV transmitters in the country.

(d) No, Sir.

[English]

Unemployed Persons

1127. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI :
SHRI AMAR ROY
PRADHAN :
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:
SHRI T. BASHEER :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) male/female number of educated unemployed on the live registers of

employment exchanges in the country category-wise i.e. graduate, post-graduate, technical and non-technical, State-wise, as on 30 September, 1985;

(b) number of them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) future programmes with Government to ease unemployment problem in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Latest available information relating to number of Educated graduate, post-graduate, technical and non-technical job-seekers, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed, on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31st December 1984, category-wise and State-wise is furnished in the Statement-I given below.

(b) Information is contained in the Statement-II given below.

(c) Besides the sectoral Programmes, the package of poverty alleviation programmes aimed at giving self-employment and wage employment to the poorer sections of the community will continue on a significant scale during the Seventh Plan. It is expected that additional employment of the order of 40.36 million standard person years would be generated during the Seventh Plan with an implied growth rate of 3.99 per cent per annum. The National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) would generate 9.04 million standard person years of employment in rural areas during the plan period. Considerable expansion of Job-opportunities for educated manpower may be expected due to technological advancement and expansion of activities in Industry, Banking, Transport, Communications and Public Services.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	GRADUATE				POST GRADUATE			
		Technical@		Non-Technical		Technical@		Non-Technical	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10588	1056	116174	33114	449	27	19710	3778
2.	Assam	142	21	21872	6409	153	15	551	348
3.	Bihar	3771	130	198248	12574	22	1	6944	721
4.	Gujarat	1775	249	25751	13712	11	—	2228	1344
5.	Haryana	1326	58	26186	12834	127	4	2860	1734
6.	Himachal Pradesh	546	30	5848	3714	6	2	2459	989
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	354	—	5123	1419	6	—	768	290
8.	Karnataka	5949	454	47166	14968	171	10	6815	2126

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Kerala	1821	1794	38877	44264	—	—	4149	3882
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2719	73	70837	21229	65	24	14205	6976
11.	Maharashtra	5843	472	119234	34591	420	19	9329	2917
12.	Manipur	737	43	9027	4117	4	—	829	310
13.	Meghalaya	13	—	289	430	—	—	35	66
14.	Nagaland	8	—	176	59	—	—	31	8
15.	Orissa	803	50	56308	7012	40	6	2857	933
16.	Punjab	913	88	37319	20628	41	—	4048	4435
17.	Rajasthan	2234	52	48359	9776	41	—	7746	2575
18.	Sikkim*								
19.	Tamilnadu	2700	1608	84325	41190	15	1	18749	9139
20.	Tripura	22	—	2424	2734	—	—	126	102
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8111	103	218781	29505	351	11	38258	9448
22.	West Bengal	3655	378	270198	84053	64	13	5440	5447

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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Union Territories

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	32	4	381	169	—	—	—	48	34
2. Arunachal Pradesh*									
3. Chandigarh	404	141	8366	3339	4	8	428	799	
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli**									
5. Delhi	4395	483	25220	24236	366	97	3911	5476	
6. Goa	111	24	1538	1043	2	—	118	64	
7. Lakshadweep	8	—	35	9	2	—	19	—	
8. Mizoram			642	178	—	—	56	2	
9. Pondicherry	431	43	2445	921	3	—	438	198	
All India Total	59421	7354	1444254	428227	2363	238	153165	64141	

Note 1. *No Employment Exchange is functioning.

2. **One Employment Exchange is functioning but data are not being received.

3. @ Relates to Graduates in the discipline of Engineering, Medicine, Agriculture and Veterinary.

Statement-II

1	2	3	Scheduled Caste				Scheduled Tribe				
			Graduate		Post Graduate		Graduate		Post Graduate		
			(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	
State/Union Territory	Technical	Non-Technical	Technical	Non-Technical	Technical	Non-Technical	Technical	Non-Technical	Technical	Non-Technical	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	580	5620	1	916	113	334	5	108		
2.	Assam	6	1220	2	30	5	1350	8	40		
3.	Bihar	212	9782	—	226	42	6388	—	126		
4.	Gujarat	87	1865	—	148	47	1338	2	50		
5.	Haryana	15	1191	7	87	—	7	—	—		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	11	582	—	58	2	245	—	40		
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	15	213	—	101	—	—	—	—		
8.	Karnataka	578	3585	—	748	47	464	—	143		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	10
9.	Kerala	103	1487	—	108	4	49	—	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	99	5030	—	856	13	1993	—	327
11.	Maharashtra	435	12720	7	2038	80	1803	—	119
12.	Manipur	9	120	—	6	29	1726	—	70
13.	Meghalaya	—	7	—	—	2	247	—	37
14.	Nagaland	1	10	—	5	7	171	—	29
15.	Orissa	17	1514	2	73	22	914	—	336
16.	Punjab	50	6162	—	190	—	—	—	—
17.	Rajasthan	75	4101	—	544	32	2662	—	562
18.	Sikkim*								
19.	Tamil Nadu	593	6451	—	1398	5	49	—	9
20.	Tripura	—	390	—	5	—	103	—	5
21.	Uttar Pradesh	694	29435	18	3453	—	279	—	68
22.	West Bengal	55	19776	2	422	2	893	—	9

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Union Territory										
1. Andaman & Nicobar Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
2. Arunachal Pradesh*										
3. Chandigarh	38	1006	—	—	—	11	—	38	—	1
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli**										
5. Delhi	409	2459	15	510	14	65	3	37	—	—
6. Goa	—	20	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	8	34	2	19	—	—
8. Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	817	—	58	—	—
9. Pondicherry	24	116	—	21	1	2	—	2	—	2
All India Total :	4106	114862	54	11955	475	21974	20	2200		

Note :—1. *No Employment Exchange is functioning.

2. **One Employment Exchange is functioning but data are not being received.

3. @Relates to Graduates in the Discipline of Engineering, Medicine, Agriculture and Veterinary.

[English]

Stoppage of Supply of medicines to Super Bazar by Suppliers

1128. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH :
SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that due to non-payment to suppliers on time, suppliers of essential medicines/drugs have stopped making supplies to Super Bazar consequent to which essential life saving drugs like sorbitrate are not available with its branch at A.I.I.M.S.;

(b) if so, the reasons for non-payment to suppliers;

(c) the steps being taken to clear the pending bills of the suppliers on time;

(d) the reasons for not ensuring availability of life saving drugs; and

(e) steps being taken to procure all such life saving drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P SINGH DEO) : (a) to (e). Super Bazar has informed that every effort is made to make available all life saving medicines/drugs in drugs department of Super Bazar. However, at times some medicines may not be available in Super Bazar on account of stocks being not available with the manufacturers/stockists or for reasons beyond the control of Super Bazar. Sorbitrate medicine some time is in short supply from the manufacturers but at present this item is available at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences branch of Super Bazar. Super Bazar has also informed that life saving drugs that are in short supply are procured in larger quantity so that the chances of their stock-outs, in case of non-supply from the manufacturers, are minimised.

Super Bazar has further informed that payment to suppliers/manufacturers is generally made according to the pre-determined terms of business. However due to very large number of suppliers, the payments, if any, that have become over-due are being made on priority basis.

[Translation]

Assistance for Development of Slum Areas in Gujarat

1129. SHRI C. D. GAMII : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat Government have submitted for the approval of Union Government a scheme for development of slum areas of Surat Baroda Ahmedabad and Rajkot cities and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the amount sought for this development of the slum areas of these big cities as against the amount sanctioned and allotted by the Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Funds are allocated to the States for their State Plans as a whole and not for individual schemes/projects. The Schemes for environmental improvement of urban slums are formulated and implemented by the States out of their Annual Plan provisions in accordance with their needs and priorities.

Water Supply in M. P. S. Flats

1130. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is twenty-four hour water supply in M.P.s. flats in New Delhi; and

(b) if not, whether there is a shortage of water in Delhi ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir,

[English]

Performance of Fertilizers Plants at Ramagundam and Talcher

1131. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the performance of coal-based fertilizer Plants at Ramagundam and Talcher has improved during the last One Year; if so, the facts giving percentage of capacity utilisation with month-wise break-up in details;

(b) whether the technology has been stabilised and break even points have been reached for both the plants; if so, the facts in details; and

(c) whether Government have any plan to install coal-based fertilizer plants at Sindri and Durgapur in the heart of

Jharia, Raniganj coalfield; if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) :

(a) During the year 1984-85, the Production performance of the Ramagundam and Talcher unit was higher by 16% and 46.5% respectively as compared to the production during 1983-84. A statement showing the details regarding month-wise capacity utilisation in respect of both the units, during the last two years, is given below.

(b) The coal gasification technology has been proved. However, the coal-based plants have been suffering from inherent design deficiencies and equipment problems. Despite these problems, the Ramagundam plant reached break-even point in 1984-85. The Talcher plant, however, could not break-even due to the additional problem of power shortage

(c) There are no plans under Government's consideration, at present, to set up more coal-based plants until the operations at Ramagundam and Talcher stabilise.

Statement

Month-Wise Capacity Utilisation of Ramagundam and Talcher

Month	Ramagundam		Talcher	
	1983-84 %Capacity	1984-85 %Capacity	1983-84 %Capacity	1984-85 %Capacity
April	10.1	44.6	—	0.4
May	—	29.5	—	—
June	13.4	26.7	—	—
July	28.5	32.7	—	—
August	28.7	—	—	10.8
September	36.4	20.2	9.4	20.6
October	37.6	35.1	35.3	48.9
November	53.0	54.1	18.2	36.5
December	50.8	62.0	35.1	37.6
January	43.7	71.6	32.5	60.1
February	48.0	53.4	34.7	26.7
March	74.3	62.4	31.3	46.5
Total for the year	35.4	41.0	16.4	24.0

**Arrears of Payment by Sugar Mills
to Sugarcane Growers**

1132. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of arrears of payment by sugar mill owners to the sugarcane growers during the last five years; and

(b) the action Government are taking to secure the payment to the growers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The amounts of cane price arrears for the last 5 years as on 30.9.85 are given below :

Year	(Figures in Rs./Lakh)	
	Cane price arrears	Percentage of arrears to the total cane price
1984-85	3114.26	2.5
1983-84	819.71	0.7
1982-83	528.04	0.3
1981-82	219.71	0.1
1980-81 and earlier seasons.	321.43	—

(b) Ensuring payment of cane price arrears is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, who have the necessary field organisations and powers to enforce such payments. The Central Government monitors the position and issues directions to State Governments, from time to time, for expeditious clearance of cane price arrears.

As a result of the efforts of the Central and State Government, the cane price arrears for 1984-85 season as on 30.9.85 stand at 2.5% of the total cane price. The corresponding percentage for 1983-84 was 4.5 and for 1982-83 it was 8.2.

Unemployed Tribes in the Country

1133. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) how many tribals are unemployed in the country upto 31 December, 1984 (State-wise); and

(b) what steps Government are taking to tackle their problems ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Available information relates to persons registered with the Employment Exchanges as shown in the statement given below. All the persons registered with the Employment Exchanges are however, not necessarily unemployed and all the unemployed persons do not necessarily register with the Employment Exchanges.

(b) In the Seventh Five Year Plan the planning process in tribal areas would be a judicious mix of beneficiary-oriented programmes, human resource development and infrastructure development, the bias being towards the first two. 30 lakh tribal families in Tribal Sub-Plan would be assisted in the Seventh Plan to build up their economic base.

The Special employment programmes like the Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, TRYSEM and Self-Employment Promotion Schemes have also been benefiting the tribals. These programmes would continue during the Seventh Plan.

Statement

Number of Scheduled Tribe Job Seekers on the live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31-12-1984.

STATE		
	1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh		53859
2. Assam		37364
3. Bihar		132147

1	2
4. Gujarat	38516
5. Haryana	35
6. Himachal Pradesh	6934
7. Jammu & Kashmir	6
8. Karnataka	8465
9. Kerala	9452
10. Madhya Pradesh	85743
11. Maharashtra	53853
12. Manipur	53204
13. Meghalaya	6695
14. Nagaland	9003
15. Orissa	36337
16. Punjab	39
17. Rajasthan	25374
18. Sikkim*	
19. Tamilnadu	5912
20. Tripura	9300
21. Uttar Pradesh	3262
22. West Bengal	56800
Union Territories	
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	148
2. Arunachal Pradesh*	
3. Chandigarh	186
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli**	
5. Delhi	3133
6. Goa	13
7. Sakshadweep	5737
8. Mizoram	18034
6. Pondicherry	55
All India Total :	659606

Note : 1. * No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

2. ** One Employment Exchange is functioning in this Union Territory, but data are not being received.

3. All the job-seekers on the Live Register are not necessarily unemployed.

Operation of Deep sea Fishing Fleet

1134. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of deep sea fishing trawlers based on Western Coast;

(b) the number of such boats on Eastern Coast;

(c) whether all deep-sea fishing companies are operating on Eastern Coast only;

(d) if so, the reasons for such preferences; and

(e) whether Government will insist that some companies shift to Western Coast, in the interest of equal development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The deep sea fishing fleet of the country consists of commercial deep sea fishing vessels of the public sector and private sector companies, chartered fishing vessels and survey and training vessels of the Government of India. The commercial fishing vessels owned by Indian companies and the Government vessels are not assigned to any base. They are permitted to operate in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone beyond the areas reserved for the traditional and mechanised sectors. However, chartered fishing vessels are assigned to specific bases of operation. As per the information obtained from Coast Guard, 25 chartered vessels are operating at present. Out of these 17 belong to bases in the Eastern Coast and 8 belong to bases on the Western Coast.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. However, the majority of the deep sea fishing vessels are reported to be operating on the Eastern Coast. This may be attributable to the existence of rich resources along the East Coast and better fishing harbour facilities.

(e) Such an imposition may not be desirable as it may affect the economics of operation.

Profits of Mother Dairy and DMS

1135. SHRI MANIK REDDY
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether public sector covers units such as Mother Dairy, Delhi and Delhi Mills Scheme; and

(b) if so, whether these units are maintaining their earlier performance of profit in view of their repeated price hikes and diversification of operations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Mother Dairy is in the public sector, and the Delhi Milk Scheme is a subordinate office of the Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) While since 1976-77 Mother Dairy has not been incurring any loss in its operations, it incurred a loss of Rs. 8.18 crore during the accounting year 1984-85. Increase in the procurement price of raw milk and milk commodities without any corresponding increase in the sale price was the main reason for the above loss.

In the case of Delhi Milk Scheme, since the sale price of milk fixed by the Government from time to time has always been less than its cost of production, it has been incurring losses in its operation.

Rice Yield

1136. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether International Rice Research Institute, Manila have classified rice-growing countries into 3 groups; if so, the details thereof and India's position in this grouping;

(b) whether it is a fact that average rice yield in India is one of the lowest in the world despite import of HYV rice seeds from overseas;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there has been clandestine export of high quality rice seeds under cover of "rice-in-huck" developed in our laboratories; and

(d) the reasons for low yield despite heavy use of fertilizers and pesticides ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. As per an IRRI analysis, yieldwise rice producing countries are categorized into 3 groups as under—

Group	Yield/ha of paddy	No. of countries
I	6 tonnes/ha or more	3
II	4 tonnes/ha or more	17
III	3 tonnes/ha or less	78

India lies in the third group with an average paddy yield of 2.2 tonnes/ha. Of the 78 countries in the third group 57 countries produce paddy to the extent of 2 tonnes/ha or less and 13 countries produce less than 1 tonne/ha.

(b) Though average rice yield in India is one of the lowest in the world due to well known reasons, yet import of HYV rice seeds from overseas is not a fact. In fact, we have a strong rice improvement programme of our own.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Reasons for low rice yields are that (i) 60% of rice is grown as rainfed under varied stress situations like rainfed uplands, rainfed lowland/water logged areas, deep water, high altitude and saline-alkaline areas with uncertain environment which is beyond the farmers control and only 40% rice is irrigated

where also, timely and adequate supply of irrigation water cannot be ensured; (ii) low input use/efficiency of fertilizer, and (iii) poor pest management including low pesticide use, and weed control.

Impact of Video Culture on Children

1137. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the Report of the U. K. Parliamentary Group Video Inquiry according to which video machines are leading children to re-enact scenes of violence and distorting their views of sexual behaviour (The Statesmen, New Delhi dated 31 October 1985);

(b) if so, whether Government purpose to consider the expediency of ordering a similar enquiry in India in gauge the views of sociologists, child psychiatrists, paediatricians and educationists on the subject and review the existing law and its enforcement and measures to deal with this new social phenomenon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) The news item titled 'Videos Spawning Child Violence' stated to be based on the report of the Parliamentary Group Video Inquiry of the United Kingdom has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have no proposal to order a similar enquiry in India.

(c) To ensure that no video film is exhibited in India if it violates the guidelines laid down by the Government for certification of films, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have already amended the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983. According to the amended Rules, a video films is required to be certified by the Central Board of Film Certification in the same manner as a feature film.

Scientific Agriculture Centres

1138. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have decided to establish scientific agriculture centres in all the district headquarters of the country, and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of such centres likely to be established during Seventh Five Year Plan period and their number State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has decided to establish Farm Science Centres in all the districts of the country. Till now, eighty-nine Farm Science Centres have been established. A statement showing the details in given below. A few more Farm Science Centres will be established during the Seventh Five Year Plan depending on the availability of the resources.

Statement

List of Krishi Vigyan Kendras Established upto March 1985

State	Address of Host Institution	Address of K. V. K.	Year of Sanction
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	ADG-Cum-Project Coordinator, All-India Coordinated Research Project on Dryland Agriculture, 2-2-58/60, Amberpet, Hyderabad-500013.	1. Training Oraniser, KVK, AICRPDA, 8-7, Ramanathapur, Hyderabad-500091	1976
	Director, Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajamundry.	2. Training Organiser, KVK, Rajamundry, Distt. East Godavari.	1983
	Vice Chancellor, Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.	3. Training Organiser, Anantpur, Distt. Anantpur.	1983
	— do —	4. Training Organizer, KVK, Rastakuntabai, Distt. Vijyanagram.	1984
	— do —	5. Training Organizer, KVK, Godepalli, Distt Nalganida.	1984
	— do —	6. Training Organizer, KVK, Amdalvalsa, Distt. Srikakulam.	1984
	Arunachal Pradesh	Director, ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, "Cedar Lodge", Jowai Road, Shillong-790003.	7. Training Organiser, KVK, NEH Research Complex, Basar, Distt. Siang.

1	2	3	4
Assam	Vice-Chancellor, Assam Agril. University, Jorhat-785013.	8. Training Organiser, KVK, Napam, Distt. Tejpur (AAU).	1979
	— do —	9. Training Organiser, KVK, Gossaigaon Kokrajhar.	1985
Bihar	Secretary, Rama Krishna Mission Morabadi, Ranchi.	10. Training Organiser, KVK, Rama Krishna Mission Ashram, Morabadi Ranchi.	1977
	General Secretary, Gram Nirman Mandal, Sarvodaya Ashram Sukhodoora, Nowadah.	11. Training Organiser, KVK, Gram Nirman Mandal, Sarvodaya Sokhodoora, Distt. Nawadah,	1979
	Secretary, Santhal Paharia Seva Mandal, Deoghar.	12. Training Organiser, KVK, Fatehpur, Deoghar.	1985
	Holy Cross, Vocational Training Institute, Hazaribagh-825301	13. Training Organizer, KVK, Holy Cross Vocational Training Institute, Holy Cross. Distt- Hazaribagh.	1985
	Vice Chancellor, Rajendra Agril. University, Pusa, Samastipur.	14. Training Organizer, KVK, Rajendra Agril. University, Monghyr.	1979
	—do—	15. Training Organiser, KVK, Banka, Distt. Bhagalpur.	1983
	Birsa Agril. University, Kanke, Ranchi.	16. Training Organiser, KVK, Putida, Distt. Singhbhum.	1983
	Rajendra Agril. University, Pusa, Samastipur.	17. Training Organiser, KVK, Agwanpur Distt. Saharsha.	1984
Goa	Director. Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kudlu, Kasragod, Kerala.	18. Training Organiser, KVK, Ellah Fram, Goa.	1982

1 2 3 4

Gujarat	Vice Chancellor, Gujarat Agricultural University, Dantiwada, Campus, Distt. Banaskantha.	19. Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gujarat Agril. University, Deesa, Distt. Banaskantha.	1976
	--do--	20. Training Organiser, KVK, Devgarhbaria, Distt. Panchamahala.	1982
	Vice Chancellor, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad-380014.	21. Training Organiser, KVK, Village Randheja, Distt. Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad.	1977
	Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat Agri. University, Ahmedabad.	22. Training Organiser, KVK, Sojitra.	1985
	--do--	23. Training Organizer, KVK, Regional Millet Res. Station, Wagai, Distt. Danga.	1985
Haryana	Director, IARI. Pusa, New Delhi.	24. Training Organiser, KVK, Shikohpur, Gurgaon.	1983
	Director, National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal-132001.	25. Training Organiser, KVK, NDRI, Karnal-132001.	1976
	Secretary, Bhagwat Bhakti Ashram, Rampura, Rewari.	26. Training Organiser, KVK, Rampura, Rewari.	1983
Himachal Pradesh	Vice-Chancellor, Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Palampur.	27. Training Organiser, KVK, Dhaula Kuan, Distt. Sirmur.	1982
	--do--	28. Training Organiser, KVK, Bajaura Agril. Research Station.	1985

1	2	3	4
Jammu & Kashmir	Vice-Chancellor, Shera Kashmir University of Agril. Sciences and Technology, Dulgata Srinagar, Kashmir.	29. Training Organiser, KVK, Malanpura, Distt. Anantnag.	1983
Karnataka	Vice-Chancellor, University of Agril. Sciences, Hebbal, Bangalore-560024.	30. Chief Training Organiser, KVK, Hanumanamatti, Dharwar.	1976
	--do--	31. T.O., KVK, Agri. Research Station, Bidar.	1985
	--do--	32. T.O., KVK, Regional Research Station Mudigera, Chikmagalur.	1985
	Director, Indian Instt. of Horticultural Research, 255, Upper Palace Orchards, Bangalore-560006.	33. T.O. KVK, Horticultural Experiment Station, Chethalli-561248, Distt. North Kedagu.	1976
	Chairman, Agril. Sciences Foundation, Hulkoti Gadag.	34. T. O., K.V.K., Hulkoti, Gadag.	1985
Kerala	Director, Central Marine Fisheries Research Instt., P.B. 1912, Cochin-682018.	35. T. O., KVK, Prawn Culture Farm (CMFRI), Narakkal 682505.	1976
	Director, Mitraniketan, P.O. Vellanad, Distt. Trivandrum.	36. T. O., KVK, Mitraniketan, P. O. Vellanad, Distt. Trivandrum.	1979
	Vice-Chancellor, Kerala Agricultural University, Mannuthy, Kerala.	37. T. O., KVK, Patambi, Distt. Palghat.	1982
	--do--	38. T. O., KVK, Ambalbayal, Distt. Wynad.	1983
Madhya Pradesh	Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur.	39. Training Organiser, KVK, Chindwara, Distt. Chindwara.	1984

1	2	3	4
	—do—	40. Training Organiser, KVK, Bilaspur, Distt. Bilaspur.	1984
	—do—	41. Training Organiser, KVK, Jhabua, Distt. Jhabua.	1984
	Secretary, Kasturba Gandhi National Memorail Trust, Kasturbagram Indore.	42. Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Kasturbagram Indor.	1976
	Director, Central Institute of Agril. Engg. Shri Guru Tegh Bahadur Complex, Add. 'A', Block, New Market TT Nagar, Bhopal-462003.	43. Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Central Instt of Agril., Engg., Shri Guru Tegh Bahadur Complex, Addl. 'A', Block, New Market, TT Nagar, Bhopal-462003.	1978
Maharashtra	President, Gokhale Education Society, Kashad Hill-401703. Distt. Thana. Maharashtra.	44. Training Organiser, V. K., Kosbad Hill Distt. Thana.	1976
	Vice-Chancellor, Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Krishi Nagar, Akola.	45. Training Organiser, KVK, Salsura, Distt. Wardha.	1976
	Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth Parbhani.	46. Training Organiser, KVK, Aurangabad Distt. Parbhani.	1983
	Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli	47. Training Organizer, KVK, Shirgaon, Distt. Ratnagiri.	1983

1	2	3	4
	—do—	56. Training Organiser, KVK, Distt. Similiguda.	1982
	—do—	57. Training Organiser, KVK, Batiapal, OUAT, Distt. Balasore.	1983
	—do—	58. Training Organiser, KVK, Ganjam Distt.	1985
Pondicherry.	Vice-Chancellor, Tamil Nadu Agril. University, Coimbatore-641003.	59. Training Organiser, KVK, Tamil Nadu Agril, University, Pondicherry-605010.	1974
Punjab	Vice-Chancellor, Punjab Agril. University, Ludhiana.	60. KVK, Gurdaspur, Distt. Gurdaspur	1982
Rajasthan	Vice-Chancellor, Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur-313001.	61. Training Organiser, KVK, Fetehpur Sekhawati, Distt. Sikar.	1976
	—do—	62. Training Organiser, KVK, Banswara Agril. Res. Station. Banswara.	1983
	—do—	63. Training Organiser, KVK, Fodder Farm, Beechawal, Bikaner.	1983
	—do—	64. Training Organiser, KVK, Jalore, Distt Jalore.	1985
	Director, Central Arid Zone Res. Instt., Jodhpur.	65. Training Organiser, KVK, Beriganga Farm, CAZRI, Jodhpur.	1983

1	2	3	4
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Director, Vidya Bhawa, Rural Institute' Badgaon, Udaipur.

66. KVK, Vidya Bhawan Rural Instit., Badgaon, Udaipur. 1983

Sikkim
Director, ICAR Res. Complex for NEH Region, Cedar Lodge, Jowai Road, Shillong.

67. KVK, Saramsa, ICAR Res. Complex, Sikkim. 1982

Tamil Nadu
Vice-Chancellor, Tamil Nadu Agril. University, Coimbatore-641003.

68. Training Organiser, KVK, Navalur Kuttapattu, Distt. Trichirapalli. 1977

Avinashlingam Trust, Viveka nandpuram, Coimbatore-641011.

69. Training Organiser. KVK, Vivekanand puram (Kuranur Village), Kuranur Gardens, Coimbatore. 1979

Secretary, United Plantera Association of South India. Coonoor, Distt. Nilgiris.

70. Training Organisation KVK, Coonoor, Distt. Nilgiris. 1982

Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore.

71. Training Organiser, KVK. Kattupakkam, Distt Jlaegalkur. 1984

—do—

72. Training Organiser, KVK, Vridhachalam, Cashew Res. Station. 1985

Tripura
General Secretary, Shri Ram Krishna Seva Kendra, 23, R.H.N. Mukherjee Road, Calcutta-700001.

73. Training Organiser, KVK, Sri Ram Krishna Seva Kendra, P. O. Chebri, Kowai Distt. West Tripura. 1979

Director, ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region. Shillong.

74. Training Organiser, KVK, Birschandra Nagar. Distt. South Tripura. 1984

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh			
Secretary, Kamla Nehru Memorial Trust, Sultanpur U.P.	75. Training Organiser, KVK, Kamla Nehru Memorial Trust, Sultanpur.	1976	
Principal, B.R. College, Agra.	76. Training Organisers KVK, Abagarh, Distt. Etah.	1982	
Vice-Chancellor, G.B. Pant Univ. of Agri. & Tech. Pantnagar, Nainital.	77. Training Organiser, KVK, Ranichauri, Distt. Tehri Garhwal	1983	
Vice-Chancellor, Narendra Dev Univ. of Agri. & Technology, Faizabad.	78. Training Organiser, KVK, Behraich, Faizabad.	1983	
—do—	79. Training Organiser KVK, Distt. Basti.	1984	
Chandra Shekher Azad Univ. of Agri. & Technology, Kanpur.	80. Training Organiser, KVK, Dariapur Farm, Rai Bareilly, U.P.	1984	
—do—	81. Training Organiser, Regional Research Station, Bhararich, Jhansi.	1983	
—do—	82. Training Organiser, KVK, Roy, Mathura.	1984	
Banaras Hindu Univ. Varanasi	83. Training Organiser, KVK, Barkacha, Distt. Mirzapur.	1984	
I. V. R. I., Izatnagar.	84. Training Organiser, KVK, IVRI, Bareilly.	1985	

1	2	3	4
West Bengal	President, Seva Bharati, Kapgari, Distt. Midnapur.	85. Training Organiser, KVK, Seva Bharati, Kapgari Distt. Midnapur-721505.	1976
	Secretary, Sri Ram Krishna Ashram, P.O. Nimpith Ashram, Distt. 24 Parganas (Sunderbans)	86. Training Organiser KVK, Sri Ram Krishna Ashram, P O. Nimpith Ashrma, Distt. 24 Parganas.	1979
	Director, Central Inland Fisheries Res. Institute, Barrackpore-743101, 24-Parganas.	87. Training Organiser, KVK, Brackish-water Experimental Fish Farm, P.O. Kakdwip-343347, Distt. 24-Parganas.	1979
	General Secretary, Sri Ram Krishi Seva Kendra, 23, R.N., Mukherjee Road, Calcutta.	88. Training Organiser, KVK, Ramshai, Distt. Jalpaiguri.	1983
	Executive Vice Chairman, W.B. Comprehensive Area Development Corporation, Calcutta.	89. Training Organiser, KVK, Sonamukhi, Distt. Bankura.	1983

Coconut Production

1139. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) names of the States cultivating
coconut in the country;

(b) annual production of coconut in
the country ;

(c) whether coconuts are being
imported to meet the demand, if so, the
amount spent every year on the import
of coconut; and

(d) whether Government propose
to increase the production of coconut
in the country by growing more trees
on the coastal areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and
(b). Names of the States cultivating
coconut and their production during
1983-84 are as under :—

(In million Nuts)

State	Production (1983-84)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	192.4
Assam	47.9
Karnataka	966.5
Kerala	2694.7
Maharashtra	61.1
Orissa	97.9
Tamil Nadu	1402.2
Tripura	1.7
West Bengal	167.7

1	2
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	96.6
Goa, Daman & Diu	106.0
Lakshadweep	22.2
Pondicherry	14.1
All India	5871.7

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A project for expansion of
area under coconut is being imple-
mented by the coconut Development
Board in the coastal states of Kerala,
Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra
Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Gujarat,
Maharashtra etc. This project is being
implemented in the non-traditional
areas as well.

**Unauthorised Occupants in CPWD
Quarters in Bombay**

1140. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVE-
LOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact, that the
CPWD has its staff quarters for the
employees in Sahar Village, Bombay;

(b) if so, the number of these
quarters according to each type;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of
these quarters are in unauthorised
occupation of former employees who
have retired from service long ago or
of such employees who were not
allotted these quarters ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to
get these quarters vacated from the
unauthorised occupants and thereafter to
allot them to the eligible employees ?

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

(b) Type	No. of quarters
I	180
II	66
III	24
IV	6
V	2

Total	278

(c) 37 quarters are under unauthorised occupation of former employees who have either retired, expired or transferred. Out of 278 quarters, 67 quarters are occupied by employees of International Airports Authority of India.

(d) The Estate Officer has passed eviction orders and in a few cases, action is being taken to get these quarters vacated with the help of Police.

EPF and Family Pension Act for Bidi Workers

1141. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Provident Fund and Family Pension Act is applicable to beedi industry also;

(b) if so, whether the workers are getting benefit under it ; and

(c) if not, reasons therefore and steps taken to overcome the difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI

T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). The provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 were extended to the beedi industries with effect from 31.5.1977. Some beedi manufacturers had subsequently challenged the applicability of the Act to Beedi Industry in the Supreme Court and the Court had ordered the stay of operation of the notification extending the provisions of the Act to beedi Industry, pending hearing of the case. The Supreme Court has recently given its judgement upholding the coverage of beedi industries under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. The EPF Organisation will now, therefore, take steps to secure compliance of the beedi manufacturers under the Act.

Production of Oil seeds and edible oils

1142. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the production of oil seeds and edible oils during the last three years;

(b) the imports of edible oil during the above period; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the production in the country ?

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

(a) The production of oilseeds and edible oils during the last three years is as under :—

(in lakh tonnes)

Agriculture Year (July-June)	Production of oilseeds	Oil Year (Nov-Oct.)	Production of edible oil
1982-83	100.00	1982-83	30.21
1983-84	126.9	1983-84	33.00
1984-85	131.00	1984-85	36.68 (Estimated)

(b) The import of edible oil during the above period is as under :

(in lakh tonnes)

Oil Year	Import of edible oil
1982-83	11.50
1983-84	16.39
1984-85	13.68 (Provisional)

(c). The various measures taken by the Government to increase the production of oilseeds and oils are as follow :

- (i) *Implementation of the National Oilseeds Development Project* :- covering special project on groundnut, rapeseed/mustard, soyabean and sunflower, besides intensive development work on other oilseeds. The programme, inter-alia, aims at the development of non-traditional oilseeds, increase in areas under irrigated crops, particularly groundnut in rabi/summer season, basic inputs and free distribution of seed-cum-fertiliser mini kits on a large scale.
- (ii) *National Dairy Development Board's Oilseeds Project* : State level cooperative oilseed growers' federations have been formed in seven States under the project for Restructuring of Edible Oils and Oilseeds Production and Marketing through National Dairy development Board.
- (iii) Better incentive to producers through fixation of minimum support prices.
- (iv) Intensification of research efforts for increasing the productivity of oilseeds.

(v) Increase in area under non-traditional oilseed crop like soyabean and sunflower and exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, rice bran etc.

(vi) Setting up of necessary processing and infrastructural facilities to keep pace with the production programme of oilseeds.

[Translation]

Report of the Working Group on Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act 1976

1143. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY.
DR. A. K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) when the report of the working group on Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 was received by Government and the details of its main recommendations and the reaction of Government on each of these recommendations;

(b) the time by which the recommendations accepted will be implemented; and

(c) the achievements till date of the above Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The report of the Working Group was received in April 1980 and is under consideration of the Government. There were many recommendations to ensure better results.

(b) It is difficult to indicate any precise date by which the recommendations will be accepted and implemented.

(c) The Act has helped in arresting speculation by preventing people from purchasing land in excess of the ceiling

limit from 1976 onwards. So far, 7964.20 acres of surplus land has come under the possession of various State Governments and Union territories. Further, as of now, State Govts. have approved 1995 schemes under Section 21 of the Act envisaging construction of 2,76,324 dwelling units on 3438.70 Hects. of land for the weaker section of the society. In addition, the State Govts. have used 620.75 acres of land acquired under the Act for construction of houses.

[English]

Feature Film on Huen Tsangu

1144. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a feature film on the life and work of famous Chinese Pilgrim Huen Tsang, has been approved for production ; and

(b) if so, details of the film and the likely date by which it would be produced and released ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING : (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir, according to a memorandum of Understanding signed between Republic of India and the Govt. of People's Republic of China in the field of Radio and Television, both the countries have agreed to coproduce documentaries and feature films on the subjects relating to the traditional friendship and cultural links between the two countries such as travel of Huen Tsang. A concrete proposal from the Chinese side is awaited.

Grapes and Crops Covered under Crop Insurance Scheme in Andhra Pradesh

1145. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the crops which are covered under crop insurance scheme in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) whether Government would consider to bring grapes under this scheme as this item is coming up fast in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(c) if so, by what time a decision will be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Eleven Crops namely; Paddy, Groundnut, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Green Gram, Black Gram, Red Gram, Ragi, Castor and Gingelly have been covered under the crop insurance scheme during Kharif 1985 season in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) At present, there is no proposal to include Grapes under the Scheme.

(c) Does not arise.

Allocation of Funds to States for Implementation of IRDP During 1985-86

1146. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASINHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked towards implementing integrated rural development Programme in the country during the Seventh Plan period ;

(b) the amount allocated to different States to implement Integrated Rural Development Programme in the current financial year;

(c) the target set by different States including Karnataka to provide benefit to the SCs and STs and other weaker sections by the end of the current financial year; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT : (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) An amount of Rs. 1186.79 crores has been earmarked under Central Sector for Seventh Five Year Plan for the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(b) to (d). A statement showing the physical targets and finan-

cial allocation to different States is given below.

According to guidelines, a minimum of 30% of the target of new beneficiaries covered should belong to SC/ST in all States/UTs including Karnataka. The physical targets, specially old beneficiaries for supplementary assistance, are however subject to revision based on the result of survey being carried out by the respective State Governments/U.Ts.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/U.Ts.	Total allocation	Central share	Physical targets		Total (in lakhs)
				Old beneficiaries	New beneficiaries	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2666.33	1333.16	196896	65632	2.62
2.	Assam	1377.20	688.60	101700	33900	1.36
3.	Bihar	5248.41	2624.20	387576	129191	5.17
4.	Gujarat	1597.10	798.55	117940	39313	1.57
5.	Haryana	441.25	220.62	32584	10862	0.43
6.	Himachal Pradesh	310.63	155.32	22938	9646	0.31
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	549.77	274.89	40598	13533	0.54
8.	Karnataka	1726.56	863.28	127500	42499	1.70
9.	Kerala	1314.32	670.66	99052	33017	1.32
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3762.82	1881.40	277870	92623	3.70
11.	Maharashtra	3057.85	1528.93	225810	75270	3.01
12.	Manipur	126.41	63.21	9336	3111	0.12
13.	Meghalaya	170.92	85.46	12622	4207	0.17
14.	Nagaland	100.29	50.14	7406	2469	0.10
15.	Orissa	2496.40	1248.20	184350	61450	2.46
16.	Punjab	531.06	265.53	39216	13073	0.52
17.	Rajasthan	1587.63	793.82	117240	39080	1.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Sikkim	20.07	10.04	1482	494	0.02
19.	Tamil Nadu	2776.85	1388.43	205060	68353	2.73
20.	Tripura	165.76	82.88	12240	4081	0.16
21.	Uttar Pradesh	6827.25	3413.62	504166	168055	6.72
22.	West Bengal	3403.28	1701.64	251318	83773	3.35
23.	A. & N. Islands	22.32	22.32	1648	550	0.02
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	214.26	214.26	15822	5274	0.21
25.	Chandigarh	4.46	4.46	330	110	0.01
26.	D. & N. Haveli	4.46	4.46	330	110	0.01
27.	Delhi	22.32	22.32	1648	550	0.02
28.	G.D. & Diu	53.56	53.56	3956	1318	0.05
29.	Lakshadweep	22.32	22.32	1648	550	0.02
30.	Mizoram	89.28	89.28	6592	2198	0.09
31.	Pondicherry	17.86	17.86	1320	439	0.02
Total All India :—		40736.00	20593.42	3008196	1002732	40.09

*[Translation]***Loan Obtained by DDA**

1147. **SHRI KALI PRASAD
PANDEY :**
**SHRI SHANTI
DHARIWAL :**

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'New Bharat Times' dated 12 October 1985 captioned "90 crores rupye ka rin DDA khapayega kahan" (on what will DDA spend the loan of 90 crores of rupees);

(b) if so, the need for obtaining loan of such a huge amount by DDA;

(c) the details regarding scheme-wise and location-wise details of expenditure

of about Rs. 150 crores deposited different schemes; and

(d) the action taken to remove irregularities, if any ?

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

(b) DDA has been facing a lean ways and means position for some time mainly because of blockage of funds in Asiad and non-reimbursement of expenditure by some Government departments and agencies on their schemes.

(c) The amount deposited by the individual Registrants (excluding cases where the deposits stand adjusted in subsequent instalments) total to Rs. 95.81 crores only and not Rs. 150 crores. The particulars are as under :—

- (a) Registration amount in respect of Self Financing Scheme Rs. 62.00 crores
- (b) Deposits received in respect of General Housing Scheme upto 1976 Rs. 4.02 crores
- (c) Deposits receipts in respects of New Registration Scheme 1979 (HUDCO PATT.) Rs. 29.79 crores
Rs 95.81 crores

NOTE : The above amount excludes receipts in respect of registration for plots under Rohini Scheme and other Misc. Schemes, totalling Rs. 22.71 crores.

(d) No irregularities in DDA have been reported.

[English]

Gas-based Fertilizer Projects Set up on the Route of Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur Pipeline

1148. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to take contingency steps to resolve any problems being faced by the giant gas-based fertiliser projects being set up on the route of the Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur gas pipeline;

(b) whether a high level cell has been set up to monitor the progress of these projects and to ensure that any difficulties are speedily resolved;

(c) if so, whether this high level cell has so far submitted its recommendations to Government;

(d) if so, the details of the same; and

(e) the steps being taken to implement the suggestions made by this cell ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The Government do not envisage any major problem in the implementation of the gas-based fertilizer projects, at the stage.

