

Eighth Series, Vol. XXXVI, No. 14

**Monday, March 14, 1988
Phalguna 24, 1909(Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

**Tenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXXVI Contains No. 11 to 20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price: Rs., 06.00

C O N T E N T S

[*Eighth Series, Volume XXXVI, Tenth Session, 1988/1909 (Saka)*]

No. 14, Monday, March 14, 1988/Phalguna 24, 1909 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*Monday, March 14, 1988/Phalgun 24,
1909 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Special Courts for E.P.F. Cases

*262. †SHRI BANWARI LAL
PUROHIT :

SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up special courts for trying offences committed under the Employees Provident

Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the places where these special courts will be set up ; and

(c) the details of such cases pending in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund had, at its meeting held on 16th February, 1988 approved a proposal for meeting the expenditure on two Special Courts, which may be set up in West Bengal for trial of offences committed under the EPF Act and the schemes framed there-under. The Trustees had also decided that similar courts may be set up in Maharashtra and Bihar, where there was a large pendency of cases.

(c) A statement showing the details of pending cases, State-wise, as on 31-3-87, is given below :

Statement

Name of the State

Cases pending for default in payment of

Provident Fund Contribution	Family Pension, Contribution	Deposit Linked Insurance Contribution	Total
(as on 31-3-1987)			

1

2

3

4

5

Andhra Pradesh

365

128

118

611

N.E. Region

250

68

26

344

Bihar

5718

888

518

7124

Delhi

525

75

—

600

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	849	280	417	1546
Haryana	1101	1101	480	2682
Karnataka	1498	—	—	1498
Kerala	213	169	132	514
Madhya Pradesh	1136	—	—	1136
Maharashtra	5606	2836	2576	11018
Orissa	1176	220	295	1691
Punjab	377	208	232	817
Rajasthan	241	36	91	368
Tamil Nadu	1214	407	326	1947
Uttar Pradesh	1823	—	944	2767
West Bengal	21864	7673	4370	33907
Total	43956	14089	10525	68570

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are malpractices and too much corruption prevalent in Provident Fund Department. I would like to inform that 68,570 cases are pending against employers. There are two types of malpractices in the Provident Fund Department. Firstly, the Government Officials in collaboration with the employers continue to give them extension of time for payment of EPF resulting in undue sufferings to poor workers. Claims of poor workers remain unsettled for years. Their claims can not be settled unless they pay something to the officials. Cases remain pending for years. I have also raised several such matters. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of cases pending in the courts and the number of the cases decided out of these 68,570 cases. Secondly, I would also like to know whether there is any time limit for the settlement of the cases as the cases remain unsettled for three to four years? Are there any norms regarding the settlement of such cases? Due to delay and non-payment, many workers do not live

long to receive payment. There must be certain norms that the payment of the claims will certainly be made within a specific period after the retirement or death of the employee.

[English]

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Sir, Half-an-Hour discussion is necessary.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Let him reply the first question.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Sir, as regards default in payment, there are 43,956 cases. Out of this, about 29,974 cases are prosecution cases.

[English]

This is a total figure. Every month 497 cases are being filed. I would like to inform the hon. Member that in 1986-87, 5.49 per cent of the claims were settled and a sum of Rs. 335.13 crores was authorised for payment. Eighty nine per cent of the claims, which became due for settlement, have been

settled after excluding the claims which were returned for rectification. Out of these, 51.46 per cent were given within twenty days after the retirement, which is generally supposed to be given to everybody. During 1986-87, 16.64 per cent of the claims were returned because the entries were not filled properly. This was due to the failure to include vital information which was needed for settlement of claims, or for want of necessary documents....

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : This is no reason.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : How can claims be settled unless papers are submitted properly as required ? I would like to assure that the process will be speeded up. After taking over the charge the first step I proposed was to streamline the system and to make payment of the claim according to the rules immediately after the retirement of the worker.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Unless they are paid, officers do not proceed with the case.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I have informed that in all there are 1 crore 40 lakh accounts and 1 lakh 69 thousand establishments which are required to submit returns every month. That is why we are going to computerise the accounts. After that we would be able to know as to how much money is due to a worker. He will not be required to visit the office again and again as the figures would be available with the computer. Certain unions are opposing computerisation ; we are discussing the matter with them. We will be able to sort out the issue early and take quick decision in this regard.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : In his reply, the hon. Minister has stated that the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund has approved a proposal to set up special courts. You are going to set up special courts in the State of Maharashtra also. I would like to know the time by which the courts would be set up in Maharashtra to enable the people to have some relief, because after West Bengal, maximum cases are pending in Maharashtra.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Government has written several times to the State regarding setting up of special courts but still some doubts are there in the minds of the people. Special courts are under the control of States and such cases are to be decided by these courts. The Government wants early settlement of all these cases.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : What about Maharashtra ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Government will take steps to see that these cases, be in Maharashtra or Bihar, are settled at an early date.

[*English*]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : This question has come up on earlier occasions and Members have expressed concern about it. I would like to know whether the Government proposes to desist from giving any assistance to those defaulting firms, and supposing, a person who is entitled for the Provident Fund, is given the amount at a later date, whether that provident fund will be added reasonable interest for the defaulting period. Does the Government have such a proposal ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Government does not have this proposal because we do not know what could be the reasons. I just quoted figures that within 20 days over 50 per cent of the claims have been settled. I think you will feel happy to know that an amount of Rs. 335 crores was settled in one year and over 51 per cent of the cases were settled within 20 days. My endeavour is to see that if the form comes properly within 20 days, the cases should be settled so that the poor worker should get his due which he has earned throughout his life.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : I am happy to learn that the Government is computerising the form so that the labourer does not have any problem and whenever money is due to him he will get it without any difficulty. But, as you all know, the labourer is hardly educated. Is the Government streamlining the form which the labourer has to fill up so that he himself understands what he is writing and what he is going to get ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : This is one

of the problems which I am going to take up because we have windows to help labourers in filling up the forms where the forms have not been properly filled. One of the reasons why computerisation is being done is to have one window system. There are some other reasons also. I do not want to go into the rights or wrongs of the unions questioning whether computerisation should be done or not, but I think if ultimately we have to help the poor worker to get his hard earned dues after his retirement, we have to see to it that he does not have to come again and again. Once the chit comes on the computer, he gets his money.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Sir, as regards the provident fund which is to be paid by the employers in respect of the workers, there is a big default. I would like to know whether the Government have taken prosecution steps against the employers who have defaulted and if so, in how many cases such steps have been taken. Also I would like to know whether there is a huge amount of provident fund of the workers lying unclaimed with the Government and if so, what are the reasons for this amount lying unclaimed.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Sir, there are a large number of prosecution cases pending. I have the Statewise list with me. I can read it out, but the total is 29,974. The average number of cases which are filed per month is 497. The second part of your question is regarding the amount lying unclaimed by the workers. If the money is there, it is not because it is not claimed.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : I mean the money which is not disbursed. Instead of saying 'unclaimed', I will say 'undisbursed'.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I have just given the amount when the hon. Member asked how much money we have disbursed. If it is not being claimed, what can we do?

Production and Requirement of Quality Seeds

*264. **SHRI P.M. SAYEED :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is dearth of quality

seeds in the country leading to low agricultural production ;

(b) if so, the reasons for low availability of quality seeds ;

(c) the extent of shortfall of the quality seeds vis-a-vis the requirement ;

(d) the crops whose production has suffered on this account ; and

(e) the cost of production and selling price of seeds sold by the National Seeds Corporation and the steps taken to make available quality seeds to the farmers at reasonable prices ?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) to (e). A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. For some crops like oil-seeds and pulses, there is shortage of certified seeds.

(b) Production of certified seeds involves three stages i.e. breeder, foundation seed and certified seed. That requires three years advance planning. Any adverse seasonal conditions during anyone of the stages of production may have adverse affect on the availability of certified seeds. Successive drought for the last three years has severely impeded seed production and its availability particularly in certain crops like groundnut, soyabean and gram which require a high seed rate.

(c) Details are given in Annexure-I below.

(d) Local arrangements were made for procurement of quality seeds ; hence there was no significant loss in agricultural production due to shortage of seeds.

(e) Details showing the cost of production and sale price of certified seed by the National Seeds Corporation are given in Annexure II below. Seed is distributed through NSC/SFCI/State Departments of Agriculture/13 State Seed Corporations.

Annexure-I

Shortfall of Certified Seed During Rabi, 1987-88

(Quantity in Quintals)

Crop	Quantity
Cereals	
Wheat	About 4 lakh quintals of wheat grain procured from FCI was supplied to States of Bihar and Jammu and Kashmir for use as seed after testing for germination and processing.
Maize	66,695
Pulses	
Gram	1,14,935
Lentil	26,161
Peas	21,780
Urad	1,046
Moong	6,111
Arhar	240
Oilseeds	
Groundnut	160
Rape/Mustard	16,964
Sunflower	8,618
Linseed	7,871
Castor	399
Safflower	175

Annexure-II

Cost of Certified Seed Production During 1986-87 and its Sale Price During 1987-88 of National Seeds Corporation

(Rupees per quintal)

Sl. No.	Crop	Total cost of production during 1986-87*	Sale price during 1987-88
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Wheat	464.37	425

1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
2.	Paddy (Rice)	456.54	425—1400
3.	Maize	533.46	650— 700
4.	Sorghum	1,035.65	600—1100
5.	Bajra	797.63	800—1100
6.	<i>Pulses</i>	952.93	
	(i) Moong		1,100
	(ii) Urad		1,200
	(iii) Lentil		1,000
	(iv) Cowpea		1,100
	(v) Arhar		1,150
	(vi) Pea		1,000
	(vii) Gram		900
7.	<i>Oilseeds</i>	968.89	
	(i) Soyabean		1,100
	(ii) Castor		920—1650
	(iii) Sunflower		1,800—3200
	(iv) Safflower		1,000
	(v) Mustard		1,500
	(vi) Toria		1,500
	(vii) Sesamum		2,400
	(viii) Groundnut		1,500
	(ix) Linseed		1,400

*All incidental costs added upto ex-godown price.

[English]

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Chairman of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices is stated to have revealed that the availability of certified seeds in India works out to barely seven per

cent of the requirement of cereals. For oilseeds it is still worse—3.4 per cent. For pulses and for wheat it is seven per cent and for rice, a little over ten per cent. May I know from the hon. Minister what are the steps being taken for the availability of the best quality of seeds and other inputs to the

farmers at reasonable price, and whether the Government has any scheme to see that the newer variety of seeds are developed for better productivity of the farm ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the question of quality seeds is concerned, the Government has tried its best to see that the farmers get good quality seeds and fertilisers. Last year, there was no shortage of seeds especially of coarse grains. Last year, i.e. during the financial year upto 31st March, 1988 there has been shortfall of only 4 lakh quintals of wheat seeds. Three lakh quintals were supplied to Bihar and one lakh to Jammu and Kashmir. The shortfall was the result of less production due to drought. Wheat seed was tested and certified seed has been supplied to these States. Government will try its best to see that there is no shortage of seeds in future. If the hon. Member has got any complaint, he should give it in writing and we will look into it. I would like to quote from the figures that 18 lakh quintals of wheat seed has been distributed to farmers in the States and similarly, paddy seed has also been distributed to the farmers in the country. There has been no shortage of seeds during the last 4-5 years.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Bhajan Lalji has quoted from the figures.

[*English*]

It is merely a statistics.

[*Translation*]

What is the reaction of the Government to the charges levelled by Shri S.S. Johel, the Chairman of the Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission, against the Seed Corporation ?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : What are those charges ?

[*English*]

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : The Chairman has raised the following in his report :

- “(1) NSC is beyond the reach of common farmer.
- (2) Production cost of wheat seed is

more than double the procurement price.

- (3) Charging exorbitantly from the farmers ;
- (4) Seeds of promising varieties start leaking from hands of breeders ;
- (5) Seeds Corporations have made undue investments leading to huge losses.”

[*Translation*]

These charges had been levelled by a prominent economist. So what is the reaction of the Government thereto ? The Chairman had also levelled charges against National Seed Corporation and State Seed Corporations. May I know whether the Government will look into these charges ? if not, why ?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Chairman has levelled two charges. One is that the Government supplies seeds to farmers at exorbitant rates and procures foodgrains at low rates from them. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you yourself know much about agriculture, you are a Krishi Pandit. You must be aware that considerable amount is incurred on preparing seeds.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : He is Pandit of both.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : The cost of production of the wheat seed to the Government during 1986-87 was Rs. 464.37 per quintal and it was sold to the farmers @ Rs. 425 per quintal. This is a fact. I am also a small farmer. The cost of production of the paddy seed was Rs. 450 per quintal and it was sold @ Rs. 425 per quintal to farmers. The cost of Basmati's seed per quintal is slightly higher.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : If seeds are distributed to all the small farmers, then situation will definitely improve.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Procurement price is definitely somewhat on the lower side. Production of seeds as compared to other crops and seeds is definitely on a lower side. As regards safeguards against any deficiency in the seeds, we process and test the seeds before distribution to farmers.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : May I know whether the statement given by Johel Sahab is wrong ?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : What can I say about the statement ? I am giving you the data. The Chairman might have said but it has not come to my notice. I have not seen it. You give me in writing, I will look into it and remove the deficiency, if found. Production of paddy seed was more than the demand. It was about 1 lakh 78 thousand quintal. The production of wheat seed was more than 3 lakh quintal. Similarly, the seed of Maize and Jowar was in surplus. As regards millet, there are some difficulties. The millet is mainly produced in Gujarat and due to drought for the last 2 to 3 years there, production of millet has been slightly less.

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Agriculture furnishing figures has accepted that the cost of production of seeds is higher than the rates on which these are supplied to the farmers. Can he say such things as a farmer also ? As a small farmer, I also agree that the cost of production of seeds is more, but I can say that the seed is supplied to the farmers at very high rates by the National Seed Corporation and other seed supplying agencies. There is a scope and they are competent to reduce these rates. I had been Agriculture Minister in one State and tried my best to bring down the rates of seeds during my tenure. I believe that the rates may be brought down if steps are taken in this regard.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, National Seed Corporation and other State Seed Farms produce seeds in very small quantity. The Government agencies produce only around 2 lakh quintal of seed. Rest of the seed is produced by farmers privately. The Government only certifies it. The profit is pocketed by farmers themselves. The Government does not earn any profit. Question of earning profit does not arise as the seed is supplied on no profit no loss basis to the farmers. State Governments also maintain their seed farms. They produce good quality of seed and supply it to the farmers.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the position regarding the

production of seeds explained by the hon. Minister is practically correct. I agree that production of seeds involves considerable expenditure. Being mainly an agricultural country, may I know why the Government do not propose to enhance the production of seeds in the interest of agricultural advancement and for boosting agricultural production in the country ? Why are the Government agencies producing seeds in such a low quantity ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has already replied to it.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already made it clear with data that the Government is quite conscious and want to encourage agriculture in the country. As you know, besides the availability of good quality of seeds, manures and fertilizers to encourage agriculture, assistance from universities is also made available so that the farmers utilise the know-how and increase their production. As regards irrigation, the Government is supplying power and making available the tubewells facility so that the farmers may have the maximum benefit.

Package of Concessions for Farmers

*265. †**SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :**

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the concessions announced by the Prime Minister for farmers while inaugurating the 25th Conference of Bharat Krishak Samaj held recently ;

(b) the time by which these concessions will be given ; and

(c) the annual cost on account of these concessions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Prime Minister in his Inaugural

Speech in the 25th Conference of the Bharat Krishak Samaj referred to several concessions given to the farmers because of the drought/flood in the current year. These are :

For borrowers affected by flood/drought for three or more years in succession :

- (1) deferment of principal and interest of short-term loans converted/rescheduled as medium-term loans ;
- (2) conversion and reschedulement facility to the affected borrower for a period of seven years with two years moratorium. The loans borrowed would be rescheduled over ten years ;
- (3) banks shall not charge penal interest on loans upto Rs. 25,000 borrowed during three or more years of consecutive drought/flood ;
- (4) no compound interest on dues converted/rescheduled.

For borrowers affected by current years' or two consecutive years crop failure :

- (1) Crop loans of 1986-87 of affected farmers would be rescheduled as seven years loan.
- (2) Loans of 1987-88 would be converted into five year loan and interest would be deferred till next year in case of small farmers.

Besides, it was indicated that in respect of crop loans of small and marginal farmers total interest shall not exceed the principal.

(b) Reserve Bank of India and NABARD have issued instructions on these points.

(c) Figures relating to cost of these concessions for the financing institutions are not available as these concessions are individual farmer oriented and such records are not maintained at the level of Government of India.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : First of all, I would like to thank the hon. Prime Minister for announcing certain concessions to the farmers while inaugurating

25th Conference of the Bharat Krishak Samaj. I would like to know from the hon. Minister in this regard as to why the concessions and facilities announced have not been implemented so far and what steps are being taken by the Government for their early implementation ?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Reserve Bank of India and NABARD have issued instructions regarding these concessions and, therefore, these are being implemented.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : It is true that instructions have been issued but they have not been implemented yet. I would like the hon. Minister to pay attention to it. As regards my second supplementary, I would like to invite the attention of the Government towards the recovery of the loans from the farmers. The procedure is so strict that sometimes the fields of the farmers are attached in default of payment. This situation prevails in every State including Rajasthan. Farmers' fields are attached as land revenue. Not only this, they are to pay the interest equivalent to two, three or four times of the principal. They are forced to pay. Concessions announced by the Prime Minister while inaugurating the Conference are meant for the small farmers and marginal farmers. But the condition of other farmers of rural areas is similar to those of the small farmers. Nationalised and Cooperative Banks are charging double or triple interest. May I know whether the Government propose to announce certain concessions for them also ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the farmers would be much benefited by the concessions announced by hon. Prime Minister in the crowded meeting, presided by you, at Hyderabad. The hon. Member has said that the concessions have not been implemented, even the action has not been initiated in this regard. I would like to tell for his information that instructions have already been issued. You can get it verified from the people when you meet them on your next visit. That portion of the interest which exceeds the principal amount has been waived for the small and marginal farmers. If the interest and the principal amount of one thousand rupees is accumulated as Rs. 3000, one thousand rupees of interest shall be ex-

empted. In any case, the interest will never be more than the amount of the principal even if it was taken ten or twenty years back. It is applicable to all. He said that the fields of the farmers are attached on account of non-payment of loans. The recovery of outstanding loan is made as land revenue arrears. There is provision of attachment under it. It is a State subject. Government of India is not much in the picture in this matter. But I would like to inform the House, especially to Shri Virdhi Chander Jain, who belongs to Rajasthan where the people have been facing drought for the last three or four years, that the hon. Prime Minister has decided that loans recoverable in three years shall be recovered in seven years and that too in easy instalments in those areas which are drought-stricken for the last two years. But for the States affected by drought for the last three years, the period of recovery of loans shall be ten years. The loans recoverable in six months shall be recovered in three years, those recoverable in three years shall be recovered in seven years and the long term loans will be recovered in ten years in stead of seven years. As regards interest, I have already said that total interest shall not exceed the principal and the excess amount shall be exempted. Interest rate has been reduced to 10 per cent from $11\frac{1}{2}\%$ or $12\frac{1}{2}\%$. The reduction in the price of fertilizers is also one of the relief measures announced for the benefit of farmers. We have provided every sort of relief. You have seen how excellent a Budget has been presented by the Government of India.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : What instructions the Government propose to issue in regard to the farmers ruined by the drought and about attachment of their lands ?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : This is a State subject. After examining the drought-prone areas, we will advise State Governments not to attach the lands of the farmers belonging to drought affected areas.

[English]

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Sir, let me congratulate you on your scintillating and inspiring speech made by you at that conference.

The written answer is very misleading.

For example, he has stated :

“Besides it was indicated that in respect of crop loans of small and marginal farmers, total interest shall not exceed the principal.”

That is what is written. Under Clause No. 4, it is stated that :

“Those borrowers affected by current year or two consecutive years' crop failure”.

Probably, this will apply to marginal and small farmers only if they are affected by current drought or two years' consecutive drought. That means it is qualified. If they are not affected by current drought or two consecutive years' drought, they will not be entitled to this benefit. Kindly make it clear that this benefit will apply to all marginal and small farmers irrespective of the fact whether they are affected by one year drought or two years' drought. Then this will apply to all farmers, whether they are affected or not. This principle that they should not collect more than 100% of the principal was adumbrated even in 1937 under Shri Rajagopalachari's Government in the Southern State of Madras under the Madras Agricultural Relief Act. Will you kindly extend the same principle to all farmers that they shall not pay more than the principal as interest ?

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Hon. Speaker, Sir, I have already told that if interest exceeds the principal amount, then the interest in excess to the principal amount shall not be recovered either from the farmers in drought-affected areas or from the small farmers.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the definition of a big farmer ?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Only he can tell it.

MR. SPEAKER : If height is the consideration, then I am a big farmer.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : He should not have surplus land. There is Land Ceiling Act and this Act is Statewise. There is a ceiling of 75 hectares of land in Punjab and

Haryana.

MR. SPEAKER : What do you think about the farmer having 75 hectares of land ?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : I don't consider him a big farmer. Although he is certainly big in comparison to farmers having one or two hectares of land.

MR. SPEAKER : Farmer having two hectares of land is bigger than the farmer having one hectare and farmer having three hectares is bigger than that having two hectares.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : It is defined by the law. If somebody has 100 acres of land, then it will be asked as to why his surplus land was not acquired.

MR. SPEAKER : Why it was not acquired ?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Acquisition of surplus land is the function of the State Government. In our country, courts have granted stay orders in respect of 15 lakh acres of land. What the Government can do if one gets stay order by the court ? There is no negligence on the part of the Government. It is a State subject. Government of India frequently writes to the States for implementing the Land Ceiling Act and for distribution of surplus land to the landless and the poor.

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA : I am congratulating you.

MR. SPEAKER : I will give you a chance. Let Shri K.P. Singh Deo put his question.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Arising out of the reply given by the hon. Minister, specially with reference to Mr. Ayyapu Reddy's question, saying that it will be a matter dealing mostly with the States, how did the Centre propose to get it implemented by the States ? What are the steps taken by the Centre to see that the States implement the promise held out by the Prime Minister in his concessions to Rajasthan and whether it will also be applicable to the other States which are going through the

continuous drought, floods and cyclones ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already explained in detail. We have written to the State Governments. The Central Government writes to the State Governments in accordance with the policy framed by it to enable them to implement the policy in the interests of the farmers and other people. We also remind and warn the State Government which does not implement the policy formulated by the Centre.

AN HON. MEMBER : What kind of warning do you issue ?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : We warn them to implement the policy in the interest of the people.

Instructions have been duly issued to all the banks. Reserve Bank of India has been instructed to implement it forcefully.

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate you as the Chairman of the Bharat Krishak Samaj and also the Prime Minister for the statement of Government policy he has made and it was a good statement. But I am not satisfied with the quantum of concessions that he has made, although I welcome those concessions. For instance, the Prime Minister was wrongly advised when he said that the Government would wait for as long as three years of crop failures before the farmers would be given relief from the debt burden. That is after having continuously suffered for three years : Many farmers have had such experience only once in the last century according to the Government's own statement. Therefore, we have to wait for three or more years in succession to get this relief. It should be available after only two years. If you have drought continuously for two years, that means, loss of four crops. If they go on failing and if the farmers manage to survive the failure of their crops over two years, the Government should be prepared to come forward and then given them necessary relief—first, relief from the debt burden. That is not at all satisfactory. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government would remember 1937-38 about the application of the principle of

Damdapat, that is the cancellation of excess interest burden above 100% of the original debt. The Government's advisers seemed to be ignorant of the fact that as long ago as 1953, Shri Rajaji had implemented this principle. In fact, Rajiv had then to remind the lawyers about the existence of this principle of *Damdapat* in the law books and he then got it implemented. That debt relief legislation has been accepted throughout India. Therefore, no new concession is there in Prime Minister's statement so far as cancellation of debt burden above 200 per cent is concerned. What is needed is that as soon as two years' crops have failed, Government should come forward to help the farmers in the way of *Damdapat*. Would the Government now reconsider their decision and be willing to come forward and then assure our farmers that their debt burdens for those four crops to the extent that they are in arrears, would be cancelled? That is the most important thing.

Secondly, so far as the Land Revenue is concerned, it is true that it is a State subject. But, surely, it must be possible for the Government of India to use their good offices and persuade the State Governments to relieve the farmers from this burden? Are the Government willing to give this advice and send their advisers all round the States and see that they give this relief to the farmers?

Thirdly, in regard to credit, the Reserve Bank of India is still pursuing the century-old reactionary policy of collecting every paisa, like *Shylock*, from our farmers. Would they give them proper advice in the light of the concessions, which were very good indeed, that were announced there in Hyderabad under your Presidency by the Prime Minister? I must congratulate you because for the first time in the history of India, the Prime Minister has gone to an accredited organisation of our farmers to make a statement in regard to the Government's policy on agriculture in the manner in which the Governments leaders used to do so far as the Chambers of Commerce were concerned.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : This is a good suggestion.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : All his points... (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : His question is :

[*English*]

Whether you will change the advisers or change the Government...

[*Translation*]

Please tell about it.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Madhu Dandavate, you are a very senior Member of the House. You have been trying for this for the last so many days but way your dreams are not going to be true. Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Ranga is a very senior and old Member of this House.

MR. SPEAKER : You should, therefore, accept all his suggestions.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : He has given very good suggestions. The Government would consider all of them very sympathetically so that the farmers may be benefited.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : What are the rates of interest on the loans which the Government takes from foreign countries? Is it possible or not to give loans to farmers by slightly increasing these rates? If not, the reasons therefore? Which are the States where land reforms have not been implemented? This is my second question.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in your presence in Hyderabad, the Prime Minister has announced to reduce the rates of interest from Rs. 12.50 per cent to Rs. 11.50 per cent and from Rs. 11.25 per cent to Rs. 10.00 per cent. We have tried to extend all the facilities and concessions to farmers. As far as the law regarding land reforms is concerned, the Indian Government has time and again written to the State Governments to fully implement the Land Ceiling Act where it has not yet been implemented. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you have stated, there are big farmers also at some places. Big farmers are those who...

MR. SPEAKER : I have said that those farmers should be considered as big farmers where the Land Ceiling has not been decided and those farmers should be considered as ordinary farmers where the Land Ceiling

has been declared.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : The farmers are big where the Land Ceiling has not been implemented. The rest of the farmers are ordinary farmers.. (*Interruptions*). As regards interest I have already stated that the Government does not want to make any profit out of the loans given to the farmers. I want tell you the details of the loans distributed to the farmers in each year. In 1985-86, it was Rs. 6886 crores...(*Interruptions*). I have give you the figures. If you do not want to listen then I can not help it.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : My question about the names of the States where land reforms have not been implemented has not been answered.

[*English*]

Wages to Workers under NREP and RLEGP

*266. †**SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :**

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the continuous reports of reports of those working under Government sponsored schemes like the National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme not getting minimum wages in Bihar and other States ; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Complaints have been received by the Government alleging non payment of notified minimum wages and delayed payment of wages to labourers under rural employment programmes in some States. In all such cases, the State Governments concerned are invariably advised to take suitable action.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Sir, it is very strange that hon. Minister has carefully

avoided to give specific answers to my specific questions. In his answer to my question (a) and (b), there is no mention of minimum rates of wages and irregularities committed and also there is no mention of names of particular States where rural workers are paid less and less than the minimum wages which does not take care of the poverty line. Also, it does not take care of the agreed decision taken in the 36th Session of State Labour Minister's Conference in 1987. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : He should have sent it to the Minister. The Minister could have replied by reading it.

{*English*}

You send the statement.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : So, my specific question is what are the minimum rates of wages fixed by the State of Bihar and what is the rate of minimum wages agreed to by the State Labour Ministers' in their Conference held in New Delhi in 1987.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, so far as first part of the question of the hon. Member is concerned, the minimum wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act in Bihar is Rs. 15.85. It is a State subject and the wages are to be fixed by the State Governments, and they have to notify under Minimum Wages Act. The names of the States where minimum wages are not paid or they have been paid less than the minimum wages are the States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra Gujarat. West Bengal had also not been paying upto December, now they have rectified it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Now it is Rs. 16/-. You don't know that. Recently it has been raised, three months back.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : What are the major findings of the evaluation studies and surveys conducted by PEO and Labour Bureau about the shortcomings in implementation of the programmes of NREP and

RLEGP? What concrete actions have been taken for involvement of elected Panchayati Raj institutions in the implementation of Minimum Wages Act, execution of works under these programmes and for abolition of execution of works through contractors and middlemen which resulted in the leakage of funds, misuse of foodgrains and abuse of the Minimum Wages Act?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : So far as the first part of the question of the hon. Member is concerned, steps have been taken to improve the National Rural Employment Programme's implementation. So far as involvement of the contractors are concerned, the Central Government have been receiving complaints saying that contractors are engaged; but it is the definite and clear instructions of the Central Government that no contractor or middleman should be engaged and there should not be any inter-mediary. But we are told when inquiries are held that contractors are involved. When my predecessor Shri Ramanand Yadav went to some of the States to make inquiries, he also found that in some of the States contractors are engaged. But when we are writing to the State Governments, they are stating that no contractor is involved. I am looking into it personally.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Firstly I want to tell the hon. Minister that he should give correct information in the House. He said about minimum wages in West Bengal, he should know that it is Rs. 16/-. It is unfortunate that a Central Minister does not know the fact.