(b) A Committee of Secretaries and an 'Empowered' Committee have been constituted to monitor and review the progress of implementation of gas-based fertilizer projects and the HBJ Gas Pipeline, respectively. In addition, a Special Cell has been created in the Department of Fertilizers to deal exclusively with the gas-based fertilizer projects.

(c) to (e). In view of (a) above, does not arise.

[Translation]

Fire in DDA Building, Vikas Sadan

1149. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :
SHRI BAINAL ABEDIN :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that sometime back DDA building situated in INA Colony New Delhi caught fire and if so, whether the investigations have been completed in this regard;

(b) the names of those found guilty and the action taken against them;

(c) the action taken against the agency responsible for the safety of the building; and

(d) the details of records burnt and whether all the said records have been prepared again ?

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

The Lt. Governor of Delhi ordered an enquiry into the incident of fire in DDA building (Vikas Sadan) in INA Colony, New Delhi. According to the enquiry report dated—3.7.85, it was held that fire in Vikas Sadan was caused deliberately. Subsequently, the case was referred to CBI and thereafter to D.C.P. (Crime and Railway) for investigation. It is being investigated by D.C.P./South Distt., Defence Colony. The investigations have not so far been completed.

(c) It has been decided by the DDA to tackle the security at Vikas Sadan by DDA's own security staff. The same would be taken over immediately after the contracts terms of the Private Agency is terminated. However, instructions have been issued to ensure that the security staff goes inside the building at periodical intervals during the night to ensure that there is no cause for fire while the offices remain closed.

(d) Following records of the Building Section were burnt in the fire :—

- (i) Files of the individual cases of the building plans of the properties located in Trans-Yamuna areas and some of the schemes of North West Delhi;
- (ii) Some of the cases of lay out plans of the Co-operative societies including Group Housing societies;
- (iii) Some of the cases of individual plots of industrial areas and their building plans.

These records are being reconstituted by the DDA who are obtaining the duplicate copies from their other branches and from other offices/agencies like Delhi Urban Art Commission and from the individual parties.

In addition, a large number of records of Chief Engineer (Commercial Project) were burnt. 20% of these have been reconstituted and efforts are being made by the DDA to reconstitute the remaining ones.

[English]

Telecast of Films on Corruption

1150. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Doordarshan had telecast recently a high voltage film on corruption in the capital's police;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Delhi Doordarshan have decided to telecast high voltage films on corruption in various Government organisations in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (d). A fortnightly series entitled "Sach Ki Parchhain" has been started on Doordarshan w.e.f. 7th October, 1985. The first programme was on the Police Department. Members of the public who felt that they had suffered adversely due to alleged wrongful exercise of the discretionary power of the Police narrated their experiences in the form of actual interviews. To present a balanced picture an interview with Commissioner of Police was also telecast in the concluding portion.

The term 'high voltage film' is not understood. It may be mentioned, however, that in the series "Sach Ki Parchhain" Doordarshan proposes to cover, areas and activities under the control of different Government Departments which have large dealings with the public. Thus after programme on Police, programmes on Food Adulteration and Delhi Development Authority have been already telecast. Doordarshan plans to telecast such programmes on Railways, Customs, Excise etc.

Direct-Telecast Link between Mauritius and India

1151. SHRI V. SOBHANADERSWARA RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that with a view to receiving first quality data from the Indian Geostationary Satellite Insat IB, a direct telecast link will be set up in the near future between Mauritius and India;

(b) details of the benefits that would accrue to both the countries as a result of this telecast link; and

(c) by what time this link is proposed to be established ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir. Mauritius is outside the coverage area of INSAT system.

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

National Capital Region Projects

1152. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Board has sanctioned National Capital Region Projects;

(b) if so, the amount of Central assistance approved by the Planning Board for implementing National Capital Region Projects; and

(c) the details of those projects ?

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

(b) Rs. 3.75 crores for 1985-86. (Rs. 1.75 crores for Hapur and Meerut

schemes in Uttar Pradesh, Rs. 1.25 crores for Panipat and Gurgaon schemes in Haryana and Rs. 0.75 crores for Bhiwadi scheme in Rajasthan).

(c) The projects consist of land acquisition and its development with the provision of infra-structural facilities like roads, water supply, street lighting, drainage, sewerage, etc. for residential, industrial and other allied purposes.

Review of Milk Pricing Pattern

1153. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to results of study undertaken by National Institute of Nutrition regarding milk consumption in nine States and if so, reaction of Government and whether any corrective steps are proposed;

(b) whether these results are in contrast with the data supplied by *Indian Dairy Corporation*, *National Dairy Development Board* to *World Food Programme Evaluation Team* on *Operation Flood-I*;

(c) whether Government propose to review milk pricing pattern and distribution against subsidised milk tokens to vulnerable groups throughout the country; and

(d) whether Government also propose to stop addition of Vitamin A to Delhi's milk in view of these findings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Results of any study undertaken by National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) have not been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All the Milk Schemes in the public and cooperative sectors in the country except Delhi Milk Scheme and

Mother Dairy, Delhi are owned/operated by the State Government/State Sponsored Agencies. The implementation and Operation of these schemes including fixing of milk pricing pattern and distribution is the responsibility of the respective State Governments. At present there is no proposal to review the milk pricing pattern and distribution in respect of the Delhi Milk Scheme and the Mother Dairy, Delhi.

(d) No, Sir.

Milk Supply by NDDDB to Metropolitan Cities

1154. DR. G. VIJAY RAMA
RAO :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Dairy Development Board, a Government of India unit is running Mother Dairy at Delhi and Calcutta and marketing 6.04 lakh litre per day milk in the former and 24.23 lakh litre per day in the latter city;

(b) if so, the reasons for NDDDB not meeting the full requirement of milk in Calcutta; and

(c) whether NDDDB has failed to make the four metropolitan cities self-reliant on indigenous milk as planned by 1975 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The National Dairy Development Board (NDDDB) is managing the Mother Dairies at Delhi and also at Calcutta. The Delhi Mother Dairy is marketing around 6.0 lakh litres of milk per day. Milk marketed by the Calcutta Mother Dairy is around 3 lakh litres a day as against its installed capacity of 4 lakh litres per day.

(b) The Mother Dairy, Calcutta is not designed to meet the full require-

ment of milk in Calcutta since its installed capacity is of 4 lakh litres of milk per day only.

(c) Under Operation Flood I Project, the processing capacities of the 4 metropolitan city dairies have been increased beyond the targetted level and these dairies have been able to capture a commanding share of the milk market in the metro cities. As per the Plan of Operation signed by the Government of India with the World Food Programme, even at the end of the programme, re-constituted milk was to be supplied in the four metro cities to the extent of 4,75,000 litres daily using conserved commodities. The average daily import of gift commodities during Operation Flood I was only to the tune of about 31.76 Metric Tonnes (MT) of skim milk powder and 9.89 M.T. of butter oil, equivalent to 3.63 lakh litres of re-constituted milk per day.

Conference on Water Supply and Sewage System in New Delhi

1155. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a conference of officials and Engineers entrusted with the task of water supply and sewage system in the country was held in New Delhi during the third week of October, 1985;

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

(c) nature of discussions held;

(d) recommendations made, if any, to Government by the Conference; and

(e) action taken or proposed to be taken thereon ?

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

(b) About 142 delegates from different States/Union Territories, Central Government Departments/

Ministries, Public Sector Undertakings, bilateral and international agencies and Non-Governmental Organisations attended the Conference.

(c) Progress achieved during Phase I (1981-85) of the Decade Programme in urban water supply, urban sanitation and rural sanitation was reviewed. Plan of action/approach to be adopted during the remaining period of the Decade keeping in view the resources available during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) and likely achievements during the period were discussed. In addition, aspects such as mobilisation of resources, manpower development, training, health education, operation and maintenance of completed schemes, management information systems, community participation and involvement of Non-Governmental Organisations in the sector work, water quality surveillance and laboratory facilities, research and development etc. were also discussed.

(d) Besides suggesting increase in the allocation for urban water supply and urban and rural sanitation in the State Plan, the Conference recommended optimum utilisation of available resources in order to achieve maximum physical progress. The Conference also recommended review of the procedure and conditions for grant of loan by financing institutions. It also provided guidelines to the States for effective implementation of all aspects of the programme relating to urban water supply and urban and rural sanitation. Special recommendations were also made for meeting the difficulties faced by north-eastern States, island territories and people in tribal and hilly areas.

(e) The recommendations adopted by the Conference have been forwarded to all the State Governments/Union Territories and concerned Central Government Departments/Undertakings for necessary action.

Fishing Harbour at Gopalpur in Orissa

1156: SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have requested Central Government for a fishing Harbour at Gopalpur; and

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

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

(b) The Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery (CICEF) who prepared the technical report in June 1985 have advised to observe the successful functioning and operation of commercial traffic through the channel for a minimum period of about 2 years and then consider establishing a fishery harbour if the channel is kept open for safe navigation of fishing vessels during the fishing season.

Safety of Workers Engaged Mines

1157. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the workers engaged in different mines are not provided with safe working environment;

(b) whether Government have issued any directions to State Governments to provide adequate safety to the workers engaged in mines;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps Government propose to take to provide sufficient safety to the workers in mines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The mines Act, 1952 and the rules and regulations framed thereunder contain adequate provisions for safety, health and working conditions in the mines. The number of prosecutions launched during the years 1983 and

1984 for violation of these provisions are given below :

Year	No. of prosecutions launched
1983	102
1984	94* (*Provisional)

(b) to (d). The provisions of the Mines Act, 1952 and the rules and regulations framed thereunder are enforced by the Directorate General of Mines Safety which is under the control of the Central Government. Government keeps a constant watch on the safety conditions in mines and appropriate instructions are issued periodically to the Inspectors of Mines Safety for more frequent and effective inspections of mines to ensure safety of workers in mines.

Utilization of Installed Capacity of Sugar Mills

1159. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total installed capacity of sugar factories in the country and actual total production factory-wise;

(b) in case sugar is not being produced upto the installed capacity, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of factories, Statewise, which are not producing sugar upto installed capacity; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that installed capacity is fully utilised to save foreign exchange on imports of sugar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c). The total installed capacity of sugar factories in the country is 73.48 lakh tonnes of annual sugar

production. A statement giving the installed capacity and actual sugar production factory-wise during the year 1984-85 (October-September) is laid on the table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1534/85].

The factories which have not produced sugar upto installed capacity have been marked * in the Statement. The reason for not producing sugar upto the installed capacity is mainly due to the inadequate availability of sugarcane to the sugar factories.

(d) The following steps have been taken by the Government to ensure full utilisation of installed capacity :

1. The Statutory minimum price of sugarcane for 1985-86 season has been increased from Rs. 14.00 to Rs. 16.50 per quintal linked to a basic recovery of 8.5% with proportionate premium for every 0.1% rise in recovery above the basic level. The statutory minimum price for 1986-87 season has also been announced simultaneously at Rs. 17.00 per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5%, which is indicative of the steps being taken by Government of India to boost indigenous production. During the current sugar year, it is expected that factories would be able to pay on an all-India basis, an average cane price of Rs. 24 per quintal as against Rs. 21 and Rs. 22 per quintal paid in earlier season.
2. The State Governments have been requested to make available adequate sugarcane for sugar factories by taking effective regulatory and development measures.
3. Sugar Development Fund Rules provide for extending loan assistance for sugarcane development. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research have

been requested to intensify their research programme in respect of sugarcane.

The above steps will help cut down the need for import of sugar.

Subsidies for Soil Conservation and Watershed Management

1160. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether with a view to increasing agricultural production, Government have plans to subsidise soil conservation and water shed management;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and budget allocations made for the scheme during 1985-86; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

Most of the Soil Conservation and Watershed Management Programmes require sizeable investment and generally yield benefits after lapse of few years. Under prevailing social and economic conditions, the farmers, on whose fields these programmes are implemented, have to be supported financially. The State Governments provide such support through the grant of subsidies while the Central Government extends financial assistance to the State Governments through the release of Central assistance under Central/Centrally-sponsored schemes.

(b) and (c). Soil and water conservation programmes are implemented by the State and Union Territory Governments. The grant of subsidy depends on the conditions prevailing in different States and Union Territories and is decided by the States accordingly. Provisions in the budget are made by the States and subsidies are being given at variable rates for different types of soil and water conservation works and schemes. A statement showing details is given below.

Statement

Existing Pattern of subsidies being given for Defferent soil and water Conservation works in the States

(Compiled from the replies received from the States and U.Ts.)

Items of Works	State/Categories	Range of the total cost	Ceiling if any
1	2	3	4
1. Centour bunding	(i) For most States	25% - 100%	
	(ii) In Karnataka, West Bengal for small and marginal farmers	100%	
2. Bench Terracing	(i) For most States	50% - 100%	
	(ii) For Hill Development and River Valley Project catchments in West Bengal	100%	

1	2	3	4
	(iii) In Nagland	Rs. 2000 ha.	flat rate
3. Gully Plugging	In most State	100%	
4. Land Reclamation	(i) For small farmers	75%	
(a) Alkali and S Saline Soils	(ii) For others	25%	
(b) Non-coastal Saline soils	Maharashtra	25%	
5. Farm Ponds and other Water harvesting structures	(i) For most State	25%—75%	
	(ii) In Andhra Pradesh		Rs. 5000
	small farmers	56%	
	Others	25%	
	(iii) In Uttar Pradesh		
	small farmers	100%	
	Others	50%	
6. Land levelling	In most states	25%—100%	
7. Revine Reclamation	Madhya Pradesh	50% or Rs. 750/ha. whichever is less.	
1. Soil Conservation in River	(i) Most States	50%	
Valley Project catchment	(ii) In Madhya Pradesh for Tribals	75%	
9. Jhora (Torrent) Control	West Bengal	100%	
10. Control of shifting cultivation	(i) Land Development works	50%	
	(ii) Land Protection work	100%	
11. Afforestation by Department of Agriculture.		100%	
12. Farm Forestry and Pasture Development	(i) Small farmers	50%	
	(ii) Nagaland and Meghalaya		Rs. 2500 ha.

Boycott of Purchase of Paddy by Rice Mill Owners in Punjab

1161. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report appearing in the Economic Times dated 30 October, 1985 where in it has been stated that rice mill owners of Punjab have decided to boycott the purchase of paddy in that State and also to stop milling of paddy to rice;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how far it has affected the interest of paddy growers and the remedial action taken by Government of India in this report ?

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

(b) The reason for the boycott, as mentioned in the report, is the non-acceptance of the mill owners' demands, mainly, the following two :

(i) enhancement of the milling charges from Rs. 5.50 to Rs. 20 per quintal; and

(ii) upward revision of the procurement prices of lavy rice.

(c) All the paddy arriving in the mandis are being purchased by public agencies and millers. Custom milling charges are generally fixed by the State Government and the Food Corporation of India, as mutually agreed. The procurement prices of rice are considered adequate.

Disparity in Milk Consumption

1162. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news report appearing in Hindustan Times dated 20th October, 1985 under the heading "Stark disparities in milk consumption";

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to increase milk production for meeting needs of the entire country; and

(c) the funds allocated for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The milk consumption is related to the purchasing power of the consumers. The per capita consumption of milk by lower income segment of population is, therefore, less than the national per capita availability of milk.

(b) There are a number of central and state sector schemes for cattle development in the country to improve their productivity. These are as follows; (1) Coordinated Cattle Breeding Project (Progeny Testing of Cross-bred bulls, (2) Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute Hessarghata, (3) Cross Breeding of cattle with exotic dairy breeds and upgrading of buffaloes using frozen semen techniques outside operation flood area, (4) Assistance to selected Goshalas for production of high quality indigenous/cross-bred heifers, (5) Central Cattle Breeding Farms, (6) Central Herd Registration Scheme, (7) Intensive Cattle Development Project (ICDP), (8) Key Village Blocks, (9) State Cattle Breeding Farms and (10) Operation Flood Project.

(c) The funds proposed to be allocated for central and centrally sponsored schemes of cattle/buffalo development during the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 16.80 crore. Besides, Operation Flood II envisages a provision of Rs. 134.25 crore for providing technical inputs for milk production and infrastructural

support for disease control and milk production enhancement.

[*Translation*]

Closure of Jute Mills

1163. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Gauri Shankar Jute Mills, Shyam Nagar, 24 Paraganas, west Bengal had been closed down since 9 December, 1981;

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to protect workers rendered jobless due to the closure of the mill;

(c) total number of jute mills in that region and how many of them are lying closed and how many are working; and

(d) the mill-wise number of workers working in the running mills and of those who were serving in the mills that have been closed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). According to information received from Government of West Bengal, the Gauri Shankar Jute Mills has been under lockout from the 9th December, 1981. In June, 1985, the State Government prohibited the continuance of the lockout under Section 10 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 after referring the dispute for adjudication and directed the management to reopen the Mill. The management has challenged the orders of the State Government before the Calcutta High Court who have issued an interim order of injunction against the orders of the State Government. The matter is subjudice

(c) and (d). According to the state Government, there are 58 Jute Mills in the region, of which 3 are permanently closed, 5 are under lockout and 50 are working. A Statement giving Mill-wise employment in attached given below.

Statement

Employment in Jute Mills of West Bengal

Name of the Jute Mill		No. of workers employed
1	2	3
(a) Mills Working		
1.	Alliance	4542
2.	Titagarh	6477
3.	Auckland	3974
4.	NJMC (Khardah)	4639
5.	NJMC (Alexandra)	2539
6.	NJMC (Kinnison)	5777
7.	Anglo India	7512
8.	Reliance	4861
9.	Kankinara	3340
10.	Kamarhatty	4332
11.	Agarpara	3574
12.	Prabartak	1932
13.	Kelvin	2943
14.	Gouripur	6340
15.	Hasinara	2517
16.	Nafarchand	1657
17.	Eastern Manufacturing Co.	1869
18.	Naihati	6665
19.	Hukumchand	8230
20.	Nadia	5448
21.	Baranagar	4657
22.	Bally No. 2	1399
23.	NJMC (Union)	2029
24.	Calcutta	938
25.	Hoogly	3435
26.	Fort William	3198
27.	Kanoria	2532

1	2	3
28.	Fort Gloster	7371
29.	Delta	4522
30.	Hanuman	3843
31.	Sree Ambika	3844
32.	Mahadeo	851
33.	Bharat	1854
34.	NJMC (National)	10,083
35.	Howrah	3498
36.	Ludlo	5023
37.	Wellington	3863
38.	India	4092
39.	Angus	4538
40.	Victoria	3692
41.	Shyamnagar	5029
42.	Gondalpara	4177
43.	Dalhousie	3180
44.	Hastings	4620
45.	Ganges	6299
46.	New Central	10,930
47.	Birla	4920
48.	Caledonian	3075
49.	Budge Budge	3372
50.	Cheviot	6583
(b) Mills under lockout		
1.	Gauri Shankar	2300
2.	North Brook*	3100
3.	Empire*	1900
4.	Meghna	6100
5.	Bally	4200
(c) Mills permanently closed		
1.	Prem Chand	2000
2.	Naskarpara	2500
3.	Sri Ram	915

*Under Liquidation.

[English]

Employment to SCs/STs Under Rural Industrial Sector Schemes

1164. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes given employment under the rural industrial sector schemes since the commencement of the schemes; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes given jobs in the State of Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the percentage of families assisted under the secondary (industry) sector during the Sixth Five Year Plan was as below :

Year	Percentage of families assisted under secondary sector
1980-81	2.32
1981-82	4.92
1982-83	16.70
1983-84	13.02
1984-85	15.70

Activitywise employment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families is not monitored under the programme.

(b) The number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families assisted under IRD programme in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in Maharashtra during the same period was 3.09 lakhs.

**Training of Youths Under Trysem
in West Bengal**

1165. SHRI BHOLANATH SEN :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether any target was fixed for training of rural youths in West Bengal under the Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details of the actual achievements as compared to the targets fixed for West Bengal; and

(c) the number of rural youths trained and the number of youths out of them who actually became self employed or were absorbed in trade after training under TRYSEM ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) (a) In the Sixth Plan period, training under the Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment could be imparted to identified rural youth from families living below the poverty line. It was stipulated that at least 40 youth be imparted skill training in each development block every year, to enable them to set up employment ventures.

(b) In the Sixth Plan period, 23667 youth were trained under the Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment in West Bengal.

(c) The relevant information is as shown below :

(i) Number of rural youths trained
= 23,667

(ii) Number of trained youth self employed = 4,373

(iii) Number of trained youth employed on wages = 1,725

**Ex-penditure on Residences of
Central Ministers**

1166. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A. K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred during the period January-October, 1985 on repairs, renovations and furnishing of the Delhi residence of each Central Minister;

(b) electricity and water bills for each residence during the period; and

(c) names of the top 20 Central Ministers in order of the total expenditure thus incurred ?

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

**News Captioned "Arbitrary Tele-
cast of Programmes on Television"**

1167. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR
SHRI LAKSHMAN
MALLICK
SHRI KAMALA PRASAD
SINGH

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem appearing in the daily Jansatta dated 19 October under the caption "Television par prayojit Karyakramo me Manmani" (Arbitrary telecast of programmes on Television); and

(b) if so, the level at which the sponsored programmes to be telecast on television are given approval and whether these programmes are viewed by the Television authorities before their telecast ?

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

(b) DG : Doordarshan is the final approving authority. Such programmes are invariably previewed by designated officers of Doordarshan.

Child Labour

1168 SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA : SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are about a dozen Acts relating to child labour which mainly prohibit employment of children below a certain age, but there is no law for the welfare of the working children;

(b) whether Government are aware that 90 per cent of working children are working in the agricultural sector and in unorganised industries where existing laws do not apply; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to consider to bring forward a law for the welfare of the working children in regard to their health; education and vocational training; if so, by when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) There are a number of Acts which prohibits and regulate employment of children below a certain age in various employments but welfare aspects like health, education, vocatio-

nal training etc. are not covered by these Acts.

(b) According to the 1971 Census approximately 80% of Child workers are employed in the agriculture sector. The laws pertaining to prohibition and regulation of employment of children apply to certain specified employments both in the organised and the unorganised sectors.

(c) Such a proposal is under consideration.

Revision of pay Scales of Employees of Mother Dairy, Delhi

1169. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mother Dairy, Delhi run by Government of India have unilaterally revised pay scales of their employees and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether the revised grades have created anomalies and imbalances in salaries of certain categories of staff and for which representations have been submitted; and

(c) if so, the redressal measures taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENI RA MAKWANA) : (a) Mother Dairy, Delhi which is managed by the National Dairy Development Board have revised the pay scales of unionised cadre employees after bipartite negotiations. The pre-revised scales and the revised scales are as follows:—

Pre-revised Scales

260—5—285—EB—5—310—EB—6—400
 285—6—315—EB—7—350—EB—7—420
 305—7—326—EB—8—390—11—445
 350—9—395—EB—13—460—13—512
 370—13—435—EB—13—500 EB—15—560
 455—15—530—EB—15—575—18—701
 470—16—550—EB—20—790
 550—25—750—EB—30—900

Revised Scales

480—12—576—13—680
 540—13—657—14—755
 575—14—673—16—817
 660—17—779—19—950
 680—19—851—23—1012
 795—23—956—33—1253
 810—27—972—37—1342
 930—45—1200—55—1750

(b) and (c). Mother Dairy have reported that they are not aware of any anomalies and imbalances created due to the revision of the pay scales. One employee has written to the Mother Dairy stating that after the revision of pay scales, he has been drawing less salary than his juniors. The employee however, has not given any details in support of his statement. Mother Dairy have advised him to furnish the details so that the matter can be examined by it.

Advertisement of Pan Masala

1170. DR. G. VIJAY RAMA
RAO :
SHRI ANIL BASU :

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

(a) whether Government are permitting advertisements of Pan Masala which has been held responsible by dental research workers for causing serious throat disorders leading to cancer; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such advertisements not being banned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) and (b) The health Ministry has advised that there is no evidence that Pan Masala is harmful to human health. There is, therefore, no justification to bar these advertisements.

Exemption to Public Sector Undertakings from Employees' State Insurance Scheme

1171. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to exempt a large number of public sector undertakings from the Employees State Insurance Scheme (ESIS); and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). A number of public sector undertakings have applied for exemption from the operation of the provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 on the ground that the benefits available to their employees under their own scheme are more favourable than the benefits available under the ESI Scheme. These applications will be considered on merit in the light of the general policy of exemption.

Supply of Skimmed Milk Powder to Milk Schemes in Tribal Areas of Madhya Pradesh

1172. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL
SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Indian Dairy Corporation to supply skimmed milk powder to the milk supply schemes functioning in the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether State Government of Madhya Pradesh have been forced to purchase such powder from the open market at very high prices; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to supply more skimmed milk powder to the milk supply schemes in tribal areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is no such specific proposal under consideration of Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC). The IDC allocates skimmed milk powder and butter oil/butter to the various user dairies. The manner of allotment is decided every year by the IDC on the basis of the

quantity of commodity available, the demand made by the various user dairies in the public and cooperative sectors existing in the various States including Madhya Pradesh, the procurement of milk by these dairies etc.

(b) and (c). No report to this effect has been received from the State Government. However, the IDC has already allotted about 180 MT of skimmed milk powder to the dairy plants in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

Newsprint Policy

1173. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not declaring the newsprint policy for the current year;

(b) whether the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society has expressed serious concern over the delay in the announcement of newsprint policy; and

(c) the time by which the new newsprint policy will be announced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) It has not been possible to declare the Newsprint Allocation policy for the year, 1985-86 so far as government are trying to evolve a policy that will eliminate some of the existing lacunae.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is, expected to be announced shortly.

Production of Futuristic and Science Based Programmes

1174. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Doordarshan propose to produce more futuristic and science based programmes;

(b) whether documentaries serialising the steps the country may take in education and cultural fields to lead the country to the next century are proposed to be made;

(c) whether the series on 'Ramayana and 'Mahabharat' are also likely to be made; and

(d) other innovations or new programmes to be telecast by Doordarshan ?

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

(d) Introduction of new programmes is the constant endeavour of Doordarshan and is a continuous process. Beginning from 16.11.1985, Doordarshan have started can afternoon network transmission for a duration of 2 hours mainly for women children and youth. An internationally acclaimed Science series of one hour duration titled 'Cosmos' is stated for telecast w.e.f, 1.12.1985. A new series 'States of the Union' will bring out information about various States in an encyclopedic form to promote national integration.

Development of Towns in West Bengal

1175. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any provision was made in Vth Plan outlay for West Bengal for the Centrally sponsored schemes for integrated development of small and medium municipal towns having population of 1 lakh and below;

(b) if so, the details of the provisions, allocation of funds by the Centre and the actual utilisation of funds by the State Government;

(c) the achievements made as compared to the targets; and

(d) the reasons for shortfall, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes. A sum of Rs. 55 lakhs is available for each of the 20 towns approved in West Bengal under the Scheme where the project cost is Rs. 80 lakhs or above. This also includes Rs. 15 lakhs for Low Cost Sanitation Schemes.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) Against the availability of Rs. 800 lakhs (40×20) as Central Loan Assistance (excluding Low Cost Sanitation), the release of Central Assistance has been Rs. 525.32 Lakhs (65.5%). A sum of Rs. 149.87 lakhs was also released for Low Cost Sanitation Schemes. The reported expenditure is Rs. 351.05 lakhs which is 33.4% of the Central Assistance plus the State's matching share.

(d) The scheme was new and it took some time to catch full speed.

Statement

The details of release of Central Assistance to each of the 20 allocated towns in West Bengal under the Centrally sponsored scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns during the Sixth Plan are given below :—

S. No.	Name of Town	Central Assistance released.	Expenditure Reported.
1	2	3	4
1.	Kharagpur	Rs. 48.31 lakhs	Rs. 23.98 lakhs
2.	Midhapore	Rs. 14.30 lakhs	Rs. 6.11 lakhs
3.	Bankura	Rs. 21.00 lakhs	Rs. 14.10 lakhs
4.	Kalimpong	Rs. 23.21 lakhs	Rs. 29.40 lakhs
5.	Coochbehar	Rs. 48.26 lakhs	Rs. 26.01 lakhs
6.	Purulia	Rs. 17.51 lakhs	Rs. 9.98 lakhs
7.	English Bazar	Rs. 35.34 lakhs	Rs. 32.00 lakhs
8.	Krishna Nagar	Rs. 28.03 lakhs	Rs. 16.80 lakhs
9.	Suri	Rs. 28.19 lakhs	Rs. 21.63 lakhs
10.	Tarakeshwar	Rs. 26.62 lakhs	Rs. 21.00 lakhs
11.	Jalpaiguri	Rs. 16.85 lakhs	Rs. 14.60 lakhs
12.	Siliguri	Rs. 13.80 lakhs	Rs. 12.75 lakhs
13.	Darjeeling	Rs. 26.19 lakhs	Rs. 11.20 lakhs

1	2	3	4
14.	Berhampur	Rs. 24.02 lakhs	Rs. 15.68 lakhs
15.	Ballurghat	Rs. 35.32 lakhs	Rs. 40.00 lakhs
16.	Bishnupur	Rs. 28.83 lakhs	Rs. 9.00 lakhs
17.	Basirhat	Rs. 17.38 lakhs	Rs. 8 70 lakhs
18.	Raiganj	Rs. 30.13 lakhs	Rs. 13.00 lakhs
19.	Ranaghat	Rs. 19.47 lakhs	Rs. 8.00 lakhs
20.	Katwa	Rs. 22.56 lakhs	Rs. 17.00 lakhs
Total		Rs. 525.32 lakhs	Rs. 351.05 lakhs

Expansion of Radio Stations

1176. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to expand the range of Some Radio Stations in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the Radio Stations located in different States

proposed to be made more powerful; and

(c) other details of the proposal ?

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

(b) and (c). Details are given in the statement below.

Statement

S. No.	Location/Place	Existing power	Proposed power
1	2	3	4

Upgradation of MW Transmitters

1.	Allahabad (U.P.)	1 KW	2 × 10 KW
2.	Jabalpur (M.P.)	20 KW	2 × 100 KW.
3.	Panaji Goa)	10 KW	100 KW
4.	Passighat (Arunachal Pradesh)	LPT	10 KW
5.	Tezu (Arunachal Pradesh)	LPT	10 KW

1	2	3	4
6.	Jalandhar (Punjab)	50 KW	300 KW
7.	Jammu (J & K)	50 KW	300 KW
8.	Suratgarh (Rajasthan)	20 KW	300 KW
9.	Ahmedabad	50 KW	2 + 100 KW
10.	Bangalore	50 KW	2 × 100 KW
11.	Delhi	100 KW	2 × 100 KW
12.	Bombay 'A'	20 KW	100 KW
13.	Bombay 'B'	50 KW	100 KW
14.	Calcutta 'B'	50 KW	100 KW
15.	Jeypore	20 KW	100 KW
16.	Tiruchi	50 KW	100 KW
17.	Trichur	20 KW	100 KW
18.	Varanasi	10 KW	100 KW
19.	Vijayawada	20 KW	100 KW
20.	Bikaner	10 KW	2 × 100 KW
21.	Madras 'C'	2.5 KW	2 × 10 KW
22.	Bhopal 'A'	1 KW	10 KW
23.	Calcutta 'D'	2.5 KW	10 KW
24.	Srinagar	1 KW	10 KW
25.	Jammu 'B'	1 KW	10 KW
26.	Lucknow 'C'	1 KW	10 KW
27.	Tawang (Arunachal Pradesh)	LPT	10 KW

Upgradation of SW Transmitters

1.	Delhi	10 KW	50 KW
2.	Kohima (Nagaland)	2 KW	50 KW
3.	Bhopal	10 KW	50 KW
4.	Bombay	10 KW	50 KW
5.	Calcutta	10 KW	50 KW
6.	Gauhati	10 KW	50 KW
7.	Hyderabad	10 KW	50 KW
8.	Kurseong	20 KW	50 KW

1	2	3	4
9.	Khampur 2 No s.	20 KW	50 KW
10.	Lucknow	10 KW	50 KW
11.	Simla	2.5 KW	50 KW
12.	Madras	10 KW	50 KW
13.	Srinagar	7.5 KW	50 KW

Expansion of T.V. Net Work

1177. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) steps Government propose to take to expand TV network in rural and tribal areas;

(b) financial allocations proposed for this purpose in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) how many new relay centres are proposed to be set up in tribal areas and the time by which they will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) The VII Plan of Doordarshan for TV expansion which aims at extending TV coverage to 80% of population in the country lays a special emphasis on provision of TV facilities to rural, tribal, border and other remote areas.

(b) On a rough estimate, out of the total plan outlay of Rs. 700 crores for T.V. development in the Seventh Plan, Rs. 515 crores are likely to be utilised for providing T.V. service to rural and tribal areas.

(c) It is envisaged to set up about 58 TV transmitters in tribal areas. However, some of the other trans-

mitters, though located in non-tribal areas, would also provide TV coverage to tribal areas. Implementation of these projects would depend upon the year-wise phasing and priorities as may be agreed to by the Planning Commission.

DAVP Advertisements to Newspapers

1178. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity has renewed or given fresh advertisements given to some dailies, weeklies, fortnightlies, and monthlies from 1 January, 1984 to 31 October, 1985 in Gujarat and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the names and details of such papers;

(c) the criteria, rules and regulations for the grant of DAVP advertisements;

(d) expenditure on DAVP advertisements during the above period; and

(e) the rates at which DAVP advertisements are given at present and the rates paid during 1982, 1983, and 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a), (b) and (d). The requi-

site information is being compiled and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(c) Government advertisements are issued to newspapers strictly in accordance with the Advertising Policy of the Government of India, a copy of which is laid on the table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 1535/85]

(e) Government advertisements are offered to newspapers in accordance with the approved Rate Structure. These rates vary among various categories of newspapers. While these rates remained unchanged during the years 1982, 1983 and 1984, the same have been enhanced by 30% with effect from the 1st September, 1985.

Allotment of Plots to Non Resident Indians against Foreign Exchange

1179. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : will the minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that DDA have invited applications from non-resident Indians for giving them plots for building houses against foreign exchange;

(b) if so, details of the scheme and the area earmarked for allotting to non resident Indians; and

(c) minimum/maximum area of each plot and the amount of first instalment required to be deposited with the application ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). DDA had not invited applications for allotment of plots against foreign exchange for construction of houses.

Introduction of Second Channels for Madras and Calcutta Doordarshan

1180. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of INFOR-

MATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has decided to introduce second channel Doordarshan at Calcutta and Madra

(b) the time by which Government hope to complete this work; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce a second channel for Hyderabad Doordarshan also ?

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

(b) According to present expectations, the interim second channel service at these centres is expected to be commissioned in 1986.

(c) No, Sir.

Advanced Centre for Agriculture in A.P.

1181. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish another Advance Centre of Agricultural Education and Research Management or National Academy of Agricultural Research Management (N.A.A.R.M.) at Rajendra Nagar, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, what will be the cost of this Centre; and

(c) time by which Centre will be established ?

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

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

**Import of Predegree Rams by Haryana/
Andhra Pradesh**

1182. **SHRI V. TULSIRAM** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Haryana have approached Central Government to provide foreign exchange for importing predegree rams of South Down and Dorset Horns/Suffock strains;

(b) if so, decision arrived at on the request of Government of Haryana;

(c) whether a similar request has been received from Government of Andhra Pradesh to improve the sheep-breeding by importing rams from foreign countries ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) & (d). No request for release of foreign exchange for the import of pedigree rams of South Down and Dorset Horns/Suffolk strains has been received from the Governments of Haryana and Andhra Pradesh.

Assistance to Agricultural Universities

1183. **SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of grant/assistance proposed to be made available to Agricultural Universities in the country during Seventh Plan period, University-wise;

(b) whether Union Government have received any proposal for establishment of pulses research centre at Challapalli in Krishna district from Andhra Pradesh Government to conduct research and development work in rice fallow pulses programme; and

(c) if so, reaction of Union Government to the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research have made tentative allocations to give assistance to the State Agricultural Universities during the VII Five Year Plan under two schemes viz the "National Agricultural Research Project" and the "Establishment and Development of Agricultural Universities". The outlays under these schemes are Rs. 65.00 crores and Rs 36.62 crores respectively. The allocation to individual agricultural university under the scheme of "Establishment and Development of Agricultural Universities" will be finalised after the Expenditure Finance Committee Memo is cleared. Under the scheme of "National Agricultural Research Project" sub-projects based on the specific needs of various agro-climatic zones are received from the agricultural universities and sanction is accorded after critical appraisal. There is no fixed allocation to individual agricultural universities under this scheme.

(b) No proposal for establishment of a Pulse Research Centre at Challapalli in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh has been received.

(c) The question does not arise.

**Construction of Permanent Houses
for Landless People**

1184. **SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount proposed for social housing i.e., construction of permanent houses to the landless people during the Seventh Plan period under Central and State Sectors, State-wise;

(b) out of the amount earmarked for Central Sector how much is grant portion and how much is loan portion, State-wise; and

(c) the targets and achievements in the field of permanent houses the landless in the years 1983-84 and 1984-85; separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) (a) and (b). Under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (R.L.E.G.P.) Rs. 100 crores have been allocated for construction of houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1985-86. The R.L.E.G.P. is entirely funded by the Central Government. The

State/Union Territory-wise allocation for construction of houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is indicated in the statement I given below.

In addition, an amount of Rs. 576.90 crores has been provided for Rural House Sites-cum-Construction scheme, under the State sector in the Minimum Needs Programme. The State-wise information is indicated in statement II given below.

(c) The targets and achievements under the Rural House Sites-cum-Construction Scheme are given below :-

Scheme	Targets		Achievements	
	1983-84	84-85	1983-84	1984-85
(Figure in lakhs)				
1. Allotment of house sites (families)	8.73	7.98	11.78	10.35
2. Construction assistance (families)	5.56	4.73	3.64	4.33

Statement I

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Amount
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	982.00
2.	Assam	215.00
3.	Bihar	1417.00
4.	Gujarat	320.00
5.	Haryana	85.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	74.00
8.	Karnataka	467.00
9.	Kerala	459.00
10.	Madhy Pradesh	725.00
11.	Maharashtra	791.00
12.	Manipur	11.00
13.	Meghalaya	15.00
14.	Nagaland	10.00
15.	Orissa	448.00
16.	Punjab	137.00

1	2	3
17.	Rajasthan	238.00
18.	Sikkim	8.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	887.00
20.	Tripura	33.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1697.00
22.	West Bengal	768.00
23.	A. and N. Islands	8.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.00
25.	Chandigarh	2.00
26.	D. N. Haveli	4.00
27.	Delhi	4.00
28.	G D. and Diu	9.00
29.	Lakshadweep	2.00
30.	Mizoram	8.00
31.	Pondicherry	8.00
		9900.00
Experimental Rural Housing, Research and Dev.		100.00
		10000.00

Statement II

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Rural Housing (Rs. in crores)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	215.00
2.	Assam	14.00
3.	Bihar	14.00
4.	Gujarat	63.00
5.	Haryana	4.25
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.00
8.	Karnataka	75.00
9.	Kerala	12.20
10.	Madhya Pradesh	40.00
11.	Maharashtra	50.00
12.	Manipur	—
13.	Meghalaya	0.05
14.	Nagaland	—
15.	Orissa	10.00
16.	Punjab	3.00
17.	Rajasthan	8.00
18.	Sikkim	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	35.00
20.	Tripura	2.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	20.00
22.	West Bengal	6.00
23.	A. and N. Islands	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
25.	Chandigarh	—
26.	D. and N. Heveli	0.20
27.	Delhi	0.50
28.	Goa. Daman and Diu	0.40
29.	Lakshadweep	—
30.	Mizoram	0.10
31.	Pondicherry	1.50
Total (States and UTs)		576.90

Financial Assistance to Film Producers by the FFC

1185. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

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

(a) the total financial assistance provided by the Film Finance Corporation to film producers and others ever since its formation in the country;

(b) how much loan of Film Finance Corporation remains outstanding against each film producer and others as on 31 October, 1985;

(c) whether any steps are being taken to recover the same; and

(d) the reasons for laxity in the recovery from some of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Labourers sent Abroad for Employment

1186. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of labourers who had been sent abroad for employment since January, 1980 till 31 October 1985; and

(b) steps Government have taken so far against private recruiting agents who have cheated those desirous of jobs abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The number of labourers who had been sent abroad for

employment since January, 1980 till 31 October, 1985 is 13.23 lacs.

(b) Cheating of workers is a cognizable offence under Emigration Act, 1983 and Rules framed thereunder. Whenever cheating of workers is brought to the notice of this Ministry, the same are referred to the Police. Registration of 13 Recruiting Agents, have been suspended till date.

Labourers Victims of Dust Emissions in Collieries and Mines

1187. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether labourers are seriously affected victims of dust emissions in the collieries, mines and stone crushers; and

(b) if so, number of labourers affected during the last three-years in these fields and steps taken for their safety ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) (a) : The workers' health is affected when exposed to high concentration of air borne dust in mines including stone crushers therein.

(b) The number of workers affected in Coal and non-coal mines during the last three-years is given below :—

Year	Coal	Non-Coal
1982	86	3
1983	72	14
1984	58	2

Following steps have been taken to safe-guard the workers against dust hazards :

- (i) Standards of air borne dust have been laid down.
- (ii) Managements are required to provide dust suppression measu-

res including the water spraying in the mines.

- (iii) Where dust cannot be suppressed to safe limits, the Chief Inspector of Mines can require the mine managements to provide suitable respirators to the workers.

Addition of Vitamin a to Milk

1188. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mother Dairy and Delhi Milk Scheme are adding Vitamin A to milk and if so, whether this was started at the instance of Nutrition Research Laboratory, Hyderabad;

(b) whether any studies have been made on the benefits of addition of Vitamin A to milk, and

(c) whether Government will review the addition of Vitamin A only in Delhi and work out a national policy on scientific data ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Mother Dairy, Delhi and Delhi Milk Scheme are adding Vitamin A to the toned milk supplied by them on the advice of the Food and Nutrition Board of the Department of Food.

(b) Yes, Sir. Vitamin A deficiency is one of the major nutritional problems in the country. This deficiency may lead to blindness which can be prevented if the required quantity of this Vitamin can be made available through daily diet. Vitamin A is added to toned milk to fortify it at a concentration of 2000 International Units per litre of milk.

(c) The Department of Food, Government of India periodically reviews the scheme of addition of

Vitamin A in milk, and this scheme has evoked a very good response from the various States/Union Territories for implementation.

I. S. I. Certification Mark

1189. **SHRI CHINTA MOHAN :** Will the Minister of **FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to include more items under I. S. I. certification mark and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that ISI has been lax in protecting consumers through effective checks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) (a) : Yes, Sir. Already, 93 products are covered under the compulsory Certification Marks Scheme of ISI as on 15th November, 1985. The Government proposes to cover gradually more products of mass consumption and for protection of health and safety of consumers such as GIS lamps, paper, clinical thermometers, fertilizers, etc.

(b) No, Sir. ISI follows procedures for implementing its quality Certification Marks Scheme. A Scheme of Testing and Inspection based on the principles and techniques of quality control are required to be followed by the manufacturers. The supervision by ISI includes surprise factory inspection by ISI officials, testing of samples in the factory, drawal of samples from the factory and market for independent checks in ISI or in approved laboratories and investigation of complaints from the users. Suitable actions are taken by Indian Standards Institution whenever any deviation from the Indian Standards is observed.

Edible Oil Supply to West Bengal

1190 **DR. PHULRENU GUHA :** Will the Minister of **FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of edible oil supplied to West Bengal during 1984-85 and upto October, 1985 for statutory rationing area;

(b) whether any complaint was received from West Bengal Government about the non-availability of edible oil; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) During oil year 1984-85 (November, '84—October, '85) West Bengal had been allocated 1,08,500 Mts. of imported edible oil. Lifting during this period has been 95533 Mts. The State Government makes further allocation for specific areas.

(b) and (c) : Requests from West Bengal were received for sending imported edible oil to specific locations in the State. The State Trading Corporation took immediate action to reach supplies on instructions from Central Government.

Allotment of Unsafe Houses by DDA

1191. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :** Will the Minister of **URBAN DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a news item appearing in Hindustan Times dated 4th September, 1985 under the caption "DDA allots unsafe houses" and state whether the houses referred to in the news item have been found to be sub-standard;

(b) whether these houses have been declared unsafe in an examination conducted by a team of Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The news-item pertains to 224 MIG Houses at Vikaspuri, out of which 15 MIG Houses collapsed between 28.12.82 and 30.12.82. A Committee headed by Shri V. R. Vaish, former Director General (Works), C.P.W.D. was appointed by Chairman D.D.A./L.G., Delhi. The Committee noted some defects in quality of material used and workmanship.

The general impression gathered by it was that the quality of work was poor and common defects kept on recurring due to lack of emphasis on quality and inadequate action against the defaulting contractors and supervisory staff. It felt that some houses as built were not structurally sound. All blocks were strengthened as suggested and a load test was not conducted through IIT, Delhi. After the load test some further strengthening measures were suggested. These were also adopted in all flats and another load test was conducted by I.I.T. who declared the structure as "SAFE" after which flats have been released for allotment.

**Loss in Punjab/H. P. due to Cloud
Bursts and Rains**

**1192. PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of
AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) estimated loss sustained by people of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh respectively due to rains and cloud bursts in the months of July and August, 1985;

(b) the amount of relief provided by Central Government to each of these States;

(c) whether any central team was sent to these States for assessing the losses; and

(d) if so, a brief assessment of the teams and the action taken by Government on their recommendations ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND COOPERATION (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) According to the information received from the State Governments of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, the extent of damages caused due to rains and cloud bursts during South-West monsoons of 1985, are as under:—

ITEM	PUNJAB	HIMACHAL PRADESH
(i) Loss of human lives	128	33
(ii) Loss of Cattle Heads	1629	1238
(iii) No. of houses damaged/ destroyed	368637	7376
(iv) No. of villages affected	4320	12534
(v) No. of districts affected	12	12

(b) to (d). A Central Team visited Punjab from 5th to 8th August, 1985 for an on the spot assessment of the situation caused by floods and heavy rains. On the basis of the Report of the Central Team and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, a ceiling of Central Assistance of Rs. 60.88 crores has been sanctioned.

The State Government of Himachal Pradesh have submitted Memorandum seeking Central assistance for excessive rains, flash floods, etc. A Central Team would visit shortly for an on the spot assessment of the situation caused by these calamities and requirements of Central assistance by the State Government to meet the situation. The

quantum of Central assistance will be sanctioned to the State Government after the receipt of the Report of the Team.

Sale of Plots in Resettlement Colonies, Delhi

1193. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether D.D.A. has maintained proper records about the sale of land plots for commercial purposes and allotment of plots and tenements to slum dwellers in the resettlement colonies in Delhi since 1960; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and steps taken to keep proper records ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). It has been reported by the DDA that records of the land sold for commercial purposes/allotted on licence fee basis, institutional lands allotted on lease hold basis and residential plots allotted on licence fee basis in resettlement colonies have been and are being maintained by its Slum & JJ Department. However, some of the original records relating to allotment of tenements to Slum dwellers in resettlement colonies are stated to have been misplaced due to transfer of the Slum & JJ Department from Delhi Improvement Trust to DDA and other from DDA to MCD and *vice versa*. Efforts are being made by the DDA to complete these records.

Fee Paid for Broadcasting of Film Songs

1194. PROF K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the fee paid for broadcasting of film songs;

(b) whether the fee paid for all film songs is the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) The Film Producers are being paid Rs. 2 as fee/royalty for each song per broadcast.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Sugar Production and Consumption

1195. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of sugar produced and the percentage of its consumption during the years 1978-79, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84;

(b) the rate at which sugar was being supplied to consumers through quota system and in the open market during those years; and

(c) the reasons for high rates of sugar during 1981-82 and 1982-83 as compared with the rates in 1978-79 and 1979-80 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The figures of sugar production and the percentage of consumption to the production from 1978-79 sugar year onwards are as under :—

lakh tonnes

Sugar Year	Production	Percentage of internal consumption with the production
1978-79	58.44	105.77
1979-80	38.59	134.83
1981-82	84.38	67.68
1982-83	82.32	78.71
1983-84	56.16	127.96

The release for internal consumption of sugar depends upon total availability which comprises of carry-over stocks, production and imports. Due to large carry-over stocks at the beginning of 1978-79 and 1983-84 and with marginal imports during 1979-80 the consumption during these years was higher than actual production.

(b) The present partial control with dual pricing system was reintroduced with effect from 17th December, 1979. The uniform retail price of levy sugar, fixed for distribution through Public Distribution System,

	(Rs./kg)	
with effect from	17.12.79	2.85
—do—	1.12.80	3.50
—do—	15.11.81	3.65
—do—	1.12.82	3.75
—do—	1.02.84	4.00

was as above. There was complete decontrol of sugar from 16th August, 1978 to 16th December, 1979.

The range of Weekly wholesale prices in principal markets during the sugar year 1978-79 to 1983-84 is laid on the table of the house.

[Placed in Library. see No, LT 1536/85]

(c) During sugar year 1978-79 the policy of complete decontrol which became effective on 16th August, 1978 continued till 16th December 1979. During the period of this decontrol the open market sugar prices were abnormally low as there was no mechanism of monthly releases to match supply and demand for most of the period. The sugar prices also did not reflect the cost of sugar incurred by the factories. The unviability of operations led to a decline in sugarcane production to the extent of (—) 14.3% in 1978-79 and (—) 15.1% in 1979-80. Sugar production also declined by (—) 9.6% in 1978-79 and by (—) 34% in 1979-80. Thus low prices were only of a transient nature and had led to high prices in 1980-81. As a result of series of steps taken to boost sugarcane production and therefore sugar production, the country emerged as the largest producer of sugar in 1981-82 when it produced 84.38 lakh tonnes registering an increase of 63.9%. Sugarcane production increase in the same year was by 20.9%. In 1982-83 sugarcane production increased by 1.7% and production continued to be high at 82.32 lakh tonnes. Though 1981-82 and 1982-83 season's open market prices may appear to be higher than 1978-79 and 1979-80 seasons, the fact remains that the cane prices paid to the growers during 1981-82 and 1982-83 were in the range of Rs. 13.46 to Rs. 27.50 per quintal as against Rs. 8.50 to Rs. 17.90 per quintal paid during 1978-79.

[English]

News-Item Captioned "Kharif Crop. Oilseeds Worst Hit" in Maharashtra

1196. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned "Kharif crop. oilseeds worst hit" appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated 11 October, 1985;

(b) if so, whether Government have provided any help to the Maharashtra Government; and

(c) if so, details thereof and further assistance Government propose to provide to Maharashtra State Government ?

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

(b) and (c). A Central Team has visited the State from 19th to 23rd November, 1985. Quantum of Central assistance will be sanctioned after receipt of report of Central Team. However, a sum of Rs. 28.62 crores has been released as Ways and Means advance and Central share of margin money for carrying out the relief measures in the affected areas.

Increase in Price of Onions and Potatoes

1197. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the price of onions and potatoes in the capital and adjoining States are going up day by day;

(b) if so, the reasons behind this price rise;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to provide onions and potatoes through Government agencies and cooperatives at a reasonable price; and

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

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

(a) and (b). The wholesale prices of onion in the capital and adjoining States continue to display a rising trend mainly because the crop in the Nasik District of Maharashtra has been delayed this year. However, the wholesale prices of potato have already started to decline in some of the important markets in the States adjoining the capital, as a result of the arrival of the new crop.

(c) and (d). In Delhi, the Supar Bazar has started selling fruits and vegetables, including potatoes and onions, through mobile vans. The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) has already opened a number of retail outlets for fruits and vegetables. These have been opened under its project, designed ultimately to open 200 such retail outlets, for marketing 1.2 lakh tonnes of fruits and vegetables annually. The potatoes and onions sold by the Supar Bazar and through the retail outlets of NDDB are available to consumers at reasonable prices. Apart from this, the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) makes available to the Delhi Civil Supplies Corporation potatoes and onions at the wholesale rates which are significantly lower than the market prices. The NAFED has agreed to extend this facility to the State Governments also, who have already been informed about this by the Department of Civil Supplies.

**National Policy for Optimum USE
of Land**

1198. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to draft a National Policy to ensure the optimum utilisation of the 32 crore and 80 lakhs hectares of land of the country and if so, the outline thereof;

(b) whether arrangements are proposed to be made for the conservation and utilisation of rain waters to prevent the recurrence of famine in certain parts of the country particularly in Rajasthan; and

(c) whether any survey has been conducted to increase the fertility of the soil and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) In pursuance of the recommendations of the erstwhile National Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission, a Committee of Experts was set up in April, 1984 to prepare a draft outline of National Land Use Policy. The main features of the Draft Outline of the National Land Use Policy prepared by the Committee of Experts are protecting and improving productivity of land, increasing aggregate production, maintain balance of fragile ecological systems, harmonious inter-relationship of land and water cycles, prevent diversion of good agricultural land, etc.

The National Land Use and Conservation Board set up in the place of erstwhile Commission in its first meeting held on 17th October, 1985 considered the Report of the Committee of Experts. It was decided to set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B.B. Vohra, Chairman, Advisory Board on Energy to prepare a National Land Use Policy Statement which *inter*

alia should take into consideration people's participation and issues like motivation and incentives and also consider the role of science and technology inputs in optimising land use and management. The Action Plan for implementation of National Land Use Policy will emerge from the National Land Use Policy Statement after it is finalised by the National Land Use and Conservation Board.

(b) Conservation and utilisation of rain water is an important element in the package of practices being used for combating water stress, drought and erosion hazards. The programmes are generally implemented on the basis of integrated watershed management/development schemes in the light of research results obtained by various ICAR institutions such as Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute, Dehra Dun, Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur and Central Research Institute on Dryland Agriculture, Hyderabad. Some of the major developmental programmes, comprising practices of moisture conservation, water harvesting and re-use of rain water and which are in operation in the country and particularly in Rajasthan, are as follows :

- (i) Drought Prone Areas Programme
- (ii) Desert Development Programme
- (iii) Propagation of Water Conservation/Harvesting Technology for Dryland Farming Areas.
- (iv) Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects.
- (v) Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of Flood Prone Rivers.

Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur has developed technologies with particular reference to Rajasthan by which water can be collected from

a small watershed in a farm pond which can be utilised to raise crops by providing one or two irrigation facilities have been extended during successive plan periods in Rajasthan. As against a potential of about 1.5 M. ha. obtaining at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, the cumulative potential at the end of the Sixth Plan in Rajasthan was about 3.8 M. ha.

(c) Under All India Coordinated Project on Soil Test and Crop Response co-relation studies, fertility assessment of the soils are undertaken for making recommendation of fertiliser application for different crops. The research efforts in different soil and crop based Institutes as well as Coordinated Projects are to sustain the productivity of the soil by recommending adequate fertiliser so that fertility status of the land is maintained.

**Assistance to States for Houses to
Plantation Workers**

1199. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is the opinion of the State Governments that the amount given by the Centre for providing houses to the plantation workers is too small;

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

(c) whether these Governments have represented for raising the ceiling of assistance; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d). Some representations have been received for revision of existing ceiling costs of construction under the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation workers. Any decision in this regard would require detailed examination of various factors.

Coconut Production

1200. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether inadequate availability of planting material of coconut such as seednuts and seedlings of high yielding variety is the major handicap in augmenting production of coconut in the country;

(b) if so, what special efforts are being made in this regard;

(c) whether the National Seeds Corporation has not entered this field so far; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to involve National Seeds Corporation in providing quality seednuts and seedlings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) One of the factors limiting increased production of coconut in the country is inadequate availability of planting material.

(b) Regional nurseries are being set up in the States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Orissa, Goa and Andaman and Nicobar Islands and new seed farms in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Besides, the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute Kasargod and the State Departments of Horticulture/Agriculture are also augmenting their seedling production.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There is no such proposal for the present. However, State Farms Corporation of India is producing quality planting material of coconut.

**Construction of Low Cost Houses
by NBO.**

1201. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Building organisation has made an experimental scheme and decided to construct low-cost housing projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether some new technology for building low-cost houses in rural areas has also been adopted and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). NBO is undertaking construction of houses on demonstration basis under its Experimental Housing Scheme. This Scheme was introduced in 1963 as a plan Scheme. The projects are sponsored by Union and State Governments and are scrutinised and approved by the Experimental Housing Assessment Committee for deciding the quantum of grants-in-aid to be given to the sponsoring agency. So far, 43 projects have been taken up under this scheme in which 52 new construction techniques, materials and design concepts have been tried. This has resulted in economy in cost of construction and consumption of scarce materials.

(c) Yes, Sir. Some new techniques like precast brick panel, roofing panels, asphaltic roofing sheets, fire retardment treatment of thatched roof, water proof mud plaster, etc. have been adopted.

Grant to States for Special Programme for Welfare of Slum Dwellers During 7th Plan

1202. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any special programme for the welfare of slum dwellers during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the Central incentive grant to States in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The State sector Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums is being continued during the 7th Five Year period also.

(b) There is no proposal for the present to provide Central incentive grant to the States under this Scheme.

Integrated Development Package for Urban Poor

1203. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an integrated development package for the urban poor has been prepared by Government;

(b) if so, whether the cost of this integrated development package for urban poor would be borne by the Central and State Governments and local bodies;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce a national programme to deliver basic services to the urban poor in the Seventh Plan;

(d) if so, what are the schemes; and

(e) the total amount that will be spent on this plan for its implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, The cost of the project under the Urban Basic Services Scheme would be shared by UNI CEF/State Government and local

bodies-Central Government in the ratio of 40:40:20.

(c) and (d). The Government proposes to introduce an Urban Basic Services Scheme to deliver basic services to the Urban Poor in the Seventh Plan.

(e) The UNICEF has committed an assistance of \$ 9.2 million for five years. An equivalent amount will be spent by the State Governments/local bodies. The Central Government proposes to spend Rs. 5 crores during the Seventh five year Plan.

Indian Labour Conference

1204. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Labour Conference was held in the month of November after a long gap of 14 years;

(b) if so, what was the agenda for discussion at this conference;

(c) whether industrial sickness and the closure of industries was discussed at the conference; and

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

THE MINISTR OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (d). The 28th session of the Indian Labour conference is being held on 25th and 26th November, 1985. The 27th session was held in 1971. Sickness in industry is included as an agenda item. A statement indicating the list of agenda items is given below.

Statement

1. Review of Industrial Relations Situation.
2. Sickness in Industry.
3. Workers participation in manage-

ment and the question of statutory provisions.

4. Safety and Health.
5. Gratuity Insurance Scheme.
6. Minimum Wages.
7. Comprehensive Child Labour Bill.
8. Welfare Funds.
9. Notes on ESIC and Employees' Provident Fund.
10. Criterion for representation of workers' organisations at the Indian Labour Conference.

Extension of Indo-Swiss Project on Cattle Breeding

1205. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government have submitted any revised proposal for the extension of the Indo-Swiss project scheme on the development of cattle by cross breeding with Swiss breed;

(b) if so, decision taken by Central Government thereon;

(c) whether Central Government suggested any modifications in the proposal and if so, the nature thereof; and

(d) the outcome of the proposal ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The revised proposal for the extension of the Indo-Swiss Project on cattle breeding in Kerala has been forwarded to the Swiss Development Cooperation.

(c) While finalising the revised proposal in consultation with the State Government of Kerala, some modifications were made to make necessary provisions for (i) development of fodder seed production and testing facilities; (ii) import of frozen semen for production of cross-bred bulls, (iii) spare parts for liquid nitrogen plants; (iv) soft/hardware and other equipment required for computerising milk recording, etc. and (v) strengthening of training centre.

(d) Concurrence of the Swiss authorities is awaited.

E.E.C. Assistance for Operation Flood-III

1206. **SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether European Economic Community is prepared to extend its support for India's dairy development efforts by way of continued commodity assistance for Operation Flood-III project over the next five years;

(b) if so, details regarding the assistance received by Indian Government for the Operation-I Flood Project and thereafter; and

(c) whether specific proposals in this regard have been given due consideration by Government ?

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

(a) No indication has been received from the European Economic Community for commodity assistance for Operation Flood project for the next five years.

(b) Operation Flood I was implemented with assistance from World Food Programme. However, the European Economic Community (EEC)

had agreed to donate 1,86,000 M.T. of skim milk powder and 76,200 MT of butter oil/butter over a period of six years starting from 1978-79 for implementation of Operation Flood II project. In addition, EEC also supplied addition quantities of skim milk powder, butter oil and vegetable oil. The total gift supplies from EEC upto 1984-85 under Operation Flood II have been as follows :

(Quantity in M.T.)	
Skim Milk Powder	2,16,584 000
Butter Oil	62,401.540
Butter	16,577.000
Vegetable Oil	497.000

(c) Does not arise in view of the position stated in part (a) above.

Investment Made in Central and State Warehousing Corporations

1207. **SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA** : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of investment made by the Central Government and State Government in Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporations giving separate details in each case and since when;

(b) the ratio of share of CWCs in SWCs investments;

(c) the State Warehousing Corporations which declared dividend during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 showing the rate of dividend declared in each case; and

(d) whether in July 1970 the conference of the Chairman and Managing Directors of CWC and SWCs had resolved that SWCs should transfer 25 percent of the profits to the general reserve and the remaining amount of net profit be utilised for payment of dividends, if so, since then how many SWCs have failed to comply with the above the reasons therefor and the action taken with results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c). As at present, the investment made by Central Government in the equity capital of the Central Warehousing Corporation is Rs. 36 665 crores. The State Governments do not hold any shares in the Central Warehousing Corporation.

A statement indicating the paid-up capital of each State Warehousing

Corporation, the investment made by the concerned State Government and the Central Warehousing Corporation since inception upto 31.3.1985, Central Warehousing Corporation's share in the paid-up capital of each State Warehousing Corporation and the dividend declared by each State Warehousing Corporation for the financial years 1982-83 and 1983-84 is given below.

(d) The information is being collected

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State Warehousing Corporation	Total paid up capital	State Governments share as on 31.3.1985.	Central Warehousing Corporation's share as on 31.3.85	Central Warehousing Corporation's share in the total paid up capital of the State Warehousing Corporation %	Dividend declared as percentage of paid up capital	
1	2	3	4	5	6	1982-83	1983-84
1.	Andhra Pradesh	260.40	135.70	124.70	47.89	5%	Accounts yet to be finalised
2.	Assam	367.38	183.69	183.69	50.00	Rs. 1.50 lakhs	Rs. 0.50 lakhs
3.	Bihar	112.00	58.00	54.00	48.21	Accounts yet to be finalised	Accounts yet to be finalised
4.	Gujarat	178.00	95.50	82.50	46.35	10%]	7%
5.	Haryana	488.12	244.08	244.04	50.00	4.5%	5%
6.	Karnataka	272.35	141.95	130.40	47.88	5%	Accounts yet to be finalised
7.	Kerala	254.35	130.40	123.95	48.73	5%	5%
8.	Madhya Pradesh	510.00	255.00	255.00	50.00	5.5%	Accounts yet to be finalised

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Maharashtra	410.80	205.40	205.40	50.00	8%	6%
10.	Meghalaya	48.12	24.06	24.06	50.00	Nil	Nil
11.	Orissa	158.96	79.48	79.48	50.00	2%	Accounts yet to be finalized
12.	Punjab	575.18	287.59	287.59	50.00	8%	8%
13.	Rajaasthan	268.04	134.02	134.02	50.00	Nil	4.5%
14.	Tamil Nadu	501.00	260.50	240.50	48.00	6%	6%
15.	Uttar Pradesh	496.50	248.25	248.25	50.00	8%	Accounts yet to be finalized
16.	West Bengal	379.40	204.70	174.70	46.05	Accounts yet to be finalized	Accounts yet to be finalized
Total		5280.60	2688.32	2592.28	49.09		

[*Translation*]

Voluntary Institutions for Rural Development Under Padi Schemes

1208. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the voluntary institutions State-wise which worked for rural development under People's Action for Development (India) Schemes during the last three years and the amount incurred thereon, separately;

(b) whether Government are in a position to give State-wise details of the permanent assets created so far under the said scheme;

(c) the names of the institutions which assisted in the implementation of this scheme and whether foreign assistance was also received for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the amount of financial assistance received country-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c). 68 voluntary institutions received assistance from PADI during the last three years, i.e. from 1982-83 to 1984-85. Details regarding the title of the project, name of the sponsoring organisation, State-wise, assistance given to each of them, year-wise, and assets created are given in Annexure-I.

(d) Details of the amount of financial assistance received from foreign donors, agency-wise, is laid on the table House.

[Placed in Library See No, LT 1537/85]

[*English*]

Import of Deep Sea Fishing Trawlers

1209. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) number of deep sea fishing trawlers imported recently;

(b) the number of such trawlers given to Karnataka; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to import more deep sea fishing trawlers to boost fish export ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). 12 deep sea fishing trawlers have been imported recently, out of which 2 trawlers belong to companies based in Karnataka.

(c) A number of applications for the import of fishing vessels has been received by the Government. When these vessels are actually imported and put into operation, they may boost fish exports from the country.

Export of Indian Films

1210. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a decline in the export of Indian films;

(b) whether the decline is due to high rate of export duties; and

(c) action taken to boost export of Indian films to foreign countries especially to middle east countries ?

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

(b) No, Sir. No export duties are leviable.

(c) The following measures are being adopted by the N.F.D.C. to boost the export of Indian films;

- (i) The Corporation participates in film festivals and film markets abroad.
- (ii) It participates in business delegations to foreign countries.
- (iii) Prospective buyers—individual as well as State agencies are invited to participate in the Film Markets organised on the occasion of International Film Festivals and Filmotsavs held in India.
- (iv) Foreign delegations are invited and encouraged to visit India to view Indian films for selection and purchase for their countries.
- (v) Festivals of Indian films arranged in various countries under the Cultural Exchange Programme or otherwise create an interest in Indian films abroad.

Use of CWC Godowns by FCI

1211. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Warehousing Corporation godowns have been utilised by the Food Corporation of India to store their grains;

(b) if so, whether those godowns will be transferred to Food Corporation of India;

(c) whether it will not be the job of the Central Warehousing Corporation to provide credit facilities to the farmers through pledge of negotiable warehousing receipts with banks and to do a number of allied services connected with it; and

(d) if so, whether the Central Warehousing Corporation will concentrate on those objectives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND

CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) A part of the storage capacity available with the Central Warehousing Corporation is being utilised by the Food Corporation of India for storage of foodgrains.

(b) There is no such proposal.

(c) and (d). It is not for the Central Warehousing Corporation to provide credit facilities. The credit facilities are provided by the banks to producers and others against pledge of warehouse receipts issued by the Corporation in respect of agricultural produce stored by them in the warehouses of the Corporation.

Setting up of National Animal Genetics Unit at Bangalore

1212. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish a national animal genetics unit at Bangalore; and

(b) if so, when the above unit will be set up ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Potential Areas for Rice and Wheat Crops in Regions

1213. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the potential areas for rice crop region-wise with output;

(b) potential areas for wheat crop region-wise with average output;

(c) action taken by Government to increase the output of rice production with known technology; and

(d) incentives given to produce more rice and wheat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the names of State producing rice and wheat and total production of rice and wheat during 1984-85 is given below.

(c) The major plank of the strategy for increasing rice production continues to be the expansion of area under location specific High Potential Varieties coupled with better input supply and adoption of efficient management practices. The High Yielding Varieties Programmes is being supported by the Central Sector Schemes of Establishment of Community Nurseries of Rice, Minikit Demonstrations and Training of Extension Personnel on Improved Production Technology. In the eastern region where there is large gap between the potential and actual yields, a Centrally Sponsored Special Rice Production Programme has been started from 1985-86. This programme is being implemented in 417 selected blocks in the States of, Assam, Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Eastern Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal, Under this programme, efforts are being made is fast spread the improved technology of rice production through the training of farmers, farm labourers including women and extension workers. Efforts are also being made to

overcome long term constraints like irrigation, drainage, land development and infrastructure facilities etc. Inputs like seed, fertiliser, micronutrients, pesticides, implements, etc. are being provided to the farmer at subsidised rates.

(d) The procurement prices of both paddy and wheat have been significantly raised in recent years for providing incentives to farmers for increasing production. Other incentives under the Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes for increasing rice production include free distribution of minikits containing seed of newly identified/evolved high yielding varieties of paddy amongst farmers, financial assistance @ Rs. 1500 per hectare for raising community nurseries of rice for sharing seedlings amongst other farmers and supply of inputs such as seed, fertiliser, micro-nutrient, pesticides and implements to the farmers at subsidised rates.

Similarly, the following incentives for increasing wheat production are being provided under the Central Sector Schemes :—

- (i) Free supply of minikit containing seed of newly identified and newly evolved high yielding varieties of wheat; and
- (ii) Free distribution of seed of rust resistant varieties of wheat among farmers in the hill areas for replacement of rust susceptible varieties.

Statement

(Production in lakh tonnes)

S. No.	States	Production of Rice in 1984-85	States	Production of wheat in 1984-85
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69.84	Bihar	30.99
2.	Assam	24.18	Gujarat	13.29
3.	Bihar	53.21	Haryana	44.18
4.	Gujarat	8.38	Madhya Pradesh	37.29

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Haryana	13.63	Maharashtra	8.56
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.69	Punjab	101.83
7.	Karnataka	23.73	Rajasthan	27.94
8.	Kerala	12.32	Uttar Pradesh	159.74
9.	Madhya Pradesh	36.74	West Bengal	8.12
10.	Maharashtra	19.36		
11.	Orissa	45.26		
12.	Punjab	50.57		
13.	Tamil Nadu	53.94		
14.	Uttar Pradesh	71.78		
15.	West Bengal	80.93		

Reservation Rules for SC and ST Employees in NCDC

1214. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether reservation rules in recruitment and promotions are being implemented in National Cooperative Development Corporation;

(b) the total strength and the strength of SC and ST employees in the organisation as on the 1st May, 1985;

(c) the reasons for the shortfall, if any, and the steps proposed to be taken to fill the backlog of reserved vacancies; and

(d) the number of posts dereserved during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION

(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As on 1st May 1985, the total number of employees of the NCDC is 661 and of these, the total number of SC and ST employees is 101 and 23 respectively.

(c) There is no overall shortfall in the strength of SC employees whereas in the case of ST employees, their representation is 3.48% as against 7.5% provided under the Constitution. The reasons for backlog in the representation of ST employees is non-availability of suitable candidates. The Corporation has been taking various steps like inserting advertisements in the Newspapers, writing to Employment Exchanges for sending suitable candidates for recruitment and selection with relaxed standards.

(d) NCDC has not dereserved any post reserved for SCs and STs. during the last three years.

Production of Oil Seeds

1215. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what was the total production of oil seeds in the country during the year 1984-85;

(b) amount spent on research and development of oilseeds in the country; and

(c) what are the future programmes of increasing the production of oil-seeds in the country during the next three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The production of oilseeds in the country during the year 1984-85 was 130 98 lakh tonnes.

(b) An amount of Rs. 2.86 crores was sanctioned for oilseeds research and an amount of Rs. 28.94 crores was released for the development of oilseeds during 1984-85.

(c) The Centrally Sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project which was initiated during 1984-85 is continued during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Policy

1216. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering formulation of a comprehensive national oilseeds and vegetable oils policy;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up a technology mission for oilseeds and vegetable oils to update technology and modernise edible oil units to ensure reduction in costs;

(c) if so, when and details thereof; and

(d) when a decision in this regard will be taken ?

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

(c) and (d). Details are being worked out. A decision in this regard will be taken in due course.

Coverage of Unveiling ceremony of Statue of Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan

1217. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the statue of Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan was unveiled at Jayaprakash Nagar, his birth place in the presence of a large gathering;

(b) if so, whether the function was not covered by the Doordarshan; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). The function was covered by Doordarshan Kendra, Lucknow on 12.10.1985 and used in their regional News Bulletin on the same day. The coverage could not be used in the National News Bulletins as it was received by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi through air on 16.10.85 by which time it had lost its topicality.

Sugar Mills Facing Closure in Maharashtra

1218. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the private sugar mills in Maharashtra are closing down because of non-availability of adequate sugarcane for these mills, which is being used up for cooperative sugar mills;

(b) if so, to prevent unemployment as well as loss of production in sugar mills, whether Government will ensure better sugarcane supply to the mills or in the alternative provide imported raw sugar for processing; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the alternative of taking over the management of the mills which are facing closure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No private sugar mill in Maharashtra has intimated that they will not work in 1985-86 sugar season.

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

Time in Opposition Parties on TV and Akashwani

1219. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a scheme to allow opposition parties to present their views and policies on Doordarshan and Akashwani periodically to avoid monopolisation of these media by Government and the ruling party; and

(b) if so, when this scheme will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) The media is not being monopolised by Government and the ruling party. The official media has necessarily to reflect the Government policies, programmes, objectives and explain them to the masses. In the

coverage of important events and presentation of programmes and in discussion programmes the media take due care that the differing points of view are presented.

Over and above the existing scheme under which representatives of recognised political parties are allowed the facility of making election broadcasts/telecasts at the time of elections, there is no proposal before the Government to introduce a scheme to allow political parties to present their views and policies over AIR/Doordarshan, and

(b) Does not arise.

Reclamation of Wasteland

1220. **SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any policy for reclamation of land has been formulated;

(b) budgetary provision for 1985-86 for reclamation of wasteland;

(c) whether States have been asked to identify the wasteland which can be reclaimed and brought under cultivation; and

(d) if so, the extent of wasteland intended to be reclaimed during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) National Land Use and Conservation Board in its meeting held on 17th October, 1985 considered the Report of the Committee of Experts on Draft outline of National Land Use Policy. It was decided to set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B. B. Vohra, Chairman, Advisory Board on Energy, to finalise the Outline of the National Land Use Policy and prepare a National Land Use policy Statement which inter alia will take into consideration the

reclamation and development of degraded and under-utilised lands along with other aspects.

(b) to (d). National Wastelands Development Board have issued guidelines to the States and Union Territories for identification of wastelands and reclaiming them primarily through afforestation. The National target to be attained during the Seventh Five Year Plan is to afforest 5 million hectares per annum. However, the extent of wasteland to be reclaimed would depend upon a number of factors including funds available. National Wastelands Development Board have made a budget provision of Rs. 100 lakhs in 1985-86 for financial assistance to voluntary agencies who are directly engaged for reclamation of wastelands.

Damage of Agricultural Land by Natural Calamities

1221. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the area of agricultural land prone to floods in the various States;

(b) the extent of land rendered uncultivable by flood havoc in the Ganga river basin in the recent past; and

(c) whether there are proposals to protect the agriculturists holdings against floods and cyclones by introducing crop protection insurance scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Approximately an area of 40 million Ha. is prone to floods in the country. On an average 40.7 lakh ha. of cropped area have been affected due to flood, cyclone in the country during the period 1953 to 1984. Separate figures of land rendered uncultivable by flood havoc in the Ganga river basin in the recent past are not available.

(c) A comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme is already being implemented in the country from Kharif 1985 season. The scheme would initially cover paddy, wheat millets, oilseeds and pulses. It is based on area approach and all loans issued by the institutional agencies viz. cooperatives, commercial banks and regional rural banks for raising the above mentioned crops are compulsorily insured. The scheme covers all risks occurring during the crop season except war and unclear risk. Although the Central Government have recommended the scheme to all the State Govts. and Union Territories for adoption from Kharif 1985 season, 12 State Govts. and 2 U.Ts. implemented the scheme during kharif 1985 season. These are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Gujarat, Pondicherry and Goa, Daman and Diu.

Production of Edible Oilseeds

1222. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether output of edible oilseeds has shown definite improvement in the current year;

(b) if so, whether there are plans to revise the edible oilseeds production target;

(c) whether constraints in oilseeds production including their marketing have been identified; and

(d) if so, steps taken to remove these constraints ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. There was an all time record production of 130.98 lakh tonnes of oilseeds during the year 1984-85.

(b) The revised target for the production of oilseeds has been fixed at 180.00 lakh tonnes during the terminal year of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1989-90).

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Some of the main constraints in oilseeds production are non-availability of quality seed, inadequate use of fertilizer, limited irrigation, pests and diseases, lack of improved farm implements, inadequate market support. In order to overcome these constraints, the Govt. of India has sanctioned a Centrally Sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project from 1984-85. Under this Project, various incentives are provided for critical inputs to induce the farmers for better cultivation of oilseeds. The Government has been announcing support prices for oilseeds from time to time. National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) has been designated as the nodal agency for undertaking price support operations in respect of oilseeds for a period of five years beginning from the 1985-86 season.

Increase in use of Bio-Fertilizers

1223. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government plans to increase the use of bio-fertilizers during the current rabi season; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The use of bio-fertilizers is being promoted by organising field demonstrations and training courses through State Governments and Agricultural Universities. The subsidised Rhizobium cultures are being distributed for groundnut including rabi groundnut and pulses under various Central Sector Schemes on bio-fertilizers, oilseeds and pulses development, programmes.

Besides, about 1 lakh minikits of improved varieties of seeds alongwith the Rhizobium culture will be distributed to the farmers under the Central Sector Scheme on Minikit Demonstration Programme.

Parallel Food Corporation

1224. DR. G. S. RAJHANS :
SHRI PRAKASH V.
PATIL :

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

(a) whether the Federation of the All India Foodgrain Dealers Association has suggested to Government to create a parallel food corporation in the private sector for tackling the problem of surplus stocks;

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

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c). The Federation of All India Foodgrain Dealers Associations has represented that a part of the work presently being handled by the Food Corporation of India may be entrusted to foodgrain traders as Government agents, on the pattern of the Food Corporation of India, to start with and, if the arrangement is found workable and satisfactory, the amount of work given to them may be increased, gradually. As the Food Corporation of India is an instrument for execution of Government Policies, there cannot be any party with the private trade. The Government do not, therefore, propose to entrust the work being handled by the Food Corporation of India to private traders.

Loans to Public Sector Housing Agencies

1225. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government recently asked the different housing agencies in the country to maintain quality of construction;

(b) if so, the names of housing agencies in the public sector as well as in private sector presently operating in the country;

(c) whether Government have provided loans to the public sector housing agencies; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :
(a) and (b). Housing is a State subject and it is for the States and U.Ts. to ensure that requisite quality control over the construction of houses is exercised by the agencies concerned.

(c) and (d). The Central financial assistance is given to the States/U Ts in the shape of block loans and block grants without being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. However, loans are provided by Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) a public sector enterprise to various construction agencies including Housing Boards and Development authorities. Since its inception (in 1970) HUDCO has sanctioned upto 31.10.85, 3908 schemes involving project cost of Rs. 2856 43 crores with a loan assistance of Rs. 1852.47 crores.

Distribution of Foodgrains under Rural Employment Scheme

1226. **SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of foodgrains distributed under Rural Employment schemes during 1980-81;

(b) the total quantity of foodgrains distributed under rural employment programme during the period from 1981 to 1984; and

(c) whether quantity of foodgrains distributed during three years i.e. 1981-84 was not even half of the quantity distributed during a single year i.e. 1980-81 and the reasons therefor and the difficulties being faced by Government due to keeping excessive stock of foodgrains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) During the year 1980-81 a quantity of 13.34 lakhs M.Ts. of foodgrains was distributed to the workers under Food for Work/ National Rural Employment Programme.

(b) In the year 1981-82 to 1984-85 a total quantity of 8.31 lakh M Ts. of foodgrains was utilised under the Rural Employment Programmes i.e. National Rural Employment Programme/Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.

(c) The quantity of foodgrains utilised under Rural Employment Programmes during the years 1981-82 to 1984-85 was more than 50% of the foodgrains utilised during 1980-81. The reason for higher utilisation of foodgrains during 1980-81, was that food for work programme was continued during that year because of severe drought of the year 1979-80. Further, under the Food for Work Programme which continued upto October, 1980, of the whole wage was permitted to be paid in foodgrains. The National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) which replaced the Food for Work Programme was implemented on this basis from October, 1980 to March, 1981. Payment of wages in foodgrains was restricted to 2 kg. per manday from April, 1981 and further reduced to 1 kg. per manday from September, 1981. No difficulties were faced in keeping of foodgrains stocks during the period 1981-84.

Training of Farmers and Testing of Farm Implement

1227. **DR. K. G. ADIYODI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken for training of farmers and testing of farm implements and machinery;

(b) number of organisations/Units undertaking such training and testing, State-wise; and

(c) number of persons trained so far during the last three years, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Government of India have taken steps for training of farmers and testing of farm implements and machinery through establishment of 3 Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institutes one at Budni (Madhya Pradesh) in 1956, the second at Hissar (Haryana) in 1963 and 3rd at Garladinne, Anantpur (A. P.) in 1983. Two more such Institutes one in the Eastern

Region and the other in the Western Region are being proposed during the Seventh Plan period. In addition, farmers are being imparted training through 89 Krishi Vigyan Kendras and 18 Agricultural Universities under the auspices of Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The testing of farm implements for research and development purposes is being undertaken by the I.C.A.R. at the Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal and at the All India Coordinated Research Projects on Farm Implements and Machines.