My question is regarding minimum wages. In Ranchi and Chota Nagpur areas there are lots of complaints. There is a lot of confrontation in this regard with the State Government officials and the Labour Department.

I would like to know whether the Government will inquire into non-implementation of the Minimum Wages Act in the hilly areas of Chota Nagpur where tribal people are being deprived by the Bihar Government. Contractors are there in some of the States; but the Minister has stated only a few places. In some of the places works are done through the contractors and before the work is done they prepare accounts and send it to him and they are very happy with the

forged accounts. But they deprive the workers of their minimum wages.

So I will request the Minister to find this contractors involvement in most of the States and stop that and also ensure that Minimum Wages Act is implemented through the panchayats.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, the hon. Member made the charge that Central Government is not aware of the fact that West Bengal Government is paying the minimum wages. I want to make it very clear that about three months back they rectified it and started paying from 1st December, 1987. Before that West Bengal Government was not paying the minimum wages. It was only at the instance of the Central Government that West Bengal Government has started paying minimum wages.

Coming to the second part of the question I would like to say that we are looking into the allegation of contractors' involvement in some of the programmes but it is a State subject and the State Governments should look into it. Our Labour Department is also looking into all these charges but I would request the hon. Members from both sides of the House that they should involve themselves to see that this method of involvement of the contractors and middlemen are removed. For that political will, concern and commitment is required and for that let us from both sides work together and advise the State Governments to remove the system of contractors.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the minimum wages in Bihar are Rs. 15/- but I have definite information that the people are getting only between Rs. eight to Rs. ten as minimum wages in Bihar. As regards the programmes like R.L.E.G.P. and N.R.E.P., there is a provision to give employment to the rural people. But the relatives of the employees are working as shadow contractors there and they have employed their own people. If the Government look into it earnestly, they will find that the same persons are working as contractors in the name of Shadow Contractors. The notified minimum wages should be implemented in better way. May I know

whether the Government want to implement the development programmes of N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. through the Panchayats which are the local units of democracy? The Prime Minister has also asked the planning to be made at block level and the people of that area should also be involved in this process. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the responsibility of implementation and running of these programmes may be handed over to Panchayats?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY : I am thankful to the hon. Member that for bringing to my notice deficiencies and if he gives me specific instances then after receipt of the same definitely I will write to the State Government. As regards the involvement of the Panchayat as unit I would like to tell that already there are standing instructions and it is for the States to implement it.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of complaint regarding implementation of N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. is not a matter limited to Opposition ruled States or Congress ruled States. The complaints regarding implementation are found everywhere. The complaint is that in the work got done through contractor, there is a list of the nominated employees of the contractor and work is got done only by them. In this way, its basic concept is being misused. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he proposes to appoint some public man as the President of District Level Authority in order to make the District Level D.R.D.A. more functional and effective and for more involvement of the peoples' representatives?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : The hon. Minister has given its reply in detail. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government have received complaints from three-four States including Bihar, Uttar Pradesh of Mr. Rawat and West Bengal also. The hon. Minister has stated that the West Bengal Government was paying less than the minimum wages before December. The Central Government has written to States that the daily wages should be paid according to the Act. You are

aware that Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh are those States which are paying less than the notified minimum wages. The Central Government has written to all States but as you are aware, the local arrangements are made to get the work done. Some of the workers agree to the daily wages system but others are there who do not work for the whole day. They want to take their wages on the basis of the rates of digging by doing local works. In the first half of the day they work at one place and in the second half, they work at other place and earn according to the work done.

As regards the contractors, we have written to the State Governments not to involve them. The complaints have also been received against the contractors. The Government would try to involve Panchayats and local leaders so that there are no complaints from the people.

[English]

Programme to Improve Coconut Cultivation

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

(a) whether Government have any programme to improve coconut cultivation in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The programme being implemented through the Coconut Development Board to improve coconut cultivation are :

- (i) Project for production of quality coconut seedlings ; and
- (ii) Project for improving productivity of coconut in major coconut growing States.

[English]

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Sir, I would like to know the names of States which Government think are major coconut growing States.

I would also like to know the names of Chairman and Members of the Coconut Board.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Coconut cultivation is done in the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Bengal, Assam, Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep islands. To encourage coconut cultivation, Coconut Boards have been instituted there and Development Boards are there. The hon. Member has asked about members of the Board. But, first of all, I would like to tell the measures taken to improve it. The functions of the Coconut Development Board are :

1. To take measures for the Coconut industry.
2. To recommend measures for improving the market of Coconut and its products.
3. To give technical advise to the people engaged in the cultivation of coconut and in this industry.
4. To provide financial and other assistance to increase the coconut acreage.
5. To encourage adoption of modern technologies for processing of Coconut and its products.
6. To make efforts to get remunerative price for coconut and its products.
7. To recommend measures to regulate the import and export of coconut and its products. To decide the norms and educate the people regarding the improvement in the quality of coconut.

Shri Range Gowda is the Chairman of the Development Board.

As regards its production, the cultivation of coconut is done in 12 lakh hectares of land. The production is about 66210 crore kokernut.

AN HON. MEMBER : Let us know the names of its members.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Warning by ICAR About Food Baskets

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

(a) whether any warning has been sounded by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research about food basket of the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) and (b). The Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research in a recent press interview had emphasized the need for optimising the utilization of our natural resources for a sustainable agriculture. He had also quoted a few instances in the country where an over exploitation of the resources could ultimately affect production. He had further made a plea for scientific use of resources for ensuring continuing food security.

HUDCO Programme for Weaker Sections

*267. **SHRI JAGANNATH PATT-NAIK :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether HUDCO has drawn up an ambitious programme to provide shelter to over 20 lakh families in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof, with plan and programme, State-wise ;

(c) whether any concessions are proposed to be given in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as also other weaker sections of the society ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHŠINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). Being essentially a financing agency, HUDCO has formulated a programme of sanctioning loans to the tune of Rs. 1865 crores to different housing, etc. agencies during the Seventh Five Year Plan. A statement indicating the State-wise allocations

and actual sanction of loans during the Seventh Plan period is given below. (See columns 35—38). Since its inception and upto 31-1-1988, HUDCO has sanctioned housing schemes to facilitate construction of 27.35 lakh dwelling units.

(c) and (d). Under the existing pattern, HUDCO earmarks every year at least 55% of its loanable funds at relatively low rate of interest for the housing schemes for the Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Groups, which include the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Out of the 27.35 lakh dwelling units for the construction of which loans have been sanctioned so far by HUDCO, over 88% were for the Economically Weaker sections and Low Income Groups.

**Loan to National Aluminium Company
from Japan**

*268. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Aluminium Company had sought Japanese loan ;

(b) the purpose for which the loan has been sought and the details thereof ; and

(c) the amount of Japanese loan sanctioned in 1987-88 or proposed to be sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) to (c). NALCO have not obtained any loan from Government of Japan or in Yen currency. However, NALCO obtained commercial loans from a worldwide consortium of banks, including the State Bank of India and some Japanese financial institutions to finance its project costs.

Plan Outlay for Agriculture and Irrigation

*269. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was shortfall in plan outlay on agriculture and irrigation sector during the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan as compared to the targets

fixed and if so, the extent thereof ;

(b) the number of on going and new projects/programmes affected by the cut in allocation ; and

(c) the remedial measures adopted to complete the projects in time ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) There was no cut in plan outlay for agriculture and irrigation sectors during the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan. A Statement indicating the physical targets and achievements in respect of important items in these two sectors is given below.

(See columns 39—42).

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

Shortfall in Production of Pulses

*271. SHRI MANIK REDDY :

SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news report appearing in the "Financial Express" dated 8 February, 1988 wherein it has been stated that there will be shortfall in the production of pulses in the country ;

(b) if so, the targets of pulses production fixed for the last three years and actual production ;

(c) the estimated shortfall in production of pulses during the period 1988-89 ; and

(d) the remedial steps being taken or proposed by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The targets fixed for production of pulses and the actual production during the last three years are given below :

Statement

Statewise Allocation and Actual Sanction of Loans During the Seventh Plan Period

Sl. No.	State	(Rupees in Crores)									
		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88 (as on 31-3-'88)		1988-89		1989-90	
		Allocation	Actual	Allocation	Actual	Allocation	Actual	Allocation	Actual	Allocation	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28.07	47.63	27.67	40.30	28.46	17.71	31.28	34.08		
2.	Assam	4.79	0.37	4.69	3.78	4.85	0.28	5.30	5.78		
3.	Bihar	22.01	12.18	21.70	3.96	22.34	10.11	24.53	26.73		
4.	Gujarat	28.14	27.03	27.74	44.80	28.54	26.73	31.36	34.18		
5.	Haryana	4.86	6.91	4.79	9.65	4.93	1.51	5.43	5.92		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.64	0.44	1.63	2.59	1.67	1.55	1.83	2.00		
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.55	4.92	4.48	4.21	4.60	4.52	5.08	5.53		
8.	Karnataka	23.34	25.49	23.02	29.80	23.67	11.95	26.02	28.35		
9.	Kerala	10.53	41.40	10.38	37.56	10.67	11.41	11.74	12.79		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	24.68	24.94	24.32	22.49	25.02	20.35	27.49	29.96		
11.	Maharashtra	45.60	38.89	44.95	22.62	46.25	7.14	50.82	55.38		
12.	Manipur	0.74	00	0.72	0	0.75	0	0.82	0.89		
13.	Meghalaya	0.60	00	0.59	0.82	0.60	0	0.66	0.72		
14.	Nagaland	0.46	0	0.45	1.77	0.48	0	0.52	0.55		

15. Orissa	10.75	15.51	10.59	16.60	10.90	5.92	11.97	13.05
16. Punjab	7.70	9.45	7.60	10.41	7.81	1.42	8.58	9.35
17. Rajasthan	23.63	24.47	23.29	16.76	23.98	11.42	26.32	28.69
18. Sikkim	0.16	0	0.17	0	0.16	0	0.19	0.21
19. Tamil Nadu	37.45	28.04	36.92	47.93	37.99	11.81	41.73	45.47
20. Tripura	0.53	0.21	0.52	0	0.53	0.57	0.58	0.64
21. Uttar Pradesh	35.00	65.33	34.50	51.80	35.52	55.51	39.00	42.58
22. West Bengal	22.96	8.43	22.63	9.99	23.30	4.75	25.58	27.88
23. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.14	0	0.14	0	0.14	0	0.16	0.17
24. Arunachal Pradesh	2.10	0	2.07	0	2.13	0	2.34	2.55
25. Chandigarh	0.56	2.43	0.55	1.98	0.57	2.94	0.62	0.68
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.03	0	0.03	0.24	0.04	0	0.04	0.04
27. Delhi	6.93	2.08	6.83	5.45	7.03	1.21	7.72	8.41
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	0.88	0.41	0.86	1	0.90	0	0.97	1.06
29. Lakshadweep	0.01	0	0.03	0	0.01	0	0.04	0.04
30. Mizoram	0.63	0	0.62	0	0.64	0	0.70	0.76
31. Pondicherry	0.53	0.84	0.52	5.51	0.52	0.40	0.58	0.64
Total	350.00	387.42	345.00	392.02	355.00	209.41	390.00	425.00

Statement

S. No.	Items	Unit	I. Agriculture			Physical Targets Achievements		
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Target	Achievement	Target
1.	Foodgrains							
	(i) Rice	Million Tonnes	63.50	63.83	65.00	60.42	64—65	
	(ii) Wheat	"	49.20	47.05	49.0	45.57@	50.51	
	(iii) Maize and Millets	"	33.00	26.20	32.0	26.34	32—32.5	
	(iv) Total Pulses	"	13.50	13.36	14.0	11.74	14—14.5	
	Total Foodgrains	"	159.20	150.44	160.0	144.07	160—163	
2.	Sugarcane	"	191.00	170.60	185—190	182.5	180—185	
3.	Oilseeds	Lakh Tonnes	136.00	108.30	148.0	114.5	140—150	
4.	Cotton	Lakh Bales	85.0—86.0	87.3	86.0	70.1	88	
5.	Jute	"	86.5	126.5	85.0	86.30	86	

II. Irrigation		Utilisation of additional benefits	Utilisation of additional benefits (Anticipated)	Utilisation of additional benefits			
1.	Major and Medium Irrigation	Million ha.	0.62	0.45	0.57	0.65	0.64
2.	Minor Irrigation	"	1.30	1.10	1.26	1.39	1.41

(a) — An estimated 1.7 million tonnes of wheat produced in Punjab was lost due to unseasonal rains.

(Million tonnes)

Year	Target	Achievement
1985-86	13.5	13.35
1986-87	14.0	11.74
1987-88	14.0—14.5	11.5—12.5 (anticipated)

(c) The crop year 1988-89 refers to the period 1st July 1988 to 30th June 1989. It is too early to indicate any shortfall in the likely production of pulses for that year.

(d) For increasing the production of pulses, the following strategy has been adopted :

- (i) A Centrally Sponsored National Pulses Development Project (NPDP) has been launched from 1986-87 in all the States ;
- (ii) Introduction of pulse crops in irrigated farming system under double and multiple cropping ;
- (iii) Bringing additional area under :
 - (a) Short duration varieties of urad, moong etc. in rice fallows by utilising residual moisture in rabi season ;
 - (b) Short duration arhar in rotation with wheat in Northern States ; and
 - (c) Summer pulses with irrigation after mustard, potato and wheat ;
- (iv) Inter-cropping of arhar with soyabean, bajra, cotton, sugarcane and groundnut, both under irrigated and unirrigated conditions ;
- (v) Adoption of plant protection measures ; use of phosphatic fertilisers and rhizobium culture, multiplication and use of improved pulses seeds.
- (vi) Pricing and marketing support.

Promotion of Crop Insurance Scheme

*272. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in some States the Crop Insurance Scheme has not made much headway ;

(b) if so, the names of those States and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the measures taken to promote the scheme in those States ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) and (b). The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) is presently under implementation in 17 States. Out of these States area-wise coverage is not encouraging in Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Tripura because the major crops of these States are not covered under the Scheme.

(c) In order to make it more attractive and beneficial to the farmers indemnifiable limit of 80% for wheat and paddy has been increased from Rabi 1986-87 to 85% and 90% of actual average yield of last 3 years depending upon variability in yield.

Agricultural Credit Expansion

*273. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether agricultural credit expansion has been inhibited due to the mounting

overdues, both in the cooperative and the commercial banking sectors in the country ;

(b) if so, the percentage rise in the overdues during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 ;

(c) the reasons for the mounting overdues ; and

(d) the manner in which Government propose to check the rising overdues ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) Large overdues is one of the factors affecting expansion of agricultural credit through financing institutions.