The number of trainees trained state-wise during the last three years at the Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institutes at Budni, Hissar and Garladinne is given in the Statement given below. The Krishi Vigyan Kendras have trained 12,711 persons in agricultural engineering, primarily relating to all aspects of implements during 1982-85.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	13	85
2.	Assam	21	6	5
3.	Bihar	46	64	24
4.	Gujarat	1	21	42
5.	Haryana	268	296	328
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10	7	4
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	6	8
8.	Karnataka	4	2	1
9.	Kerala	15	14	35
10.	Madhya Pradesh	408	355	295
11.	Maharashtra	113	89	102
12.	Manipur	1	1	—

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Meghalaya	8	7	4
14.	Nagaland	2	3	1
15.	Orissa	12	16	10
16.	Punjab	37	40	47
17.	Rajasthan	81	80	159
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	44	54	7
20.	Tripura	—	—	2
21.	Uttar Pradesh	170	163	144
22.	West Bengal	6	11	15
Union Territories				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	3	2	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	2	1
3.	Chandigarh	1	—	—
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
5.	Delhi	13	7	6
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	—	—	1
7.	Mizoram	—	—	5
8.	Pondicherry	—	—	—
9.	Lakshdweep	—	—	—

**Enforcement of Insecticides Act and
Quality Control**

1228. DR. K. G. ADIYODI :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken for the enforcement of Insecticides Act and quality control in the country;

(b) the number of institutions, State-wise, conducting the work;

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to start such work during the Seventh Plan period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND COOPERATION
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a)
The enforcement of the provisions of the
Insecticides Act, 1968 encompasses a
dual responsibility on the part of the
Central and State Governments. The
Central Government has constituted a
Central Insecticides Board to advise on
various matters arising out of the
implementation of the Act, and a
Registration Committee for the grant of
compulsory registration for import and
manufacture of insecticides as required
under the provisions of the Act. Most

of the State Governments have, on their part, notified various functionaries, like Appellate Authority, Licensing Officer, Insecticides Analysts and Insecticides Inspectors to implement the relevant provisions of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder. On the basis of the reports of the analysis, the State Governments/UT Administrations Institute legal proceedings or take other actions, wherever necessary.

(b) A total number of 35 State Pesticides Testing Laboratories are engaged in the analysis of samples of pesticides to monitor the quality status. The State wise position is that 9 laboratories are situated in Tamil Nadu, 4 each in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh 2 each in U.P. and Gujarat and one each in Assam, Bihar, Haryana, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Mizoram and Pondicherry. There is a Central Insecticide Laboratory at Faridabad (Haryana), with a unit each at Bombay and Hyderabad. As regards the other authorities, mentioned in reply to part (a) of the Question, according to the available information, all the States/UTs, except Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, have appointed most of the functionaries.

(c) and (d). Though there are 35 State Pesticides Testing Laboratories in the country, it has been felt that the facilities available with the States and Union Territories need to be supplemented and augmented to enable the States and Union Territories to undertake the work of quality control more vigorously.

Also, the Central Government has sanctioned the establishment of five Regional Pesticides Testing Laboratories at Chandigarh, Bombay, Kanpur, Hyderabad and Calcutta during the 7th Plan Period to supplement the resources of the State Government/UTs.

Pricing Policy of N.S.C.

1229. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the pricing policy of National Seeds Corporation for the supply of seeds at uniform price.

(b) whether seeds are sold at uniform rates throughout the country; and

(c) if not, steps taken to save the farmers from exploitation by middlemen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPFRATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The policy of the National Seeds Corporation is to supply seeds at a reasonable price throughout the country.

(b) Normally, the National Seeds Corporation sells its seeds at uniform rates throughout the country. However, individual cases of differences between the prices charged by the N.S.C. and the prices fixed by the State Governments and State Seeds Corporations are also examined from time to time and, if considered necessary, the prices of N.S.C. are suitably reduced so as to be on par with the prices charged by the State Seeds Corporations.

(c) Prices of seeds charged from the farmers for N.S.C.'s seeds remain uniform irrespective of the sales outlets. The Corporation has a large number of retail sales outlets which act as a mechanism for regulating the sale prices. In addition, the Corporation also conducts periodical checking of its dealers to ensure that the seeds are sold by them only at the prices fixed by the Corporation.

Exotic Pests and Disease

1230. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government against the entry of exotic pests and diseases through international trade in our country;

(b) the number of units engaged in identifying such pests, state-wise; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the number and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) All the plants and plant material coming into the country are checked and treated if need be, at all the International Airports, important seaports and strategic entry points on land frontier.

(b) These are located in the following States/UTs. :—

State	No. of Plant Quarantine and Fumigation Stations
1. Andhra Pradesh	2
2. Bihar	1
3. Delhi	1
4. Gujarat	1
5. Kerala	2
6. Maharashtra	2
7. Punjab	4
8. Tamil Nadu	6
9. Uttar Pradesh	1
10. West Bengal	6

(c) These facilities shall be augmented depending upon the need and availability of funds.

Sale of Sugar Through Traders

1231 SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether with a view to keep sugar prices under control, Government have taken a decisions to remove the quantum limits on the sale of imported sugar through tenders;

(b) if so, the effect of this procedure on market prices;

(c) whether those who buy sugar through tender are required to sell it at a price fixed by Government and if not, how it helps in holding the price line; and

(d) the margin kept for traders who buy sugar through tenders and steps taken to ensure that they do not corner sugar ?

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

(b) The rise in the wholesale prices of indigenous sugar as well as imported sugar has been arrested and the prices have remained at reasonable levels.

(c) and (d). The sale of imported sugar by Food Corporation of India is in the open market through a system of auction and no sale price has been fixed for eventual sale in the retail. This is the position with regard to indigenous sugar sold by factories in the open market. However, in view of the comfortable availability of imported as well as indigenous sugar, sugar prices had ruled at reasonable levels in the open market.

Imported sugar is also subject to statutory provisions in respect of sale and stock-holding limits of sugar. The State Governments had also been advised to undertake surprise checks/raids and de-hoarding operations and to ensure that sugar licenced dealers comply with statutory provisions.

INDO-EEC Project on Fishery Development

1232. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether EEC has evinced great interest in fishery products of India.

(b) whether EEC has offered a joint exploration between EEC and India for the development of fisheries and their export; and

(c) if so, reaction of Government to this offer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Mr. Claude Cheysson, Commissioner of EEC during his visit to India in September, 1985 evinced interest in the development of deep sea fishing in India and entering into joint venture involving export of catch in EEC market.

(c) However, no concrete proposal has so far been received from the EEC side. As and when such proposal is received, this will be examined on merit.

Groundnut Production

1233. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) measures proposed to diversify the cropping pattern with a view to boosting summer groundnut production under irrigated conditions in Tamil Nadu and Orissa; and

(b) total acreage covered under this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The Centrally Sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project is in operation in the States of Tamil Nadu and Orissa where efforts are being made to expand the area under rabi/summer groundnut. The area under rabi/summer groundnut during 1984-85 was 290.5 thousand hectares in Tamil

Nadu and 139.7 thousand hectares in Orissa.

[Translation]

Civic Facilities in Resettlement Colonies

1234. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether all types of works like construction of drains, roads, footpaths, parks and providing of electricity, water and sewer lines, etc. in all resettlement colonies of Dehli had been undertaken and completed by DDA;

(b) if so, the names of the colonies where these facilities have been provided and also of those where these facilities are yet to be provided;

(c) the amount already spent and that which is likely to be spent on these colonies;

(d) whether these works have been suspended in all the colonies for the last six months;

(e) whether all these colonies are being handed over to the Delhi Municipal Corporation by DDA; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Resettlement colonies in Delhi developed under the Jhuggi Jhonpri Removal Scheme were initially provided with water supply and toilet facilities at community level alongwith drains, roads, street lighting, etc. Complete electrification of these colonies has since been undertaken by DESU. A scheme for provision of additional facilities like water supply and sewer lines for grant of individual connections, improved roads and drains, underground and overhead tanks, etc., sanctioned by the Government has also been undertaken by DDA and is in various stages of completion.

(b) (i) The names of the colonies which have already been electrified and where electrification work is proposed to be undertaken by DESU alongwith amounts spent or likely to be spent on electrification are given in Statement I land on the table of the House.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1538/85]

(ii) The DDA has already completed or undertaken a large number of works for improvement of living conditions in resettlement colonies in pursuance of the scheme for provision of additional facilities in these colonies sanctioned by the Government. A statement showing the name of the colonies, the position of works already completed, those in progress and remaining to be executed, together with likely dates of completion thereof as indicated by the DDA is land on the table of the House.

[Placed in Library, See. No. LT. 1538/85]

(c) The DDA has spent a sum of Rs. 35.35 crores on the scheme for provision of additional facilities in the resettlement colonies during the Sixth Five year Plan period and is likely to incur a further expenditure of Rs. 13.25 crores during the current year.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). The transfer of the maintenance of resettlement colonies from DDA to MCD is proposed because in accordance with the provisions of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, Maintenance of different localities within MCD's jurisdiction is its responsibility.

[English]

Production of Fish in Brackish Water

1235. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for substantially increasing pro-

duction of fish in brackish water in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken to achieve this object;

(c) extent of brackish water areas proposed to be developed in the state of Karnataka;

(d) whether any research team has undertaken any programme to explore the possibility of seed prospecting of fishes and nursery rearing in Karnataka; 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) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on the Development of Brackish Water Fish Farms initiated during the latter half of VI Plan is continuing in VII Plan.

(c) Most brackish water areas in Karnataka are privately owned. Government of Karnataka propose to develop about 50 hectares of brackish water area in Government Sector for culture of fish and prawn during the VII Plan.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Central Marine Fishery Research Institute have conducted investigations and submitted report to Government of Karnataka on the availability of Penacid Prawn Seed in Karnataka.

Contract for Construction of Janata Flats to a Foreign Firm by DDA

1236. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR :
DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA has awarded the contract of constructing Janata Flats to a foreign firm without inviting global tenders;

(b) if so, the name of the firm to which the contract has been awarded;

(c) whether awarding such a contract will result in escalation of the cost of Janata Flats; and

(d) if so, whether DDA proposes to cancel the present contract and invite fresh global tenders ?

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

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

News-Print Policy

1237. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to make certain basic changes in the news-print policy;

(b) if so, the salient features of the changes in the news-print policy;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is a huge backlog of news-print; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to clear the backlog of the newsprint ?

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

(b) and (d). The matter is still under consideration of the Government,

[*Translation*]

Research Centre for Oranges in Maharashtra

1238. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUHDARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the site selected for Research Centre for orange and other fruits in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra State and steps taken so far in this regard; and

(b) details of steps taken to achieve the objective for which Fruit Research Centre is being set up alongwith its programmes and the time by which this Centre would start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A site on the Nagpur—Amravati high-way has been selected for establishment of a Citrus Research Station in Maharashtra State for research on orange.

(b) An area of land measuring one hundred hectares only has been acquired for the station. The technical programme has been formulated on different aspects of citrus improvement, standardisation of agro-techniques, control of diseases, pests and nematodes and post-harvest technology. A tentative provision of Rs. 75 lakhs has been made in the Seventh Plan for this purpose subject to the clearance of the Ministry of Finance. The Station is expected to start functioning from December, 1985 with the posting of the supervisory staff.

[*English*]

Drought and Flood Assistance for Himachal Pradesh

1239. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURIE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance given by Central Government to Himachal Pradesh Government for drought and flood relief measures during the last one year;

(b) the criteria followed in giving such grants;

(c) whether Central team visits late to various States to assess the damage caused by droughts, floods etc. with the result that financial assistance generally reaches late to the States; and

(d) whether Government would formulate some policy whereby Central teams could automatically visit the drought and flood affected areas in future to assess the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government of India have sanctioned Central assistance for natural calamities to the Government of Himachal Pradesh during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 as details given below :—

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Drought	Flood, heavy rains etc.
1984-85	19.37 (including Rs. 6.67 for 1985.86).	2.73
1985-86	16.46	Under processing.

(b) to (d). According to the criteria prescribed by the successive Finance Commissions, the administration of relief to the calamity affected population is the responsibility of the State Governments. For this purpose, a suitable margin money as recommended by the Eighth Finance Commission is available at their disposal to take up immediate relief measures. The margin

money is shared equally by the State/ Central Government. If the State Government requires additional funds over and above the State's share of margin money after spending their own share, they approach the Central Government for assistance by submitting a Memorandum of their needs. A Central Team is generally deputed to the State concerned immediately on receipt of the Memorandum. Pending visit/report of the Central Team if the need of the State Government is urgent, the Ways and Means Advance is released to the States concerned to enable them to carry on relief work uninterrupted.

High Level Panel to Check Price Rise

1240. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item "PM sets up two high-level panels to check prices" regarding check on price rise and quality of products appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 11 October, 1985;

(b) the manner in which Government propose to check the quality of goods marketed and elimination of sub-standard items; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to make ISI certification compulsory in respect of all consumer items of daily need ?

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

(b) For checking the quality of goods being marketed by various manufacturers, the Government has already made ISI Marking compulsory for a number of products. Where products are covered under compulsory Quality Certification Scheme of ISI, punitive

actions are taken against manufacturers of sub-standard items.

(c) Government intends to bring gradually more and more consumer items of mass consumption and goods involving safety of consumers under compulsory ISI Certification Marking Scheme.

Request to Raise Soft Loan Facility for Fertilizer Distribution By Orissa

1241. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa Government have urged the Centre to raise the soft loan facility for fertilizer distribution in order to step up fertilizer consumption substantially in the State;

(b) whether it has also urged that the private dealers should be persuaded to take up distribution of nutrients not only at railheads as at present, but also in interior and inaccessible areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). The Orissa Government has been asking for sanction of additional amount of shortterm loan for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs, namely, fertilizers, seeds and pesticides so that sufficient capital is provided to the institutional agencies to procure and supply these inputs. They also mentioned that in Orissa private trade have not taken up this work in a big way. However, due to the provision for grant of short terms loan being limited, an amount of Rs. 11.50 crores only could be sanctioned to the State as against its demand for Rs 30 crores during the year oh 1985-86. The State Government has been constantly persuading the private trade to take up dstrubution of fertilizers in the remote areas.

[Translation]

Increase in Price of Levy Sugar

1242. SHRI C. B. GAMIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that demand has been made to increase the price of levy sugar keeping in view the increasing cost of production of sugarcane and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the extent to which increase in price of levy sugar has been demanded; and

(c) the extent to which the price of levy sugar is proposed to be increased, the time by which it will be increased and the details of the concrete steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, one of the organisation, ISMA, representing the sugar industry has demanded increase in the price of levy sugar to Rs. 413/- per quintal based on their request for raising the statutory minimum price of sugarcane to Rs 18/- per quintal linked to a basic recovery of 85 per cent for the current season 1985-86.

(c) Government have since fixed the ex-factory prices of levy sugar for 1985-86 season on 14.11.85 taking into account the statutory minimum cane price of Rs. 16.50 per quintal linked to 8.5. per cent recovery. The average all-India ex-factory price of levy sugar has been increased from Rs. 346.75 per quintal in 1984-85 to Rs. 391.00 per quintal for 1985-86. The retail levy sugar price will be increased from Rs. 4.40 to Rs. 4.80 per kg. with effect from 1.12.1985.

[English]

Durgapur Unit of H. F. C. Remaining Idle

1243. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Durgapur Unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited is remaining idle for several months; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) : No, Sir. The Durgapur Unit of the HFC was stopped for planned turn around during May, this year. Thereafter, due to repeated equipment breakdown and power drawal restrictions from the power grid; the plant is yet to stabilise on a sustained basis, but it has operated intermittently and produced certain quantity of area.

Distribution of Surplus Land to Landless

1244. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the area of surplus land likely to be available for redistribution among the landless in the Seventh Plan period, State-wise;

(b) whether such redistribution of surplus land is likely to be completed by States during the Seventh Plan period; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c). It is not possible to assess the extent of surplus land likely to be available for distribution among the landless in the Seventh Plan period because a large area of about 16.19 lakh acres of land out of the declared surplus is looked up in litigation in courts. However, as per the information available at the commencement of the Seventh Plan the State-wise extent of area estimated to be available for distribution is given in the statement given below.

While the Government of India has impressed upon the State Governments to complete distribution of surplus land during the Seventh Plan period, however, the progress of distribution would depend upon the availability of surplus land after due determination by courts.

In a conference of State Revenue Ministers held in May, 1985, it was impressed upon the States to take necessary administrative and legislative action to get cases involved in litigation in revenue and other courts decided expeditiously. Creation of tribunals under Article 323B of the Constitution and/or creation of special courts/Benches in High Court in consultation with the concerned High Courts for quick disposal of ceiling land cases was also suggested to the States.

State/Union Territory	Area available
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	58638
Assam	36265
Bihar	16841
Gujarat	36479
Haryana	4881
Himachal Pradesh	14629
Jammu & Kashmir	—
Karnataka	4694
Kerala	5190
Madhya Pradesh	21458
Maharashtra	29212
Manipur	605
Orissa	3814
Punjab	89
Rajasthan	21746
Tamil Nadu	7295
Tripura	443

1	2
Uttar Pradesh	2078
West Bengal	31168
D&N Haveli	160
Pondicherry	371
Delhi	—
TOTAL:	296056

Income of Workers Employed in Brick Kilns and Tea Industry

1245. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total estimated average daily number of workers employed during 1982, 1983 and 1984 (State-wise); and

(b) the average annual earning of workers employed in brick kilns and tea industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The latest available data regarding the total estimated average daily employment in factories are available for the period 1982. A statement indicating the figures (State-wise) is given below.

(b) The data on the average annual earnings of workers employed in brick kilns and tea industry are not maintained. However, the average earnings (before deductions) per manday worked of the workers in the manufacture of Food Products (Hydrogenated Oils, Tea, Coffee and Cashewnut Processing, Animal feed and starch etc.) were Rs. 8.70 in 1978-79 according to the Indian Labour Year Book, 1984 the latest available.

Statement	
<i>Estimated average daily employment in factories during 1982 (p)</i>	
State/Union Territory	Total Estimated Average daily employment 1982
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	526,477
Assam	89,244
Bihar	420,858
Gujarat	694,652
Haryana	213,143
Himachal Pradesh	13,900 (E)
Jammu and Kashmir	22,774
Karnataka	492,185 (E)
Kerala	288,523
Madhya Pradesh	415,972
Maharashtra	1,158,965
Manipur	2,617
Meghalaya	2,552
Orissa	107,654
Punjab	240,196
Rajasthan	173,324
Tamil Nadu	790,803
Tripura	18,398 (E)
Uttar Pradesh	548,617 (E)
West Bengal	911,195
Andhaman & Nicobar Islands	4,710
Chandigarh	14,116 (E)

1	2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2,106
Delhi	168,140
Goa, Daman and Diu	15,765
Pondicherry	16,366
TOTAL	7,353,253

(P)=Provisional

(E)=Estimated by repeating previous years's figures due to non-receipt of returns.

(Source : Annual Returns under the Factories Act, 1948).

Construction of Worksheds for Bedi Workers in Kerala Dinesh Bidi Cooperative Society, Cannanore

1246. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made in the construction of worksheds for Beedi Workers employed in Kerala Dinesh Beedi Co-operative Society pursuant to the visit of I.L.O. team to Cannanore district of Kerala, earlier this year;

(b) the quantum of total aid offered by the I. L. O. for construction of the said worksheds and the mode of advance in instalment or in lumpsum; and

(c) what are the terms of advance offered and whether the same is repayable ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) (a) to (c) A draft project idea: "Promotion of Labour Co-operatives Among Beedi Workers" has recently been received from the I.L.O. Office. This document is being examined in the Ministry.

Conference of Agriculture Commissioners in Delhi

1247. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of Agriculture Commissioners was held in Delhi in October 1985;

(b) if so, whether the conference took any assessment of Rabi production;

(c) whether the conference stressed the need for a co-ordinated supply of better quality seed to increase productivity; and

(d) if so, the details of the work plan drawn up in this regard ?

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

(b) The Conference did not make any assessment of rabi production.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In consultation with the State Governments, detailed plans for timely and adequate supply of critical inputs like seed, fertiliser, etc. were finalised. These include supply of 55 lakh tonnes of nutrients and 31.53 lakh quintals of certified/quality seeds during Rabi season.

Productivity of Foodgrains and Pulses

1248. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while in wheat HYV, the rate of productivity has gone up, in the case of rice, coarse cereals and pulses the rate of productivity has been falling for the last three years;

(b) whether the rate of decline in productivity of crops is despite the

fact that coverage under these crops has increased;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to check and reverse it ?

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

YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c).
The productivity of rice, coarsegrains
and pulses has shown increasing trend
during the last 3 years although the
rate of increase is not as rapid as in
the case of wheat. The production of
all the crops is more in 1984-85 as
compared to 1982-83. This is mainly
on account of increase in productivity
as may be seen from the details
below :

A: Area in lakh ha.

P: Production in lakh tonnes

Y: Yield in kgs/ha.

Crop		1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Wheat	A	235.67	246.72	236.14
	P	427.94	454.76	442.29
	Y	1816	1843	1873
Rice	A	382.62	412.44	411.59
	P	471.16	600.97	586.36
	Y	1231	1457	1425
Coarse- grain	A	404.33	417.05	391.65
	P	277.52	339.07	311.64
	Y	686	813	796
Pulses	A	228.33	235.42	227.31
	P	118.57	128.93	121.95
	Y	519	548	536

The yearwise fluctuations are on account of seasonal conditions.

(d) The steps being taken to stabilize the production at a higher level include the following :

- (i) Maximisation of productivity in irrigated and rainfed areas.
- (ii) Timely, easy and adequate supply of agricultural inputs like technology, seeds fertilisers, implements, plant protection chemicals, credit, et.

(iii) Increasing the area under High Yielding Varieties Programme.

(iv) Propagation of rainfed farming technology on Watershed management basis both for crops and regions which have performed poorly and have not shown high growth rates.

(v) Breakthrough in rice production in Eastern States through

implementation of special rice production products in selected blocks.

- (vi) Increasing the production and productivity of pulses through the Special Pulse Development Programme as Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which assistance is provided for certified seed, rhizobium culture, plant protection chemicals and equipments and for adaptive trials for introduction of pulses in new areas to motivate the farmers to adopt improved package of practices.
- (vii) Adoption of integrated plant protection measures.
- (viii) Assuring remunerative prices to the farmers and their announcement before the sowing season and also organisational support for purchase of commodities at these prices; and
- (ix) Intensification of research efforts so as to extend the benefits of new technology to more farmers, cropping systems and regions.

Storage Facilities Used by FCI

1249. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the storage facilities/godowns used by Food Corporation of India belong to Governments;

(b) whether Government propose to assign any of the functions of Food Corporation of India to private individuals or concerns; and

(c) if so the details thereof ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Funds from International Financial Agencies for Urban Development in Kerala

1250. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any schemes for urban development have been undertaken by the Central Government at Cannanore and Calicut in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any funds from international financial agencies have been received for any scheme of urban development in the above cities and if so, the details of their utilisation ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No funds have been received from international agencies for Urban Development schemes in these two cities.

Employment in Organised Sector

1251. SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether employment in the organised sector in the country has increased during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the increase/decline in the employment in the organised sector in West Bengal as compared to other States/Union Territories during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Employment in the organised sector has increased during the last three years March, 1981—March, 1984 for which information is available under the Employment Market Information Programme.

(b) It increased by 5.8 per cent

between March, 1981 and March, 1984.

(c) The decline in the organised Sector in West Bengal during the same period is 1.6 per cent. A statement showing percentage increase/decline in employment in the organised sector during the same period in other States/ Union Territories covered under the Employment Market Information Programme is given below :

Statement

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage increase/decrease during March, 1981/March, 1984.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	+ 6.2
2.	Assam	+ 1.3
3.	Bihar	+ 4.9
4.	Gujarat	+ 9.6
5.	Haryana	+ 7.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	+ 2.1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	+12.7
8.	Karnataka	+ 6.8
9.	Kerala	+ 4.7
10.	Madhya Pradesh	+ 7.6
11.	Maharashtra	+ 2.8
12.	Manipur	+29.1
13.	Meghalaya	+ 5.2
14.	Nagaland	+ 8.6
15.	Orissa	+10.4
16.	Punjab	+ 9.5
17.	Rajasthan	+ 8.3
18.	Tamil Nadu	+10.7
19.	Tripura	+17.2
20.	Uttar Pradesh	+ 8.8
21.	Chandigarh	+13.2

1	2	3
22.	Delhi	+ 4.0
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	+13.2
24.	Mizoram	+47.0
25.	Pondicherry	-2.4
Total : All other States/Union Territories excluding West Bengal		+ 6.8

Note:—1 *Organised Sector under Employment Market Information Programme covers all establishments in Public Sector and non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 10 or more persons.

2. All the States, Union Territories except Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep & Minicoy Islands are covered under the Employment Market Information Programme.

[Translation]

Import of Fertilizers

1252. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether decision has been taken to import a large quantity of fertilizers;

(b) if so, the quantity of fertilizers proposed to be imported and the names of the countries from which it is proposed to be imported; and

(c) if not, how the shortage of fertilizers is proposed to be met ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) As in the previous years, requisite quantities of fertilizers are being imported during the current year also to meet the gap between the demand and the indigenous availability.

(b) It is not in the public interest to indicate these details.

(c) Does not arise.

World Bank Loan for National Agricultural Research Projects

1253. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether World Bank has raised the ceiling on loan for National Agricultural Research Project;

(b) if so, by how much and on what conditions; and

(c) if not, how the expenditure involved on this project is proposed to be met ?

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

(b) The ceiling for the project for Phase-I of National Agricultural Research Project was U.S. 54 million dollars. In Phase-II it has been increased to U.S. 110.96 million dollars for a period of 7 years starting from 1.10.85. Moreover, whereas during Phase-I the IDA reimbursed 50% of the total expenditure, during Phase-II the IDA will

reimburse 65% of the total expenditure under the project.

(c) The total expenditure on the project is to be met by Government of India through plan funds allocated to Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The IDA will reimburse to Government of India 65% of the expenditure in U.S. dollars as loan amount.

[English]

Setting up of High Power Transmitter in Tirumala

1254. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a high power T.V. transmitter in Tirumala; and

(b) if so, details thereof and time frame under Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). The existing low power TV transmitter at Tirupati which provides TV coverage, inter-alia, to Tirumala is envisaged to be replaced by a high power (10 KW) TV transmitter during the VII Plan period. Implementation of this project would, however, depend on the year-wise phasing and priorities as may be agreed to by the Planning Commission.

Safety in Chemical Units Using Hazardous Materials

1255. SHRI P. R. KUMARA-MANGALUM : SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have taken steps for strict safety in chemical units using hazardous materials and processes after the Bhopal tragedy;

(b) whether these steps have also been taken for small industrial units;

(c) whether Government have set up various Expert Groups in this regard;

(d) if so, the State where such groups have been set up; and

(e) whether the working of these Groups is being monitored and situation considered satisfactory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Government have advised all State Governments and Administration of Union Territories who are the enforcement authorities under the Factories Act, 1984, to identify all units in their area, which are involved in dangerous manufacturing processes and to ensure full compliance of safety standards by them.

(b) All small industrial units which are registered as factories under the Factories Act, 1948 are also covered under the Governments direction.

(c) to (e). Immediately after Bhopal industrial accident, all the State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories have been advised to constitute Task Forces/Expert Committees for identifying hazardous units and for taking appropriate monitoring action for proper enforcement of safety standards in those units. As per information so far received, the Governments of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa and Union Territory of Delhi have set up Task Forces/Expert Groups in this regard. The matter is being regularly pursued with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

Check on Advancing of Desert in H.P.

1256. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sponsored a desert development project in Kannaur and Lahul-Spiti Districts, the tribal areas of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether Government have identified other areas in the country where similar project need be launched for checking advance of desert;

(c) if so, details of the project; and

(d) funds allotted during the Seventh Plan for such Projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (d). The Desert Development Programme was started in 1977-78 in selected areas of the five States of Rajasthan, Haryana, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, and Jammu and Kashmir. This included the Spiti Region of Lahaul-Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh and from 1982-83, the programme was extended to Pooh Block of Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh. The programme now covers 131 Blocks in 21 districts of 5 States, which include 2 Blocks of Spiti and Pooh in the cold arid areas of Himachal Pradesh.

The Programme includes schemes for arresting desertification through soil conservation, afforestation, sand dune stabilisation and shelter belt plantation and for development of the productivity of the area through water conservation, minor irrigation, ground water development, dryland agriculture and horticulture, livestock, pasture and fodder development etc.

A total outlay of Rs. 245 crores has been approved for Desert Development Programme during the Seventh Plan.

World Bank Assistance for Water Supply in Maharashtra

1257. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government propose to take the assistance of World Bank for a project to supply water to all villages in Maharashtra where there

is no drinking water within a radius of one mile ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : Government of India have not received any proposal from Government of Maharashtra for taking up projects with World Bank assistance for supply of water to all villages in Maharashtra where there is no drinking water within a radius of one mile.

Employees with False Certificates in P.D.I.L.

1258. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report recently published in all the local papers of Dhanbad that there were employess with false certificates working in the P.D.I.L. (Projects and Development India Limited); and

(b) if so, the facts in details and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Projects and Development India Limited (P.D.I.L) has reported that some of its employees had submitted false certificates regarding improvement in their educational qualifications. The Management appointed a departmental enquiry committee to look into the matter. The certificates in question were got verified from the respective universities/institutions. The employees who had submitted false certificates have been punished by the Management. Steps have also been taken by the Management to ensure that similar instances do not occur in the future.

[Translation]

Development of Cities in Bihar

1259. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that cities in Bihar are in pitiable, completely undeveloped and in neglected state;

(b) whether Government have formulated any scheme for the development of all the cities in Bihar where district headquarters are located and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of such cities included in the Seventh Five Year Plan and the amount allocated therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) In the absence of proper development plans and the lack of institutional arrangements for implementation, some of the cities/towns in Bihar are growing haphazardly.

(b) During the Sixth Five Year Plan, 15 towns were approved under the

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Development for Small and Medium Towns. Details of towns approved and funds released are given in the statement given below.

No scheme for the development of all cities of Bihar have been taken up by the Central Government.

(c) Siwan town has been included during the current Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs. 27.22 lakhs has been released in respect of the approved schemes including low cost sanitation.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan five more additional towns are likely to be included for Bihar. The following two towns have been approved. However, Central loan assistance is yet to be released :

8. Sitamari.

2. Kishangunj.

Statement
Town Wise Release of Funds for IDSMT and LCS for Bihar During 1979-85

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Towns	IDSMT		LCS		Total	
		Approved programme	Funds released	Approved programme	Funds released	Approved programme	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Hajipur Bihar 19	105.03	35.00	5.60	2.18	110.63	37.18
2.	Gopalganj	84.30	20.00	2.67	1.16	87.27	21.15
3.	Saharasa	74.08	4.00	—	—	74.08	4.00
4.	Daltonganj	79.78	10.00	—	—	79.78	10.00
5.	Chapra	66.78	10.00	—	—	66.78	10.00
6.	Dumka	89.28	18.50	—	—	89.20	18.50
7.	Chaibasa	99.09	10.50	—	—	99.09	10.50
8.	Begusarai	85.69	33.50	—	—	85.69	33.50
9.	Deoghar	81.44	26.00	—	—	81.44	26.00
10.	Arrah	81.56	26.00	—	—	81.56	26.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Hazaribagh	80.00	7.50	17.22	6.70	97.22	14.20
12.	Bettiah	66.12	29.00	20.25	7.87	86.37	36.87
13.	Giridih	80.03	15.50	17.21	6.70	97.24	21.70
14.	Dhanbad	79.90	32.00	7.48	2.91	87.38	34.91
15.	Katihar	82.92	21.00	17.22	6.70	100.14	27.70
Total :		1236.00	298.00	87.95	34.21	1323.95	332.21

NOTE : In addition to above release of Rs. 332.21 lakhs made during 6th Five Year Plan central assistance of Rs. 43.72 lakhs have been made in the Current Financial Year and hence the total release to the Bihar State amounts to Rs. 375.93 lakhs.

[English]

Construction of Houses for Homeless People

1260. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to celebrate 1987 as "shelter for the Homeless" year;

(b) the number of houses proposed to be constructed by Government under the said scheme in villages and cities;

(c) the suggestions by the working group constituted for solving the housing problems;

(d) whether involvement of private sector is also likely to be sought in this regard; and

(e) the estimated number of homeless persons by the end of this century; and the concrete plan prepared by the Government to ensure that there is no problem of homeless during the 21st century ?

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

(b) Housing being a State subject; the number of houses to be constructed under IYSH programme would be determined by the State and Union territories.

(c) No Working Group in particular has been set up for solving the housing problems.

(d) Private sector is already playing a vital role in the housing sector and is expected to continue to do so.

(e) It is not possible at this stage to indicate the number of homeless persons by the end of the 20th century. However the Government programmes in this respect are reflected in the Plan documents.

IARI Study on Danger to Human Health from Pesticides

1261. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a study conducted by Indian Agricultural Research Institute recently there are growing dangers to human health and environment with increasing and indiscriminate use of certain pesticides in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the findings of the study conducted by IARI; and

(c) whether Government propose to ban the use of harmful pesticides, if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction and if not the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In a recent publication by a scientist of the IARI entitled "Use of DDT and its environmental effects in India" he has opined that indiscriminate use of pesticide can pose risk to human health and environment. It is stated that DDT is ubiquitously present in various components of the environment. However, according to the report of the scientist, the situation is not as alarming as has been made out in certain quarters.

(c) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has set up an Expert Committee headed by Dr. S. N. Benerji, an internationally known Expert, to review the use of all the pesticides which have been banned or restricted in other countries. The

Committee has made some interim recommendations and a decision will be taken regarding the pesticides in question after taking into account all relevant factors.

Increase in Support Price of Kharif Oil Seeds

1262. PROF. RAM KRISHNA MORE :
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the support price of Kharif oilseeds has been recently raised by Government by Rs. 10 per quintal;

(b) if so, in what way the rise in the support price of Kharif oilseeds is considered to be in consonance with the rise in cost and whether it is adequate compensation to the growers to raise the output; and

(c) whether, in view of the continuous dependence on imports of oil seeds, Government propose to upward revise the support price, announced; if not, reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). While determining the level of minimum support prices, Government takes into account the cost of cultivation/production of the crop. This is on the basis of cost of production data generated through an on-going scheme specifically operated for this purpose. In addition, Government also considers various other relevant factors, including the need where necessary, to provide encouragement to farmers to increase production to meet the domestic demand for such commodities. While fixing minimum support price for kharif oilseeds for the current season, all these factors have been duly taken into account, particularly the

supply demand imbalance of edible oils in the country. In view of this Government does not consider it necessary to revise the minimum support prices already fixed for kharif oilseeds in the current season.

Exploitation of Labour by contractors

1263. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) Act 1979 was enacted to protect the labourers from being exploited by those unscrupulous contractors who recruit labourers in one State for appointment in establishments located in other States; and

(b) whether Government have challaned any such unscrupulous contractors so far violating provisions of this Act or for being found guilty under this Act and the number of those contractors who have been convicted so far and if no such action has been taken, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) During the years 1984 and 1985, the field Officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery inspected a number of establishments falling under their jurisdiction. 54 complaints were filed in the Courts. In 20 cases the Courts convicted the defaulters and fined them. 34 cases are still pending in Courts.

Losses Incurred by Fruit Juice Unit of Modern Food Industries (India) Limited

1264. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the fruit juice making unit of the Modern Food Industries (India) Limited is incurring losses;

(b) if so, the year-wise break-up of the details since the starting of the plant; and

(c) the steps being taken to enable it to make profit and popularise the product of this unit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b) The year-wise losses of the fruit juice bottling plant since inception are given below :—

Year	(Rs in lakhs)
1982-83	22.83
1983-84	22.25
1984-85	18.81

(c) The Company has been taking necessary steps to (i) streamline product marketing, (ii) monitor product quality, and (iii) remove production constraints. As a result, capacity utilisation of the plant has improved and it is expected to become viable during the current year.

Cost of Inputs Used for Production of Foodgrains and Procurement Cost in Maharashtra

1265. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE :
be pleased to state :

(a) interval at which Government undertake a study to find out the cost ratio of inputs that go into the production of foodgrains and the procurement cost of foodgrains;

(b) what have been the findings of such studies made on three earlier occasions;

(c) whether the agriculturists in Maharashtra are feeling restive about the increasing gap between the inputs cost and the procurement cost; and

(d) Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Under a Centrally funded scheme for collecting data on inputs and outputs the State Agricultural Universities have been reporting these data on an annual basis. Estimates based on these data are made available to the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP).

(b) There have been some increase in input costs over the last three years.

(c) and (d). Some representations have been received from farmer organisations in Maharashtra regarding remunerative prices to farmers. The Government takes into consideration the views of the farmers, the State Governments, the concerned Central Ministries and the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) and announces each season minimum support/procurement prices for major agricultural commodities. The Government also organises purchase operations through public agencies.

White-Washing Tender of 'M' Division of CPWD

1266. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in 'M' Division of C.P.W.D. white-washing tender has gone down by 56 per cent this year;

(b) if so, whether it would affect the quality of white washing;

(c) whether there is any proposal to distemper one of the two rooms in Types II and III quarters instead of water washing to give proper look; and

(d) whether the present white-washing material does not contain any ingredient to kill insects, if so, whether any such ingredient is proposed to be mixed with white washing material ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The rates of white-washing in 'M' Division of CPWD during 1985-86 vary between 8% to 58.5% below schedule rates.

(b) It would not affect the quality as the same shall be ensured by effective supervision by the Junior Engineer and inspection by Asstt. Engineer/Executive Engineer.

(c) There is no such proposals.

(d) Yes, the present white-washing material does not contain any ingredient to kill insects. It is not proposed to add any such ingredient with the white-washing material. However, the lime used for white-washing has some germicidal properties.

Weighing of Boxes With Sweets etc.

1267. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that box is not to be weighed alongwith sweets, namkeens etc. under the Weights and Measures Act but in actual practice the boxes are being weighed because of the ignorance of rule by the general public;

(b) whether there is any proposal to educate the general public on the correct rule position through television network by advertisements and programmes like Rajni especially; 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. Where boxes containing sweets, namkeens, etc. are weighed along-with the contents, the net quantity delivered to the consumer will be less than the quantity contracted for and paid for, which is an offence under the Weights and Measures

(Enforcement) Acts, enforced by the States.

(b) and (c). The Government has taken various measures to educate the consumers. Apart from giving financial assistance to voluntary consumer organisations for schemes on consumers protection, the Government has constituted a consumer Protection Council to advise the Government on measures for consumers' protection. Brochures on adulteration, weights and measures have been issued for education of the consumers. However, such efforts need a strong consumer movement through voluntary consumers, organisations. In order to give impetus to voluntary consumer movement, Central Government will be organising an All India seminar of voluntary consumers, organisations in January, 1986.

Use of Dangerous Pesticides

1268. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of pesticides used by Indian farmers per year;

(b) whether we are using pesticides which are prohibited in Western countries; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to prevent the use of dangerous pesticides ?

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

(a) The total consumption of pesticides for the year 1984-85 was of the order of 56,000 M.T. in terms of technical grade material. The expected demand of pesticides for the year 1985-86 is 66,000 M T.

(b) Some of the pesticides which are restricted in other countries are being used in India.

(c) Some of the major steps taken to prevent the use of dangerous pesticides are as under :—

- (i) The registration of insecticides has been made compulsory as per the provisions of Insecticides Act, 1968 to ensure safety in use of pesticides to human beings and animals.
- (ii) Use of 22 insecticides has not been allowed in the country on account of safety reasons and restrictions in case of other 2 insecticides have been imposed.
- (iii) The Registration Committee keeps on reviewing the toxicological information from the world-over for taking corrective courses of action in use of insecticides.
- (iv) Only encapsulated granular formulations have been registered in case of more toxic insecticides.
- (v) The labels on pesticide containers also display a prominent code triangle in different colours viz., Red, Yellow, Blue and Green, indicating the degree of toxicity for easy understanding of farming community.
- (vi) The leaflets accompanied by pesticide containers carry safety precautions in Hindi, English and also in one of the regional languages.
- (vii) Safety in use of pesticides has been made an integral part of training programmes organised by the States for the benefit of farmers before principle cropping seasons.

Implementation of IRDP

1269. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the study carried out by the programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission for the year 1983-84 revealed that according to a survey of 13 districts and 16 States in the country guidelines issued by the Central Government for the implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programmes have not been properly followed and implemented;

(b) If so, the names of these districts and the States.

(c) whether the attention of the Governments concerned has also been invited to lacunae; and

(d) the details of fresh guidelines to be issued for the immediate and proper implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programmes in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). State Government have been broadly following the guidelines of the Government of India issued for the implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), However, the programme Evaluation Organisation in its study conducted in the year 1983-84 in 33 districts spread over 16 States has pointed out certain deviations which vary from area to area. The study covered 1170 households which had received benefits during 1981-82.

The names of the States and districts covered in the study are as under :—

S. No.	State	District
1	2	3
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua, Bastar, Damoh, Betul
2.	Orissa	Koraput, Sundergarh
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu, Anantnag

1	2	3
4.	West Bengal	Darjeeling
5.	Tamil Nadu	Kanya Kumari, Madurai
6.	Haryana	Karnal, Jind
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur, Vizianagaram
8.	Punjab	Ferozepur, Sangrur
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur, Mirzapur
10.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad, Thane
11.	Rajasthan	Bikaner, Jodhpur
12.	Gujarat	Kheda, Rajkot
13.	Kerala	Cannanore, Quilon
14.	Karnataka	Uttar Kannada, Mysore
15.	Bihar	Samastipur, Palamau
16.	Himachal Pradesh	Una, Kullu

The deviations mainly relate to administrative and organisational set up like frequent transfer of staff, lack of inter-sectoral linkages, absence of planning teams, low level of per capita investment, non-involvement of gram sabha and wrong identification of some beneficiaries etc.

(c) The findings of the study have been communicated to Governments of all the States/Union Territories for taking corrective action.

(d) Following steps have been taken to improve the implementation of IRDP :

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 linkage 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%.

7. Initiating a new scheme for the proper coordination of the training effort through the establishment of Composite Rural Training and Technology Centres. 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 on 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.

World Bank AID for Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board

1270. SHRI NARSING RAO SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bangalore water Supply and Sewerage Board has submitted a detailed Irrigation Project to the Centre in order to secure another Rs. 80 crores from the world Bank to finance the Project; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). A scheme for augmenting water supply to Bangalore City at an estimated cost of Rs. 240 crores was sent to this Ministry by the Govt. of Karnataka for posing to the World Bank for assistance. The

scheme has been accorded technical clearance by the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation of this Ministry and clearance from the inter-state angle by the Ministry of Water Resources. It can, however, be posed to the World Bank only after confirmation of budget provision by the State Government. The State Government has also been requested to modify the project slightly. The scheme submitted to this Ministry does not include any irrigation component.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : I wish to draw your attention to the Supreme Court judgment...

MR. SPEAKER : There are two things : First, your Motion was 10 minutes late.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Not 10 minutes; 2 minutes only.

MR. SPEAKER : 10 minutes late. Secondly, this is concerning the independent State Assembly. They can take care of it. We have got nothing to do with it; we are not concerned.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We are concerned.

MR. SPEAKER : We are not concerned. They will take care of it.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Bara-mulla) : Sir, Supreme Court has.....

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : This is a case of Assembly. I cannot interfere with the State Assembly, at all. I have nothing to do with it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. What I am concerned, I am getting discussed. What I am not concerned, I am not. Mr. Basheer.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Soz, I have called Mr. Basheer. I have not allowed you.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) : Sir, we have been repeatedly protesting against the exorbitant fare rates charged by the Air India in the Gulf Sector. Recently they have again increased. It is highly objectionable.

MR. SPEAKER : You give me something in writing.

SHRI T. BASHEER : I will give you.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Papers Laid, Shri K. P. Singh Deo.

12.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Notification under Sugar Development Fund 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 Sugar Development Fund (Second Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 838 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1985 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 853 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th November, 1985 under sub-section (3) of section 9 of the Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1482/85]

Notification under Essential Commodities Act, Review on and Annual Report, etc. of Bihar State Agro-Industries Development Corporation, Ltd., Patna for 1977-78, Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd. Chandigarh for 1980-81, Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh for 1981-82, Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad, for 1981-82, and four statements regarding delay in laying these papers.

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 Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 758 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1985, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1483/85]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 61A of the Companies Act, 1957 :—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bihar State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bihar State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 1977-78 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1484/85]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited Chandigarh, for the year 1980-81.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1980-81, along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-1485/85]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1981-82.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1486/85]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1981-82.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (3) Four Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1486/85]

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

[English]

Committee on Official Language

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : On behalf of Shri S. B. Chavan, I beg to move the following :—

“That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, one member from amongst themselves to be a member of the Committee on Official Language vice Begum Abida Ahmed resigned from the Committee.”

MR. SPEAKER: The question is :

“That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, one member from amongst themselves to be a member of the Committee on Official Language vice Begum Abida Ahmed resigned from the Committee.”

The motion was adopted.

—————
(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot, No question. Nothing doing.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I will have to name you, Mr. Soz, if you don't sit down.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have already read. I am not concerned with it.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Soz. It is enough. Sit down now.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow this, Mr. Soz. Do you want me to name you ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Bara-mulla) : That you have never done, Sir. I am saying something politely but firmly. I want you to give your judgment. You kindly listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't force me. My judgment is, we are not concerned. That is to be raised in the Assembly there.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bansi Lal.

12.10 hrs.

AIRCRAFT (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Aircraft, Act, 1934.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Aircraft Act, 1934.”

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI BANSI LAL : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

STATEMENT RE-AIRCRAFT (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1985

[English]

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving

reasons for immediate legislation by the Aircraft (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have already read it.

(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : You give the judgment after listening to him.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already read it.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Will not any arrest of any M.P. be reported to you ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is that ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What happened to the arrest in Calcutta on the 19th September ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : They have not intimated to you.

MR. SPEAKER : I have nothing. I have not been intimated about any arrest.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It has come out in the newspapers.

MR. SPEAKER : You believe the newspapers or me ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It has come out in the newspaper.

MR. SPEAKER : You believe the newspaper or me ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : We believe you. You tell us what are the facts.

MR. SPEAKER : That is the fact. I have got no news about the arrest. I have got certain information which does not pertain, and does not specifically mention about any M.P. If it is there, I will put it before the House.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Then you take action against this newspaper, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know whether any M.P. was arrested or not.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : But it has come out in the newspaper.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : Sir, it is a question of privilege.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Sit down. Nothing doing. If it comes to me, I will give it to you. The minute it is handed over to me that a certain M.P. —so and so —has been arrested, then I must inform the House, and I will do it. It is only in ambiguous terms without any reference to any M.P.

12.15 hrs.

PAYMENT OF BONUS (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : Sir, on behalf of Shri T. Anjiah, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.16 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : PAYMENT OF BONUS (SECOND AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1985

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : Sir, on the behalf of Shri Anjiah, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985, and the Payment of Bonus (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.

12.17 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) Demand for including Athringal, Nedumangad, Kilimanoor, etc. towns of Trivandrum district in the Centrally sponsored scheme for integrated development of small and medium towns.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) : It is understood that there is a centrally sponsored scheme for integrated development of small and medium towns. This scheme is expected to improve the environment of the small and medium towns and also to provide there better transport, housing facilities and civic amenities.

Under this scheme Government of India were pleased to select nine towns

in the State. The progress in the implementation of the project has been quite satisfactory in the State of Kerala.

The impact of the development which has resulted from the implementation of the above programme has created a great deal of enthusiasm among the other small and medium towns in the State.

I request the Government to include at least Attingal, Nedumangad, Kili-manoor, Varkala and Neyyattinkara towns of Trivandrum District in Kerala under the Centrally sponsored scheme.

- (ii) Demand for setting up an Enquiry Office at Gudur railway station of South-Central Railway in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH (Nellore) : Sir, Gudur in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh is one of the biggest and most important Railway junction of South Central Railway. Gudur Railway station is the starting point of south Central Railway. The town is a densely populated one and also a 1st class municipality. It is internationally famous for Mica export and acid limes are also transported from here to various parts of the country. So many public institution and factories like Mica, ceramic, Glass, Groundnut oil mills and rice mills are situated here. It is a pilgrim centre also. Most of the pilgrims from Northern India come to Gudur to worship Lord "Balaji" (Tirumala Hill) via Gudur. Two buses leave Gudur every day from the Railway Station to Tirumala Hills. At least 50,000 tickets are sold at this station for various destinations every day.

It is regrettable to note that the Railway authorities have not so far provided an enquiry office at this station.

Hence, I request the Minister for Railways to set up an enquiry office at Gudur Railway Station which should attend to the pilgrims and others round the clock.

- (iii) Need to give priority to completing work on the Kazhakuttom-Neyyattinkara bypass to remove present traffic congestion in Trivandrum.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : Sir, Trivandrum is a fact growing city with a population of about 5 lakhs. In Trivandrum district alone, there are more than 40,000 registered vehicles. The roads in the city are too narrow and not at all fit for the present day traffic requirement. Widening of the city roads is impossible. The only way out to avoid congestion in the city is to provide a bye-pass from Kazhakuttom to Nayyattinkara in the National Highway 47.

This proposal was taken up as early as in 1959. The proposed bye-pass starts from Kazhakuttom at K.M. 551/900 and joins the present national Highway 47 at K.M. 596/050 near Parasala. The first stage of the work was approved by the Government of India, Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Roads Wing) on 5.1.1978. Land acquisition proceedings for the second stage are under progress and about 80% of the land has already been acquired. Through the work was sanctioned in 1978, it is regrettable that no substantial progress has been made in this regard. It is, therefore, prayed that priority may be given for this bye-pass in the 7th Plan and the work completed within a period of one year.

[Translation]

- (iv) Need to amend the relevant laws so that the heirs of the victims of bullockcart accident could file suit for claims of compensation.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377, I would like to draw the attention of the House to subsection (18) of Section 2 of the Motor Vehicles Act, which defines that a vehicle running on road with a machine is called a motor vehicle.

Under this definition, a bullockcart is not a motor vehicle. It has been provided in the Motor Vehicles Act that

[Shri Shanti Dhariwal]

any legal heir of a person killed in a motor vehicle accident can prefer claim for compensation before the Motor Vehicles Accident Claims Tribunal after paying a court fee of Rs. 10 only.

Sometimes, very strange circumstances develop. When a person is killed in a bullockcart accident, his heir makes payment of court fee according to the Court Fees Act in such a case. For example, if a person is killed in a bullockcart accident in Rajasthan and if his legal heir wants to prefer claim for compensation of Rs. 1 lakh, he will have to deposit Rs. 5,055 as court fee and only then his civil case will be taken up in the court of District Magistrate and the provisions of Indian Fatal Accidents Act, 1855 will apply in this case.

12.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

In a situation of this nature, the Indian Fatal Accidents Act, 1855 needs to be amended and a Fatal Accidents Claims Tribunal should be set up which should have all the powers enjoyed by the Motor Vehicles Accidents Tribunal so that the legal heir of the person killed in a bullockcart accident or in an accident caused by a vehicle other than a motor vehicle can prefer his claim after depositing the court fee of Rs. 10.

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister of Law that necessary amendment may be made so that the difficulties being faced by the owners of light vehicles covered by the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 can be removed.

[*English*]

(v) **Need to redress the grievances and meet certain long-standing demands of the railwaymen.**

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA
(Bankura) : Sir, several thousand railwaymen are staging a dharna today at Boat

Club lawns in order to draw the attention of the Government to their long-standing demands !

1. To repeal articles 310(1), 311 (2), a, b, c and 311 (3) of the Constitution of India and delete rule 14 (ii).
2. To reinstate all victimised employees under rule 14 (ii) and 149, etc.
3. To publish report of the IV Central Pay Commission immediately by accepting wage parity with ONGC (a public sector undertaking).
4. To withdraw ban on recruitment and ensure creation of posts and jobs for all.
5. To restore a system of channel of representation and negotiations with all Trade Unions pending adoption of policy of recognition by democratic norms.
6. To stop computerisation and automation till guarantee of employment is ensured by amending the Constitution of India.
7. To ensure maximum of 8-hour duty and weekly rest for all employees and amend HOER accordingly.

The railwaymen have long been fighting for realization of these demands. Meanwhile, the recent Supreme Court judgment on the applicability of articles 310 and 311 (2) (a), (b), (c) has made the matter worse. Several hundred railwaymen who were getting pay so long, under court injunctions, are going to be thrown out of jobs. Moreover, the ban on recruitment has added further burdens on the railwaymen; computerisation is also threatening their jobs. Economic demands are also being ignored.

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ment of Debate on Sick Authority of
Industrial Companies India Bill
(Special Provisions) Bill

Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the urgent demands of the railwaymen to take steps to settle the same immediately.

12.25 hrs.

MOTION RE : ADJOURNMENT OF
DFBATE ON SICK INDUSTRIAL
COMPANIES (SPECIAL PROVI-
SIONS) BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister of Finance.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : The House was considering the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Bill, 1985. The Government wants to bring amendments regarding two matters : One, opening up of the possibility of handing over the company to labour cooperative; and two, to provide in the Act itself that, if the BIFR comes to the conclusion that the management has acted in a way detrimental to the company or has diverted the funds, then it could advise the financial institutions not to extend help to such a unit. On the lines. Government wants to bring forward amendments to the Bill.

Therefore, I beg to move :

“That the debate on the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Bill, 1985, be adjourned to the 2nd December, 1985.”

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : You can refer it to a Joint Committee...

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : This will be much faster.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Because the Indian Labour Conference is being held and they will discuss this subject also. We can await the outcome of the Conference.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : You had promised to give me sufficient time to speak on the Bill today. I have come all the way from Bombay. The Rajadhani Express was delayed at Ratlam because of threat by extremists...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can speak on 2nd December.

The question is :

“That the debate on the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Bill, 1985, be adjourned to the 2nd December, 1985.”

The motion was adopted.

12.28 hrs.

INLAND WATERWAYS AUTHORITY
OF INDIA BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up Item No. 10. Inland Waterways Authority of India Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : Sir, I beg to move*

“That the Bill to provide for the constitution of an authority for the regulation and development of Inland Waterways for purposes of shipping and navigation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

With your permission I would like to say a few words while moving the Inland Waterways Authority of India Bill, 1985 for consideration. From times immemorial Inland Water Transport has served as a cheap and economic means of transport. With the development of Rail and Road, this mode of transport has suffered and got neglected.

Inland Water Transport is even today recognised all over the world for its inherent advantages of being the cheapest mode of transport for bulk haulage, energy efficiency, low pollution and potential for employment generation.

Since independence, the Government has been aware of the need for improving Inland Water Transport and bringing it to its rightful place in the overall transport system of the country.

The subject Inland Water Transport appears in all the three lists of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The role of the Union is, however, limited to regulating the shipping and navigation on National Waterways declared as such, by Parliament. The responsibility and executive authority for development and maintenance of all waterways other than those declared as National Waterways rests with the State Governments.

Based on the recommendations of various Committees constituted in the past to go into the development of Water transport in the country as also the recommendations made recently by the National Transportation Policy Committee relating to the assumption of responsibilities for maintaining the waterways by the Central Government, the Government have identified the following waterways as suitable for being declared as National Waterways :

- (i) The Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system;
- (ii) The Brahmaputra;

- (iii) The Sunderbans;
- (iv) The Godavari;
- (v) The West coast Canal;
- (vi) The Manlovi and Zuari rivers and Cumberjua canal in Goa;
- (vii) The Narmada;
- (viii) The Mahanadi;
- (ix) The Krishna; and
- (x) The Tapi.

A beginning in this regard has already been made by placing on Statute the National Waterways (Allahabad-Haldia stretch of Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river) Act, 1982 as Act 49 of 1982 thereby declaring the river Ganga between Allahabad and Haldia as National Waterway. The traffic studies and hydrographic surveys of any waterway are the pre-requisite for its consideration as a National Waterway. Such techno-economic studies of the river Brahmaputra have already been completed, and the hydrographic surveys of the river Brahmaputra are in progress. The hydrographic surveys in the Sunderbans have also been completed. Due to limited resources for undertaking such studies/hydrographic surveys, it is not possible to take up all the waterways for consideration as National Waterways at a time and hence are to be taken up one by one on merits. In the 7th Five Year Plan, the river Brahmaputra, the Godavari and West Coast Canal, the Krishna and the Sunderbans are proposed to be taken up for consideration.

In many parts of the world, the Inland Waterways are developed, maintained and regulated by the authorities set up by the Governments of these countries for this purpose. These authorities have been vested with power and responsibility for developing, maintaining and regulating the Inland Waterways and no operator irrespective of being in private sector or public sector, is called upon

to undertake any improvemental works on the waterway. The neighbouring country of Bangladesh also has set up the Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority for the development, maintenance and regulation of their waterways. In India, however, no such authority exists at present and the work relating to IWT, is looked after by the small cells in the States and by the IWT Directorate at the Centre in Department of Surface Transport, Ministry of Transport.

The declaration of the river Ganga as a National Waterways has developed the authority and responsibility for the development, maintenance and regulation of this National Waterway by Government of India. The National Transportation Policy Committee had observed that the existing set up of Inland Water Transport Directorate in the then Ministry of Shipping and Transport, was not geared to undertake and discharge the responsibilities for proper development of national waterways, as this is merely an advisory body without any powers to allocate funds for developmental schemes and their execution. To overcome this difficulty the Committee recommended setting up of an independent Authority for development, maintenance and regulation of National Waterways.

Accepting the recommendations of the National Transportation Policy Committee, Government of India have proposed to set up an independent authority to be known as "The Inland Waterways Authority of India" by placing "The Inland Waterways Authority of India Bill, 1985" on the Statute. The Authority will discharge the responsibilities and functions of the Central Government in respect of National Waterways, with regard to development, maintenance and regulation on such waterways for shipping and navigation and also to organise studies and investigations on Waterways to be taken up for declaration as National Waterways.

"The Inland Waterways Authority of India Bill, 1985" was introduced on

28.8.85 in the monsoon session of the Lok Sabha by Shri Z. R. Ansari, the then Minister of State for Shipping and Transport. The Bill, however, could not be taken up for consideration in that session of the Lok Sabha for want of time. Hence the Bill is proposed to be taken up for consideration and passed by the Parliament in its current session.

It will be observed that the Bill is purely a non-controversial measure, which, I hope will be accepted by the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of an authority for the regulation and development of Inland Waterways for purposes of shipping and navigation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Shri R. P. Das,

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar) : This Bill, the Inland Waterways Authority of India Bill is one of the most important Bills. I think it will go a long way to develop the inland waterways in India. Therefore, I would like to support this Bill. We were waiting for this Bill for the last one year.

Before I go into the details of the Bill, I would like to point out one or two points. Regarding national waterways there is a cell in the Ministry to see that the national waterways of India are developed but this cell could not take up the case much earlier. I do not know why this case was not taken up much earlier to develop the national waterways which are so important for the transport of inland traffic.

The National Waterways (Allahabad Haldia stretch of Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river) Act was passed in 1982. The purpose of the Bill was to develop

[Shri R. P. Das]

and maintain the entire length of the National Waterways No. 1. But I do not know how much work has been done on that National Waterway No. 1, that is, the Allahabad-Haldia stretch. There is much apprehension in different circles that the Government is not much sincere about its announcement that it will go in for the development of the national waterways. Though the Bill was passed as far back as three years ago, that is, in 1982, almost nothing has been done since then for the development of that national waterway.

While referring to the Inland Waterways Authority of India one important daily has rightly observed—I quote :

“It is for some inexplicable reason the Government have failed to catch the imagination of planners and policy-makers which is why the entire Sixth Plan allocation for inland water transport was Rs. 45 crores about the total spending under the earlier five plans.”

Although inland waterways is one of the cheapest modes of transport and also labour intensive, yet it failed to attract the attention of the Planning Commission and the policy makers. The Paper is of the opinion that reason has not been explained by the policy makers as to why this national waterways was neglected. I would request the Minister to explain as to why development of the national waterways was not taken up much earlier. It shows laxity on the part of the policy makers.

Sir, the Minister referred to development of Bangladesh waterways. Bangladesh has been able to develop waterways but we have not been able to develop inland waterways in India. It is true, in Bangladesh, West Bengal, Assam and some portions of Tripura the main communication is through waterways. The government and also the policy makers have mentioned that

inland waterways was once the most important waterways in India. It has a long history. But after Independence we could not develop the age-old waterways in India. We neglected it. Now, it is a welcome move by the government that it has taken up the cause of the development of inland waterways. That is why I would like to support this Bill.

The purpose of this Bill, I think, is to maintain, develop and regulate the waterways in India. The Authority that is going to be created is to look after the development of the waterways. It has been mentioned in Clause 10 :

“In the discharge of its functions under this Act, the Authority shall act, so far as may be, on business principles.”

It is a very good clause, no doubt. But at the same time this very purpose of Clause 10 has been nullified by Clause 25 (1) where it has been mentioned :

“...the Authority shall in the discharge of its functions and duties under this Act, be bound by such directions on questions of policy as the Central Government may give in writing to it from time to time.”

I think the power that has been given under Clause 10 has been taken away through Clause 25 (1) and (2). Therefore, it appears to me that it is contradictory in nature. I am of the opinion that this Authority like many other authorities should act on business principles. If it does not act on business principles, there is no chance of its being economically viable. In the meantime Central Government has set up Central Inland Water Transport Corporation. The Corporation is to help divert congestion in the goods traffic through inland waterways to different places on or near the river banks. But after the establishment of this Corporation, it has been running into loss. I do not know why it is running into loss. It is the cheapest mode of transportation. In spite of that,

it is running into loss. I would like to point out that the authority like this should be run on commercial principle, in the sense that there should be the least intervention from the centre or the Ministries. All the time, if there is to be direction for doing small things or interpretation of rules or of policy matters, then those who are working at the lower level, at the Corporation level, would always look for each and every direction from the Centre. If this continues, I think no authority would be able to run the Corporation or an institution properly. Therefore, there should be a lot of freedom for running the institution. If it is to run like the Delhi Transport Corporation, there will be difficulty. You know that the Delhi Transport Corporation is running into loss worth several crores of rupees annually. I think that the Delhi Transport Corporation is losing about Rs. 50 crores annually. Sir, the business principle is a different thing. There should not be much interference from the Centre or from the Ministry. But the Clause 25 (1) and (2) provide for such intervention. This Clause should be changed or modified. I would suggest that this clause should read as :—

“that the authority shall follow such directions in the discharge of its functions and duties under this Act on question of policy as the Central Government may give in writing to it from time to time and that the Authority shall be left to work as freely as possible.”

Clause 14 (1) (i) mentions about the coordination with different modes of Transport. In this Clause, it has been stated that one of the functions of the Authority would be to :

“ensure coordination of inland water transport on national waterways with other modes of transport.”

Here the phrase “with other modes of transport” means ‘road’ or ‘rail’ or something like that. The terminal points

should be connected with the railway stations or it should be connected with the road transport system so that the goods carried by the Inland Water Corporation could be transported to different places. At the same time, I would like to point out that this coordination should also be made with the traditional system of inland water transport, particularly goods carried by the country-boats. In India, still there are fleets of country-boats that are already existing in different part of the country and they carry a large quantity of goods to different places which are situated on or near the river banks. So, there should also be a well-knit system and coordination between traditional transport system and non-traditional transport system.

I would make another point with regard to the establishment of head office of the Authority. The head office should be located at Calcutta. I think, an amendment to that effect has also been moved by some hon. Member of your party and we are also of the opinion that the headquarters of the authority should be located at Calcutta.

Calcutta is at the mouth of the river system of the eastern and north-eastern India. As the Minister has pointed out, so far the inland waterways have been developed in the eastern part of India and the north-eastern part of India is a potential area for inland waterways. The Parliament had already passed a piece of legislation declaring the river Ganga between Allahabad and Haldia as the National Waterway No. 1. The Minister has also stated in his statement that Brahmaputra, Sunderbans and Godavari are the other rivers which are suitable for declaring National Waterways. It is only because between Bangladesh and the eastern part of India, inland water transport is one of the most important transport system. Calcutta has one of the important offices of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation; I do not know whether their head office is also at

[R. P. Das]

Calcutta. They are now doing their business from Calcutta to Tripura, Assam etc. and they can now extend their business to Farikka and Patna and go upto Allahabad. Calcutta would thus be the originating point of the goods traffic. In view of this, Calcutta should be the head office of the Authority. It should not be located at Delhi or Bombay at least. I do not know whether Bombay could be organized as one of the important centre of inland waterways. Until now, the inland waterways has been developed in the eastern and north-eastern part of India. The head office of this Authority, should therefore, be located at Calcutta. This would be in the interest of the Authority.

The State Government has improved the passenger transport system in Calcutta. The ferry service between Calcutta and Howrah has been very popular. The number of passengers availing themselves of the ferry services across the river Hooghly has reached a peak level of 1.30 lakh per day. Not only that, the river Hooghly passes through the most congested area of Calcutta and Howrah. Calcutta is a place where the road surface area is very little. Only six per cent roads are there in this area. Therefore, the ferry service or the inland water transport service has been very much convenient for the passenger traffic, for those who are coming to Calcutta or going back to their places from Calcutta. This ferry service has become very popular in Calcutta and the people are using this service daily. At the same time, the congestion of Calcutta has been reduced a bit and it may reduce further. The West Bengal State Government is now in a position to utilise the national waterway and in the meantime it has planned a programme to develop inland waterways so that an alternative mode of transport can be made available to the people. They are having some schemes and these schemes have been, most probably, sent to the Centre for their approval. The State Government also

wants to have some additional gangway facilities to be constructed at Chandpalghat and Howrah Station for the convenience of the passengers who are commuting between the two places. The third objective of the Government is to set up an alternative mode of transport along and across the river Hooghly from Nazirganj/Metiaburz Dakshineswar, Belur Ramakrishna Math. This is a long way and our Government has prepared one scheme on this waterway and this scheme should be liberally financed by the Centre. I think there is some allocation for this in the State Plans also and this plan also should be approved immediately.

In the meantime, the Navigation Cell of the Inland Water Transport Wing has undertaken the construction of eight major jettis in the Sunderbans area to provide landing facilities to the travelling public, where water transport is the only means of communication. I request that river front along the inland waterways should be declared backward and entrepreneurs may be encouraged to set up industries in this area.

Inland water transport facilities should also be extended to other parts of the State across and along the Bhagirathi.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on account of the increase in population and consequently the traffic throughout the country, this new avenue of inland waterways has become very essential today. Therefore, it is rightly so that the Minister has introduced this Bill to open this new avenue. However, the experience in traffic in general on roads as also otherwise, of the last several decades should be considered in order to improve the functioning of the machinery of this new authority.

Secondly, if transport is available, whether by road or by water, people do not mind staying in rural areas. In that

respect also transport becomes essential, specially in the city areas when we expect people to shift to the rural areas and to the outskirts of the cities. In view of this, it becomes most important.

I am happy to note that Mandovi and Zuari Waterways in Goa have been taken up by the Ministry for this purpose. In Goa, for the last more than 20 years, this avenue is existing. We have got ferry boats to ply from one place to another. For instance, if a man would like to go from South Goa to North Goa, he has to use ferry boat in between for about 10 minutes duration. Now, mostly there are bridges all over, yet the use of the ferry boats in inland waterways in my territory Goa is very much there. But Sir, I would like to say that, well, we have this avenue side by side with road transport. Then about the rates, I would specially refer to the passenger rates. The rates should also be reasonable so as not to penalise those who would like to avail of this new facility.

Secondly, as my learned colleague had pointed out earlier he was rather of the opinion that the business motive should be very much there in inland waterways. I would say that Clause 10 of this Bill is very much objectionable. The concept of "transport" basically has a service motive. When you provide transport for the people, business cannot be the prime motive and certainly not in a manner in which it has been it has been expressed here. Clause 10 says :

"in the discharge of its functions under this Act, the Authority shall act, so far as may be or business principles."

It is specifically provided here that it shall act on business principles; on the other hand, it should not have been there. Nodout side by side, no agency or no machinery just functions. It has to have some sort of basic principles, I will agree. But mentioning specifically would amount to side-tracking of the main moto, that is the service moto.

Then, as far as Seventh Plan is concerned, you have mentioned certain national waterways in which, if I am correct, these Zuari-Mandovi waterways have not been considered. And if that has not been there, then I would like kindly to request you to take into consideration and include it in the Seventh Plan—Zuari-Mandovi. I do not know whether you have included it or not.

Lastly, I would say that you have said certain aspect of managing and executing the transport on these national waterways will be left to the States and only the main thing that is the maintaining and developing will be taken over by the Central Government. In this case, what will happen if there is a vast division and diversification of work? There may not be proper coordination. If the entire aspect of national waterways is vested in one authority, then I think it will become very efficient. Nodout powers are there. Since the Constitution provides that in the relevant entries, certain powers are to be exercised by you, by the Central Government, then the rest is left to the States. But with the cooperation of the State Government, by financing them, I think proper legislation should be provided by the Central Government so as to centralise all the powers with respect to matter of waterways in one authority. That would serve the purpose better.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS
 (Ernakulam): Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister, Shri Pilot to have the discussion in his presence because this Bill was introduced in the last Session by Shri Ansariji. As our present Minister is young and dynamic, I think the authority will be moving in a faster manner.

Sir, the formation of this authority will be by transferring the powers of the Inland Water Transport Directorate which was functioning under the Ministry of Shipping and Transport earlier. This new Authority will be helping and coordinating the transport facilities in the country in different ways.

[Prof K. V. Thomas]

Sir, now we have got the rail transport, the road transport, etc. But this road transport is causing a serious problem of population. If water transport can be more developed we can diminish the problem of pollution. Secondly, this water transport will be more economical. In my constituency of Cochin which is the commercial capital of Kerala, we have got the road transport as well as water transport to the port. But it is found that the water transport accounts for only two-third of the expenditure on road transport. Kerala Government has sent a proposal to the Centre that the areas between Alleppey and Cochin should be declared as a national water transport way. But this has not been implemented. If we can have national waterways, it will give more employment opportunities to a large number of people who are now unemployed. This will also help connect the islands which are scattered in different parts.

In a State like Kerala, we have got small islands which are scattered in different parts. It is a very difficult problem to connect one island with the other. If we are going to connect them by constructing roads or bridges, it will be more costly; but if a proper waterway system is implemented, naturally, more islands can be connected. Another advantage is that it will help tourism in a big way.

In Cochin, we have got 2 or 3 boats which go from one island to another, and enable people to see natural beauty. We have found that a large number of tourists are attracted because of this facility. So, any amount that is spent for the implementation of the waterway schemes will naturally help in promoting tourism.

Coming to my State in general, one part of Kerala can be easily connected to another by waterways. From Kasargod i.e. the northernmost part of the State to Trivandrum which is the capital of the State, we have got beautiful waterways,

i.e. either by rivers or backwaters. So, if you are going to implement the scheme in our State, it will help tourism in our State and also employment opportunities. It is going to help us in a big way in the matter of our transportation system because we have got major and smaller ports : e.g. Trivandrum, Alleppey and Calicut are small ports, whereas Cochin is a major part. All these ports can be connected by the inland water system. This will be of help to the State of Kerala. So, when you implement this scheme, States like Kerala which are well connected by waterways should be given more importance.

In this Bill, there is provision for an advisory committee. I think this is a good provision, because when we implement many of these scheme, it will be helpful to find out the reaction from the public. If there are advisory committees people who are interested in this subject will give their opinions, and naturally it will go a long way in implementing the schemes which are to be taken up by this Authority.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We now adjourn for lunch, and will re-assemble at 2 p.m.

13.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned, for
lunch, till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after
Lunch at eight minutes past
Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : *in the
Chair.*]

INLAND WATERWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA BILL—*CONTD.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. A. Charles.

SHRI A CHARLES (Trivandrum) : The importance of waterways in a coun-

try like that of ours where the road and railway transport facilities are comparatively limited cannot be over emphasised. The existing means of transport are insufficient for the overall development of the country. The development of water transport system will supplement the available means of transport and will certainly go a long way to meet the deficiency and in improving both Passenger traffic and the goods transport system.

The need for giving top priority for the promotion of inland water transport has been well explained in the statement of objects and Reasons. In view of its low cost and for securing certain other advantages such as energy efficiency, generation of employment among weaker sections of community and less pollution, inland water transport is important.

In the State of Kerala there is a great scope for the development of inland water transport system in view of its very rich resources like a number of lakes, canals, streams and rivers. Even today, several thousands of workers government servants and other passengers in the Alleppy-Kottayam-Cochin area depend heavily on boats. In the Alleppy region, especially in the water logged areas of Kuttanad every house has a small country canoe which is being used even by the children for going to school. But recently inland water transport system has been awfully neglected in the State. Long before the country became independent, there was a regular boat service from Trivendrum to Cochin. In fact, this was the only means of transport in that region at that time. Especially for carrying heavy loads such as timber, bricks, rubble, tiles, etc. this is the cheapest form of transport. An ordinary country boat without any engines, manned by two persons can carry more than six-lorry load of heavy goods. So you can compare its low cost and less pollution and the overall usefulness of the system. So encouragement has to be given to the water transport system in

that area. But unfortunately when the road traffic became more and more common, water transport had been gradually forgotten. From Trivendrum to Alleppy water transport has become very difficult and in some places traffic is impossible due to lack of conservancy work.

Kerala is a place with a long coastal belt from Trivendrum to Manjeswaram and its length is 1950 kms. Throughout its long coastal belt there are almost everywhere canals parallel to the sea. If these are connected, improved and modernised, it will become one of the best water systems in the country.

It is reliably learnt that more emphasis is being given in the Seventh Plan on improvement of inland water system. The Government of Kerala has prepared a scheme for modernisation and completion of Trivendrum-Manjeswaram canal system and it is now under the active consideration of the Central Government.

Under clause 2 (h) of the proposed Bill it is only Parliament which can declare any waterway as a national waterway. Considering the need for development of internal water system in Kerala and especially in view of the very rich resources available there, I would strongly plead that under this clause this august House should give top priority to the Trivendrum-Manjeswaram water canal system and to declare it as a national water way.

Kerala is called the Kashmir of the south. With its panoramic beauty, if this canal is improved and modernised, it will certainly attract tourists from all over the world. Even today a journey in the existing canal from Alleppy to Cochin gives a thrill to anybody. With the beautiful coconut trees and other flower bearing plants and trees on either side of the canal all over the area, a journey is more than a picnic, for enjoyment. So, I request that this may be treated as a national waterway.

[Shri A. Charles]

Chapter II, clause 3 (3) says, "such number of persons, not exceeding five." No qualification has been suggested for the Members to be appointed on this Authority. It is going to be a very big authority with vast powers, with onerous job and, therefore, I request that it should not be left only to the rule making authority, Parliament should know what are the qualifications fixed. Similarly, in clause 4, the term of office has not been prescribed and I think this is a very important aspect. Clause 9 (2) says, "Every Advisory Committee shall consist of such number of persons connected with shipping and navigation and allied aspects as the Authority may deem fit". I do not think it is desirable to restrict the experience only in the field of shipping industry. Why should there not be an efficient financial adviser in that committee? so, I think, instead of restricting it to that, it should be open to the Government to select suitable persons to be on the Advisory Committee...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : He is from Kerala.

SHRI A. CHARLES : There is no question of being from Kerala. I have firm faith in Daga Ji and I have every hope that Daga Ji will take care of our interests...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Kerala is having lot of water but you don't know about Rajasthan.

SHRI A. CHARLES : Since he has made a reference, I may remind this august House that Kerala was never behind anybody when the country was faced with any national calamity. At the time of Pakistani attack and even during the last calamity which the country had to face after the assassina-

tion of Indira Ji, Kerala stood as one behind the Government to keep the unity and integrity of this country. And I am proud to say that Keralites are Indians and Indians to the last drop of their blood. People like Daga Ji should understand the difficulties of our State and should come forward to help us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Take him to Kerala.

SHRI A. CHARLES : I shall do so, sir. proviso to clause 37 (1) says : Provided that no order shall be made under this section after the expiry of five years from the commencement of this Act". I do not think it will be wise to have such a proviso here. If the Government feels that there won't be any difficulty after five years then it is another thing, but to restrict the period for removing difficulties to five years, will I think, create practical difficulties for the Government. I, therefore, request that proviso may be deleted.

So, with the fervent hope that my appeal for declaring the Trivendrum-Manjeshwaram waterway as a national waterway will be accepted, I give my wholehearted support to this Bill and congratulate the Minister for piloting this important piece of legislation.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI R. ANNANAMBI (Pollachi): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the All India Anna D.M.K. I rise to make a few suggestions on the Inland Waterways Authority of India Bill, 1985. This Bill seeks to establish the Inland Waterways Authority for developing the water transport in the country. But, I do not know why the term of 'Office of the Chairman and Members of this Authority has not been specified in the Bill itself. It has been stated that since the Inland Waterways Directorate has not been functioning effectively this Authority is being created. In order to assist

* The speech has originally delivered in Tamil.

this Authority several Advisory Committees are also likely to be constituted. In these circumstances, it is essential that the term of office of the Chairman and Members of the Authority is specified in this Bill itself. I am sure that the hon. Minister will take note of this suggestion and take appropriate action.

While I welcome the proposition of constituting several advisory committees, I suggest that this Authority and these Committees should not become the shelters for the retired Judges and Secretaries to the Government of India. The hon. Minister should ensure that eminent and talented technical people of established reputation should be made the members so that the water transport in the country is developed.

India is a land of several perennial rivers and a long coast-line. It is unfortunate that we have not so far utilised even 5% of the available waterways potential in the country. Sir, you know that not much investment is required for developing waterways. On the other hand, huge investments are required for expanding road and rail transport. Hence it becomes imperative for the Government to improve the waterways for transportation purposes.

Here I would like to refer to one important waterway scheme in Tamil Nadu and that is Sethusamudram Project. The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M. G. R., has in his address to the recently convened meeting of the National Development Council has referred to the importance of Sethusamudram project. Besides proving a boon for the coastal shipping, it will act as an instrument for removing the backwardness in coastal districts of Tamil Nadu. If this scheme is implemented, the annual saving in petrol and diesel would be of the order of Rs. 200 crores. If our naval ship from east-coast is to go to west coast it has to coveround Sri Lanka in Indian Ocean. Similarly, if a naval ship from west coast is to go to East Coast, then also there is no direct sea route except going

around Sri Lanka through Indian Ocean. The hon. Minister knows that Indian Ocean is presently a hot-bed of international rivalry and in fact a war zone. You can imagine the risk that our naval vessels and merchant vessels have to face if they are to traverse in Indian Ocean. The ship which carries coal from Calcutta to the Super Thermal Power Station in Tuticorin on the east coast, that ship has also to come around Shri Lanka facing hazards on the Indian Ocean. The Sethusamudram Project is the only waterway that can save all this trouble to our naval vessels and merchant fleet.

As early as 1901 the British Government had examined this proposal and given a favourable report about the feasibility of this project. After Independence, Ramaswami Mudaliar Committee had given a favourable report about this project. The present Judge in the International Court of Justice at the Hague Dr. Nagendra Singh had also examined this proposal and opined that this project should be implemented as a national waterway: Pandit Nehru had asked the Planning Commission to examine it for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan. Somehow it has not yet been taken up for implementation; Even recently an Expert Committee of the Transport Ministry has recommended this project. The former Chief of Southern Naval Command and the former Chief of Indian Navy had stated that this project was of great national importance and of immense strategic value. I suggest that the hon. Minister of Transport should take up this project of national importance for immediate implementation.

I would also take this opportunity to state that the Buckingham Canal starting from Andhra Pradesh and reaching Madras was used as a waterway during the British regime. After Independence, unfortunately the Office of Buckingham Canal Waterway Office was wound up. Now it has become a big drain. This waterway should be utilised for transportation purposes. I wish that

[Shri R. Anna Nambi]

the hon. Minister gives utmost importance for developing Buckingham Canal as a national waterway.

Similarly, the Krishna Canal Project, which is called the Southern Ganges, should be allotted more funds by the Ministry so that this could also be converted into a national waterway; besides supplying drinking water to the people of Madras.

Sir, presently there is only one waterway and that too it is in northern part of the country. There is no national waterway in the South. It is not enough to set up this Authority and subsequently the advisory Committees. It must be ensured that more national waterways are developed throughout the country for transportation purposes.

With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the National Transport Policy Committee in its report submitted in 1980 had recommended a change in the status of water way and setting up of an independent authority at the national level for development and maintenance of water-ways in the country.

Several other committees in the past have also highlighted the necessity of an organisation for the development of inland water transport.

The legislation to declare the Allahabad Haldia stretch of the Ganga Bhagirathi Hoogly as a National Waterway was passed by Parliament last year.

Various committees set up in the past had recommended that in addition to the Ganga some other river systems should also be declared as National waterways for unified control and development of navigable waterways.

The river Brahmaputra is being proposed to be taken up next for declaration as a National waterway. A study on Narmada and another one for re-activating the DVC canal for navigation has been taken up. A total outlay of Rs. 520 crores approximately has been recommended for development of inland water transport during the 7th Plan representing a massive increase of 460% over the 6th Plan proposals.