(b) The position is as follows :

	1984-85	1985-86
1. PACS	41%	42%
2. PLDBs	40%	41.7%

Figures of 1986-87 are not yet available.

Overdues position for all Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks for three years is given below :

June, 1984	June, 1985	June, 1986
48.4%	45.8%	43.4%

(c) Major factors responsible for the mounting overdues are : wilful default, natural calamities, deficiency in loaning policies and procedures, failure of linking credit with marketing, lack of effective

supervision and absence of a climate for recovery.

(d) It is for the State/U.T. Governments to take necessary action to check the rising overdues. The problem of overdues has been discussed with them from time to time. They have been advised to take appropriate action to gear up administrative machinery and to have special collection drive so as to improve recovery performance.

Area Covered under Inland Fisheries

*274. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the area covered under inland fisheries, State-wise ;

(b) the increase or decrease in yearly catch per hectare during the last three years ; and

(c) the total Central aid given, State-wise, during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) to (c). For popularising inland fish culture among fish farmers, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme entitled Development of Aquaculture, through establishment of Fish Farmers' Development Agencies (FFDAs), is being implemented from the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The area so far covered under fish culture, State-wise, under this scheme is furnished in the table below.

2. Through implementation of this scheme, the average yearly fish catch per hectare during the last three years registered an increase from 800 kg/ha. in 1983 to 1,330 kg/ha. in 1987.

3. The total Central aid given during the last three years, State-wise, is furnished in the table below :

Area covered under inland fisheries by FFDAs and Central aid given during last three years

(Area in ha.)

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Water area brought under fish culture from inception to September, 1987	Total Central aid given (Rs.)			Total (Rs.)
			1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,027	11.40	0.45	9.00	20.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Assam		621	15.85	0.50	4.08	20.43
3. Bihar		15,940	17.10	10.00	15.00	42.10
4. Gujarat		2,772	9.89	4.00	4.08	17.97
5. Haryana		3,548	6.88	4.00	4.00	14.88
6. Himachal Pradesh		167	3.24	—	0.50	3.74
7. Jammu and Kashmir		Nil	4.47	—	—	4.47
8. Karnataka		4,852	9.57	6.00	2.72	18.29
9. Kerala		2,255	2.71	6.00	1.36	10.07
10. Madhya Pradesh		31,113	35.21	8.11	30.00	73.32
11. Maharashtra		2,920	6.83	4.00	2.72	13.55
12. Manipur		813	2.47	4.00	1.36	7.83
13. Nagaland		436	1.23	—	5.03	6.26
14. Orissa		22,432	27.38	13.65	27.39	68.42
15. Punjab		3,081	7.87	5.00	4.00	16.87
16. Rajasthan		1,441	7.63	—	5.44	13.07
17. Tamil Nadu		4,053	10.21	3.50	1.36	15.07
18. Tripura		2,347	3.70	4.00	15.00	22.70
19. Uttar Pradesh		22,352	42.60	0.61	82.00	125.21
20. West Bengal		54,429	186.24	82.60	40.00	308.84
Total		1,78,599	412.48	156.42	255.04	823.94

Purchase of Articles made by Tribals by Public Undertakings

*275. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to advise the public undertakings under their control to use plates of tree leaves, Chatai and other articles made by tribals in the tribal belts in order to provide employment to tribals ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) :
(a) and (b). ITDC is the only public sector

undertaking under the Ministry of Tourism. While ITDC hotels are already using chatais and such like other local material wherever practicable but there is no proposal to issue formal instructions in this regard. Requisite information is being collected from various departments of the Government of India in respect of other public sector undertakings and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Subsidised Foodgrains to States

*276. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have discontinued the Scheme to supply foodgrains to States for drought relief works at subsidised

rates from 1 June, 1987 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and what will be the saving of the Centre in discontinuing the scheme ;

(c) whether representations have been made by the various States in this regard ; and

(d) how many States accepted the quota of foodgrains without subsidy from Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir, with effect from the 30th June, 1987.

(b) Most of the States did not avail themselves of the facility provided under the scheme. The allocation of foodgrains under the scheme is not based on any fixed targets and the allocations were with reference to the specific requests, as and when received from the State Governments. As such no fixed financial provisions for the scheme were envisaged : hence the question of savings does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) So far the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have come forward to avail themselves of allocation of foodgrains under the present policy of Union Government.

Introduction of Secret Ballot for Election of Employees Union

***277. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the States where the procedure for holding secret ballot for recognition of Unions in the public sector undertakings has been introduced ;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to introduce this system in all public sector units in the country ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The Government of Andhra

Pradesh has laid down a procedure for recognition of trade unions by secret ballot in industrial establishments in both the public and the private sector, for which the State Government is the appropriate Government. Information in this regard is, however, not available in the case of other States.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to amend the Trade Unions Act, 1926, to, inter alia, prescribe a procedure for verification of membership of trade unions in industrial establishments. The Bill is under finalisation.

Selection of Model Villages

***278. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages selected for development as model villages, State-wise ;

(b) the investment envisaged and actually made for the model villages during the current year State-wise ;

(c) whether any special allocations have been made for the development of model villages or they are to be covered under the normal allocations for rural development under IRDP, NREP, etc. ; and

(d) the estimated average cost of development of one model village ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) to (d). There is no Central or Centrally Sponsored scheme for the development of villages as model villages being implemented by this Ministry. As per information available in this Ministry, only some of the States/UTs. viz., Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Manipur, Chandigarh and Pondicherry have, under the State Plans schemes for development/all-round development of villages as model/focal villages. Details about the number of villages selected under these State schemes, investment envisaged and actually made by these States and estimated overall cost of development of one model village are not maintained by this Ministry. As regards allocation of funds under various rural development programmes like IRDP, NREP etc. these funds are allocated to the States/UTs. on the basis of fixed criteria based on incidence of poverty and are, in addition of

funds made available by the States for rural development programmes under any other State sector scheme(s) for development. Though the funds made available under these programmes are also meant for rural development, no special allocations are made by this Ministry for the development of villages as model villages.

Implementation of Land Reforms

*279. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH :

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have assessed the implementation of Land Ceiling Act and if so, the outcome thereof ;

(b) the reasons for the slow-progress in land-reforms ;

(c) whether there has been any change in the policy of land reforms ;

(d) whether any State have objected to certain clauses of the Land Ceiling Act ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) to (e). Land is a State subject and States have enacted their own land ceiling legislations. The implementation of land ceiling programme has been reviewed at different levels from time to time and particularly in the Revenue Ministers' Conference held in May, 1985 and November, 1986. Some of the important points contained in the consensus arrived at in these two Conferences are briefly indicated as follows :

- (1) Creation of Tribunals under Article 323-B of the Constitution for quick disposal of ceiling cases may be considered.
- (2) Vigorous steps should be taken to identify benami, farzi and clandestine transactions in land to evade provisions of ceiling laws with the active co-operation of organisation

of rural workers, Panchayati bodies, voluntary organisation, etc.

- (3) Survey needs to be undertaken to ensure whether the surplus land said to be uncultivable was really so.
- (4) The newly irrigated area irrigated by projects and schemes financed by public exchequer should be subjected to appropriate ceilings.
- (5) Lowering of ceiling limits and inclusion of major sons in the definition of family may be considered.
- (6) Bringing land with religious and charitable institutions within the purview of land ceiling laws may also be considered.
- (7) Legal steps to provide security to surplus and assignees from eviction and for prompt restoration be made.
- (8) Ceiling surplus land should not be earmarked for distribution to persons displaced under projects. Such persons should be rehabilitated at project cost.

States have been requested to take necessary and expeditious action in respect of the above consensus.

The progress in the implementation of land reforms has not been unsatisfactory. As a result of abolition of intermediary tenures, 20 million cultivators were brought in direct contact with the State and large proportion of the estimated 6 million hectares of waste, fallow and other classes of land vesting in the State has been distributed among the landless and marginal land-holders. Various tenancy reforms measures have helped an estimated 7.7 million tenants getting ownership rights over almost 5.6 million hectares of land besides those who have gained protection against other forms of exploitation. As a result of the implementation of the ceiling laws an area of 73.38 lakh acres has been declared surplus of which 44.32 lakh acres have been distributed to 41.01 lakh beneficiaries. Under land consolidation programmes 1391.67 lakh acres are reported

to have been consolidated so far. Land records are updated in most States by undertaking periodic surveys and settlement for which arrangements differ from State to State according to the land records system prevalent there, except in some States/UTs which are yet to establish such a system. However, a lot of work remains to be done. Among the reasons generally attributed to the slow implementation of land reforms, the more prominent are : inadequate implementation machinery, heavy litigation and insufficient number of courts and inability of rural poor to fight cases, lack of awareness and organisation amongst the rural poor, tenants and share-croppers, unsympathetic orientation of law and order machinery in providing protection to rural poor against their harassment by vested interests.

There is no change in the policy on land reforms pursued since independence.

There is no Central Act in relation to ceiling on agricultural holdings. Since States have enacted their own ceiling legislations, it is, for the State Governments to review these legislations in the light of the consensus arrived at in the Revenue Ministers' Conference and take suitable action thereafter.

Shrinking of Dal Lake

*281. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Dal Lake in Kashmir has shrunk to a meagre 16 Sq. Km. from 40 Sq. Km. as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 8 February, 1988 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Union Government in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (1) The silt is being continuously carried by inflowing water from the catchment area, particularly due to deforestation ;

(2) Inflow of liquid and solid waste from adjoining residential areas, hotels and guest houses ;

(3) reclamation of lake by constant conversion/use of water surface into/for floating gardens/house construction ;

(4) sedimentation of nutrients from floating gardens etc.

(c) and (d). The State Government have submitted a project for the integrated development of Srinagar including Dal Lake and Nagin Lake. The project is under examination. Meanwhile it is for the Government of Jammu and Kashmir State to take effective steps to stop further deforestation and encroachment on water surface of the lake.

Tobacco Production

2800. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantity and quality of various varieties of tobacco produced during the last three years, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : A Statement given below gives the estimates of production of tobacco, variety-wise, in the major producing States during the last three years ending 1986-87.

Statement

State-wise Production of Tobacco

(Production '000 tonnes)

State/Variety	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>			
Nicotiana Tabacum			
(i) Virginia	99.6	69.4	97.3

1	2	3	4
(ii) Others	71.0	76.1	56.2
Total :	170.6	145.5	153.5
<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Assam</i>	3.5	2.9	2.4
<i>Bihar</i>	16.1	15.3	16.9
<i>Gujarat</i>	173.5	167.8	182.8
<i>Haryana</i>	0.2	0.1	0.1
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Jammu and Kashmir</i>	0.1	Neg.	Neg.
<i>Karnataka</i>			
Nicotiana Rustica	0.2	—	—
Nicotiana Tabacum			
Virginia	9.7	9.4	8.8
Others	21.3	22.5	28.1
Total :	31.2	31.9	36.9
<i>Kerala</i>	1.0	0.9	0.9
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	0.6	0.5	0.5
<i>Maharashtra</i>	4.9	7.7	7.9
<i>Meghalaya</i>	0.6	0.5	0.5
<i>Mizoram</i>	0.3	0.5	0.8
<i>Orissa</i>	9.4	9.6	8.6
<i>Rajasthan</i>	3.1	2.8	2.6
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	25.7	18.3	9.8
<i>Tripura</i>			
Nicotiana Rustica	0.1	0.1	0.1

1	2	3	4
Nicotiana Tabacum	0.2	0.2	0.1
Total :	0.3	0.3	0.2
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>			
Nicotiana Rustica	25.1	18.5	17.4
Nicotiana Tabacum	3.0	3.0	3.0
Total :	28.1	21.5	20.4
<i>West Bengal</i>			
Nicotiana Rustica	14.2	13.6	14.1
Nicotiana Tabacum			
Virginia	0.7	0.8	0.6
Others	1.6	0.5	0.5
Total :	16.5	14.9	15.2
<i>All India</i>			
Nicotiana Rustica	39.6	32.2	31.6
Nicotiana Tabacum			
Virginia	110.0	79.6	106.7
Others	336.3	329.4	321.9
Total :	485.9	441.2	460.2

Note : For States where separate break-up is not available, the entire crop has been included in Nicotiana Tabacum (other than Virginia).

Neg.—Negligible.

**Housing Loans to Central Government
and Bank Employees**

2801. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the maximum housing loan limits for different categories of Central Govern-

ment employees ;

(b) how do these compare with prevalent housing loan levels of the corresponding categories in the banking industry ; and

(c) the anomalies, if any, and the manner in which Government propose to remove them and when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Central Government employees are eligible for House Building Advance limited to a maximum of fifty times of their monthly basic pay or Rs. 2.50 lakhs or the estimated cost of construction/flat or the repaying capacity whichever is the least.

(b) and (c). Deptt. of Banking have informed that in the Public Sector Banks, there are two broad categories of staff, viz. officers and award staff. The service conditions of these two categories are not similar. The service conditions are also not similar to those of the Government employees.

The housing loan and the rate of interest thereon for the officer employees of banks are based on the guide-lines which are issued by the Government keeping in view the provisions for such loans and other terms and conditions applicable to the Central Government employees.

The service conditions of the award staff, are governed by various awards and bipartite settlements under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The housing loan to these categories of staff are based on bank level agreements and therefore, are different from bank to bank. Government have issued instructions to the banks to adopt a uniform ceiling of Rs. 1.10 lakhs for the clerical staff and Rs. 75,000 for the subordinate staff. The quantum may still differ from bank to bank due to linkage with salary which may vary from 50 to 100 times gross or basic salary.

Construction Activities by C.P.W.D.

2802. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the construction works of the CPWD like maintenance, repairing and glazing of Government quarters have been banned ;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons of banning these works ;

(c) how many Government quarters in different categories in different areas earlier sanctioned for glazing have not been taken up in 1987 ; and

(d) the time by which the glazing of

the quarters will be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Works in the nature of additions/alterations, those relating to white washing, colour washing, painting etc. (except internal white washing at the time of change of occupancy) or items of works relating to repairs which could be postponed without severely affecting the safety and serviceability of the structures have been banned w.e.f. 17-8-87 due to the drought.

Besides, consequent upon fixation of flat rate of licence fee for residential accommodation w.e.f. 1st June, 1987 additions/alterations of a structural character, on the request of individual allottees have also been banned.

(c) Information is furnished in the Statement below.

(See columns 61—64).

(d) The work can be taken up only if the ban is relaxed and subject to availability of funds.

Amount Released for Development of Wayside Facilities at Durgapur

2803. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount released so far against the sanctioned amount for wayside facilities at Durgapur in West Bengal ; and

(b) the time by which the balance amount is likely to be released ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) The Central Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Rs. 26.38 lakhs for construction of Wayside facilities at Durgapur in West Bengal. An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been released so far.