The Union Transport Ministry which is proposing to exploit the country's inland water transport potential in a big way during the 7th Plan period is seeking foreign aid in terms of technology and finance for the purpose.

The development of Inland water transport should form part of the overall transport plan of the country along with Railways, Roads, Airways, Coastal shipping and Pipelines. In view of the emerging energy situation, inland water transport should be developed on a priority basis.

In view of the high unemployment problems in the country, inland water transport development could be used successfully as an instrument for creating employment opportunities especially among the weaker sections of the society.

Inland water transport is the cheapest mode of transport for certain kinds of traffic both over long and short hauls provided the points of origin and destination are located on water front and no transshipment of goods is involved.

It is also one of the most efficient modes of transport from the point of view of energy consumption. Besides, this mode has other inherent advantages as well.

It can provide immediate access wherever navigable waters exist without requiring investment in line-haul capacities as in other modes of transport.

Inland water transport is a labour-intensive mode and generates more employment per rupee of investment than any other mode and so, particularly, benefits the weaker sections of the community.

The share of inland waterways in the country's transport system is one per cent and the density is 0.44 km. per 100 sq. kms. The navigable inland waterways extend nearly to 14,500 K Ms. comprising a variety of river systems, canals, backwaters, creeks and tidal inlets, out of which only 5,200 K Ms. of major rivers and 485 K Ms. of canals are suitable for operation of mechanised crafts. The present level of waterway traffic is negligible which reveals gross underutilisation of a major transport asset.

Inland water transport is facing operational constraints and other constraints. The following are the constraints at present. I am only reading out the points :

The first constraint is, shallow water and narrow width of channels during dry weather, siltation and bank erosions and lack of navigational aids affect free movement of vessels. An analysis of the transit time in the eastern region reveals that due to these constraints, as much as two-thirds of the time is wasted in detentions *en route*.

The second constraint is, little attempt has been made at modernisation of the craft. Most craft used for mechanised operations are overaged and inefficient.

The third constraint is, inadequate coordination in hydel power, flood control, navigation and irrigation projects.

The final one is research and development along with training has not received due attention.

The development of inland water transport commenced only from the

Second Five Year Plan; and up to the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the total expenditure in this sector was of the order of Rs. 34 crores. It was only in the Sixth Plan that this sector was given priority and specific schemes of inter-State and national importance for development of inland water transport were taken up. Declaration of certain waterways as national waterways, replacement of overaged vessels, modernisation of dockyard were the highlights of the Sixth Plan.

I want to make the following suggestions :—

- (i) Development of inland water transport in the regions where it enjoys natural advantage.
- (ii) Modernisation of vessels and country crafts to suit local conditions and...

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Can an hon. Member read his speech in the House ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is reading only the points.

DR. V. VENKATESH : The third point is, improvement in productivity of assets.

I want to bring to the notice of this august House one important suggestion and that is that in this country the rivers in the North are over-flooded and due to this over-flooding there is vast devastation and there is risk for the life of the common man. In this year there is a drought condition. Even a drop of water is not available in some places. So, the people are suffering for want of drinking water. Therefore, I want to suggest to this honourable House to see that the linkage of Cauvery and Ganga rivers is done. Here I want to stress on the point that the North Indian rivers should be linked to the South Indian rivers and the western rivers should be

[Dr. V. Venkatesh]

linked to the eastern rivers. There should be a network of river system so that a lot of water which is going into the sea from the rivers can be prevented. At present there is a problem of drought and there is also the problem of floods in this country and we have been spending crores and crores of rupees on the schemes to give a sort of help to the drought affected and flood affected people. Therefore, in order to bring the expenditure down and in order to give a permanent solution to this country and to the people, the Government should come forward with technical assistance of the foreign countries and financial assistance from even the International Monetary Fund. They should come forward and see that the river system is linked up so that the inland water transport system can be very well developed. This inland water transport system also prevents the problem of what is called pollution. It is the cheapest one. So, let us make use of this and prevent vast devastation. Therefore, I once again request the hon. Minister to see that something comes out of this and establish a good network of inland water transport and prevent the devastation in the country. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Mool Chand Daga. Mr. Daga, there is no water in Rajasthan. What are you going to speak about this inland waterways? Therefore, you should restrict your speech to five minutes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I respect the feeling expressed by the speakers prior to me and I would like to say that Government should act promptly. The National Transport Committee had submitted its report in 1980 and it is now that the Bill is being moved? Its report was presented long back and follow up action has been taken with a very slow pace despite the fact that our hon. Minister is young. I mean to say that

this will not serve the purpose. This work should have been done with great speed.

The National Transport Commission had submitted its report in 1980. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You address the chair. Whenever he speaks, his look goes towards that side.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : The Chair is more attractive. That is why, I am looking to you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have already wasted 4 minutes.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Today there is enough time. You are a very kind-hearted person.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You must also be kind hearted. You should also cooperate with me.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : After 1980, Government is saying this and is bringing this Bill today.

I would like to point out that this work was commenced in the Second Plan and an amount of Rs. 44 crores only was spent on it upto the Fifth Plan. The total amount spent on it upto the Fifth Plan was so meagre that many development works could not be undertaken. We could not achieve our objectives in this regard. In the new Plan, a provision of Rs. 235 crores has been made. This fresh Bill has been brought with this very intention.

Through this Bill, you propose to set up a new Authority. All the hon. Members have referred to the functioning of the existing Authorities. Waterways are very cheap; but there also,

losses are being incurred. The reasons due to which these waterways suffer heavy losses must be ascertained. I do not say that Government should not give financial help for this work. If Government are required to spend some amount to provide facilities to people, it should do so. But at the same time Government should find ways and means by which these waterways can be made economical.

You are going to create a new Authority. But the moot point is how will you effect coordination in this regard? This Bill will be on the statute Book after it has been passed. You must also think of the report of the existing authority for the year 1984-85 which has not so far been presented in this House. The report of your corporation is not laid on the Table of the House every year.

Sir, while drafting and introducing a new Bill, we should ensure that the functions of all our authorities do not overlap. But it is a matter of regret that we do not do so. You know that the Transport Commission had recommended it 6 years ago and Government has brought this Bill in this House after 6 long years.

I would like to say that after passing this Bill, we should not delegate policy matters to subordinate agencies. But what actually happens is this that the policy matters of the Bill passed by Parliament are delegated to the subordinate authorities. It should not be done like that.

You will note one thing that in the Law Department a model Bill is there and whenever they are asked to draft a Bill on such a subject, they make certain changes here and there in the model Bill and submit it to the concerned Department. They do not apply their mind.

In the Bill, the place where the authorised office of this authority will

be located has not been specified. You are saying that it will be in Calcutta. It should be incorporated in the Bill so that people can submit their views. After going through the entire Act one will not be able to know the place where the office of the authority will be located. It is not there in the Bill. This Bill is silent about the location of the headquarters of the authority. It is also silent about the term of the Authority. Do not leave the basic principles to others. Clause 3 reads as under :

[English]

“With effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification...there shall be constituted for the purpose of this Act an Authority to be called the Inland Waterways Authority of India.”

Here I have suggested, “with head office at Calcutta.” You may or may not agree, but I have suggested.

[Translation]

But nowhere in this Bill a mention has been made about its location. I have said one thing more—

[English]

“The term of office and conditions of service of the members shall be as prescribed,”

[Translation]

It is not a policy matter. It is a decision about the period for which the authority has to function further. Is it 5 years' period—

[English]

Kindly prescribe the period. Do not leave it to the authorities or officers. It is a policy matter. It is not a procedural matter. You should lay down this period.

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

[*Translation*]

That is why I have said this. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when you are in the Chair, I feel encouraged to speak. Therefore, I am speaking because you appreciate every point.

[*English*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Now I have to ring the bell. The time is over.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : The Bill says : "The term of office and other conditions of service of the members shall be such as may be prescribed.

[*Translation*]

Please prescribe this term as 5 years. Our hon. Minister is very active. But when it is the question of law and principle, it should be laid down and not left in the hands of officers. It is not a procedural matter. It is a matter of principle. You should fix a limit of 5 years for a Board. I have come to know that he has agreed. The Bill further says :

[*English*]

"The Chairman of the Authority shall, in addition to presiding over the meetings of the Authority, exercise and discharge such powers and duties of the Authority.....

What are the duties and functions of the Chairman ? Nothing has been laid down in the Bill. It is only said :

".....as may be delegated to him by the Authority." What will the Authority delegated ? Nothing is laid down in the Bill.

Again, in the next paragraph, it is stated in the Bill :

"The Vice-Chairman of the Authority shall exercise and discharge such of the powers and duties of the Chairman as may be prescribed or as may be delegated to him by the Chairman."

I do not want to say anything. The hon. Minister is from Rajasthan. We are proud of him. He will, I am sure, agree that the Chairman cannot delegate his powers to the Vice Chairman; it is the Authority which will delegate the powers. What will happen is this. The Authority will delegate powers to the Chairman, the Chairman will delegate his powers to the Vice-Chairman, and the Vice-Chairman will delegate his powers to the clerk. I know Mr. Rajesh Pilot.

[*Translation*]

Our hon. Minister was earlier a pilot and now he is incharge of surface Transport....(*Interruptions*) Now that he is piloting the Bill, it would help in smooth and efficient functioning and the corrupt officials of DTC would be exposed....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

It says that the Central Government may remove from the Authority. All right, it can remove them very well. You can remove them suppose they don't act; they are incapable to act. But what is this clause ?

"is otherwise unsuitable to continue as a member." What is this ambiguity ? Law must be specific.

(*Interruptions*)

We are fortunate enough that we are having Shri Gadgil sitting here today. Law should be understood by a common man. Law must always be specific.

(*Interruptions*)

It says "is otherwise unsuitable". To whom unsuitable ? What is this

suitability? Is it an ugly face or not having good features unsuitable?

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Intelligence will be considered.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Is it because one is black he is not suitable?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Dagaji, you suggest what is suitable. I will protect your interests. You give suggestions and I will pass them on to the Minister.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : In Clause 13 (3) it is said:

"No contract which is not in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the regulations shall be binding on the Authority".

What is the use of it? How can the illegal acts which are not in accordance with the Act be binding? What is the necessity of this Clause? Why do you put this Clause? What is the necessity of putting this Clause? Who has advised term? Is it the Law Department?

(Interruptions)

Why is it necessary?

[Translation]

The entire Act is binding. At least there should have been some procedural method. The qualification of the members have not been provided in it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

The Members from Kerala are very careful and cautious about the improvement of their own State.

[Translation]

The plying of ships in Rajasthan is out of question but at least the ship of desert *i.e.* the Camel can be used for transportation. I have moved some amendments to the Bill which are at your mercy. I will move them at the opportune time....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : I support this Bill to the extent that it deals with the development of national waterways which is a very neglected sector so far. I do not go into details as to tell the House how important this sector is. This was discussed here. But there are certain clauses in the Bill which require a little scrutiny.

We should understand the scope of the Government of India in this because, as we all know, this is in the Concurrent List and our object is only to make the law and the execution is with the State Government. I admit that the State Governments have so far failed to develop this particular sector as they have developed the roads. The national waterways have not been developed by the States except a few States where there is a canal system where there is a well-regulated traffic. But many States even though the potential existed in those States have done very little. But, for that matter, the Central Government have also done very little and I am happy that for the first time in the Seventh Five Year Plan we are going to have a very big allotment of more than Rs. 500 crores.

Now, coming to the point, we should confine ourselves only with the development of these waterways. Since we cannot develop them unless we declare them as national waterways, so, by this Bill, we are taking powers to declare certain routes as national waterways. And, once we declare them as national waterways, what is it that

[Shri C. Madhav Reddi]

we are giving? We are only having powers to develop them, to regulate them but we are not having powers to operate them.

Now, there are certain clauses in the Bill which go beyond the scope. We are giving powers to the Authority to provide for the regulation of navigation and traffic on national waterways wherever it is—page 6. Then, clause 16 confers powers on the Authority to fix maximum and minimum rates of carriage—freight and passengers fares, so on and so forth. Don't you think that is going beyond the scope and making a little inroad into the State's powers? Because the States must have the power to operate and, there are already certain routes which are being operated by the State Governments

Now take the Godavari. Now we have included it in the national waterway. But the Godavari system is already existing. There is a national network, there is already a network of canals and once Godavari is included in the national waterway, the canals also automatically get included in it. Already the State Government is regulating them, the State Government is auctioning the routes, and the State Government is collecting the fee, so on and so forth.

Clause 27 speaks of the States' Acts. Suppose there is an Act with any State Government, that will remain. Till this day, if there is any State Act already promulgated, we are going to accept it, we are going to honour it, but, in future, we are prohibiting any State Government from making any Act. Suppose our Andhra Pradesh Government wants to create a corporation to run the routes, then that government will not be permitted under this

These are the things to be looked into very carefully. Simply because it

is a neglected sector, it requires a lot of funds, a lot of effort and a lot of centralised authority to do it, we should not take certain powers which inherently belong to the States.

DR. K. G. ADIYODI (Calicut):
In the Financial Memorandum, in para 2 it is stated :

“Considering there is no organised and sustained inland water transport traffic at present on the waterways and bulk of the visualised traffic will be diverted traffic, only minimal infrastructural facilities are considered necessary.”

I do not know what is the purpose? Only minimum infra structure facilities are considered necessary. I do not agree with that because about 14,500 km length of water transport system is available in this country and oneseventh of it lies in Kerala. In Kerala already there is a transport corporation wherein there is a boat building yard and about a thousand sq. km. of water logged area. This area is below the sea level. The population of that particular district depends upon water transport because there are no roads and national highways. No motor vehicle can ply there. In 1979 about 4 million tonnes of freight and 26 million passengers were transported. This being the case, as already stated by my colleague, the inland waterway extends from Tivandru to Kasargod, namely about 1950 km. and the average width of the canal is 6 meters and the depth is about 2 to 4 meters. So, when we think of developing an area we must have concrete and permanent infra-structural facility otherwise again it will run into loss. When in Kerala there is boat building yard and also availability of freight and passenger traffic and one-seventh of the total navigable area is involved in Kerala it is not fair to exclude Kerala from declaring it as a national waterway.

For the proper running of the system, the cooperation of the State Government is also necessary. There

is a transport corporation already doing this work. Unless according to the programme envisaged by the Kerala Government proper funds are provided and declared as national waterway, it will not come up

The bulk of the material which is transported is bricks, timber, aluminium tiles and other things. If it is transported through waterway, then I am told the cost will be one-tenth as compared to rail and one-fifth as compared to motor vehicles. Therefore, there will be lot of savings. Road accidents can also be avoided. You can avoid pollution also. When we take out our vehicles which are very old and the machinery is not working properly, then carbon monoxide is expelled thus polluting the area. Kerala being thickly populated there will be more effect of this air pollution. These are all the things which we can overcome if we develop the inland waterway. It will also bring in more tourists. It will also generate more employment. It does not require skilled labour. About 70 per cent unskilled labour can be engaged in deepening and widening the system. Then we can have more exports of launches. Even now we are exporting launches to Gulf countries. When the Dutch Team came to Kerala and conducted a study they also gave a report which has been referred to the Central Government for allotting sufficient funds for developing waterways.

With these few words I thank the hon. Minister for coming forward with such a Bill and I wholeheartedly support it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to support the Inland Waterways Authority of India Bill moved in the House.

Ours is a vast country but the number of waterways in the country is insignificant. You may be aware that

the developed nations are developing their waterways and are making huge investments on them.

For the past 8 years there is a proposal to have a waterway between Haldia and Allahabad but it has been on paper only and Government have not taken any step in this direction. But this Bill seeks to develop waterways and set up an Authority for big rivers in the country like the Ganga, Kaveri, Indus and Brahmaputra etc.

This has been said by experts as well. Shri K. L. Rao who was the Union Irrigation and Power Minister was himself an expert. A news item appeared in the 'Hindustan' dated 8th April, 1972 that the hon. Minister had suggested about 2 years back the construction of a waterway by linking Ganga and Kaveri rivers which could benefit a large number of people. Besides, a team of experts of the United Nations had advised on 15th September 1972 that a field survey should be undertaken immediately for the construction of a National Waterways Grid. The experts were of the opinion that the possibilities of constructing a huge canal should be considered and the study team had given its report to the Central Government but no action has been taken on it so far and the report is still pending with the Government.

Needless to say that had the Ganga-Kaveri link project been constructed, it would have served as the first link canal in the country but nothing could be done in this regard and now when this Bill has been introduced, the paucity of funds is being pleaded. The funds that have been allocated are inadequate still whatever is in hand, if it is immediately implemented, it would serve the interest of the country.

According to the study team, this waterway grid could become important for the country by 2000 A.D. The team of experts had visited the country twice during the last one year and emphasized the need of conducting field surveys immediately.

[Shri Ramashray Prasad Sinha]

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, through you, to the condition of rivers. At some places the rivers play havoc while at other places there is not enough water in them. This can be seen in every part of the country. The main reason behind it is that the width of the rivers is increasing and the river bed is getting silted, which is resulting in reduction of quantum of water in the rivers. This leads to destruction. The rivers should be desilted. If a waterway is constructed by reducing the width of the rivers, Ganga and Kaveri, the country could be saved from floods and this waterway could serve as a mode of transport far cheaper than the road transport or the Railways. Had Farakka Dam been already constructed, it would have been possible to undertake this project immediately. This project would be of immense benefit to the country. It will make the transportation cheap and economical which would further reduce the cost of articles and ultimately the common man would be benefited. To meet this end the construction of waterways is highly essential.

These waterways could serve as an easy link between the main land and many islands that are part of our country. This is very much required but no attention has been paid to it so far. Had this been taken up immediately and launched, then I feel, this project would have been very useful. This was not done and the result is that the progress made in this regard is almost insignificant. Now that you have taken up the scheme, its pace should be increased. If a project is completed within the stipulated time, it would result in saving on expenditure; but if it is not completed in time, it involves heavy expenditure and does not prove useful. Many schemes are left incomplete. I would request you that as this scheme has been taken up it should be implemented immediately. I expect the hon. Minister to launch it immediately so that the people are benefited.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as regards water transport, I would like to point out that at least half of the transport requirements could be met through it in Andhra Pradesh. But due to paucity of funds, desired progress in developing water transport has not taken place in the State. You may be aware that water traffic is in vogue in rivers like Krishna and Kaveri. There are places in our State which are not accessible and where neither bus nor cycle can reach. They are accessible only to water transport. For instance, Papilkondulu is accessible for a period of six months only in a year when there is enough water in the river Godavari. The water transport in this way is grossly inadequate. I would like that at least water transport should be open to them round the year. As there is no other mode of transport, the people of this area remain cut-off from the rest of the State for six months. As soon as the water level in the river recedes, the transportation stops. Just now an hon. Member pointed out that the roads in Kashmir Valley are completely blocked after show-fall there. Similarly, there are many dense forests in our State which can be reached only through water transport in the Godavari and Krishna rivers. There are no roads in these areas. Therefore, there is need for water transport which can serve the passenger and goods traffic. As one has to cover a longer distance by road, it is necessary to make necessary provision for water transport. It will not serve the purpose, if the water transport is available only during the floods. I would, therefore, suggest that the rivers should be deepened so that the water transport remains open round the year and even in lean period. Just as cement and concrete roads or metalled roads are constructed for trucks and buses, similarly necessary provision should be made for water transport also after identifying the areas.

The Buckingham Canal which flows from Madras to Vijayawada has enough water for 9 months in a year but it has

not been included in this Bill. It should, therefore, be included therein. The Kaktaiya Canal, which starts from Pochampada project, should also be included in this Bill. Besides, arrangement of ferry-boats should be made at the places where regulators are installed. This would help in saving diesel which is so expensive.

All of us know that expenditure on the transportation of foodgrains comes to Rs. 20 to 30 per quintal. If it is transported through waterways, it could be made available to the poor at cheaper rates.

You may be aware that the national highways are constructed by the Central Government and are looked after by the State Governments which are allocated funds for their maintenance. Under the present system, the State Governments which have not set up corporations to look after the national highways so far, have been deprived of this right in future, under this Bill. I would request the Government that efforts should be made to increase the number of waterways as is done in the case national highways and they should be handed over to the State Governments which may set up water transport corporations to look after them. But it seems that with this Bill, the Centre is snatching all the powers of the State Governments. The Sarkaria Commission has been set up on Centre-State relations because the State Governments are asking for more powers, but here, it seems, the Centre is encroaching upon the powers of the State Governments. The State Governments are complaining because the Centre has the resources and funds but they are not being allocated adequate funds. With this Bill you will further aggravate the situation.

I would, therefore, request you to develop water transport and hand it over to the State Governments. It should be done under their supervision because it is very difficult to supervise it from Delhi. I would request you to amend the provision in clause (3) and then

bring this Bill in the House. I am obliged to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI K. S. RAO (Machilipatnam) :
 Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. I am of the opinion that the need for having a separate authority is very much there today, particularly in view of the increased costs of transport run through other means of energy. This should have been thought of much earlier. Anyway, we are happy that at least now, this is brought about. Every time we discuss about our foreign exchange reserves going down and all that, particularly because of importing oil which is a difficult resource for us to secure internally. This could have been compensated by improving this navigation facility in inland waters. There are ample number of people in rural areas, who are prepared to take this up. It would be of great help not only in economising the foreign exchange, but also in improving the employment potential in rural areas. While thinking of installing this authority, it may also be considered that most of the canals can be given a concrete lining. In this way, the banks can be protected and this would also, automatically, solve several problems of the agriculturists, by saving the water resources in a very big way, which is wasted by way of percolation and other things. Possibly, this is an additional advantage which is not considered till now. But I request the hon. Minister to assess different types of advantages that may accrue by taking up this work. Every time we hear about commencement of a separate authority details of expenditure that is going to be incurred are being mentioned. But no assessment of the possible benefits and the advantages or the additional income that is going to accrue is done. So, I would request the hon. Minister to make at least an survey of the approximate benefit that is going to accrue by installing such authorities through different major means,

[Shri K. S. Rao]

As regards the development of the banks, I am of the opinion that most of the appurtenant lands in these canals, i.e. adjacement to the canals and reservoirs are not being put to maximum use. Today with the scarcity of lands coming up in a big way, even these lands can be utilised for raising the fruit bearing trees and other agricultural incomes, which will also be improving the employment potentials of the local people there. Atmospherewise and climatewise there is an advantage in doing these things. My request to the hon. Minister once again is that instead of employing people on salary and all that, he should find out whether these appurtenant lands can be given on long lease to the competent people who are really hardworking to raise crops for a specified period without paying extra money for them. Lot of income can accrue in this way also. Even now there are lot of ports which are yet to be developed and transport cost can be reduced by improving or by giving encouragement to transport materials like fertilisers, foodgrains, cotton and all these things from one part of the country to other parts. For example, ports like Machilipatnam, Bheemunipatnam and several other ports between Madras and Vizag which are on the long coastal length of Andhra, about 1100 kms., much can be done by the authority only if you can take it in the real sense, not just installing this authority. I request the Minister to make a detailed report after making adequate survey on the possible ways of bringing more income to this country by installing this authority.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I agree with all the other Members who have welcomed the introduction of this Bill. I also agree with them in bemoaning this Government or the previous Government because the Government has taken such a long time in coming forward with a Bill like this. So there, I would also agree with Shri K. S. Rao, in what he

said regarding potentialities for the contribution that these development of inland waterways can make to the development of our social economy.

Now, I would like to add a few more points, that is in regard to the lining of these canals. So far as the riverways themselves are concerned, as far as possible, Government should try to protect the banks on either side and also prevent the silting up of some of the waterways, not only between the banks of the rivers but more specially in regard to these canals also. The silting up takes place from time to time and unless Government maintains a fleet of dredgers, small as well as big and then tries to remove accumulations of these things, these waterways would cease to be of any utility.

Then there is a need also for the construction of wharfs at convenient places and provide them with not only weighing machines and other equipments but also the warehouses, where warehouse construction is most essential at either one of these wharf so that traders, merchants, industrialists when they bring so many of their own commodities in bales and other fashion, they can keep them there for a few days. A few weeks, sometimes 1 or 2 months also, pending the arrival of small steamers as well as boats.

Then there is need also to insure these steam boats and passengers boats. From time to time, as you all know, we get reports of boats getting capsized, and 20, 30 or 40 people getting drowned. How does it happen? Because the maximum loads that any steamer can be allowed to take on, are not fixed. If they are fixed, they are not enforced. Therefore, the maximum limit of the loads that these steamers can take, have got to be fixed; and there must be the necessary equipment also at the stopping places, wherever wharfs are constructed. The same kind of safety provisions have got to be on the waterways also, as we are making on the Railways. Insurance also has got to be introduced, so far as

the workers are concerned—as also for goods, passengers and the steamers. At whose cost, to what extent the private sector, the local Governments and the Central Government have got to be made responsible for paying insurance—all those things are important details. They have got to be decided in course of time; but the necessity for these things have to be kept very carefully in mind by the Government.

There are workers employed on the steamers; as well as boats. Their interests also have got to be protected. Minimum wages have to be fixed. Till now, no protection has at all been given to these people. These workers have got to be given training also—those who are drivers of these steamers. Minimum conditions have got to be fixed. Then alone can you entrust them with the responsibility of operating these steamers, not only on the rivers but in the canals also. When we develop irrigation projects and multi-purpose dams, we must keep the possibility of developing waterways in mind.

Take the Rajasthan Canal, for instance. There, you have made arrangements for lining up, on both the sides, in order to prevent seepage. In regard to other canals also, we must make similar provisions to line up their banks on either side, so that seepage can be prevented, and accidents can also be minimized.

I do not think the funds that Government have planned to provide for this in the next five years is anywhere near the need for them. It is very very inadequate. We want 3, 4 or 5 times as much more money. Planning Commission has not done justice, so far as this particular aspect of our national economy is concerned. So much more money is needed. I hope hereafter at least, as much attention as possible would be paid to this particular aspect of our national economy.

Finally, Mr. Reddy has raised a very important point. This is a Concurrent

subject, so far as the Constitution is concerned. I do not know what steps have already been taken by the Central Government in order to win the cooperation of the State Governments, and to apportion responsibilities between the State Governments and the Central Government. Adequate and satisfactory steps will have to be taken in order to work out a harmonious policy of sharing responsibilities as well as powers and facilities in regard to this matter between the State Governments and the Central Government.

SHRI CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati): Thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. The Act 1949 was amended in 1982. After that, we thought that this Bill would be introduced very soon, but the government had taken too much time to introduce this Bill. Anyhow, we are happy that at least the government has come forward to introduce this Bill.

Clause 13 has to be amended immediately. The execution of work goes to the authority and the authority at any time may get into corrupt practices and do several other things. So it should be immediately amended. Then the contract work should not be given to the authority. The financial memorandum is very gloom. It is not mentioned there how much the authority is going to earn and how much they are going to incur loss. This should be made clear. This goes to show how the Minister had worked on this Bill.

Subsidy should be given in the passenger fare and in the freight. Without subsidy, national waterways cannot improve. Then there should be an advisory committee consisting of members from all parties so that it can work effectively. Coming to the Suez-Yamuna-Link the government has adopted a lot of dilatory tactics. It is shown as Telugu-Ganga Project. Now, there should not be any further delay in this particularly aspect, because the common man, the poor man will be

[Shri Chinta Mohan]

affected particularly, Coming to Bay of Bengal, The Buckingham Canal is shown as a Suez Canal. It should be purified on the lines of Ganga Water Programme immediately. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Godavari-Brahmaputra-Krishna-Sunderbans River has to be included in the National Waterways Scheme. Then coming to Krishnapatnam, Vallore District, this is a natural sea port where a lot of work is going on. Actually, the villagers of that area have done *shram dan* as they are doing particularly in Andhra Pradesh. They are trying to improve the Port and the British Government has come forward to do something for this; but our government has not come forward to anything. So, I request the government to take necessary steps to improve this Sea Port. Also, the Krishnapatnam Sea Port should be linked with the Buckingham Canal to improve national water-ways.

In the Seventh Five Year Plan, you have allotted Rs. 350 crores, but it is not at all sufficient for the water-ways development; at least Rs. 700 crores should be provided. Particularly in the year 1985-86, you have allotted Rs. 38 crores, which is not at all sufficient; it should be immediately enhanced to Rs. 100 crores. With these words, I welcome the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Inland Waterways Authority of India Bill and convey my thanks to the hon. Minister Shri Rajesh Pilot, who has introduced the Bill in the House, and hope that the efforts of the young Minister in developing the waterways will succeed. I also welcome the guidelines enunciated in section 10 of the Bill by laying down Business principles.

Today after the expansion of the Railways and the road transport, there

is greater need to expand the water transport in the country. This Bill will also help in arresting the tendency of exodus of the people from the villages to the cities in pursuit of employment and other facilities because water transport is cheap and economical.

The waterways Authority to be constituted under the Bill will help in the survey of waterways, desilting and removing obstacles from the waterways or in changing their course. It will also help in the work of coordination of Inland waterways transport and it will advise the Government and formulate schemes.

In view of the increase in population, the importance of waterways has increased. So I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that our efforts should be to see that this Authority may not become just like other Authorities. It should work promptly and efficiently.

In the end, I would like to submit that you may recollect that when the construction of Indira Canal was started in Rajasthan, there was a provision of water transport but it was removed by the concerned Engineers. I would like to suggest that whenever scheme for construction of a canal is formulated, there must be some provision of water transport in it because this is the cheapest mode of transport which can link more villages. The Authority will have to formulate such schemes. So while giving priority to it, such schemes should be formulated in more and more numbers.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir this is a Bill to provide for the constitution of an authority for regularisation and development of inland waterways. I question with regard to the author of the Bill because actually this Bill was much earlier prepared by our hon. Minister Shri Z. R. Ansari and

now this hon. Minister Shri Rajshe Pilot has come forward with this Bill. He wanted to pilot the Bill.

AN HON. MEMBER : Mr. Pilot is piloting the Bill.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : But the hon. Minister Shri Z. R. Ansari now actually holding some other portfolio—other than shipping and Transport—and now Shri Rajesh Pilot who is holding the portfolio of Surface Transport has come forward with this Bill. At least his name should have been there, because the name of the Minister who comes forward with the Bill should be there. He is moving a Bill for the first time, he is a practical man, he is a dynamic man, but still his name is not there.

So I will go even to the extent of asking whether this inland water authority Bill is necessary at all because of the fact that since the hon. Minister is very young and dynamic, and also very practical, he can take the responsibility on his shoulders. He can take that work himself; instead of delegating more powers to the authority he can keep all the powers with him. The fact of the matter is so many programmes and so many schemes have been pending before the Government.

I am asking particularly about the Buckingham Canal project which has been pending for so many years. Even from the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and even up to this day it has been pending. It is a very very important scheme beneficial not only to Madras or the people of Tamil Nadu but also to the people of Andhra because it actually bridges the gap between Tamil Nadu and Andhra. This Buckingham Canal is useful not only to take care of flood waters, but it can also be useful for navigable purposes and transport of materials from one place to another. So, this scheme must be taken up at least in the interest of the people of Tamil Nadu and Andhra.

Another point is with regard to the Sethusamudram Canal System which has also been pending for so many years. Even Shrimati Indira Gandhi had also promised this project to the people of Tamil Nadu when she came over there for electioneering, and on other occasions also, that the Sethusamudram Canal Project would be taken up. But unfortunately this was not taken up even in the Janata period. Even afterwards when Shrimati Gandhi came back to power it was promised but it has not been taken up. Now that we have a very young and dynamic Prime Minister we hope that at least this time this project will be taken up.

By Clause 34 of the Bill you are delegating more powers to this authority. Actually by delegation of these powers they are encroaching upon the States' powers. In paragraph 2 of the Memorandum regarding delegated legislation it has been stated that the Authority may invest its funds, and the conditions and restrictions with respect to the power to enter upon any land or premises. This kind of delegation of more powers will lead to disputes between the Centre and the States. I request you that this must be stopped once and for all.

On this the expenditure estimated would be Rs. 35 crores non-recurring and Rs. 3 crores recurring per year. But what is the programme that you are having? Already the shipping system is under recession. How are you going to do it as all these shipping and transport systems as viable ones?

Since you are a very young and dynamic Minister, I request you that all the pending programmes must be taken up immediately, because the hon. Prime Minister has allotted Rs. 520 crores for this in the Seventh Plan, thus providing relief to the people of this country.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : First of all, I must thank all the hon. Members who have taken part in the debate.

AN HON. MEMBER : Including the listeners.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Yes, of course.

It has been really a very educative debate. In particular, I hope, their suggestions would not be limited to the debate only, but I would always welcome any suggestion from them for improvement or development of the transport system in the country.

I also deem it my privilege to pilot such a Bill which will benefit the country's economy in the long run.

Shri R.P. Das mentioned about the seriousness of the Government on the project. I do share his feeling that it has been a bit neglected side. Now we have taken it up as the hon. Prime Minister has mentioned in his speech on the water resources that we must give more attention to the water resources. Our seriousness can be judged from the fact that in the Seventh Plan allocation for water resources has been increased and the Bill has been brought forward before the House to give more importance to this subject as also to get results out of it.

He has referred to clauses 10 and 25 of the Bill regarding running of the Authority on business Principles. He has also mentioned that basically we have to see that the Authority survives and we have to earn out of it so that the structure sustains. Side by side, we have also to see that it remains the cheapest means of transport. Then he has compared it with DTC. It is a fact that DTC is running in losses. But it is also a fact that it is the cheapest transport in the whole country.

He has also mentioned about the headquarter of the Authority. I agree that Calcutta is a good location. But after the Bill is passed, we will consider about the location of this Authority. He has also given some suggestions

about the jetties at Sunderbans and all that. I will certainly look into it and come back to him.

[Translation]

SHRI C JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : The Transport service in Rajasthan is earning profit. The reason for the losses being incurred by Delhi Transport service is that the maximum fare is 40 Paise.

[English]

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we are discussing only about inland waterways. Why you are going into all that ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : That is O.K., Sir. I am agreeing to his suggestion.

My friend from Kerala—he is not here—talked about some of the projects to be declared in the Seventh Plan. We will certainly give consideration to that.

My colleague from Cochin has asked to give more priorities to Kerala because they have more openings for the inland water and other resources. He has also mentioned about the Advisory Committee. All these suggestions will be taken into consideration.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : What about Trivandrum—Manjeshwar and that all ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : He has also asked about the Trivandrum—Manjeshwar canal. The way he has explained, he has talked more of beauty than the resources. I would also request the Tourism Minister to make it a tourist spot for the honeymoon goers and we will also give a priority to declare it as a beauty canal.

He has also mentioned about the term of office of the members and

about the appointment of experts on the Advisory Committee. It is a fact that till such time the expert advice of the Advisory Committees is not taken, it would not be worthwhile. We will keep it in mind that experts from various sectors, like finance, water resources, technical and social, are taken on these committees. We will keep that in mind and will put persons from various sectors on the Advisory Committees and take their valuable opinion.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about the State powers? You have not clarified that point.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : That is a common point. Everybody has pointed out about that and I will come to that. Let me explain everything and if anything is left, you can ask me again.

An hon. Member from DMK has suggested that retired judges and senior officers should not be forced to become members of such Advisory Committees. I assure him that we will take only that individual, that citizen, who will be worthwhile to be kept on the Advisory Committee. That includes politicians also.

My colleague Mr. Peruman has pointed out about the Buckingham Canal and the Krishna canal. He has also mentioned about Sethu Samudram project. I fully share his views. These are very important projects. We have been in touch with the West Germany Government. Some money has also been allocated in the Seventh Plan. A study is being made and I assure the hon. Members that very soon we would come back to the House and inform the hon. Members as to what progress has been made about these and how far we have reached on these projects. We are very serious about these and we will soon take up all these projects.

Dr. Venkatesh has suggested some of the measures. He specially asked about the linking up of the northern rivers and the southern rivers. It is a

very good suggestion, from the integration point of view also. Let me see the feasibility as to how far we can go ahead with this. It is a technical point and I would come back to him after getting the complete feasibility report on this (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Many reports have been submitted on the feasibility of linking up Ganga and Caveri. The feasibility is there. If we have the will power, we can take up the project.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I would note down the Deputy-Speaker has also shown his interest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am showing interest of the Members.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : My colleague, Shri Mool Chand Daga—

[Translation]

—Has raised a number of points in his speech. First, he said that the report of this Committee was submitted in 1980 and the Bill was introduced in 1985. There has been delay and we concede it. But due to some technical and administrative problems, this Bill could not be introduced earlier. However, this Bill should have been introduced earlier. The contention of Daga Sahib is correct and we agree that this Bill should have been introduced much earlier.

He has also raised the point that the location of the Head Office and the tenure of the Chairman have not been mentioned in the Bill. I think if the entire spade work is done by us, no work will be left for the Authority. So, let the Bill be passed and, thereafter, the Authority will take up this work.

He has also said about the delegation of powers and he has moved his amendment in regard to mode of

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

delegation of the powers of the Chairman to the Vice Chairman. I agree with him and this is correct. We will definitely accept the Amendment which he has moved and we will effect whatever improvement is possible.

Shri Madhav Reddiji has mentioned 2 to 3 points. He has said that through this Bill we are encroaching on the powers of the States. For his information I may tell him that as per the Constitution, inland water transport comes in all the three lists namely State list, Concurrent list and the union list. So we are not encroaching on the powers of the States. The work done under this Bill will not affect the rights of the States. The States are free to make their own contribution in this regard. In the development of waterways, States can prove helpful to us and we can be of help to them. I can assure you that we are not taking away the powers of the States. It may be that after the passing of the Bill, States may be able to get resources with the help of the Centre which they were not able to mobilise earlier. So far as the question of coordination and mutual understanding is concerned, we will keep it in mind and see that the purpose for which the Bill has been brought is served properly.

[English]

SHRI H. A. DORA (Srikapulam) : But the problem arises when there is conflict between the State law and the Central law.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : It would not be. When the subject is in Concurrent List, there will not be any conflict between the State and Central laws.

SHRI H. A. DORA : I think in the Concurrent List subjects, if the State also passes a particular law which is in direct conflict with the Central law...

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : The moment it is the benefit of the country, there would not be any contradiction.

SHRI H. A. DORA : But the question is, is it not making inroads on the powers of the States.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : There would not be such an occasion.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Kindly read clause 27. After commencement of this Act, no State Legislature can pass any Act.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Act on what? Your idea was that we will be getting powers of the State; I feel this Clause does not really indicate this. Any way we can discuss this point of view.

[Translation]

Shri R. P. Singh has raised some points. In one of the points he has said that there is delay in the completion of the projects which results in cost escalation. It is quite true and it is engaging the attention of the Government and we will see that there is no delay in the completion of the project.

Shri Janga Reddy has also given the same suggestions about Godavari river. I have told him —

[English]

—Sir, these are various points which are being taken into consideration. Government is on the job. Mr. Rao pointed out certain suggestions; I think they are slightly beyond the purview of this Ministry. I will however pass on the suggestions to the Water Resources Ministry. Whatever suggestions could be implemented, I would request them to do so. The hon. Member asked how much is the expenditure and how much is the profit by this measure. We have gone through

it and this authority is going to yield some very good results; it is beneficial; that is why Government has decided on all these arrangements. Shri Rangaji has gone; he has given some very good points about dredging and giving facilities like warehouses and insurance cover to goods, passengers and other people. I am keeping it in mind when we are working on it. Shri Chinta Mohan—if I am right—has given some good suggestions; he has mentioned in his speech that contracts should not be entrusted to that Authority which we are going to bring forward. I can assure the House that in a democracy on every head there is a public representative and responsibility ultimately lies with the persons who head the departments. Till such time a Minister is above all these things he should be responsible and he should see that these things move properly. Just by taking out contracts from them and giving them to somebody else we will not be able to stop corruption. For stopping corruption we will have to take proper measures. We will not allow any malpractices to get into the system. (*Interruptions*) The Chairman will also be under us. Why do you worry about it? The hon. Member has given suggestion about the Advisory Committee. He has given some suggestions that people in the Opposition Benches should be associated. It is a constructive suggestion and we will try to see that it is implemented. These are points which I have specifically covered. If any points are left over, as I have mentioned in my initial speech, we are always open to suggestions. This should not be the end of the matter in the House. If any hon. Member feels that his suggestion is valuable and it should be considered and it is in the national interest and will lead to national development, he is always welcome to give his suggestion and we would take the suggestion into consideration and try to implement the same.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : What about minimum wage for agricultural workers and trade union facilities ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : That also, we will have in mind. With these words I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the question is :

“That the Bill to provide for the constitution of an authority for the regulation and development of Inland Waterways for purposes of shipping and navigation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now take up Clause-by-clause.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Clause 2 No amendments are there to Clause 2. The question is :

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Clause 3. No amendments are being moved to Clause 3. The question is :

“That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.
Clause 3 was added to the Bill

Clause 4—(conditions of service of Members)

SHRI ANOOP CHAND SHAH (Bombay North) : I beg to move :

Page 3—

after line 8, insert—

“(2) The term of Chairman shall be for five years,” (9)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I beg to move :

Page 3, —

for clause 4, substitute—

“4. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 6, every member shall hold office for a period of three years from the date on which he assumes office.