(b) The balance amount will be released after the executing agency has fully utilised the amount already released.

Splitting up of SAIL

2804. SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA : Will the Minister

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Area	Type I	Type II	Type III	Type IV	Type V	Type VI	Type VII	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Laxmi Bai Nagar	—	18	—	19	—	—	—	37
2.	Srinivas Puri	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
3.	Andrews Ganj	—	—	11	—	3	—	—	14
4.	R.K. Puram (Sec. I, II & III)	—	16	16	24	—	—	—	56
5.	Sarojini Nagar	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	43
6.	Nauroji Nagar	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
7.	Netaji Nagar	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
8.	Chanakya Puri	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
9.	Nanakpura	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
10.	R.K. Puram (Sec. IV, V, VII, VIII, IX & XII)	—	30	—	37	—	—	—	67
11.	Pandara Road	—	—	—	60	13	—	—	73
12.	Cornwalis Road	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
13.	Rabindra Nagar	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	14
14.	Kaka Nagar	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	38
15.	Bharati Nagar	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	16
16.	Shahjahan Road	—	—	—	—	12	3	8	23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Dev Nagar	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
18.	Pandara Park	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
19.	Bapa Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
20.	Lodi Estate	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
21.	Humayun Road	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
		—	71	71	141	104	14	8	409

of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to split up the Steel Authority of India Limited into more than one public sector enterprises to enable better management of the public sector steel industry ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :
(a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) It is felt that the present organisational set-up of SAIL is adequate to meet the requirements.

Production of Tobacco in Andhra Pradesh

2805. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether during 1987-88 the production of tobacco in Andhra Pradesh has improved marginally ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). Final estimates of tobacco crop for the Crop Year 1987-88 are not yet due from the States.

Trekking Facility at Midnapore and Bankura

2806. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any amount for development of trekking facilities in the Western tracts of Midnapore, Bankura rural areas ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the sanctioned amount has been fully released ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Rs. 44.68 lakhs for development of trekking facilities in Western tracts of Midnapore, Bankura rural areas.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been released so far. The balance will be released after the executing agency has fully utilised the amount already released.

[Translation]

Production of Sugarcane in Uttar Pradesh

2807. SHRI ASHKARAN SANKHAWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of sugarcane in Uttar Pradesh this year and how does it compare with that of the previous three years ;

(b) the impact of damage caused to sugarcane crop in Uttar Pradesh due to drought on the total production of sugarcane in the country ;

(c) whether Union Government have given any financial assistance to make good the loss ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether Union Government propose to give any amount as an assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). Estimates of production of sugarcane in Uttar Pradesh during the past three years are given below :

Crop year	Production (Million tonnes)
1984-85	70.9
1985-86	73.0
1986-87	85.2

Firm estimates of sugarcane production for the crop year 1987-88 are not yet due from the States. However, at the all India level, the production of sugarcane during 1987-88 is expected to decline on account of drought conditions in major producing States.

(c) and (d). A ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 20 crores has been approved for the Government of Uttar Pradesh to provide agricultural input subsidy under drought relief. No separate assistance was provided to sugarcane crop.

Aerial Rope-way for Rajgrih Hills

2808. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to connect various hills in Rajgrih through an aerial rope-way with a view to promote tourism ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) The Central Ministry of Tourism has already provided funds for installation of an aerial rope-way at Rajgrih at a cost of Rs. 7.30 lakhs. The Ministry has not received any proposal from the Government of Bihar for financial assistance for providing another rope-way.

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

[English]

Allotment of Houses by DDA to Retired Persons on Priority Basis

2809. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority provides houses to all the retired/retiring Government employees on priority basis ;

(b) if so, the reasons for deviation from this declared policy of Government and depriving the retiring employees from hous-

ing facilities ; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure house allotment to retiring employees on priority basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). There is no deviation from the declared policy of the Government and depriving the retiring employees from housing facilities. Those who have applied for allocation under the Self Financing Registration Scheme for retired/Retiring Public Servant during the year 1981-83 are considered for allocation against the flats reserved for them. Number of persons registered under the above scheme always fall short of the number of flats reserved for them and the unallotted flats are there after given to the registrants of General Category. All the 3440 registrants under Special Housing Scheme for Retired/Retiring Public Servants 1982 have been allotted flats. The registrants Retiring/Retired Government servant in RPS 1985 Scheme are being allotted flat in March, 1988 and December, 1988.

In the year 1985 DDA has invited application and the number of registrants who have been allotted flats on Priority basis under New Pattern Scheme, 1979 are as follows :

MIG—761, LIG—261, JANTA—13

Recently, DDA have invited application from Government Servants who have retired/are Retiring upto 31-7-88. Eligible persons are likely to be accommodated on priority basis in the future draws.

Modernisation of Steel Plants in Private and Public Sector

2810. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Integrated Steel Plants both in the private and public sector taken up for expansion and modernisation in the Seventh Plan period ;

(b) the progress made so far in implementing the programme ; and

(c) projects which are likely to be completed during the current plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The plants under expansion during the Seventh Plan are Bhilai, Bokaro and TISCO. The Plants which have been taken up or are being taken up for modernisation during this period are Durgapur, Rourkela and IISCO.

(b) The expansion of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants to 4 million tonnes of crude steel capacity and of Tata Iron & Steel Company Ltd. to 2.45 million tonnes of crude steel capacity is nearing completion.

Tenders have been issued for Durgapur Steel Plant modernisation. The modernisation proposal for Rourkela Steel Plant is under consideration of the Government. Government have approved 'in principle' the modernisation of Burnpur Works of Indian Iron and Steel Company and have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 30 crores for preparation of Detailed Project Report and other preparatory works.

(c) The expansions of Bhilai and Bokaro to 4.0 million tonnes and Tata Iron & Steel Company Ltd. to 2.45 million tonnes are likely to be completed during the current Plan period.

Construction of Commercial Complex in Pitampura, Delhi

2811. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to construct a commercial complex in Pitampura in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the time by which the work on the complex is likely to start ?

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

(b) The Commercial complex is proposed to be developed on an area of approx. 75 acres of land at an approximate cost of Rs. 7.51 crores (works outlay only). Service plans for drainage, water supply, sewerage have already been approved by MCD. The

working drawings are under finalisation.

(c) The work on development of the complex for laying services like drainage, water supply, sewerage and roads is likely to start by June, 1988.

High Power Committee on Tourism Promotion

2812. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given on 14 August, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 2899 regarding High Power Committee on Tourism Promotion and state :

(a) whether the report of the High Power Committee has since been received ;

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the likely date by which the report would be received ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee is likely to submit its report by April, 1988.

Proposal for new Fishing Harbours in Kerala

2813. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the proposals submitted by Government of Kerala to construct new fishing harbours in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Proposals for construction of fishing harbours at Vizhinjam stages II and III and

Puthiappa have been sanctioned under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in February, 1987 and January, 1988 respectively.

Setting up of Cashew Board

2814. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any request to set up a Cashew Board to deal with the production, research and development of raw cashewnut in the country ; and

(b) the decision taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, Indian Cashewnut Development Council in its 13th meeting held on 5th February 1988 recommended to set up a Cashew Development Authority.

Allocation for Development of Tourism in West Bengal

2815. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes to be taken up and amount allocated for the development of tourism in West Bengal during the remaining part of the Seventh Plan ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). The Central Ministry of Tourism does not allocate funds Statewise but schemewise. Financial assistance for creation of tourism infrastructure in States is considered on the basis of specific proposals forwarded by the State Governments. Proposals forwarded during the course of a year are sanctioned out of the funds earmarked for that particular year, subject to merits of the proposals, availability of funds and inter-se priorities and the same procedure will be followed for proposals to be received during the remaining part of the Seventh Plan.

Production of Alumina by NALCO

2816. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Aluminium Company has started commercial production ;

(b) if so, since when and the total tonnes of Alumina produced by that company as on 31 December, 1987 ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Alumina Refinery started alumina production in August, 1987. 68,250 tonnes of alumina had been produced by NALCO till December, 1987, out of which about 29,180 tonnes was transported to Vishakhapatnam for export.

Special Livestock Breeding Programme

2817. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to continue Centrally-sponsored Special Livestock Breeding Programme during the year 1988-89 ;

(b) if so, the districts in Orissa which have been covered under the programme so far ; and

(c) the new districts where such programme are proposed to be introduced during the year 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The districts covered under Special Livestock Breeding Programme in Orissa so far are—(1) Cuttack ; (2) Puri ; (3) Koraput ; (4) Dhenkanal ; (5) Keonjhar ; (6) Sambalpur ; and (7) Bolangir.

(c) No decision has yet been taken to

introduce the programme in the new districts of Orissa or any other State during 1988-89.

News Item "Slave Labour in Capital's Steel Units"

2818. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report, captioned "Slave Labour in Capital's Steel Units" appearing in the "Sunday Observer" dated 14th February, 1988 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any survey has been made about the number of such industries and workers if so the details thereof and the number of young boys employed in these units ; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve their working conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news item refers to the allegedly poor working conditions in the steel units of North Delhi lack of protective equipment for the workers, adverse effect of chemicals on the health of workers, non-payment of minimum wages to the workers, prevalence of child labour etc.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Review of Fishing Charter Policy

2819. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :

DR. DATTA SAMANT :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the fishing charter policy of Government is being reviewed ;

(b) if so, the issue being considered for the purpose of reviewing ;

(c) the manner in which Government

propose to look after the interests of small fishermen ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The operation of traditional and mechanised fishing vessels is regulated under the Marine Fishing Regulation Act by the respective maritime State Government. Moreover, distance restrictions have also been fixed for operation of the foreign chartered fishing vessels.

Implementation of Land Reforms

2820. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in implementation of various schemes introduced by Government in regard to land reforms in the country ; and

(b) the measures proposed to be taken for their speedy implementation during the remaining period of Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The principle measures of land reforms adopted since Independence in furtherance of the objectives of the land reforms policy have been :

(i) Abolition of intermediary tenures ;

(ii) Tenancy reforms ;

(iii) Imposition of ceiling on agricultural land holdings and redistribution of surplus land to the landless poor ;

(iv) Consolidation of fragmented agricultural holdings ; and

(v) Updating and maintenance of land records. In pursuance of these objectives, legislative measures have been enacted almost all over the

country since the early 1950s. One of the first major steps taken after attainment of Independence has been the abolition of intermediaries as a result of which approximately 20 million cultivators were brought in direct contact with the State and 6 million ha. of land was made available for settlement with eligible persons.

Tenancy laws have been enacted in most States to provide security of tenure, regulation of rent and in some States for conferment of ownership and other rights on tenants and share-croppers. An estimated 7.7 million tenants have acquired ownership rights over about 5.6 million ha. of land as a result of measures taken in this direction besides those who gained protection against other forms of exploitation.

As a result of imposition of ceiling on agricultural land holdings, a total of 73.38 lakh acres of land have been declared surplus of which 44.32 lakh acres have been distributed to 41.01 lakh beneficiaries majority of whom are generally the landless poor belonging to the weaker sections.

Various States have enacted legislation for consolidation of holdings either on compulsory or on voluntary basis. An area of 1391.67 lakh acres is reported to have been consolidated so far.

Land records are updated in most States by conducting periodic survey and settlement for which arrangements differ from State to State according to the land record system prevalent there, except in some States/UTs which are yet to establish such a system.

(b) Land being a State subject, enactment of land reforms laws and their implementation is the responsibility of State Governments. However, the progress of implementation of land reforms measures has been reviewed at various levels from time to time, particularly in the conferences of Revenue Ministers held in May, 1985 and November, 1986.

The consensus arrived at in these conferences contains a number of recommendations for consideration of State Governments for effective implementation of Land Reforms.

Some of the important measures suggested to State Governments are :

- (a) To complete the pending work where inter-mediary tenures have been abolished and to enact necessary legislation where some inter-mediary interests remain to be abolished,
- (b) To conduct drives for detecting the extent and spread of informal and concealed tenancies with the help of panchayats, organisations of rural poor etc. to bring them on record and to provide them due protection and rights,
- (c) to do away with exemptions granted to persons under 'disability' other than those permitted in national guidelines,
- (d) to plug loopholes in ceiling laws and take other legislative and administrative measures to have more land for distribution,
- (e) to set up tribunals under Article 323-B of the Constitution for expediting pending litigation,
- (f) to strengthen legal and administrative arrangements for preventing alienation of tribal land and restoration of alienated lands to tribals,
- (g) to give priority to consolidation of holdings in irrigated areas so as to consolidate the gains of agricultural development.

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme to assist States in strengthening of revenue administration and updating of land records has been introduced from the current year of the 7th Plan Period. Central assistance on a matching basis will be provided to States to take up early completion of survey and settlement operations, pre-service and in-service training of functionaries, provision of modern equipment and technology including computerisation of land records etc. for intensive implementation of land reforms in certain selected areas on a pilot project basis. In the first phase, during this year, assistance is being provided to the States of Bihar and Orissa only.

Implementation of land reform measures is monitored generally by the Union Government and distribution of ceiling surplus land among the rural poor is specifically monitored under the 20-Point Programme. States have been requested from time to time to take various steps for effective implementation of land reforms. Prime Minister had also addressed the Chief Ministers in this regard recently.

New Fishing Harbours in Orissa

2821. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa State Government has requested the Centre for establishment of some fishing harbours in a few places in the State on the coast of Bay of Bengal ;

(b) whether an Expert Committee had visited Orissa for inspection of such projects and whether they have submitted their report in this regard ;

(c) whether Kasafal in Balasore District and Gopalpur in Ganjam District of Orissa State are two places which are under proposal of the State Government ; and

(d) if so, the details of the project and the action being taken by Government for sanction/approval of each of the proposed projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Expert Committee has visited Orissa for inspection of sites for fishing harbours. However, an Expert Committee visited Gopalpur to suggest measures to be taken by the State Government for maintaining a navigable channel in view of heavy littoral drift (off shore movement of sand) on the east coast. The Expert Committee has submitted the report in June, 1987.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) *Details of the Proposals Gopalpur*

The proposed fishing harbour at Gopalpur estimated to cost Rs. 797.00 lakhs

is designed for providing facilities for operation of 120 mechanised fishing vessels of lengths 10 m to 15 m.

Kasafal

Landing facility for about 300 traditional craft is being developed at Kasafal under Norwegian assistance. The estimated cost of the facility is Rs. 65 lakhs.

Action by Government

Gopalpur proposal had to be kept in abeyance due to paucity of funds.

The landing facility at Kasafal is one of the components of Kasafal Fisheries Project under implementation with assistance from Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD). The agreement with NORAD was signed in November, 1985.