(2) The other conditions of service of the members shall be such as may be prescribed” (15)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon Members who have moved amendments may now speak on their amendments.

[Translation]

SHRI ANOOP CHAND SHAH (Bombay North) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, regarding the term of the Chairman, the hon. Minister has just said that if we fix the term, what work will be left for the Authority? It is correct but the term of the Chairman should be fixed for the reason that the Authority may not fix the term arbitrarily.

I would request the hon. Minister to fix the term of the Chairman at five years and my amendment to this effect should be accepted.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Daga, are you going to speak?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : If the Minister agrees to his arguments, it is well and good.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : There is no harm. The hon. Member is saying that the term could be fixed. The only problem is, when you fix the term of a particular post, frankly speaking, the efficiency slightly becomes difficult to check. So, I would suggest, you leave

it to the Government. Whatever Government feels better in this respect, they will take action.

SHRI ANOOP CHAND SHAH : I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri Anoop Chand Shah be withdrawn?

*Amendment No. 9. was, by leave
withdrawn.*

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga be withdrawn?

*Amendment No. 15 was, by leave
withdrawn.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is ;

“That clause 4 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

*Clause 5—Powers of Chairman and
Vice chairman*

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I move :

Page 3, line 15,—

for “Chairman”

substitute “Authority”

As the hon. Minister has already agreed to it, I think it will be accepted.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Yes. I have gone through this Amendment and he is right that delegation of power

to the Vice-Chairman should be from the Authority and not from the Chairman.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you moving your own amendment or accepting Shri Daga's amendment ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : We will accept his amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 3, line 15,—

for "Chairman"

substitute "Authority" (16)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Clauses 6 to 8. There are no amendments to clauses 6 to 8. The question is :

"That clauses 6 to 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 6 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 9—(Advisory committees)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : As there is a good spirited Minister, would like to move my amendment No. 1.

Sir, I move :

Page 4,—

after line 6, insert —

"(3) Due regard shall be given to the advice tendered by the Advisory Committees." (1)

16 hrs.

Sir, this amendment is a very simple one. It only adds one sub-clause to clause 9. It says, due regard shall be given to the advice tendered by the Advisory Committees. If you specify it in the Bill itself; it carries weight.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Suppose when you put an advisory committee on the panel, you have to listen to its advice. Due weightage would naturally be given. There is no sense in ignoring their advice. Their advice would be taken seriously. So, there is no necessity of putting it in the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you withdrawing your amendment ? Has Shri Shantaram Naik leave of the House to withdraw his amendment No. 1 ?

MANY HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If the hon. Members feel, we can finish this clause-by clause consideration in 5 or 10 minutes and then we can take up the next item, namely, Discussion under Rule 193.

MANY HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

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 : The question is :

“That clause 10 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, clause 11, Shri Mool Chand Daga — not present.

The question is :

“That clause 11 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clause 12 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we come to clause 13.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA — not present.

The question is :

“That clause 13 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14 Function of the Authority

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we come to clause 14.

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar) : I beg to move :

Page 6, line 24,—

after “making” insert—

“available alternative site and” (2)

Page 7,—

after line 5, insert

“(i) study the requirement of the traditional water transport operators and help them carry on their transport operations with their fleet of country boats all along the national waterways.”

Sir, I am of the opinion that a mention should be made about the traditional mode of transport, particularly country boats. They should be given soft loan from the banks and other financial institutions.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Sir, as the hon. Member has pointed out, the proposed amendment says that the Authority shall make available alternative sites to the party concerned before removing or altering any obstruction or impediment in the national waterways and the appurtenant land which may impede the safe-navigation or endanger safety of infrastructural facilities. It cannot be possible for the Authority to provide alternative sites for the affected parties because the Authority would not be having in its possession sufficient extent of land. More over, if such a provision is made in the Bill, it would result in undue delay in carrying out the project.

SHRI R. P. DAS : I am satisfied more or less with the Minister's answer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has Shri R. P. Das leave of the House to withdraw his amendment Nos. 2 and 3 ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendment Nos. 2 and 3 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clause 14 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clauses 15 to 24 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 to 24 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we come to clause 25. Shri R. P. Das.

SHRI R. P. DAS : I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. Now the question is :

“That clauses 25 to 31 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 25 to 31 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 32—(Protection of Action Taken in Good Faith)

SHRI R. P. DAS : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 10,—

omit lines 32 to 34. (6)

I would like to say that the breaches caused by natural calamities and the breaches or damages caused by organi-

sational or human failure should not be put in the same category. In the case of breaches caused by organisational or human failure, the persons or organisations concerned should be held responsible and punished.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I do share the hon. Member's feelings. But as per the existing provisions of the Inland Waterways Authority of India Bill, the Authority shall not assume any responsibility in respect of the relief measures necessitated by floods or by breaches and failure of works as flood control is not the concern of the Authority.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is the hon. Member withdrawing his amendment...

SHRI R. P. DAS : No, Sir. I am pressing. I am not satisfied with the reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put Amendment No. 6, moved by Shri R. P. Das, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 6 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“The Clause 32 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 32 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 33 and 34 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Clause 35. Mr. R. P. Das.

SHRI R. P. DAS : I am not moving my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

“That Clauses 35 to 38 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 35 to 38 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : 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.

16.09 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : CRASH IN PRICES
OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODI-
TIES LIKE COTTON, PADDY,
SUGARCANE JUTE, COCONUT,
ETC.—*CONTD.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion, under Rule 193, on the crash in prices of agricultural commodities like cotton, paddy, sugarcane, jute, coconut etc.

Shri K. Kunjambu.

[Translation]

*SHRI K. KUNJAMBU (Adoor) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, the economy of Kerala basically depends on coconut. Precisely for this reason any fall in the

prices of coconut will adversely effect it. This discussion is taking place against the background of a steep fall in the prices of coconut and its products.

Last year the prices of thousand coconuts was Rs. 3150. Today it has come down below Rs. 1000. This fall in prices has seriously affected the ordinary farmers. There is not a single homestead in Kerala which does not have 4 or 5 coconut trees. The influence of coconut and its products on the life of Keralite has been tremendous. Every part of the coconut is put to one use or the other.

There are thousands of families in the coastal belt of Kerala who entirely depend on coconut for their livelihood. The decline in the prices of coconut has made their life miserable.

Sir, the Government reports to import of coconut oil from time to time which has an adverse effect on the economy of Kerala. The moment the Government decides to import coconut oil prices of coconut and copra falls. Every year the Government imports these products and on all such occasions prices also fall. Thus there is a state of uncertainty prevailing in the coconut economy. We have to put an end to it. First of all what is required is to bring about stability in the prices of coconut. In order to bring about stability the Government should stop all imports of coconut products and fix a floor price. Unfortunately there is a general complaint that the Government does not show much enthusiasm to protect the interest of Kerala farmers. Now this situation has to end. There were newspaper reports that the Government was prepared to fix the floor price of coconut and some exercises were on in this respect. I request the Government to take an early decisions in this matter. Similarly there must be a permanent arrangement for procuring copra. Although we the Kerala State Marketing Federation made some efforts in this

*The speech was originally delivered in Malayalam.

direction due to financial constraints and inadequate storage facilities those efforts did not succeed. The Central Assistance is very much required in this regard. This problem can be solved on a permanent basis if the Central Government provides adequate finance for making a permanent arrangement for procuring copra.

Another point is with regard to exploring the possibility for export of copra and coconut oil. I want the Government to make some honest efforts in this direction. When the Government is paying a lot of attention to boosting export trade let us hope that they will make all efforts to find market abroad for coconut and its products.

I request the Government to take all necessary steps to save Kerala's poor coconut growers from ruin. I must say that mere banning of import of coconut oil is not enough. The Govt. must ensure that the soap manufacturing units as well as units which manufacture perfumes etc. whether in the public or private sector use a certain percentage of coconut oil for manufacturing these products. I would also request you to declare coconut as an oil seed and thus provide all protection to it as is available to all other oil seeds. With these words I conclude my speech.

16.10 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair].

[English]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : Mr. Chairman Sir, As we are discussing the crash in prices of agricultural products, our rural economy, the agrarian sector, is today probably suffering one of the worst recessions in recent times.

Sir, this subject has been discussed time and again on the floor of this House. Several assurances have been given by the Government. But the plight

of the farmer continues to be the same. Sir, in the last Session when we discussed about prices in this House, the hon. Minister for Finance very proudly announced over here that the inflation rate in this year is the lowest in the last seven or eight years and it is only 3.4% or so. The other day in the other House, in the Rajya Sabha, one of the Ministers said that the inflation rate was 4.5.

I would like to let the august House know that this Government and this Ministry should be ashamed that the low inflation, which they are claiming today, is at the expense of the farming community, the rural class. The inflation rate is low. If it is so, it is only because of the crash in agricultural prices that we are facing today and since more than 70% of our people are still eking out their livelihood from agriculture, the inflation rate you are claiming today is at the expense of 70% people of this country.

So, I don't know whom is this Government, this Ministry, and the Hon. Agricultural Minister catering today. On the one hand we are discussing only the fall in agricultural prices and on the one hand the prices of essential commodities including agricultural products for which the consumers are paying high prices, are soaring, and so the consumers are suffering to-day, the farmers are suffering to-day and it is only the black-marketeers and hoarders who are making money and are having a bonanza for themselves. You are gloating over here that the inflation rate is very low, that it is the lowest for the last decade. I do not know when the Government will open its eyes to the fact that to-day—and even in the future—as has been in the past, the future of the country will lie in the development of the rural sector, the agrarian sector and the effective use of his produce.

We have heard so much about the new computerisation that is taking place after this government has come in. Well, we heard the Prime Minister's addresses to the international press conferences, of

[Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo]

his having spoken proper English and of his dressing well. But you cannot rule this country by just style and dress and by addressing glorious international conferences. You may think that you are going into the twenty first century or you may even be ready to embark upon the 22nd century, but the economic position of our country will remain the same unless you give the farmer his proper due.

The poverty line to-day is coming lower in the sense that the percentage of those going below the poverty line is increasing in the rural areas. To-day we have reached a stage when several of the farm produces are being allowed to rot due to lack of market. Several members in this House have spoken about specific items like coconut, paddy, etc. I do not want to make a repetition of it or repeat the same thing again. What have they said? Friends from Kerala said about what has happened to coconut, that the prices of coconut have crashed. Then where is the necessity of importing coconut oil? Whom are you trying to cater to? The farmers, the agriculturists in your own country or somebody outside? Likewise several agricultural crops have been meeting the same fate. I would only like to make a special mention about mesta. Mesta is a variety of jute and I hope, the hon. Minister, though from Punjab, is aware that such a product exists. In my State of Andhra Pradesh, in the most backward districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam, districts there are more than 3 lakhs acres in which this particular crop is grown. The price of mesta which was about Rs. 900 a quintal last year has fallen to below Rs. 200 this year, which is less than one eighth of the price of last year. The estimated projection this year is 16 lakhs quintals and it is likely that the production may even go beyond this projected estimate of 16 lakhs quintals. The Jute Corporation has not been able to make any purchase. The excuse they give is that they have no godown facilities...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Please give me a few more minutes—I will wind up.

Naturally they will not get any godown facilities when they offer only 35 paise per sq. ft. of godown area. This is the rate which has been fixed by the Jute Corporation of India—may be 2 decades ago and to-day when the market has gone up threefold or fourfold, even if you do not double the rate which you were offering 10 or 15 years ago, how will you get godown space? Because there is no godown space you cannot buy mesta. What will happen to the farmer? To-day the price for which it is being bought by the Jute Corporation of India is below Rs. 200. I have already written to the hon. Minister for Commerce. He wrote back to me saying that he is getting the matter examined. Three months have passed and I wonder if the matter is still being examined. I would urge upon the hon. Minister for Agriculture to at least find out from his colleague in the Cabinet what he is going to do about it. Why does the Jute Corporation of India exist at all if they cannot come to the rescue of the farmers and if they cannot offer remunerative prices? Or if they are going to behave like any other private entrepreneur, why should we have this corporation at all? Why do you have your Commissioners, the Regional Directors and your offices and maintain them and pay for them? This is the plight of the mesta farmers to-day in Andhra Pradesh and I am sure the jute farmers of Bengal are in no better position. Unless the Jute Corporation of India offer a minimum price of at least Rs. 400 per quintal which is less than half the price of last year, how do you expect the farmer to go through this crisis and how do you expect him to produce something in the coming year? As the saying goes, the Indian farmer used to be born in debts and die in debts. Here the farmers who were above debts are again getting into debts because of the serious situation that they are facing.

The hon Minister for Agriculture has now shifted to Rajasthan. I do not know how far he is in touch with the agricultural community in the new circumstances. But several member of this House from all sides and coming from different States have spoken. I know you grow wheat only in Punjab.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : Rajasthan is a State where there is lot of agriculture.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S DEO : I am glad you realise that and, I hope, you will do something for the other States also.

S. BUTA SINGH : Next time I will be representing Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : We will welcome you there and see that you represent one of those 'mesta' growing areas. There is no point in paying lip sympathy and saying that Government is going to form a committee. We want the Minister to come out with concrete steps and tell whether they are in a position to move in offer godown facilities either by paying more rent or making available godown facilities of other Central Government organisations. Secondly, whether they are going to give remunerative prices to farmers. When he replies I hope the Minister will come out with concrete and specific steps and tell us specifically what this Government is going to do for the farmers.

As we are hard pressed for time, I thank you, Sir, for having given me the opportunity to speak.

SHRI K. S. RAO (Machilipatnam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, when it is told by the hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, that his emphasis is on production we had thought it is a good sign for the country. But we never realised that the farmer is not being

considered as a producer. It is only the industrialist or the manufacturer of cement, steel, vanaspati or something else who is considered a producer and not the farmer.

Sir, it is known to everybody that bulk of the population is dependant on agriculture. Possibly the crime of the farming community is that they are not organised. The others are organised and, as such, they are able to achieve things and get their demands met but not the farming community. But instead of allowing this farming community to go in for adopting some aggressive methods, I trust; the Minister will ensure that the farmer is given the remunerative price for his produce.

The farmer is the backbone. In case the remunerative price is not paid to him there is every likelihood of migration from rural areas to urban areas in a big way thus creating more problems for the Government. The reason for fall in prices can be excessive production in a particular item. But it is not so today. Even if it is so in one or two items it must be the responsibility of the Government to inform the farmers at regular intervals as to what items they should raise in their fields. Due to ignorance still prevailing among the farming community and also lack of guidance to them on these matters these problems crop up.

Then there is lack of marketing facilities. This is a major set back. If the Government were to come forward and take adequate measures to ensure that the producer is not made the scape goat for bringing down the prices to the consumer and if they are really interested in both the consumer and the producer then there are enough methods for the Government to set the things right. They must have the will to go into the details. As regards controls where they are not necessary they should remove and where they are necessary they should have them.

[Shri K.S. Rao]

Controls need not be applied to every item produced in the country. For example, when rice is being supplied at Rs. 2 per kg in Andhra Pradesh the producer must be allowed to send his produce elsewhere without any restrictions on the part of the Government or some other agencies so that the producer can get a better price and the consumer can also get at a reasonably low price. I cannot understand why the Government is still indulging in import of some agricultural produce, as has been mentioned by some hon. Members here, like coconut oil, sugarcane, etc. by which we are keeping the Indian farmers idle, the Indian agricultural labourers idle. Not only that. We are purchasing some agricultural goods from foreign countries by paying enormous price. Adequate measures should also be taken to inform the farming community about the prospects of exports of various agricultural produce. This way the export from our country would be augmented and the farming community would also get a better price for their products. What the agriculturists need is remunerative price for their produce. The unremunerative price will not only not be providing him livelihood but also making him bankrupt. We understand from the newspapers and also from the information available in Andhra Pradesh about the drastic reduction in prices, particularly of cotton where even the minimum price, which is not remunerative, fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission, about which the farming community is very much aggrieved, is not being paid to them and the local market people and the businessmen are taking advantage of by exploiting the farmers. They are paid much less than the support price fixed for various agricultural produce.

Sir, the farming community's problem is neglected. They are the peace loving people. The farming

community, for generations, have been peace-loving with brotherly affection and fraternity among the people in the villages and this atmosphere should continue for ever, for which we have been making speeches time and again I hope that the hon. Minister would take adequate steps to help them and see that they are not driven to the extent of going to the roads. The hon. Minister knows that they are law abiding people, peace-loving people who are interested in getting their problem solved in a peaceful way and they must be encouraged.

Sir, I hope that the Agricultural Finance Commission will sit with experts belonging to the farming community also to see that a scientific analysis is made in regard to the fixation of remunerative price for their products after taking into account the cost of inputs. This requires a good understanding and joint effort of both the State and Central Governments. I am sure the hon. Minister will take initiative and discuss with the concerned State Government taking into account the products which are mainly produced in those States. Thank you.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT (Kannauj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, for the first time in this century the food situation in our country is facing an unusual situation—an abundance of foodgrains and other agricultural produce. This situation is the result of years of efforts and the research put in by our scientists and the hard work and response to new ideas by our agriculturalists, by our cultivators. This phenomenal increase has been made possible by the foresight of our planners and the direction given by our leaders, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Smt. Indira Gandhi. In fact, India's success and progress in agriculture and her capacity to not only feed her ever increasing population but also her ability to export foodgrains has received world-wide recognition and acclaim.

This abundant position has, however, led to a crash in the prices of our agricultural goods and today the farmer is having to sell his produce at an unremunerative price. The small unorganised Indian farmer is not in a position to hold back his stocks for better times and he has to make distress sales at not only unremunerative prices but often also at pathetically low rates.

This is the ostensible reason for the fall in the prices of agricultural goods in recent times. But we have to look closer and deeper. We have to organise ourselves and the economy to face a situation of excessive and ever growing agricultural production.

While the farmer is getting a low uneconomic price on the one hand, on the other hand, the consumer reels under high prices that he continues to pay for food products—the only consolation for him being that in recent times prices for him have remained more or less stable and not risen. To illustrate, while the farmer in the beginning of this year was able to sell his produce of potatoes for only about 20 paise a kilo, the consumer was paying, as he had already been, nearly Rs. 2 per kilo. Who was the beneficiary of this difference? The trader, the middleman. What is true of potatoes is also true of other agricultural products.

If the prices for agriculturists are not to fall to such low and uneconomic levels, then a much larger share of the difference that the consumer pays and the farmer fetches must go into the hands of the farmer. The time has come when the Government has to ensure a prompter and a better management of its intention to rescue the farmer and consolidate the nation's agricultural wealth. Organisations and agencies like the FCI and NAFED etc. which buy from the farmer at the minimum support prices announced by the Government must be better managed

and better geared. The norms that they lay down for purchase are often so unrealistic and opposed to the realities of production that the purpose gets defeated. Purchase centres are not opened in time. For instance, even though the new crop of rice has been in the market for well over one month, purchase centres have not yet started functioning and the farmer is selling his rice at a pittance of Rs. 105 per quintal for quality which should, as per the Government announcement, fetch him a minimum price of Rs. 142 per quintal. In another instance, in the case of potatoes purchased by NAFED etc. for different sizes of potatoes a different price is paid. Reasonable enough. But in reality, the farmer is harassed; he has to wait longer for sorting and is at the total mercy of the purchase officials' discretion. The result is of such delays in the opening of purchase centres and the non-availability of adequate funds, as has already been pointed out by several other hon. Members leads to a situation where the small farmer is unable to utilise the offer and gesture of the Government and the bulk of the produce is either sold to the trader at a ludicrously low rate or is allowed to rot in the field.

With all the emphasis at my command, I would beg the Government to manage agricultural produce with greater efficiency and speed so that the benefit does reach the two people, the Government is most concerned about—the small ordinary farmer and the ordinary consumer.

What I would like to suggest is that the Government must step in with greater vigour and determination if the farmer is not to be discouraged. A situation must not be created so that he starts to produce less in order to fetch a better price. The support and minimum prices must be announced reasonably well in time and the machinery for purchase must be much better prepared to move into purchase centres

[Shrimati Shiela Dikshit]

than it is at present. Combined with this adequate and proper storage must be ensured. In fact, the Government must think in terms of providing adequate and more encouraging fiscal incentives and facilities to farmers to enable them to create an infrastructure to store that portion of their produce which is sold as distress sale.

I am availing of this opportunity to specially and specifically draw the attention of the Government to the creation of not only storage including cold storage facilities but also to the encouragement which it must give to agro-based industries. Such industries would process and preserve agricultural produce to the benefit of both the Indian farmer and the consumer. I hail from an area which it is said, produces 11 per cent of the total potato crop of the country and 20 per cent of the potato crop of UP. It is an unbearable sight to see mountains of potatoes in fields awaiting a customer who does not turn up or a farmer being paid a pittance or a farmer awaiting days to get his cart-load of potatoes into a cold-storage. This is a most distressing situation and it merits the attention of both the Ministries of Agriculture and Industry. Industries must be set up to utilise the abundant potato crop. An agricultural and processing infrastructure to export potatoes and potato-based products must be planned and executed. For this, improved varieties of potato seeds which ensure and conform to the international specifications of potatoes must be more vigorously pursued and made available. Such all round steps would ensure the potato grower a sustainable price. However, agro-based industrial planning is to be planned not just for potatoes but also for other similar food and fruit products to ensure the cultivator a profitable price. But above all, such measures have to be taken for the preservation and growth of the agricultural wealth of India.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) :
I would like to raise just a few points and I will not make a big speech. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if there have been any changes in deciding the prices after the change of nomenclature of the APC. If so, what are those changes? Sir, while fixing the price of cotton, I think the earlier APC had always failed to take into consideration the increasing prices of inputs and also the labour charges. They also neglect the risk factor that a cultivator has to undertake in a dry area in growing cotton. I have been pleading for the last several years that risk factor should be given more importance and some amount of this risk should be given as a bonus or it should be included in the prices. But that has not been done. I would like to know if this has been included now.

While deciding the price of cotton, it is only the staple that is taken into consideration. The length of the staple decides the price of cotton. I would like to tell you here that we are short of edible oil. How can we forget that the cotton seed is also helping us by giving oil? Is it not a fact that today most of our people are consuming refined oil? Is it not a fact that most of our people are taking vanaspati? If so, how is it that the prices of cotton have not increased? I would like to know whether the Government have taken these things into consideration.

Sir, cotton has always been neglected by the Government. If it happens to be a food crop, Government wants to introduce the benefit of insurance. Maharashtra Government has been trying to get cotton included in the Insurance Scheme. I want to know as to what is the hitch in including cotton in this scheme. Why do you not give protection to the cotton growers in the dry areas? It will help them. I do not really know what is the hitch and why the Central Government is not undertaking this.

There are other things also which generally bring down the prices in

437 Discussion re : AGRAHAYANA 4, 1907 (SAKA) Like Cotton. Paddy, 438
 Crash in Prices of Agricultural Commodities Sugar cane, Jute, Coconut, etc.—
 Contd.

market. After the APC, we have got different agencies to go into the market and purchase a particular produce, viz. CCI, National Jute Corporation and so on. When the prices fall below the support price, they have to go and make purchases. Recently, you must have come across one incident in Andhra Pradesh in Adilabad. There was a big riot and the reason was that the prices which the purchasers had quoted were far below the support price.

And APC was nowhere to purchase it. I do not know why the APC was created, if it cannot function at the right moment. The APC has to know when is the harvest season.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Not APC, but CCI.

SHRI S. BUTA SINGH : In his case it is NPCC, in your case it is APCC.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : I do not know why CCI did not go there. In fact CCI should have started purchasing the first day itself. But they allowed the riots to take place and created a discontentment among the cotton growers. Sir, I want these things to go. The Government has permanent machinery and all these machineries whether it is of the State Government or the Central Government they must start purchasing from the first day of the harvest season. These are some of my suggestions and I am sure the Government after having been asked by several Members, it will not think of only support prices, but it will think of giving us remunerative prices which will make our livelihood slightly better.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY ((Hanamkonda) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no session in which the issues pertaining to the farmers are not discussed. In every session, several hours are

devoted to discuss agricultural production of the farmer but nothing concrete comes out. We and the hon. Minister make speeches here and suggest solutions of their problems but the farmer does not get what he wants. There are two reasons for it.

The Government creates uncertainty both for the farmers and the industrialists. Last year the rate of cotton was announced at Rs. 900 per quintal and today no one is ready to pay Rs. 200, or Rs. 300 for it. Regarding coconuts, a Member from Kerala pointed out that while the rate of coconut is Rs. 5, no one is prepared to pay even Rs. 1 for it.

There are two reasons for this State of affairs. As Guptaji has said, we have no agricultural policy.

[English]

What is the minimum price at which you are going to purchase ?

[Translation]

Shri Khursheed Alam Khan has written me a letter in which he has stated—

[English]

The Corporation purchases Kapas at the minimum support price as and when the prices of cotton tend to fall below the support level announced by the Government.

[Translation]

He wrote a letter to me on 19th November. Only an hour before I received a message from Warangal. After the calling Attention Notice was admitted, the agents of the Cotton Corporation and Government of India visited Warangal. The M.L. As were given notice on the 19th and they were called here on 21st. What solution has come out and what was its result ? I have just received a trunk call message at 3.30 P.M. which I shall read out—

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

[English]

Rs. 485 per quintal long staple.

[Translation]

It is a good quality cotton and what price have you fixed? They went on 21st and I am telling you the position of the 25th. At the most it is Rs. 485 and the trader is prepared to purchase it for Rs. 494.

The Cotton Corporation comes to the rescue of the traders; rather they work in collusion with each other. I would like to inform that about 3 lakh and 7 thousand quintal cotton has reached the Warangal market to date. How much cotton has been purchased by the Cotton Corporation? Shri Khursheed Alam Khan is not present here, He will be perturbed to know how the farmer is being suppressed —

[English]

35,000 quintals. This is less than 10 per cent.

[Translation]

The condition of the Cotton Corporation and the Jute Corporation is the same. Our colleagues have revealed that the employees of the Jute Corporation are hand in glove with the traders in Bengal and Orissa and that is why cotton is not being purchased. Our friend mentioned coconut of Kerala. Similarly, Members from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra, where cotton is cultivated, raise issues pertaining to cotton. There does not seem to be any reason for it. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether our points are taken into consideration while fixing the support price? You say that while fixing the support price, labour, rent of the land and all other things are taken into consideration. But why are you not covering the risk element? Agreed,

you fix the price of the produce of farmers in this way but who fixes the rate of a 50 kg. bag of cement? It is fixed by the industrialist. But the farmer cannot fix the price of his produce. Who fixes the rate of steel? It is fixed by the industrialist. There should be some parity between the two. You are only taking into account the expenses incurred on the production by the farmer, but you are not covering the risk. You should take into account the prices of inputs. The farmer needs cloth to wear. He has to send his children to school. He constructs a well and when it collapses, he needs cement to repair it. You do not take into consideration all these things.

Here, more than 80 per cent Members are the sons of farmers but they do not think about the farmers. We always think of the consumer. Just now our friend was telling that if the production of agriculture goes down, the inflation will go up. If the crop is good, the national wealth of the country will increase. It is agricultural production which increases national wealth while the industrial production will not be helpful in this respect. Till yesterday, the chillies were selling at the rate of Rs. 1,500 and now the rate has fallen down to Rs. 1,000. You can see the rate of chillies and jute, today. There is no one to purchase today even at the rate of Rs. 180. The grower does not get even Rs. 2 for one kg. today. Because of competition in the market they sell it at Rs. 185 per quintal. I would request you to permit free movement of paddy, The farmer of Punjab may send his produce to Andhra Pradesh and similarly the farmer of Andhra Pradesh may send his produce to a place of his choice. Why do you impose restrictions? You should abolish the zonal system. You are imposing restrictions only in the case of farmer but there is no restriction on the industrialists. The cloth produced in Bombay and Ahmedabad is sent to the whole country. If restrictions are imposed on the movement of cloth, what will be the condition there? The Agriculture

Minister knows that the Janata Government had abolished the zonal system. Prior to that rice was selling at Rs. 6 per kilo in Bombay and in Andhra Pradesh at Rs. 2 per kilo. After the abolition of the zonal system, the rate came to Rs. 3 per kilo in both the places. The Andhra Pradesh Government has imposed restriction on the movement of oil. There the people cannot import groundnut oil. The rate is Rs. 300 in the Hindupur market and it is Rs. 500 in the neighbouring market. The farmer is at a loss to understand what is happening. For this, I would say that you should take into consideration the inputs while fixing its minimum price. All the essential things used by the farmer, whether it is a tractor or an oil engine, should be taken into consideration ... (Interruptions) ... I am concluding my speech in a minute :

[English]

During the 1984-85 cotton season, the minimum support price of different varieties of cotton ranged from Rs. 327 (for short staple variety) to Rs. 900 per quintal (for extra long staple variety).

[Translation]

What you have done about it? This year it has been increased by 2 per cent. The rate of cement has increased by 20 per cent. The rate of steel has increased by 25 per cent. The cloth is made out of cotton. The farmer sells cotton and purchases cloth but he has to pay much more for it. The farmer sells potatoes and purchases potato chips but pays much more for it. Similarly, he sells tomatoes at Rs. 1 per kilo but purchases tomato ketchup at Rs. 6 per bottle. After all what does this mean. Some parity should be established ... (Interruptions) ... What I want to say is that the Government should consider this matter and lay down a policy and declare in March itself the support price for the next crop. There is no coordination between you

and the cotton corporation. There should be complete coordination between the Agriculture Minister and the Commerce Minister. The Agriculture Minister fixes the price but the Commerce Minister does not purchase on that price. As such there should be some machinery to effect coordination between the two ... (Interruptions) I am concluding.

I had given figures during the debate on the Calling Attention Notice. The team went there on 21st and after that I got this letter. As you yourself agree that the farmer is the backbone of this country and you can imagine what will be the condition of the country if the backbone itself is broken. You will have to produce synthetic rice and wheat through high technology. The influence of industrialists like Tata will increase more. The Government, which wants the welfare of the farmers, should keep the interest of the farmers in mind and take necessary action. Only then the country will be benefited. I request hon. Agriculture Minister that policy in this regard should be laid down and the support price of the next crops should be declared in March itself. Besides, there should be a single machinery to enforce the support price and there should be complete coordination between commerce Ministry and the Agriculture Ministry.

[English]

DR. K. G. ADIYODI (Calicut) : Today is the second day that we are discussing about the unprecedented price fall of agricultural crops in the august house. That itself shows that the gravity of the problem is unbearable. Products like jute, cotton, coconut, coffee, cardamom and paddy are main stake. The producers are not getting remunerative prices. Regarding coconut oil, the moorah session of the Cochin oil exchange on 11th November, 1985 quoted Rs. 1509.25 per quintal and the market had registered Rs. 1500 quintal of coconut oil. The price last year was Rs. 3601/- per quintal and now it is

[Dr. K. G. Adiyodi]

reduced to Rs. 1509; that is the price of coconut oil, but the price of coconut, raw nuts last year was Rs. 3150/ per thousand and now it is Rs. 1000 and Rs 1200. Compared to other neighbouring States, the productivity in Kerala is also being reduced. The yield per tree is 60 average in Karnataka and Tamilnadu, but in Kerala, it is only 35 per tree. There is a three-fold increase in the wages in Kerala. In Karnataka and Tamilnadu, the workers are getting Rs. 7 to Rs. 10, where as in Kerala, it is Rs. 25 to Rs Rs. 30. The production is just half. So; this being the case, the medium and marginal farmers of Kerala, when raw nut price is Rs. 120 per nut, they are not able to sell their raw-nuts. Traders are not coming forward to purchase the nuts. Preservation and processing are not possible; it is difficult for the medium and marginal farmers. So, the entire agricultural economy of Kerala is shattered; so also with the coffee growers. Last year, we got about Rs. 83.42 crores by way of export duty, by exporting coffee, tobacco, etc. But out of these Rs. 83.42 crores coffee alone had fetched Rs. 64 crores. The export duty on fifteen commodities has now been abolished but not on coffee. There are valid reasons for not retaining the export duty on coffee, because one third of the coffee is sold in the international market in some countries at a discount of 38 to 40 per cent and the remunerative price is not available for the cultivators also. This year also there is a heavy crop, and that may lead to further losses to the coffee growers. And a funny thing about coconut oil is that nobody is able to ensure a correct price for coconut oil—neither the Finance Ministry nor the Commerce Ministry. I am told that under the OGL in Calcutta—through some benefits conferred by the Finance Ministry—coconut oil is being imported, or some quantum of oil is allowed to be imported. There is no restriction there, I am told; and there is no restriction on the import of any commodity there. So, coconut oil

is imported with this benefit and it is being sold to soap manufacturers and there is no measure to import coconut oil in India for supplying to Nepal. It was imported in Calcutta and not supplied to Nepal. I would like to know whether there is an enormous increase in the import of coconut oil, and if so what are the steps envisaged by the Government to stop the import of coconut oil.

Secondly, a marketing agency is a must for the purchase of coconuts and coconut oil. Officially about Rs. 20 crores have been spent by the Government of Kerala to help the farmers in that State. But it benefited only the traders but not the growers. The medium and marginal farmers are not in a position to sell the coconuts or oil at reasonable prices. This is the position in Kerala and I request the hon. Minister to take immediate steps to alleviate the plight of the humble farmers of Kerala and the people there.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL (Sangli):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the absence of cash credit facility, the small farmers are forced to sell their produce at a very uneconomic price. But the Government do not give cash credit facility to the small farmers. Big traders are given this facility which is not available to the small farmers, I would like to submit that the farmers should also be given cash credit facility up to Rs 50,000. Several hon. Members have pointed out in the House that in the absence of holding capacity among the farmers they have to resort to distress sale in the market. I request the hon. Minister to take steps in this direction.

So far as cotton is concerned, there is a monopoly cotton purchase scheme in Maharashtra. Last year the Government had procured 86 lakh quintal cotton and it is estimated that about 90 lakh quintal cotton will be procured this year also. We had sought permission of the Government to export 3

lakh bales but permission has been granted for 1 lakh 35 thousand bales only. We should be given permission to export 1 lakh 65 thousand more bales.

17.00 hrs.

Secondly, we had submitted application for opening 20 cotton processing factories but the Government have given permission for 6 factories only and in the case of the rest 15, it was rejected. We are not asking for loans from the Government. Our apex banks will give us loans. The NABARD will have to request the hon. Minister to invest the surplus money lying in the apex banks in the factories so that those cotton mills are set up.

Vegetables are grown in abundance in our area. The price of vegetable in village is Rs. 1 per k.g. whereas the same vegetables sell at Rs. 6 per kg. in the cities. This thing is going on for thousands of years. Transport facilities should be made available there. As the produce of the farmers is perishable and there is no facility of cold storage, the traders manage to purchase it at a very low rate. I want that the Government should build up infrastructure and make arrangement for cold storage so that the farmer may get better price of his produce.

Grapes, mangoes and oranges are grown in abundance in our area. Being known for good quality, it has a great export potential, but there is no facility of air transportation in our area. If this facility is extended there, the rates of these items will go down and we will be able to export our fruits in the international market.

In Maharashtra the irrigation facility is available only in 12 per cent area. This means that this facility is available only in 1/8th area. When we cultivate the remaining area, it does not prove economical. We can cultivate cash crops only in 1/8th area, which

yield profit also; but dry land farming causes much loss to us. Also, the Government have imposed the restriction that only a particular percentage of the irrigated area can be cultivated to grow cash crops. This restriction should be removed. In this way the loss to the farmer will be minimised.

The Government should also create infrastructure facilities, such as godowns cold storages, processing facilities etc. Besides, better transport facilities, marketing and export facilities should also be extended. The participation of farmers in the management of such facilities should be encouraged. There should be a Consultative Committee of the farmers to assist the F.C.I. and STC. People working in the F.C.I. and S.T.C. are Financial advisers and officers. Farmers should be represented therein maximum number so that they may be able to monitor the execution of work in a better way.

Regarding the figures of foodgrains pertaining to previous years, I would like to say that in 1982-83 wheat worth Rs. 384 crores was imported, in 1983-84 wheat worth Rs. 726 crores and rice worth about Rs. 833 crores was imported. In 1984-85, wheat worth Rs. 130 crores was imported and rice worth Rs. 224 crores was imported. All these things show that there is something wrong and this situation should be improved. Until the farmer is given remunerative prices, he will not increase his produce. The Government should, therefore, consider whether there can be improvement in our system of work or not. A sound policy should be evolved after a thorough investigation.

Regarding the sugar policy, I have to say that you have offered Rs. 16.50 subject to recovery of sugar. This has encouraged the farmers to grow more sugarcane. If you declare the prices in advance, the farmer can grow as much as you want.

[English]

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN
(Cooch Behar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, a few days back we had discussed in this august House about the rise in the prices of essential commodities and now we are discussing about the crashing of prices of agricultural commodities. It is a tragedy that on the one hand when the paddy price is going down, the rice price is going up, when the sugarcane price is going down, the sugar price is going up, and when the cotton price is going down, the cloth price is going up. That is the tragedy of the country, and it is also a tragedy that the peasants who are producing paddy, wheat, jute, sugarcane, cotton and coconut by their blood and sweat, are not getting remunerative prices. On the other hand, it may be said that there has been a sharp increase in the prices of agricultural inputs like fertilizers, pesticides, diesel, kerosene, irrigational water, power, implements, seeds, etc. The main question is not the interim relief, it is not the question of giving bonus of Rs. 25 to the jute growers, it is the question of the economic policy which has brought this country to such a situation. If you go through the reports, during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83, while the increase in the price of agricultural inputs like fertilizer, power, seeds, etc. have been raised from 83% to 151%, the prices of agricultural produce, on an average have increased between 27% to 38%. That means the agriculturist loses by 56%. Moreover, in terms of trade, it has always been found that between agriculture and industry, agriculture loses, as compared to industry. If you go through the Reserve Bank data, you will find that during the period from 1980-81 to 1982-83 the index figure as in December, 1983 for the commodities sold by the peasants is 218 while the index figure for items of industrial goods purchased by the peasants is 267. That means the agriculturist had to pay 49% more to the industry than what he received. That is the tragedy of the whole country.

Ours is an agricultural country and, therefore, the major portion of our population, that is, about 75% of the total population, is suffering a lot because of your economic policy. But in a capitalistic society you cannot determine everything by the demand and supply rule. At present, we cannot avoid our economy, which is called a mixed economy but which in reality is a capitalist economy, to be controlled by the multinationals. For these agricultural prices, long back the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation gave a warning. I quote :

“It will be seen that whenever there has been a production increase, it has resulted in a disproportionate fall in prices. If this situation is allowed to continue, it may either affect the national production or it may lead to the impoverishment of the agricultural produce as a whole.”

But, as a matter of fact, both the evil effects of this have come up and we cannot deny it.

Let me come to jute because I am from the jute-growing area. It is, of course, true that you have begun purchase of raw jute, but I may point out that you have started its purchase late. You should know that in Assam, Meghalaya, and North Bengal areas the jute comes in the month of June. You did not purchase it at that time. At that time you left agriculturists and jute growers at the mercy of middlemen, hoarders and mill-owners. Only afterwards in the last part of the month of July you started purchasing raw jute. The growers are to sell their produce at the rate of Rs 180 or Rs. 190 per quintal.

You announced minimum support price at Rs. 223 for w-5. You also announced a bonus of Rs. 25. I must point out that all this has come in the last week of August. These small farmers do not have any holding power,

So, your late announcement has left them at the mercy of the middle-men and hoarders. Therefore, my request is that in the case of agricultural produce whether it is jute, paddy, wheat, cotton or sugar cane, you must announce their support price well before the sowing starts. Only then the farmers will be able to judiciously decide how much a particular crop should be devoted to a particular crop.

Since, a lot has been said about the Agricultural Prices Commission, I would not say any thing more on it, except on the point that some hon Members have referred to it as a white elephant. I would rather say, it is a white jackal. I say it because its price fixation of an agricultural commodity does not even take into account the cost of production correctly. If you take ploughing, sowing, combing, cutting, watering, harvesting and drying, the total cost of production comes to at least Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 per quintal, but the price which the APC has announced is only Rs. 223 per quintal. Is it a remunerative price by any standard? The farmers are not able to get back even their cost of production. The farmers are not given the price of Rs. 447-64 per quintal as suggested by the Public undertakings Committee of 1977-78 even. If you calculate according to the money value of that at the current prices, it must be more than Rs. 600. Even the Britishers who exploited the Indian agriculture had suggested in 1943 that one maund of jute is equal to two maunds of rice. If you calculate according to that its price must come to Rs. 800 per quintal.