Committee for Drinking Water in Delhi

2822. CH. RAM PARKASH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the problem of drinking water in Delhi is increasing ;

(b) whether a high level Committee was set up to look into this matter two years ago ;

(c) whether the said Committee has submitted any report to Government in this regard ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the number of meetings held by the Committee so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking have reported that 409 MGD of water is being supplied against an assessed demand of 472 MGD. The present shortfall is to the extent of 63 MGD.

(b) to (e). A Standing Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development was set up on 10th December, 1985, to undertake advance long term planning to ensure adequate supply of Drinking Water to Delhi. So far 6 meetings

have taken place.

**Workers of Tea, Coffee, Rubber and
Cardamom Plantations**

2824. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers in tea, coffee, rubber and cardamom plantations ;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted regarding the living conditions of the plantation workers in the Northern and Southern India ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Average daily number of workers employed in the plantations as per the annual returns on the working of the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 received from the concerned States/Union Territories is as under :

	1985 (in lakhs)
Tea	8.37
Coffee	0.29
Rubber	0.26
Cardamom	0.04

(b) A survey to study the socio-economic conditions of women workers in plantations was conducted during April to October, 1978.

(c) About 88.5 per cent of the total sampled families were reported to have been provided with housing accommodation and in about 69 per cent of these cases, the allotted houses had only one living room. About 57 per cent of the allotted houses were pucca, 24 per cent semi-pucca and the remaining 10 per cent were kutcha.

The arrangements for supply of water were found to be satisfactory only in the

large sampled plantations, whereas in the smaller units such arrangements were, generally, extremely inadequate and the households faced the shortage of potable water. About 46 per cent of the total sampled families were using water from the community taps. Wells formed another major source of water supply in the plantations. However, the number of wells in some cases was found to be inadequate and the households had to cover, on an average, a distance of about 55 to 200 metres to fetch water from this source. Hand-pumps formed another important source of water supply in the North-Eastern Tea estates. In certain cases the persons had to cover, on an average, a distance of about 170 to 525 metres to fetch water from sources like rivers, tanks, canals and streams.

Mandays Lost Due to Strikes

2825. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the industry-wise number of mandays lost due to strikes during 1987-88 ;

(b) the ratio of strikes, in private and public sectors ; and

(c) the steps being taken to check the loss of mandays and to improve the labour system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Information relating to loss of mandays is maintained by calendar year. A statement giving industry-wise information on mandays lost due to strikes during 1987 is given below.

(b) Based on the provisional information received from Labour Bureau, the ratio of strikes in private sector to strikes in Public Sector during 1987 was 2.24 to 1.

(c) Government are keeping a constant watch on the industrial relations situation in the country. The Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Centre and in the States continue to make efforts to reduce work-stoppages through preventive mediation, conciliation and arbitration.

Statement

Mandays lost due to strikes during 1987 by Industries

(Provisional)

Industry Group	Mandays Lost (in millions)
Cotton Textiles	2.61
Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles	0.60
Engineering	1.67
Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco products	1.62
Non-metallic Mineral products	1.02
Coal Mining	0.66
Others	2.78
Total	10.96

Source : Labour Bureau.

**Scheme for Drinking Water for Saurashtra
from Narmada River**

2826. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal to Union Government for sanction to construct a bridge across creek of Khambhat and lay a pipeline from Narmada river to Saurashtra at a cost of Rs. 600 crores for providing drinking water to various areas of drought hit Kutch and Saurashtra (Gujarat) ; and

(b) the time by which Union Government will sanction this scheme and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal received from Government of Gujarat is under consideration of the Union Government.

**Allotment of Land to Displaced Persons
in Chittaranjan Park**

2827. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether pursuant to the decision to allot land to East Pakistan refugees in Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi, land has been earmarked and plots demarcated for allotment ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the development work has been nearly completed ; and

(d) if so, the time by which allotment of plots will be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 521 plots of 125 sq. yards and 170 plots of 160 sq. yards are proposed to be carved out.

(c) 50% of the development work has been completed and the balance is in progress.

(d) The allotment of plots is expected to be completed by the end of June, 1988.

[Translation]

Development of Baneshwar, Rajasthan

2828. SHRI PRABHU LAL RAWAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to develop Baneshwar, a place of confluence of Mahi-Son rivers in district Dungarpur, Rajasthan as a tourist place ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c). The Central Ministry of Tourism

provides financial assistance to States for creation of tourism infrastructure on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Governments. The Ministry has not received any proposal from the Government of Rajasthan for development of Baneshwar.

[English]

Welfare of Agricultural Labour in Maharashtra

2829. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any addition has been made to the existing welfare schemes during 1986-87 and 1987-88 upto-date by the Union Government for the welfare of agricultural labour in Maharashtra ; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Apart from the various existing labour laws applicable to agricultural labour and the package of anti-poverty programmes aimed at the poorest section of the community of which agricultural labourers form the bulk, a Group Insurance Scheme for landless agricultural labourers has been launched by the Ministry of Finance w.e.f. 15th August, 1987. The Scheme will be operated by the Life Insurance Corporation of India in conjunction with the State/U.T. Governments and the entire premium cost will be borne by the Government of India during the initial period of three years. In the event of death of the landless agricultural labourer, his/her nominee will be eligible for the assured sum of Rs. 1,000/- which will be paid by L.I.C. These laws, programmes, schemes, etc., are not confined to Maharashtra only.

Feedstock for Gujarat State Fertilizer Plant

2830. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the feedstock proposed for fertilizer

plant under the Gujarat State Fertilizer Corporation ; and

(b) the time by which a final decision is expected in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). The proposed feedstock for the 1350 tpd ammonia plant of M/s. Gujarat State Fertilizer Company is naphtha.

Central Assistance to HUDCO

2831. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have been funding the Housing and Urban Development Corporation ;

(b) if so, the amount released during the last three years ;

(c) the amount out of that spent by HUDCO in different developmental programmes ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Details are indicated in the statement below.

(c) and (d). All money released by the Central Government and those raised by HUDCO from other sources are on lent to various borrowing agencies. The HUDCO also raises supplementary resources through amounts received as repayment of loans, internal generation, etc. As on 31-1-88, HUDCO has sanctioned 5195 schemes which on completion would provide 27,34,837 residential units, 7100 non-residential buildings, 2,11,313 developed plots and 2,92,645 basic sanitation units spread over 23 States and 5 Union Territories. The number of schemes and the number of dwelling units sanctioned during the last 3 years are as below :

Year	Number of Schemes Sanction	Dwelling Units Sanctioned
1984-85	677	3,15,265
1985-86	697	3,39,832
1986-87	581	3,06,290
Total	1,955	9,61,387

Statement

	1984-85	1985-86 (Rs. in lakhs)	1986-87
1. Subsidy	—	8.00	—
2. Equity	1100.00	700.00	800.00
3. RTA Loan	300.00	—	—
4. World Bank Loan	100.00	195.00	290.00
5. Central Government Loan	—	500.00	450.00
6. Tech. Asstt. Grant	—	—	5.00
7. IYSH Grant	0.25	3.00	—
	1500.25	1406.00	1545.00

Accidents in Coal Mines of Assam

2832. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of accidents that took place in each of the coal mines in Assam during 1986-87 and 1987-88 upto-date ;

(b) the number of lives lost and the amount of compensation paid ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to minimise the incidents of such accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The number of

accidents and the number of lives lost in accidents in the coal mines in Assam during 1986-87 and 1987-88 (upto 8-3-1988) are given in the statement below. Compensation is paid under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 which is administered by the State Governments and Union Territories. Information in this regard is not maintained.

(c) Provisions for safety, health and welfare of workers employed in mines are contained in the Mines Act, 1952 and the rules and regulations framed thereunder. The Director General of Mines Safety, Dhanbad and his officers inspect mines periodically in order to ensure compliance of the statutory provisions. The Director General also issues guidelines in the form of circulars to the mine managements from

time to time for adopting safety measures. A standing committee on safety in coal mines

headed by the Union Energy Minister reviews the status of safety in coal mines.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Mine	No. of accidents during				No. of lives lost	
		1986-87		1987-88 (till 8-3-88)		1986-87	1987-88 (till 8-3-88)
		Fatal	Serious	Fatal	Serious		
1.	Baragolai	1	1	—	1	1	—
2.	Tikak	—	1	—	—	—	—
3.	Ledo (Tirap)	—	1	1	—	—	1
4.	Tipong	—	—	1	2	—	1
Total		1	3	2	3	1	2

Introduction of Modern Methods of Mining in Collaboration with Advanced Countries

2833. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the experience gained in the introduction of modern methods of mining by collaborating with advanced countries was to be utilised to standardise mining methods suited to Indian conditions ;

(b) if so, the details of progress made in this direction so far ;

(c) whether efforts have been made for lesser dependence on foreign technologies ; and

(d) if so, the details of the achievements in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Enforcement of Guest Control Order

2834. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government had directed all the States and Union Territories to reconsider the enforcement of the Guest Control Order in the country in view of the drought conditions ; and

(b) if so, the views of the States and Union Territories received in this regard and response thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The State Governments and Union Territories have been advised to enforce strictly the provisions of the Guest Control Order.

(b) Most of the States/Union Territories have responded positively to enforce this Order.

Impact of Rural Roads on Economy of Farming

2835. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have come across the study made by the National Transportation and Research Centre regarding the impact of various types of rural roads on the economy of farming ;

(b) whether this will have any impact on

criteria for sanctioning rural roads ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The results of the studies are likely to have an impact on the selection/ranking of villages to be provided with rural road links and also for improvement of the existing rural roads.

Import and Allocation of Sunflower Oil to States

2836. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation of India has changed its purchasing strategy for edible oils in view of the steep rise in the prices of Palmolein by entering into an import deal for 20,000 tonnes of sunflower oil from the United States and Argentina ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the agency through which the sunflower oil will be got refined and distributed through the Public Distribution System ;

(c) the retail price proposed to be fixed by Government ; and

(d) the method of allocation to States and Union Territories ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation of India imports various edible oils from time to time depending on, amongst other things, availability and international prices. Recently, they have contacted to import Sunflower Oil besides other oils. The Policy of the Government is to get imported Edible oils refined through Public Sector Undertakings and Cooperative refineries. If more refining capacity is required other refineries are also utilised.

(c) The imported edible oils, including Sunflower oil, would be issued by Central

Government at pre-determined fixed prices. The Central issue price to States/Union Territories, at present, is as under :

In Bulk Rs. 11,000/- per MT.

In 15 kg. tins Rs. 12,500/- per MT.

(d) The allocation of imported edible oils to States/Union Territories is made by the Central Government from month to month on the basis of demand, prices of indigenous edible oils in the open market, availability of oils with State Trading Corporation of India, festival season and pace of lifting by States/Union Territories.

Distribution of Rice Imported from Burma

2837. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement has been signed with Burma for import of rice, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) the extent to which the buffer stock will be maintained as a result of import ;

(c) the names of the States where this rice will be supplied ; and

(d) the quantity and quality of rice to be supplied to Andhra Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) :

(a) No, Sir.

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

Damages Due to Floods in Bihar

2838. DR. C.P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of districts affected by the floods in Bihar during the current year and assessment made of damages caused, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : The State Government reported that 30 districts were affected by the floods during the monsoon of 1987 and suffered damages as under :

1.	Villages affected	:	24518
2.	Population affected	:	286.62 lakhs
3.	Area affected	:	47.50 lakh ha.
4.	Cropped area affected	:	22.03 lakh ha.
5.	No. of houses damaged	:	17 lakhs
6.	Human lives lost	:	1283
7.	Cattle lives lost	:	5302

Construction of Houses under Indira Aavas Yojna

2839. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of houses constructed so far under the Indira Aavas Yojna, State-wise ; and

(b) the amount spent on the construction

of such houses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the number of houses constructed and expenditure incurred thereon under Indira Aavas Yojna upto December, 1987 is given below.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of number of houses constructed and expenditure incurred thereon under Indira Aavas Yojana upto December, 1987

(Provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of houses constructed	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31554	2748.62
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	2.34
3.	Assam	215	34.34
4.	Bihar	26315	2995.87
5.	Goa	216	0.80
6.	Gujarat	11459	1083.06
7.	Haryana	2445	99.71
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1607	87.23
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	638	0.69
10.	Karnataka	7292	668.89

1	2	3	4
11.	Kerala	28372	2489.579
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7139	2170.66
13.	Maharashtra	21608	1659.25
14.	Manipur	N.R.	N.R.
15.	Meghalaya	172	1.53
16.	Mizoram	27	2.00
17.	Nagaland	232	30.00
18.	Orissa	8527	835.92
19.	Punjab	1852	312.51
20.	Rajasthan	6269	330.75
21.	Sikkim	262	3.40
22.	Tamil Nadu	47065	5144.42
23.	Tripura	1807	156.44
24.	Uttar Pradesh	55938	3855.19
25.	West Bengal	12242	887.51
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	N.R.	0.03
27.	Chandigarh	—	—
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	2.23
29.	Daman and Diu	—	—
30.	Delhi	N.R.	8.84
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	N.R.	N.R.
All India		273314	25611.839

N.R.=Not Reported.

Problems of Newspaper Employees

2840. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Federation of

Working Journalists has urged upon the Government to hold a national tripartite convention to discuss the problems of newspaper employees ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Federation has requested the Government to summon a National Tripartite Convention for Newspaper Industry to discuss the urgent problems which the Newspaper employees face including implementation of Palekar Award.

[Translation]

Action against the Persons for Keeping Bonded Labour

2841. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested so far for keeping bonded labour since the enactment of the Central legislation for the abolition of bonded labour;

(b) the number of persons punished and the nature of punishment awarded; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to plug the loopholes in the legislation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The latest information is not available and the same is being collected from the State Governments. It will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

(c) Section 2 of Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 has been amended vide Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Amendment Act, 1985.

[English]

Agreement between India and Gulf Countries for Recruitment of Labour

2842. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :
DR. DATTA SAMANT :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken up any proposal with the Gulf and other Arabian countries for labour agreements to regulate the recruitment procedures and

working conditions of the Indian labour force;

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

(c) the main features of the proposed agreements; and

(d) the response from these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). A labour agreement has been signed with the State of Qatar. Another Memorandum of Understanding with Jordan is awaiting ratification. Similar efforts are being made with other countries in the Middle-East.

The agreement provides for regulation of the recruitment of Indian workers and also payment of wages and other terms and conditions of employment including end-of-service benefits. There is also a provision for quick disposal of workers' complaints.

Promotion Policy in Rourkela Steel Plant

2843. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister OF STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Executive Association of Rourkela Steel Plant has protested against the new promotion policy;

(b) if so, the reasons, therefor; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) The promotions are made at Rourkela Steel Plant on the basis of merit in accordance with the approved promotion policy. The Executive Association of Rourkela Steel Plant, however, want promotion to be based on batch-wise seniority.

(c) This is an internal matter of Steel Authority of India Limited who had consulted the Steel Executive Federation of India before finalising the promotion policy.

Tourism Schemes in Punjab

2844. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by Union Government on the promotion of tourism in Punjab during the last three years ending December, 1987, year-wise ;

(b) whether State Government of Punjab has been asked to submit new or modified schemes for creation of facilities for tourism in the State ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) The Central Ministry of Tourism has incurred the following expenditure on creation of tourism infrastructure in Punjab during the last three years :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) 1985-86	24.64
(ii) 1986-87	10.00
(iii) 1987-88	33.00

(b) and (c). Submission of schemes by the State Governments is an ongoing process and the Ministry of Tourism receives proposals from the State Governments on a year-to-year basis. The Ministry has received proposals from the Government of Punjab for financial assistance during 1988-89. These include Yatri Niwases, Restaurants, Tourist Complexes, etc.

[*Translation*]

Tourist Attraction to Mathura

2845. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to attract tourists to Mathura in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) the names of the places in Mathura which are proposed to be developed as Tourist Centres ; and

(c) the reasons for not declaring Mathura as a place of pilgrimage ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM

(SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) The steps taken by the Ministry of Tourism to attract more tourists to Mathura in Uttar Pradesh are :

- (1) production and distribution of publicity material including the Agra-Mathura-Vrindavan folder and the Agra-Mathura-Vrindavan Directory ; and
- (2) the commissioning of a Yatrika at Vrindavan at a cost of Rs. 10.54 lakhs.

The steps proposed to be taken to attract more tourists to Mathura include :

- (i) brochure on Uttar Pradesh covering all the tourist attractions in the State including Mathura which is under production ; and
- (ii) The construction of a Tourist Bungalow for which the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Rs. 27.64 lakhs to the Government of Uttar Pradesh of which an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been released so far.

(b) The Ministry of Tourism does not undertake development of tourist centres but provides financial assistance to States for creation of tourist infrastructure on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Governments.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism has no scheme to declare any places as pilgrim centres.

[*English*]

Expenditure Incurred on Residences of Ministers

2846. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the residences of Union Government Ministers during the last three years ;

(b) the expenditure incurred on maintenance of gardens and lawns, furnitures and furnishings, electrical equipment ; and other

items during the above period ; and

(c) whether any cut is proposed to be imposed in each of the above items during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information has been given in the statement

below.

(c) In view of prevailing drought situation in the country, ban has been imposed on any addition/alteration work in Government buildings. However, works relating to providing security arrangements, augmenting water supply and essential repairs required to ensure safety and serviceability of the Government buildings, have been exempted, from the ban.

Statement

(Expenditure in lakhs of Rupees)

Year	Total Exp. on Residences of Ministers (including Security works)	Exp. on provision and maintenance of furniture & furnishing items (including electrical equipments)	Expn. on Maintenance of Lawns & Gardens
1984-85	31.17	7.13	8.58
1985-86	88.75	10.68	13.84
1986-87	108.34	17.69	17.51
1987-88 (upto 31-1-88)	89.62	11.57	18.76

Workers of Glass Factories

2847. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to improve the working conditions of workers employed in glass factories ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The provisions regarding safety, health and welfare of workers employed in factories are contained in the Factories Act, 1948. The State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations frame Rules under the Act and are responsible for enforcement of the statutory provisions. The Central Government have circulated model rules under various provisions of the Act including those concerning safety and health of workers of glass

factories and most of the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations have adopted these model rules.

Curtailement of Staff in HINDALCO

2848. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of workmen of HINDALCO mines at Amarkantak have been retrenched with effect from 2, February 1988 ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) HINDALCO has reported that they have closed their mining operations at Amar-

kantak pursuant to the order of the Government to stop further mining operations within the mining lease area because the areas fall in reserved forests or in the prohibited zone of Narmada River on environmental and ecological considerations. As a result, retrenchment proceedings in respect of 165 workmen have been taken by the Company.

Indo-French Cooperation in Agriculture

2849. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and France signed an agreement for cooperation in the agriculture field, to commence in the year 1988-89 ;

(b) if so, whether work has since started according to the plan ;

(c) whether scientists will also be exchanged between the two countries ; and

(d) if so, whether any panel has been set up for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Workplan for cooperation in the field of agricultural research and education has been signed on the 14th December, 1987, between the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and L' Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (INRA). The Workplan in question is under a Memorandum of Agreement between ICAR and INRA, at Institutional level.

(b) The Workplan is subject to ratification by the Government of India and the Government of France. Necessary approval of the Government of India has been obtained and communicated to the French Government on 23-2-1988. Ratification from the Government of France is awaited.

(c) The Workplan *inter-alia* provides for the exchange visit of the Indian and French scientists in various disciplines of agriculture and allied sciences.

(d) The scientists/experts to be exchanged for visits between the two countries, are to be drawn from the collaborating Institu-

tes on each side, in accordance with the provisions of the Workplan.

[Translation]

New Rice Variety

2850. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack has developed a new promising strain of rice ;

(b) if so, the salient feature thereof ;

(c) whether Government have prepared any scheme to make these seeds available to farmers in bulk ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The new strain called Super fast (CR 544) is extra early, drought tolerant and high yielding. It is suitable for uplands as well as after floods. It matures in 60-70 days after transplanting.

(c) The material is still at testing stage and has not been released for general cultivation.

(d) Question does not arise.

Shifting of Central Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court

2851. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for shifting the Central Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court from Tis Hazari Labour Courts, Delhi ;

(b) whether there is any proposal for shifting Labour Court from Barakhamba Road, New Delhi to some nearer labour court building ; and

(c) if so, the time by which the shifting is expected to take place ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). There is only one Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court in Delhi which is presently located in Nirmal Tower, Barakhamba Road. According to Delhi Fire Service, Nirmal tower does not have in-built fire safety arrangement and is unsafe. Efforts are, therefore, being made to arrange a suitable alternative accommodation for the office of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court. It is not, however, possible at this stage to indicate the time by which the office may be shifted.

**Operation Flood Programme in
Uttar Pradesh**

2852. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the places in Uttar Pradesh covered under the Operation Flood Programme so far ; and

(b) the places likely to be covered during the remaining period of Operation Flood Phase-III ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) 28 Districts Milk Sheds have been covered under the Operation Flood Programme so far. The list of districts is given in the statement below.

(b) 3 more districts—viz., Bijnore, Badaun and Nainital—proposed by the Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation Ltd., Uttar Pradesh, are likely to be covered under Operation Flood-III subject to their viability.

Statement

*Names of the districts milksheds covered
under Operation Flood-II in
Uttar Pradesh*

S. No.	District
1	2
1.	Agra
2.	Aligarh

1	2
3.	Allahabad
4.	Ballia
5.	Barabanki
6.	Bulandshahr
7.	Etah
8.	Etawah
9.	Farrukhabad
10.	Fatehpur
11.	Ghaziabad
12.	Gazipur
13.	Hardoi
14.	Jaunpur
15.	Kanpur
16.	Lucknow
17.	Mainpuri
18.	Mathura
19.	Meerut
20.	Mirzapur
21.	Moradabad
22.	Muzaffarnagar
23.	Rae Bareli
24.	Saharanpur
25.	Sultanpur
26.	Sitapur
27.	Varanasi
28.	Unnao.

[English]

Indians Returned from Gulf Countries

2853. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who returned from Gulf countries as on 31st December, 1987 on account of losing their jobs ; and

(b) the steps taken to rehabilitate them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Data regarding returning migrants is not available with the Government.

(b) The concerned State Governments and Union Territories have been advised to evolve suitable schemes for their rehabilitation through self-employment ventures and wage-paid employment.

Target for Purchase of Paddy

2854. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for authorised procurement agencies for the purchase of paddy during the current year ;

(b) the procurement price fixed for paddy ;

(c) whether the target for the procurement of paddy was achieved ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) Paddy is procured under price support operations. No target has, therefore, been fixed.

(b) The current season's support prices are Rs. 150/-, Rs. 154/- and Rs. 158/- per quintal for common, fine and superfine varieties of paddy, respectively.

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

[Translation]

Construction of Flats in Delhi Under I.Y.S.H Programme

2855. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of HIG, MIG, LIG and Janata flats constructed in Delhi during the International Year of Shelter for Homeless, separately ;

(b) the number of flats allotted out of

them ;

(c) the number of residential units ready for allotment ; and

(d) the number of families living in Jhuggi Jhonparies in Delhi which will be left without a house after this allotment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The number of flats constructed in Delhi by the Delhi Development Authority during the International Year of Shelter for Homeless upto 29-2-88 are as under :

S.F.S.	6,726
M.I.G.	4,304
L.I.G.	1,666
Janata/LCH/CSP/EWS	3,422
	<hr/>
Total	16,118
	<hr/>

(b) The number of flats allotted during the year are as under :

New Pattern Housing Scheme 1979 :

M.I.G.	4,840
L.I.G.	2,682
Janata	2,935

Self Financing Scheme : 3,957

(c) About 4,709 residential units under various categories are expected to be completed and ready for allotment by 31-3-88.

(d) At present, it is estimated that there are about 2.2 lacs families living in about 600 jhuggies clusters scattered all over Delhi, even though DDA or Delhi Administration have not conducted any survey recently about housing shortage in Delhi.

[English]

Amendment to Labour Laws

2856. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to introduce necessary amendments to the existing labour laws so as to do away with the multiplicity of Trade Unions ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) It is proposed to amend the Trade Unions Act, 1926 and the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(b) The proposed amendments include increase in the minimum membership for registration of a trade union, further restriction on the number of office-bearers from among non-workmen, provision for collective bargaining agent/ council for a unit or an industry for a specified term and increase in the payment of subscription by members of trade unions.

[Translation]

Indian Workers Went Abroad for Employment

2857. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indians who went abroad for employment during 1986 and 1987 as on 31st December, 1987 ; and

(b) the names of the countries where they have gone in large numbers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The number of emigrants to whom emigration clearance was granted during 1986 and 1987 by Protector of Emigrants offices is 1.14 lakh and 1.25 lakh respectively. Majority of them went to Saudi Arabia, UAE, Baharin, Oman and Kuwait.

[English]

Scarcity of Drinking Water

2858. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any reports are received from State Governments regarding utilisation

of Central Assistance provided to combat the scarcity of drinking water ; and

(b) if so, the details of reports received in this regard from Karnataka State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the reports received from Karnataka State, the expenditure under Advanced Plan Assistance during 1987-88 (April to September) was Rs. 1.36 crores. No further report has been received from the State Government.

Study by Industrial Toxicology Research Centre on Workers of Glass Factories

2859. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been conducted by the Industrial Toxicology Research Centre on the workers of glass factories ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). A Study on 'Morbidity and Socio-economic Conditions of Workers in Glass (Bangle) Industry at Ferozabad' was conducted by the Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow and the Department of Social Work, Lucknow University, Lucknow jointly with the financial assistance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests. These studies comprised clinical examination, X-ray, blood examination, lung function tests, behavioural studies and industrial hygiene studies. Respiratory morbidity and lower lung function values were observed in the exposed group. The Ministry of Environment and Forests have communicated the recommendations of the Study Report to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for appropriate action.

Export by Kudremukh Iron Ore Company

2860. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES

be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, the largest public sector export-oriented unit, has made record exports during 1987 ;

(b) if so, how much production has increased during 1987 ;

(c) whether any target has been fixed for 1988-89 ; and

(d) if so, the details of the targets fixed ?

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

(b) Total production of iron ore concentrate and pellets during calendar year 1987 was 4.2 million tonnes as compared to 3.5 million tonnes during the year 1986, representing an increase of 20%.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Targets fixed for production and exports during the year 1988-89 are as follows :

Production	4.7 million tonnes for iron ore concentrate.
	1.2 million tonnes for pellets.
Exports	3.5 million tonnes for concentrate.
	1.2 million tonnes for pellets.

Development of Tourist Places in Karnataka

2861. SHRI D.K. NAIKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop tourist places like Chitradurga Elu Suttin Kate, Sogal Kshetra, Mekel dalu falls, Muttyal Madu site, Malaprabha and Ghataprabha dam sites, and Brindavana of Kaveri ; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be

taken to develop these places ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). The Central Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to States on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Governments. The Ministry has received a proposal from the Government of Karnataka for financial assistance for construction of wayside amenities at Chitradurga which will be considered for sanction of funds in 1988-89. As and when the Ministry receives proposals from the State Government for development of other centres, the same would be taken up for financial assistance subject to merits of the proposals, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

[Translation]

Soil Erosion

2862. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate area of land affected by soil erosion every year ;

(b) the measures taken by Government to check it ; and

(c) the extent to which success has been achieved in soil conservation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Various estimates including that of National Commission of Agriculture, National Committee for Development of Backward Area, Rashtriya Badh Ayog, Task Force on Shifting Cultivation and Land Utilisation Statistics (1981-82) indicate that an area of about 173 million hectares is affected by soil erosion and land degradation of different types.

(b) Important development programmes that are currently under implementation to tackle the problem of erosion and degradation are :

1. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects.

2. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers.
3. National Watershed Development Programme in Rainfed Areas.
4. World Bank supported—
 - (i) Pilot Project of Watershed Development in Rainfed Areas of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
 - (ii) Himalayan Watershed Management in U.P.
5. European Economic Community (EEC) supported—
 - (i) Integrated Watershed Management in the Ravinous Areas of Chambal and Yamuna in Uttar Pradesh.
 - (ii) Integrated Watershed Management Project in Gujarat.
6. Reclamation of Ravinous Areas in Dacoity Prone districts of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
7. Control of Shifting Cultivation.
8. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas.
9. Drought Prone Area Programme.
10. Desert Development Programme.
11. State Sector Programmes of Soil Conservation.

(c) From 1951-52 to 1986-87 an area of 31.2 million hectare has been treated both under Central and State Sector. Evaluation Studies of some of these programmes have shown positive impacts in-terms of reduction in soil erosion, sediment yield in the streams and reservoirs, protection of productive lands, restoration of degraded lands to productive management, introduction of better crops and increasing cropping intensity, generation of micro level irrigation potential through water harvesting and

recharge of wells, etc.

[English]

International Conference Centres

2863. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop international conference centres in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

(c) whether any such centre is proposed to be developed in Kerala ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). A number of State Governments have commissioned feasibility studies to assess the potential of conference tourism to India.

(c) and (d). A feasibility study for a Convention Centre at Kovalam, Kerala is under preparation.

Development of Puthiappa and Munambam Fishing Harbours in Kerala

2864. SHRI SURESH KURUP :

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala has submitted any projects to Union Government for development of the Puthiappa and Munambam Fishing harbours ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the two fishing harbours

are as follows :

Puthiappa

The estimated cost of the fishing harbour is Rs. 527 lakhs. The harbour is designed for the operation of 250 mechanised fishing vessels of lengths 9.1 mts. to 9.8 mts.