Therefore, I would say that APC has not come forward with any of the suggestions to the benefit of the farmers and has not based prices on the recommendations of the Committee like the Committee on Public Undertakings. In fact, the APC is helping the mill-owners and tycoons and not the general jute growers who are the real sufferers. APC is not for them, but it is for the Tatas and Birlas.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE :
 Why should he mention names of Birlas and Tatas ?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
 But it is a fact. Your economy is helping them.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE :
 Why is he taking names of Tatas and Birlas ?

Mr DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No arrangements.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
 My concrete suggestion regarding raw jute is this. Regarding raw jute, what should be the price? It must be definitely increased. It must be the minimum of Rs. 600 for W-5 variety.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
 There must be a total change in your economic policy. You should come to the help of the jute growers. The entire jute mills must be nationalised. The entire jute trade (including export trade) should be taken over by Government. The minimum price of raw jute per quintal should be Rs. 600 for W-5 variety. The entire jute ought to be purchased by the Jute Corporation of India.

With these words I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I wish to say one thin, to hon. Members about the discussion :

Minister wants to reply to will take a minimum of 45 minutes.

Now we are at 5-15. What is the wish of hon Members? Can we carry on this discussion tomorrow also ?

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur) : Better you continue it tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If the Minister wants to reply, we have to finish this discussion today.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Let it be tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Does the hon. Minister want to conclude it today ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : Sir, I am in your hands. I would have liked to finish it today. Still I am in your hands. We have some important things; but still I am prepared to go by what you decide. I will check up with the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs about the Agenda for tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : One more discussion we are having tomorrow on Rule 184. That is regarding Jagmohan case. It is at 40' clock.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : There is no discussion on Jagmohan's case tomorrow. We can discuss this after 40' clock tomorrow. We don't have heavy agenda tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister is having some programme also. If Members cooperate we will be able to finish in a few minutes and then the hon. Minister will reply to the debate.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : All should be given an opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let them take a few minutes each and try to finish. We cannot go on for one hour or two hours after six P.M. The attendance is very thin. Everybody speaks and leaves the House and only the Minister is replying and nobody is present ! Of Members cooperate, within a few minutes we will be able to finish it and the Minister will be able to give his reply to the Debate. I request hon. Members to cooperate.

Now, Prof. K. V. Thomas.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS (Ernakulam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the last session we had an interesting discussion on natural calamities. At that time Mr. Buta Singhji was kind enough to reply to the discussion. Now we have a discussion on the prices of agricultural products. Last time Mr. Buta Singhji has helped us. I am sure that this time also he will help us a lot.

Sir, I am confining myself to the problem of the price of coconut product. The heavy fall in the price of coconut oil and other products has caused a heavy burden on the coconut growers in Kerala.

I am coming to the suggestions on how they can be helped. I do not go into other details. One is, the internal consumption has to be increased. We are always talking about the floor price. I have a suggestion that including the floor price we have to think about the maximum price because in January this year we had the maximum price for coconut oil. So, what happens ? Even in the households in Kerala, instead of using coconut oil, they switched on to the use of palm oil. So my suggestion is, along with the minimum price, we should think about the maximum price. Some of my colleagues were telling about export of coconut oil. As you know, it is not feasible because we cannot compete with countries like Philippines.

Another suggestion is regarding the help rendered by the Government of India. The Government of India is always giving the timely help. But does it reach the cultivators ? It does not reach the cultivators. So, my suggestion is, the cooperative sector has to be motivated, especially the marketing cooperatives. Earlier, in vanaspati we were using about 10 per cent of coconut oil which has now come down to zero per cent. So, my request is,

it may not be 10 per cent, but you can put 5 per cent of the coconut oil. Then the price of vanaspati may go by 10 to 15 paise. That will be helping the coconut growers in Kerala.

Another suggestion is increasing production. Now, the main problem is, the production of the coconut has come down in Kerala due to the rootwilt disease and stem bleeding disease. Here the Government has to do a lot of things, New hybrids have been formed in the laboratory, but they have not reached the cultivators. So, the Government has to take immediate action so that the new hybrid varieties of the coconut trees are given to the cultivators immediately. Then they can produce more coconuts. This will help the cultivators.

[Translation]

*SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY (Nandyal) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I come from Andhra Pradesh. Cotton, groundnut, paddy, tobacco and sugarcane are the main crops grown in my State and we, the Members coming from that State are much worried about the plight of farmers who raise these crops. Sir, I represent Nandyal which is in Rayalaseema. This entire area is chronically drought prone area. The rain fall here is very negligible. K. C. canal is the only source of water for agricultural purposes. There are no other irrigation facilities. The farmers in this area took every pain and risk to produce cotton with the help of scanty water which is available in wells etc. Cotton is being grown here against every odd. But unfortunately there has been no market for cotton for the last two years. Huge stocks of cotton are lying with the growers for the past two years. The price of cotton has fallen steeply. First it was Rs. 11/- per Kg. But the price then fell to Rs. 10 a Kg. then Rs. 7 and now the position is such that there is hardly any one to purchase

even at a rate of Rs. 3 per Kg. Since the colour of cotton is fading away rapidly as a result of storage, even the middlemen who purchase cotton at the lowest rate are not willing to purchase it. This is the position of cotton growers in my area. Sir, cotton growers spend a minimum of Rs. 2 to 3 thousand per acre. Apart from spending huge amounts in purchasing fertilisers and pesticides etc. which are necessary inputs, the growers undertake a lot of risk in growing cotton. In spite of all this the expenditure, labour and risk, the cotton growers are not getting even their money back, leave alone getting remunerative price. The result is that stocks of unsold cotton had piled up with farmers for the last 2 years. The cotton grown in the country is sufficient enough to meet the domestic requirements in the country. But the Central Government, ignoring this fact, has imported one lakh bales of cotton. Farmers are of the opinion that this is the primary reason for the crash in the price of cotton. Sir, there is hardly any market for tobacco either Tobacco which is used in beedi industry is grown in my area. The middlemen and agents who purchase the tobacco from the farmers do not pay them the amount regularly. There is no guarantee that they will turn up again. This is the fate of tobacco growers. I take this opportunity to request the Centre to provide market for tobacco growers in this area. Govt. must see that not only the market is provided for tobacco but also that the farmers get remunerative price it.

Sir, the fate of paddy growers is in no way different from other farmers. Food Corporation of India is the most corrupt institution in the country. FCI officials arrive and weigh the paddy and leave them in open bags in front of the houses of farmers for many days. This grain gets damaged when there are rains. FCI officials promptly refuse to lift this grain. This is the

[Shri M. Subba Reddy]

attitude of FCI towards farmers. It is a very serious thing and Govt. should see that the functioning of FCI improves.

Sugarcane growers' plight is no less miserable. A sugar factory was established at Nandyal with the investment running into crores of rupees. Many farmers in the area switched over to the cultivation of cane to feed the factory. As there was no water available in the KC canal, in time the entire crop was affected very severely. The loss of sugarcane crop is quite heavy. The factory had to be closed down. The loss to the sugarcane growers is unimaginable. In Rayalaseema area the land ceiling was fixed at 40 acres. But to get water for this piece of land is also very difficult since the water resources in this area are very poor. Sir, please allow me for 2 more minutes. By making use of scanty water in the wells the farmers in this area raise crops. The farmers grow groundnut with much difficulty. But there is no reasonable price offer to groundnut either. To add insult to injury, the Central Government is importing edible oil in huge quantities. Due to this wrong policy of the Govt. the prices of groundnut also crashed. There is no one to purchase groundnut even at a distress price.

The paddy growers conditions are no better. Sir, prices of all agricultural commodities like paddy, tobacco, cotton, sugarcane etc. had crashed to such an extent that the farmers have no other go except resorting to distress sale. The Government must take immediate steps to improve the situations. Sir, we have repeatedly requesting the Centre to sanction Telugu Ganga project for the better utilisation of Krishna waters. But the Central Government has not sanctioned this project so far. If taken up, it will also serve the farmers in the area. The population in Rayalaseema is around 2 crores. This is a chronically

drought prone area. Apart from drinking water, farmers also can get water for irrigation. The sugar cane production can be ensured to provide the uninterrupted supply of the cane to the sugar factory at Nandyal. So this project should be sanctioned immediately. Sir, Srisailem Project was sanctioned by late Pt. Nehru decades ago. But the execution of this project is going on at a snail's pace. It should be completed without any further delay so that benefits accrue to the people.

With the hope that the Central Government will take effective steps to avert the crash in agricultural commodities and to ensure better prices for the farmers for their produce, I conclude my speech. Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

[English]

SHRI C. P. THAKUR (Patna) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the out set, I compliment the planners, the leaders and the scientists for making us self-sufficient in certain items of foodgrains. But certainly if we examine the policy from 1951 till date, then agriculture has not been given adequate attention. If we compare the wholesale price index of agriculture produce and non-agricultural produce, barring 1970-71, the agricultural price has always remained below the parity level even from the Government figures. The terms of trade have always been in favour of the manufactured group as compared to the agricultural group. In 1980-81, it was based at 122 : 200. Therefore, there should be re-appraisal of agricultural policy and what India need today is a very stable and fair price policy. The aim of the policy should be that for 15 years, the growth of agriculture should not be less than 4%. Unfortunately, there is an erosion in this pattern and that should be stopped.

We have certain very high technology to tackle the problem arising out of the Green Revolution. Even the

fruits of Green Revolution are not spread all over the country. They are limited only to 4 or 5 States and only in respect of certain variety of crops. So, there should be re-appraisal of this policy. Regarding a few items, say import of oilseeds, every year, we are importing oilseeds. Therefore, I suggest that the production of oilseeds should be increased within the country. There should be some subsidy for items in the non-traditional areas like coconut, as suggested by my friends from Kerala. The subsidy component should include oilseeds such as coconut also.

Regarding jute, the export of jute and jute products has gone down. As other hon. Members have suggested, the Jute Corporation of India should come in a big way to support the farmers. This year, really, in the eastern portion of Bihar there was distress among the farmers because of crash in the price of jute. Another thing which the Jute Corporation of India should also look into is how the export of jute and jute products should be increased. There has been a decline in the export of jute carpets.

We have not paid adequate attention to food-based industries. Many food-based industries can be developed. My learned friend from Manipur raised the question of maize. Maize can be used for production of oil in which we are short. We have to think on those lines also.

Coming to fruits, in Patna, for example, the Digha mango is very famous. But those people are not getting adequate support. Export of fruits should be encouraged. Once I was in England, and when I was eating some mangoes, I enquired from where they came; and they said that they got them from Israel and Kenya—not from India. So, the export potential in respect of agricultural produce has to be fully exploited and utilised.

Regarding export of wheat, there was some news item in the papers that

we could not sell our wheat to other countries because we could not transport in a short time. So, the infrastructure for that has also to be developed.

The time is very short. I thank you for the opportunity you gave me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As a special case, I will allow a few Members. They will only make their points and not make speeches.

Mr. Thampan Thomas.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : There is a Warehousing Corporation in India which is supposed to help the agriculturists in getting the support price and in avoiding distress sale. Will the hon. Minister inquire into the activities of this Corporation, how far they were helpful to the farmers in getting the right prices for their commodities. If I may say so, instead of stocking agricultural commodities, they are stocking cement and other industrial products. I am only pointing this out to show the fallacy of the Government's economic policy, and because of this, we are not in a position to give proper prices for the agricultural produce.

About agro-based industries, I want to ask how many agro-based industries we have started in the recent years and how far we could help the farmers in using these agricultural products for industrial purposes. Has the Government thought of helping the farmers to use their agricultural produce for industrial purposes?

Recently the Prime Minister visited our State, and we presented to him a memorandum regarding price-fall in respect of coconut. And what he said was : "Your price is higher than the international price; therefore, what could I do?" This was the question which he raised. May I ask this question? Have this Government ever thought of helping the agriculturists at the production stage—to produce

[Shri Thampan Thomas]

at a lesser cost—by subsidising the agricultural process. Instead of subsidising the agricultural process, what they are doing is that they are only complaining that our price is higher than that of the international market.

They are importing edible oil and other consumer items from outside. They are distributing the palm oil through the fair price shops. Why can't they distribute the coconut oil through fair price shops, to the ration-card holders and thus develop the internal market ?

So, unless they review their economic policy, these contradictions will continue.

These are the things that I wanted to raise.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : Sir, the agony of the agriculturists in respect of sugarcane, cotton and other crops has already been explained by my friends. Due to lack of time, I am constrained to speak only about the agony of the coconut growers in Kerala. In Kerala coconut is the wealth of the poorest of the poor. More than fifty per cent of the coconut-growers have only five cents of land or three cents of land or even less than that. They have only a small dwelling place and a few trees around their dwelling place—this is all their wealth. When they have no work, they have to depend on these coconut trees; they pluck a few coconuts and sell them and that is how they earn their livelihood.

If there is crash in coconut price, the whole economy of the State is lost. The poorest of the poor is suffering. I would like to make the following suggestions.

(a) Coconut be declared an oilseed. The concessions given to the oil seeds be given to coconut also.

(b) A remunerative price of not less than Rs. 2 per coconut be given.

(c) Alternative use i.e., commercial use of coconut oil be found out; and

(d) Import of Palmoil be restricted.

Since 60% of the coconut oil is being used as edible oil, the import of palmoil should be restricted and the coconut oil be distributed through Public Distribution System.

With these suggestions, I conclude Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : You have allotted very little time. I want that the Government should reply to two to three questions. The first question is: what is the reason of fall in the prices of agricultural produce ? The price which is fixed by the Government does not remain stable even for one year. The prices of industrial goods, which are fixed by the industrialists, tend to increase steadily and there is no decline. It has been observed that once the prices increase, they never come down. But there is constant fluctuation in the prices of agricultural produce, and at short intervals of as much as 8 days. What is the reason for it ?

For the control of prices in the market, three corporations have been set up. These are the Food Corporation of India, the Jute Corporation of India and the Cotton Corporation of India. Their work is to monitor the trend of prices in the market. Had these corporation done their duty, the prices would not have fallen in this manner. Whatever support price you announce, the commodities should be available at that price. But this does not happen. We do not want increase in the prices but the produce of the farmer should be sold at the price which is fixed by Government. In this situation you should compare the prices of the

commodities of both the sectors and see that the farmers are able to purchase items of their necessity after selling their produce. They should not face any difficulty in this regard.

In the end, I would say that the present system will not with stand the strain and might crumble at any moment.

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena) : As the subject has been discussed at length in the House, I would not say much on it. Mustard is produced in large scale in Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. But the House has not discussed the crash in the prices of mustard. Mustard was selling at Rs. 700 to Rs. 800 per quintal last year but now it is being sold at Rs. 400 per quintal. I would submit to the hon. Minister that he should look into the crash in the prices of mustard.

[English]

DR. A. K. PATEL (Mehsana) : Sir, on the floor of this House, for the last two days, all my colleagues and friends are discussing about remunerative prices for agricultural products. I would like to say that in this country farmer is highly neglected and because the farmers are not united, they don't get proper prices for their products.

Almost all my colleagues and friends are talking the same thing unanimously. The condition of the farmer is going worse day by day and for that, it is high time to decide such a policy, so that the farmers get proper prices. Farmer is the biggest consumer and the whole economy will be improved if the economic conditions of the farmer is good. The farmer is prepared to give his products at a lower rate provided the cost of production of those items is also low. For that the Government should give the facilities, so that he can produce the thing, which can be, if desired given at a lower rate.

As you see and as so many friends of mine also said, the water, irrigation, electricity are becoming very costly. Government should give all facilities for supply of water for irrigation either by canals or by other means. The farmer should be assured of a minimum support price so that he can at least get back the cost of production. You know the farmer gets nothing for the labour the members of his family put in for the cultivation. They do not get even the minimum price. Hence I request the hon. Minister through you to evolve a policy by which the farmer gets a proper and remunerative price for his produce.

SHRI K. MOHANDAS (Mukundapuram) : Kerala is the land of coconuts and its economy mainly depends on it. Needless to say that any downward trend in the prices of coconut will badly affect the growers and put the economy of Kerala out of gear. This is exactly what has happened in Kerala this year. This year there is a real crash in the prices of coconut and coconut oil. The price of coconut was around Rs. 4 per nut in 1984. It has now come down to almost Rupee one. The price of coconut oil was Rs. 3335 per quintal in 1984 and it has come down to just Rs. 1350 in 1985. This has not only hit the farmers hard but caused a huge loss of Rs. 1000 crores to the State as a whole. Thus the farmers are in distress and the economy of the State is in ruin.

In this context regret to say that the Central Government has not done much to save the farmers. The financial condition of the State Government is bad and it cannot do much in giving help to the farmers. In spite of this the State Government stepped in and tried to procure the copra. The Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation was the agency through which the State Government tried to procure copra. But that organisation has its own limitations. First, its financial base is weak and secondly it has no storage facilities. So naturally the

[Shri K. Mohandas]

effort to procure copra has failed and the prices continued to fall.

I am really sorry to say that the Government does not have a long term policy in respect of the pricing of agricultural commodities. The Government is following an *ad hoc* policy in this regard. I would say that is the duty of the Government to stabilise the prices of agricultural commodities and save the farmers from evil effects of wide fluctuation in prices of their products. Unfortunately the Government is yet to formulate such a policy. That is why the present situation has come about.

During the past 15 years the Government has been importing coconut oil off and on to satisfy the industrial lobby in the country. This import has always dealt a heavy blow to the economy of Kerala. But our protests are not listened to and our problems are not considered. The Government and the representatives of the people have been urging upon the Government that measures should be taken to arrest the decline in the prices of coconut and its products. But the Government at the Centre did not pay the attention it deserved. I want to tell the House that a large majority of the people in the coastal belt in Kerala entirely depend on coconut cultivation for their livelihood. The steep fall in prices has severely affected their means of livelihood. Today the situation in Kerala is such that out of sheer desperation the people have taken to agitation. It is not a pleasure to stop the trains or offer dharna in Parliament or elsewhere. But there is no other way to draw the attention of the Government to the miserable condition of the coconut growers who are mostly small and marginal farmers holding one or two hectares of land.

Now what should the Government do to arrest the fall and stabilise the

price? I have a couple of suggestions to make. First of all the Government should announce a support price for copra. The farmers must get at least Rs. 2 peranut. Similar there must be a permanent arrangement to procure copra so that the supply side is fully taken care of and the STC can be entrusted with this job. If supply is streamlined, wide fluctuations in prices will not be there and prices will stabilise. This has to be done immediately. Another suggestion I want to make is that some quantity of coconut oil should be exported. It may be that we may face some tough competition from other countries. But the Government should make an honest effort in this direction. This will certainly help the growers because the downward trend will stop immediately.

Finally I would once again request the Government to take all steps necessary to stabilise the price of coconut and its products and save the farmers and the economy of Kerala from total ruin.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Bettiah) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the condition of the farmers of North Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The situation today is that we are unable to fetch the support price announced by you. Presently, paddy is being sold at the rate of Rs. 100 per quintal whereas people are purchasing rice from the market at the rate of Rs. 350 per quintal. There is a profit of Rs. 250 per quintal and out of this at least Rs. 150 per quintal is being pocketed by the intermediaries. This happens every year. It is happening because there is no arrangement for agriculture marketing. In this context I have met the hon. Minister many a time and being a member of the Consultative Committee, I have raised this question there also that without any arrangement for agricultural marketing,

there is no use of fixing the support price. Unless you ensure agricultural marketing arrangement and the State Government also enforces it properly, the farmers are not going to be benefited with the fixation of the support price. So far nothing has been done in this direction. We may discuss the matter to any length in this august House, but the fact remains that even now the farmers are not getting remunerative prices of their produce.

One thing more. Whenever we discuss the issues about agriculture sector. it has been said that it is an unorganised sector. I would like to ask for how long will it remain unorganised. At some point of time you will have to organise it. Therefore, I humbly request the hon. Minister to organise the agriculture sector so as to find a solution of the problem.

The situation today is that in every Panchayat, the number of agricultural labourers is increasing. All the marginal farmers and the medium farmers of North Bihar and East Uttar Pradesh are becoming agricultural labourers. The number of farmers is coming down. Because of the presence of the intermediaries, our position is worsening.

With these words, I conclude and request the hon. Minister once again to pay attention to this aspect.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : Sir, first of all I express my grateful thanks to the hon. Members for giving their valuable views on the state of affairs of the pricing of agricultural commodities in our country. I cannot vie with them because they are in a better position but I have all my sympathies with the 'kissans' of the country who are producing under very very difficult conditions. They have to suffer at the time of disposal of agricultural produce for want of — as Shrimati Sheila Dikshit rightly described — proper management.

The issue before the House is not only the policy of the Government but along with it the system itself. In India we have been able to achieve remarkable success in agricultural production as pointed out by Dr. Thakur but we have yet to build a system by which we can ensure regular monitoring and regular pricing structure including the godown facility, the transportation facility and giving full protection to some of the crops which are highly prone to various kinds of vagaries of nature. Some hon. Members asked, why cotton has not been covered by the insurance scheme.

These are the various aspects of the present situation, relating to the crisis of management of post harvest management of our crops. This is perhaps the need of the hour that we should be addressing ourselves to take care of the crop after it has been harvested. To this our Ministry and the whole Government are trying to pay their attention to see that the agricultural produce in India also gets better attention for its post harvest handling. I am happy Shri Indrajit Gupta has come because he was raised some fundamental issues.

Before I take up the points raised by the hon. Members I would like to place before the august House the situation in the world so far as agricultural produce is concerned and then we can picture out our position because we cannot stand in isolation. The picture in the whole world is rather gloomy for the agriculturists if we compare the international price of some of the commodities in 1985 with those in 1984. The soyabean prices have come down from US \$ 245 per metric tonne to US \$ 207 per metric tonne. Palm oil has come down from US \$ 611 to US \$ 360. Coconut oil about which all the hon. Members from Kerala were agitating has come down from US \$ 1170 to US \$ 427. The groundnut oil has come down from US \$ 931 to US \$ 810. Soyabean oil has come down from US\$ 694 to US \$ 469.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Do you mean to say these are the prices paid to the farmers ?

S BUTA SINGH : These are the prices prevailing in the market. I am comparing them with those of the last year I am quoting from the World Bank statistics. This is the present situation. I am trying to highlight the downward phase in the prices of agricultural commodities in the world.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM (Visakhapatnam) : Is it the price given to the farmers in the international market ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Let me compare the last year market price to this year's market price. I am trying to highlight the downward trend in the prices of the agricultural produce. The jute price has come down from US \$ 575 to US \$ 350. This is the trend in the world market. In this background we have to view.

Sir, only recently I have been able to visit some of the most advanced countries including European countries and talk to Agricultural Ministers of some of the countries which have done well in agriculture produce like Indonesia, China, Japan and Netherlands where the agricultural produce has touched new heights. They are also faced with the same situation. But in our country the situation becomes more serious because the cost of production is higher. The cost of production of every commodities in our country is higher because of cost of inputs and not new modern technology being used. The cost of irrigation the cost of electricity and the cost of inputs is higher. Because the cost of production is higher, therefore, the commodity itself becomes so costly that we cannot take it to the international market. If we take it to the international market we will lose heavily and again inflation will come and general economy will suffer.

It is very difficult to export the Indian agricultural commodities to the world market. Most of the hon. Members wanted to know why we are not

able to export our agricultural produce. This is the reason. Who will buy ? At what cost ?

AN HON. MEMBER : It can be subsidised.

S. BUTA SINGH : If you want to subsidise everything then somebody will have to bear the burden. It is a very difficult situation and we are trying in our own humble way to see that the things are not allowed to go from bad to worse. That is why the whole structure has to be revamped and also—as I started my remarks by saying—we have yet to develop post harvest care of our crops. Every aspect of the post harvest care needs sufficient attention. Take transportation from the field. It is highly out-dated. Take the storage facilities in the villages. Again adequate storage facilities are not available. The result is that the farmer has to rush the crop immediately to the market and come in contact with some of the agencies like middlemen or the money-lenders. Therefore, we have to provide some agency through the cooperatives preferably or by the farmers themselves to see that the agricultural produce which is brought by the farmer is taken care of. We have to build sufficient storage capacity in the villages so that the farmers can keep the agricultural produce till the price situation prevails.

At 02.

0 28 Sir, so far we have been living by subsistence agriculture. Now the stage has come when we have to seriously think that it is no more subsistence agriculture. We have to commercialise Indian agriculture. We have to add value to the crop. The other day I was discussing with some of the officers of the Textile Department about cotton. There I put the same question. They said who will buy the cotton because in the international market, the prices are very much so lower. I enquired from the officials as to why we are selling cotton as cotton and why we cannot process it and then sell it. They said that it was a good idea. If we

produce yarn out of cotton, it will get better market price. Inside the country, I have come to know that most of the spinning mills are suffering because sufficient yarn is not produced within the country and something must be done I am just trying to cite an example that it could be done. If cotton is processed into yarn, it can get better price and farmers can get remunerative price for their produce.

Similarly, potato is used as a vegetable and that too in urban areas. The villagers and the poor people cannot afford vegetable. They take food with all sorts of chillis and pickles and they cannot afford vegetable. Then, we are processing potatoes. Why should it be sold in the urban areas and cannot the rest of the potatoes be put to other uses? So many industrial products like starch, alcohol, etc. are produced from potatoes? Similar is the case in regard to maize, wheat, etc. Wheat is taken as flour. So many things can be made out of wheat and rice. We have to give more attention to the processing of oil seeds. I agree with many hon. Members who spoke that mustard has not been able to get a better price. The mustard produced in Rajasthan has to go all the way to Calcutta to get processed. Why can't we open some processing mills in those places where they are produced so that kisans can produce more mustard and get better price and the mustard oil could be locally used because most of the people in the rural areas, use oil as cooking medium, whether it is groundnut oil, mustard oil or rapeseed oil. Therefore, we should give more attention to processing units so that most of the agricultural produce can be processed.

Now, having said that, I come to the question which was posed to me by Shri Indrajit Gupta. He asked: What is the policy? It is late in the day to spell out the policy. He knows it very well. Sir, the policy in brief is that the Government wants to assure remunerative prices to the producers so that they get reasonable return and are also motivated to increase their pro-

duction and productivity, and at the same time to enable the consumers to get essential commodities at reasonable price.

Sir, while protecting the producers' interests, the Government has introduced the procurement price policy and also the support price policy. The procurement is available only for two crops, that is paddy and wheat and it is compulsory for FCI to buy all the surpluses which are available in the market. The support price mechanism is only the stand by arrangement. Whenever the price touches the level which has been fixed as support price, only then the market agencies, the cooperative marketing federations or the Government come into the market and intervene on behalf of the growers and then they make purchases. Most of the commodities in agricultural sector are covered by support prices. Some hon. Members said: what is the use of raising this issue time and again in this House? I must remind them that it is because of the attention given to this issue in this House in the last session, it is because of the hon. Members' views and their suggestions that we have extended it to most of the crops. Earlier the coarse grains were not covered, oil seeds were not covered, fresh vegetables were not covered. I remember that Shrimati Sheila Dikshit last time literally came to me running and said that in her constituency potatoes are being sold at very low price and why the Government should not enter the market to save the farmers. When I checked up, I found that there was no support price for potato. Therefore, we had to decide in consultation with the State Government and we did intervene last time. That was for the first time that potatoes and onions were purchased under support price policy in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. We did purchase potatoes and onions at support price and that helped the growers of these highly perishable commodities and the prices stabilised after the intervention of the Central agency.

[S. Buta Singh]

18.00 hrs.

Now, the Government has decided that all the coarse grains which I have mentioned will be covered under the price support scheme. The hon. Members from Kerala made a very strong plea that coconut should also be covered. I remember that last time I had stated that coconut is covered by the coconut Board. Strictly speaking, it does not come under the purview of the support price, but this time we have decided as a result of the very strong plea made by the hon. Members in this House that coconut will also be covered by the support price, and the Government will try to help the State Governments of Kerala and other States, where coconut is produced, so that the growers are not made to suffer.

Hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta wanted to know about the storage capacity. The storage capacity at the moment is 30 million tonnes out of which a capacity of 8 million tonnes is available for the cooperative societies in the rural areas. We also propose to have a national grid of rural godowns. It is being created through the Department of Rural Development to assist the small and marginal producers in the agricultural sector. This is a scheme of the Government of India through the Rural Development Department in which a huge subsidy is given to the State Governments, to the cooperative sector and the institutions, but unfortunately when I look at the performance of the various State Governments, they are not coming forward. Therefore, I will request the hon. Members to use their good offices with the respective State Governments and tell them that they should be building more storage capacity and the Government of India can assist them with a substantial subsidy; the cooperative sector and the State Government should see that sufficient storage capacity is created in the villages, because it immediately goes to help the small and marginal farmers.

As I said, the consumers' interest has also to be protected. While we have to ensure remunerative prices to the producers, at the same time, we have to enable the consumers to get essential commodities at reasonable prices through cooperativization of the producers and consumers.

We are having a series of meetings with the Ministers of the various State Governments. Now, the next meeting is with the Rural Development Ministers. I will try to highlight this point. They should now be quite aware of the situation in the agricultural sector. The Government of India can do the job of a pilot, a guide, but it is actually the State Government which should themselves organise the producers. It is something amazing to hear from my comrades from CPIM in West Bengal the plight of the jute growers. I have all the sympathy, but there is no reason why the State Government should not be organizing the producers through the cooperative sector. Why are they allowing the Tatas and others to cheat the farmers? (Interruptions). Why don't you organise your cooperative societies?

AN HON. MEMBER : We have done that.

S. BUTA SINGH : You have not done that.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : We have demanded their take over.....(Interruptions). You give us the money.

S. BUTA SINGH : Why should we give you the money? The cooperative movement should be built by you..... (Interruptions). Now, I have to teach the basis of the cooperatives to the Marxists. I am sorry. I am not a best person to teach the cooperative principles to the Marxists. They should know them. We will, of course, help to the extent possible and we are doing that. We will definitely help, but let

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them come forward.....(Interruptions). You are a Marxist Government caught in a capitalist whirlpool in West Bengal. You should try to get out of it and we will help you. You should be building up the cooperatives.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : There are jute growers in Meghalaya, Bihar, Assam, Tripura also. Are they better ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Let us first do it in West Bengal; we will go to Tripura later on.

I am trying to argue with the hon. Members that they should build the cooperative movement in West Bengal to show to the rest of the country that they are committed to socialist ideas.

Now, the term is coming to an end and you should be waking up. What are you going to tell the people ? Therefore, we would like to see from West Bengal a real cooperative movement coming up. We will help you all out to see that you would help the growers, the farmers and the peasants. I am happy that in your State the land reforms were implemented in a better way. But at the same time, you should help the farmers to organise cooperative societies and see that better remunerative prices are paid for their produce.

Hon. members have rightly expressed their concern about jute. I remember, in the last Session also there was a question and I had replied it. Not only I, but some of my replies were supplemented by hon. Minister Shri Chandrasekhar Singh by adding that the Textile Department will add another Rs. 25 and ask the Jute Corporation to enter the market and buy the stocks. If I go by the figures, the quantity that the Jute Corporation of India has really procured by this time is quite substantial. It is 16 lakh bales. Last year it was only 7.7 lakh bales. So, it is more than double as compared to last year.

There is also another promising feature. The Textile Department has already taken steps to see that most of the closed units are re-opened and allowed to function so as to ensure that the quantity of jute procured by them would also help the growers. We have taken many steps by which the jute growers have been helped. By tying up the arrangements with the State cooperatives for procurement on an enlarged scale including the grant of advanced credit, recruitment of additional staff to man the new centres and strengthening of the existing ones through absorption of casuals, lending of staff from the NJMC Ltd., temporarily for procurement operations, acquisition of additional storage space and increase of storage capacity from 11 lakh to 15 lakh bales and securing the approval of RBI for two separate credit limbs for price support and commercial operations, the credit limit for price support operation being practically unlimited, we have helped the jute growers.

JCI has already purchased 16 lakh bales of raw jute, which is the ever-highest procurement made by the JCI in the corresponding period in any year.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : What is the break-up figure for the cooperatives and the JCI ? Can you please tell us ?

S. BUTA SINGH : At the moment, I do not have the figure, but I will definitely supply the information to the hon. member.

So far as cotton is concerned, under the market support operations, the Cotton Corporation of India purchases cotton of fair average quality at the declared minimum support prices. Wherever the cotton offered does not meet the quality specifications, naturally, the price offered is lower than the minimum support price announced by the Government. The CCI purchases all cotton offered to it irrespective of the

[S. Buta Singh]

year of production and offers a price commensurate with the variety/quality. The primary function of the CCI is to purchase cotton both on commercial account as well as a price support measure with a view to meeting the raw material requirements of NTC and other mills. When warranted, depending on its stocks, the requirements of domestic mills and conditions in the international cotton market, the CCI is authorised to undertake export of cotton.

Hon. members from Andhra Pradesh made a point in this regard and as mentioned by one hon. member himself, the Central Team is in Andhra Pradesh and we are awaiting its report. As soon as the team returns and submits a report, we will take due note of the recommendations of the team of the Central Government.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : They are not purchasing.

S. BUTA SINGH : The Government has already authorised...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : They are not purchasing. They had left on 21st and today it is 25th...(Interruptions)

In Adilabad, cotton is also being burnt.

S. BUTA SINGH : Teach the farmers good things. Do not talk of these things...(Interruptions)

I will tell you, please be seated...

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : We are not teaching them to burn. You are forcing us to burn.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. That is not a way of arguing. If he is not yielding, I cannot allow you. Janga Reddy, please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI JANGA REDDY : Last time in Adilabad you fixed Rs 535 for the cotton. That is why people are burning the crops.

S. BUTA SINGH : Last time we permitted Andhra Pradesh to export 10,000 bales.

[English]

Last time, we released a quota of 10,000 bales for the last year's crops. But they had registered with the Textile Commission for 5,000 bales only. We allowed the Andhra Pradesh Government to export 10,000 bales, but they registered only 5,000 bales. On August 10...(Interruptions)

Till August, 1985, they registered only 5,000 bales and they exported out of it...(Interruptions)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I am having a document which was given to the Parliament. I will show you, Sir...

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH : I Cannot have a running commentary, if you agree with me...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you want to say anything, you give a notice, I will see. I cannot allow you now...(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH : This is the information I got through the Government of Andhra Pradesh and I am quoting it and if you find any fault in it. You can check up with the State

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Government. Out of the 5,000 bales which they registered only 3140 bales were exported...(Interruptions)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : He is misleading the House...(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : He has told the House that they have given 5,000 bales. This is the reply given by him...(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't record.

If at all there is anything contradictory please give me a statement in writing.

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, whatever I have given to the Parliament, it has come from the State Government...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What the Minister says, you take into consideration...(Interruptions)**

S. BUTA SINGH : This is the figure that I have received...

(Interruptions)

If the hon. Member wants to correct it he can do it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Janga Reddy, please take your seat. Nothing will go on record. Mr. Minister you carry on. You give notice, I will consider it. I cannot allow you now...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : You have stated that you allowed State

Trading Corporation in Andhra Pradesh to sell 10,000 bales but we sold 15 thousand bales...(Interruptions) It is on record.....

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give in writing, I will verify it. I cannot allow like this...

Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

S. BUTA SINGH : These figures are given by the State Government. Therefore, if you have any additional information, I will take. What is the point ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you go on speaking like this, I will adjourn the House. That is what I can do. I told you. if you have any objection, I will consider it.

This is not the way. You are senior people. You have to listen.

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH : Shri Janga Reddy, if you claim that your figures are correct—

[English]

— We will take them; but this is the information that I have received.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : You cannot challenge his figures.

S. BUTA SINGH : I am not challenging his figures. But I am trying to rely on my figures. (Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister is also saying that he got them

**Not recorded.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

from the State Government records. Then why are you arguing like this, Mr. Reddy ?

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTA SPEAKER : I will not allow this kind of a discussion. Otherwise, I will adjourn the House. That is all I can do.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Janga Reddy, are you replying to the discussion, or is the Minister replying ? I want to know it. You take your seat.

S. BUTA SINGH : Having spoken about cotton, I would like to come to coconut now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Please check up the figures.

S. BUTA SINGH : Yes; I will do it. But why is he agitated ? I do not know, because these are figures from the State Government.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Both the figures cannot be correct. Either his figures are correct, or the Minister's figures are correct.

S. BUTA SINGH : I will check up from the State Government. May be the period that he is quoting is not covered here; or the period I am quoting is not covered by him. (Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister says he will check up. You are wasting the time of the House. That is all I can say.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Sir, there is no coordination between the State and the Centre... (Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH : We have coordination with the Andhra Pradesh Government, Maybe you do not have any coordination Therefore, please sit down. We shall see your figures later...

[English]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : He is not purchasing at the rates you have fixed. That is our contention.

S BUTA SINGH : O.K.; we will check up. Please take your seat. Now, Sir, the hon. Member Shri Uttam Rathod spoke about coconut. I have said that it will be covered by the support price. He also said that cotton should be covered under the crop insurance scheme. The House will be happy to know that from next year, cotton will be covered under the crop insurance scheme This has been decided.

Now about the problem relating to coconut faced by the Government of Kerala : The Government of Kerala have intervened in the copra market through Kerala State Cooperative Marketing Federation, and Kerala Coconut Development Corporation from 27th June 1985, and are purchasing copra at a price of Rs. 1200/- per quintal. So far, 15,000 tonnes of copra have been purchased by the Marketing Federation.

Reserve Bank has given credit authorization for Rs. 22 crores to Kerala Government for the procurement operation of copra by the Marketing Federation.

Import of copra and coconut oil has been discontinued since May 1984. No import of these commodities has been made for edible purposes.

Now about financial assistance for controlling root-wilt disease and for rejuvenation of unproductive plantation :

(i) During Sixth Plan, a scheme for providing financial assistance to coconut growers for removal of diseased palms was implemented in Kerala, and an amount of Rs. 84.75 lakhs has already been released through Coconut Development Board. As per the scheme, cash assistance was given to the growers for removal of disease-affected trees @ Rs. 75 per tree, and 50% subsidy on the cost of seedlings and inputs such as fertilizers and plant protection chemicals.

(ii) Another scheme for rejuvenation of diseased and unproductive plantation in Kerala is being implemented in the State as a Centrally-sponsored scheme. The scheme envisages supply of 4.4 lakh hybrid seedlings and fertilizers at 50% cost. The total cost of the scheme during 6th Plan was Rs. 102.93 lakhs to be shared equally by the Centre and the State Government.

(iii) Assistance provided due to drought to Kerala for coconut :

- (a) Removal of root-wilt affected plants...Rs. 30 lakhs;
- (b) New plantation of coconut in the areas affected by drought... Rs. 15 lakhs.

So, these are some of the new steps that we have taken. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivendrum) : What about the import of coconut oil for industrial purposes ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Only a limited quantity of coconut oil was allowed as replenishment to the exporters. As a matter of fact, there is no import of coconut oil. A last word on coconut, before I conclude. During the Sixth Plan period about Rs. 3.5 crore was given to Coconut Development Board as Plan and Non-Plan funds. It is proposed to strengthen the development programmes of Coconut Development

Board in the Seventh Plan. Accordingly, nearly Rs. 75 crore would be provided to the Board for taking up various developmental activities.

One thing I want to assure the hon. members that we, in the Agriculture ministry are very keen to see that our farmers are not allowed to sell their commodities in distress. I agree with the hon. members especially from the areas where this distress sale is taking place, whether it is oil seeds or perishable commodities like potatoes and onions, we will be planning well before the harvesting season, and Nafed has been instructed to take measures and also discuss with the State Governments concerned in these commodities to see that well before the arrival of the commodities in the market, adequate steps are taken to ensure that through the State Cooperative Marketing Federation, Nafed on its own and other Government agencies, are present in the market so that farmer is not cheated and fleeced by the middle men and the money lenders. There will be more more happy than myself, as Minister of Agriculture to see that the kisans are not cheated in the *mandis* by these anti-social elements, who are at the moment thriving on the pitiable conditions of the kisans in some of the *mandis* in the country. I will be happy if the hon. members could let me know which *mandi* they would like, either Nafed or the State Marketing Federation, to intervene and I will immediately issue instructions;

With these words, I must express my thanks to the hon members for having given me their valuable thoughts.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.
11.23 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday November 26, 1985/ Agrahayana 5, 1907 (Saka)