Munambam

The estimated cost of the fishing harbour is Rs. 580 lakhs. The harbour is designed for the operation of 650 mechanised fishing vessels of lengths 8 mts. to 10 mts.

(c) The proposal for fishing harbour at Puthiappa has been sanctioned by the Government in January, 1988. Government of Kerala have been requested to furnish the revised implementation schedule for taking further action on the proposal for fishing harbour at Munambam.

Crop Insurance Scheme

2865. SHRI SOMNATM RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) in which States and Union Territories the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme has been introduced for what crops and since when ;

(b) the number of farmers who have been insured so far ; and

(c) the number of amount of claims presented and paid under the scheme since 1986, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Season-wise names of the States and Union Territories which have implemented the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) since 1-4-85 are given in Statement-I below. (See columns 115—118). Names of the crops which have been covered under the CCIS in various States since 1-4-85, may be seen in Statement-II below.

(See columns 119—122).

(b) The number of farmers who have been insured from Kharif 1985 season

onwards are given in the Statement-III below.

(See columns 122—124).

(c) State-wise details of the amount of indemnity claims presented and paid under the CCIS since 1986 are given in the Statement-IV below.

(See columns 124—126).

Construction of Houses by Kerala under Housing Scheme for Landless Labour

2866. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the target set by Government of Kerala for construction of houses under the housing scheme for the landless rural labour in the State in the context of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless in 1987 ;

(b) the number of houses already constructed and made available by State Government under the scheme ;

(c) whether the number of houses constructed is much less than the target set for the State ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d). The targets and achievements under the House site-cum-Construction Assistance Scheme for Rural Landless Workers in Kerala during 1987 are as under :

	House sites (families)	Construction Assistance (families)
Target	5280	11640
Achievement	5542	3139

Italian Assistance for Fertilizer Plants

2867. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government had a discussion with the Italian Prime Minister

Statement-1

Crop Insurance Scheme from Kharif 1985 Season

S. No.	States	Whether Scheme implemented during					
		Kharif 1985	Rabi 1985-86	Kharif 1986	Rabi 1986-87	Kharif 1987	Rabi 1987-88
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	Assam	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	Bihar	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
4.	Goa	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5.	Gujarat	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6.	Himachal Pradesh	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
8.	Karnataka	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.	Kerala	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10.	Manipur	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
11.	Meghalaya	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
13.	Maharashtra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
14.	Orissa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15.	Tripura	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Statement-II

S. No.	Name of the State	Names of crops covered since 1-4-1985
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Paddy, Jowar, Groundnut, Jowar, Ragi, Maize, Castor, Bajra, Gingelly, Red and Green Gram, Black-gram, Horse Gram and Keera.
2.	Assam	Mustard, Paddy, Wheat, Gram, Rape, Mustard, Aut Paddy.
3.	Bihar	Wheat, Paddy, Oilseeds, Gram.
4.	Gujarat	Groundnut, Paddy, Bajra, Maize, Tur, Wheat, Gram, Rape, Mustard.
5.	Goa	Paddy, Pulses, Groundnut, Wheat, Bajra, Ragi.
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Rice, Maize, Paddy, Wheat.
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Paddy, Maize, Wheat and Oilseeds.
8.	Karnataka	Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Groundnut, Tur and Sunflower, Wheat, Gram.
9.	Kerala	Paddy.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Paddy, Jowar, Maize, Groundnut, Tur, Soyabean, Wheat, Gram, Linseed, Rape, Mustard.
11.	Maharashtra	Paddy, Jowar, Groundnut, Bajra, Tur, Maize, Soyabean, Wheat, Safflower, Gram, Sonsemum, Linseed.
12.	Meghalaya	Paddy, Wheat, Rape and Mustard.
13.	Orissa	Paddy.
14.	Rajasthan	Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Wheat, Gram, Rapeseed and Mustard.
15.	Tamil Nadu	Paddy, Maize, Cumbu, Ragi, Groundnut, Gingelly, Chelam, Sunflower and Gram.
16.	Tripura	Aus Paddy, Aman Paddy and Bora Paddy.
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Paddy, Maize, Bajra, Urad, Groundnut, Soyabean, Wheat, Gram, Peas, Massoor, Rape, Mustard.
18.	West Bengal	Paddy, Aman Paddy, Sare-Paddy, Wheat, Gram, Rape, Mustard, Oilseeds and Pulses.

1	2	3
19.	Pondicherry	Paddy, Aman Paddy.
20.	Manipur	Paddy.
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Paddy.
22.	Delhi	Paddy, Bajra, Wheat and Mustard.
23.	Daman and Diu*	

*—Details are included in Goa as no separate details have been reported from Daman and Diu.

Statement-III

Details Regarding number of Farmers covered under Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme From 1-4-1985 Onwards

(No. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/U.T.	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (as on 15-1-88)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.24	6.25	7.20
2.	Assam	DNI	0.07	1.10
3.	Bihar	0.50	0.61	1.54
4.	Goa	Neg.	0.02	0.02
5.	Gujarat	2.65	4.35	5.01
6.	Himachal Pradesh	DNI	0.04	0.03
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	DNI	DNI	0.26
8.	Karnataka	0.98	2.03	2.35
9.	Kerala	0.48	0.49	0.27
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1.61	5.60	4.99
11.	Maharashtra	5.44	10.69	11.81
12.	Manipur	DNI	DNI	0.09
13.	Meghalaya	DNI	DNI	0.01

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Orissa	1.30	1.82	1.84
15.	Rajasthan	1.45	3.91	DNI
16.	Tamil Nadu	1.06	1.64	1.24
17.	Tripura	0.02	0.12	0.05
18.	Uttar Pradesh	11.73	7.38	4.72
19.	West Bengal	3.83	4.23	3.40
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Neg.	Neg.	0.01
21.	Delhi	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
22.	Pondicherry	0.02	0.02	0.01
Total :		40.31	49.27	45.95

Note :—Neg. means Negligible.

DNI means did not implement the scheme.

Statement-IV

Crop Insurance Scheme

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State	Amount of claim presented	Amount of claim paid (as on 31-1-88)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	3013.52	1125.18
2.	Gujarat	5118.00	929.07
3.	Himachal Pradesh	5.08	5.08
4.	Karnataka	285.89	212.91
5.	Kerala	115.21	115.21
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1025.64	—
7.	Maharashtra	3887.72	3887.72
8.	Orissa	16.40	8.29
9.	Rajasthan	2212.98	1932.72

1	2	3	4
10.	Tripura	1.28	1.28
11.	Tamil Nadu	60.63	31.53
12.	Uttar Pradesh	63.05	63.05
13.	West Bengal	212.94	212.94
14.	Pondicherry	0.69	0.69
15.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.24	0.24
16.	Goa	2.80	2.80
Total :		16022.07	8528.71

for bilateral cooperation in the field of fertilizers ;

(b) whether setting up of fertilizer units in the third world countries was also discussed in the meeting ;

(c) whether Italy has agreed to aid India in setting up the fertilizer plants ;

(d) if so, the places where the fertilizer plants are proposed to be set up ; and

(e) the extent to which Italy will provide aid for these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. Discussions were held with Italian Prime Minister regarding the progress of fertilizer projects being implemented with Italian collaboration in India. In the course of discussions, the possibility of setting up of joint ventures for manufacture of fertilizers in third world countries particularly in the Gulf regions with joint participation of Indian and Italian Public Sector companies came up. Discussions held were of preliminary nature and the extent of participation and help which can be rendered by Italian Public Sector companies will depend upon several factors such as economic viability of the project, cost and location of the project, products to be manufactured etc. to be decided in due course.

U.S. Report on Rainfed Farming

2868. SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study was conducted at the request of Indian Council of Agricultural Research by a team of US agricultural scientists ;

(b) whether the team has recommended to increase the percentage of foodgrains produced from rainfed areas from present level of 45 per cent to 60 per cent to solve any future shortfall ;

(c) the other recommendations made by the team ; and

(d) the follow-up action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) In consultation with the Indian Scientists, the team has submitted proposals for possible collaborative research on various aspects of dryland/arid zone agriculture in June, 1987.

(d) The details of the research proposals covering the areas of agro-meteorology, soil and water conservation, crop modelling, integrated nutrient management, improved characterisation of dryland soils and germ-plasm enhancement are being finalised and will be taken up for discussion with US-counterpart for collaborative research under the umbrella of Indo-US Sub-Commission on Agriculture.

[Translation]

Production and Import of Fertilizers

2869. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total capacity of producing each variety of fertilizer by various fertilizer units in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : The product-wise total capacity of fertilizer units in India as on 1-2-1988 is given as under :

Product	Quantity ('000 MT)
Urea	12376
Ammonium Sulphate	1046
CAN	800
Ammonium Chloride	193
DAP	1684
Suphala	330
ANP	361
20 : 20	148
28 : 28	401
16 : 20	51
14 : 35 : 14	97
NPK Complex	1726
SSP	4044

Increase in Rate of Interest on E.P. Fund

2870. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state whether it is fact that the Trustees of Employees Provident Fund Board have agreed to increase the rate of interest for the account holders for the year 1988-89 ; if so, the extent to which the rate has been increased in each State and the date from which it has been made effective ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : Yes, Sir. The Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund had at its meeting held on 16-2-1988 recommended declaration of interest at the rate of 11.80 per cent per annum for crediting to the account of the members of the Fund for the year 1988-89, as against 11.50 per cent per annum for the year 1987-88. The Government has however, yet to give its approval to the recommendations of the Board, which would be uniformly applicable to the members of the Fund all over the country.

[English]

Production of SAIL Plants

2871. SHRI K.S. RAO :

PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Plants under the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) have achieved the targets fixed for in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed with the Government of India ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ;

(c) what is the total tonnage of steel produced by each of the five Plants under SAIL upto February, 1988 as compared to previous year ; and

(d) what are the targets fixed for the next one year for each of these Plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) No, Sir. There has been some shortfall in the current Financial Year.

(b) Reasons for Shortfall :

- (i) Lower utilisation of blast furnaces (BF) at Bhilai due to operational problems ;
- (ii) Lower equipment availability/utilisation in Steel Melting Shop of Rourkela and Bokaro Steel Plants ;
- (iii) Steam and power shortage at Rourkela affecting blast furnace operations ;

(iv) Acute power shortage from DVC during June/July, 1987 affecting operations at Durgapur Steel Plant and Bokaro Steel Plant and restricted power supply from Orissa State Electricity Board at Rourkela Steel Plant ;

(v) Lower utilisation at slabbing mill at Bokaro due to equipment delays in the first half of the year and lower availability of blast furnaces at IISCO on account of unscheduled capital repairs of one of the blast furnaces affecting the production downstream.

(c) Production of Ingot Steel

(‘000 tonnes)

	April 1987-88*	February 1986-97*
Bhilai	2217	1988
Durgapur	852	835
Rourkela	986	987
Bokaro	2198	1849
IISCO	495	475
SAIL	6748	6134

*Rounded off.

(d) Targets for 1988-89—Ingot Steel
(‘000 tonnes)

Bhilai	3370
Durgapur	950
Rourkela	1190
Bokaro	2800
IISCO	630
SAIL	8940

Amount Released for Purchase of Trekking Equipments and Construction of Trekker Huts

2872. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given on 9 November, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 237 regarding Tourism in Sikkim and state :

(a) whether the balance payment for purchase of trekking equipments and construction of trekkers huts in Sikkim has been released ;

(b) if so, when this payment was released ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of Sikkim

had purchased items of trekking equipment which were not included in the sanction orders issued by the Ministry. They have been asked to justify the position.

Regarding construction of trekkers' huts, Rs. 14.00 lakhs out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 15.86 lakhs have been released.

The balance amount could not be released as the completion certificate from the State Government has not been received.

[Translation]

Elite Orchards

2873. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of elite orchards in the country ;

(b) whether any proposal in this regard is pending with Union Government ; and

(c) the time by which a decision will be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Government of India have set up 10 Elite Progeny Orchards through the Central Sector Scheme in 10 Farms of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited.

(b) There is no proposal pending with the Government of India in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

Interest Subsidy of Fertilizer and other Inputs

2874. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme to give interest subsidy for building adequate stock of fertilizers and other inputs in States is under consideration of the Government ;

(b) if so, the time by which this scheme is likely to be finalised ; and

(c) whether any such scheme is in force at present, if so, the criteria laid down for giving interest subsidy thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). Administrative approval for a National Project on Development of Fertilisers use in low consumption rainfed areas in 60 identified districts have been issued.

(c) Under this project there is a provision of : (i) opening of 200 additional retail outlets in interior and inaccessible areas by cooperatives in each identified district ; (ii) Payment of inventory carrying cost @ Rs. 100 per tonne for a period of 3 months for the maximum quantity of 10 tonnes fertiliser material.

[English]

Technology Mission on Oilseeds

2875. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise names of districts in which the Technology Mission on Oilseeds proposes to concentrate its activities ; and

(b) the nature of such activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) The names of the districts spread over 17 States are given in the statement below.

(b) The nature of activities of the Mission consists of improving technologies in the spheres of crop cultivation and post-harvest operations and helping the farmer and the industry to apply such technologies for increasing oilseed production and efficiency of oil extraction respectively.

Statement

State-wise List of Selected Potential Districts under National Oilseeds Development Project

State	District	Crop(s)
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Anantapur	Groundnut (Kharif and Rabi/Summer), Safflower.
	2. Kurnool	Groundnut (Kharif and Rabi/Summer), Safflower, Sunflower.
	3. Cuddapph	Groundnut (Kharif and Rabi/Summer), Safflower.
	4. Chittor	Groundnut (Kharif and Rabi/Summer).
	5. Mahaboobnagar	Groundnut (Kharif and Rabi/Summer), Sunflower, Safflower, Castor.
	6. Nalgonda	Groundnut (Kharif and Rabi/Summer), Castor, Sunflower and Safflower.
	7. Khammam	Groundnut (Rabi/Summer), Sesamum.
	8. Rangareddy	Sunflower, Safflower, Sesamum and Castor.
	9. East Godavari	Groundnut (Rabi/Summer), Sesamum.
	10. West Godavari	Groundnut (Rabi/Summer), Sesamum.
	11. Krishna	Groundnut (Rabi/Summer).
	12. Guntur	Groundnut (Rabi/Summer), Sesamum.
	13. Prakasham	Groundnut (Rabi/Summer), Sesamum.
	14. Nellore	Groundnut (Rabi/Summer), Sesamum.
2. Assam	1. Goalpara	Rapeseed-Mustard, Soyabean.
	2. Dhubri	-do-

1	2	3
	3. Kokrajhor	Rapeseed-Mustard, Soyabean.
	4. Kamrup	-do-
	5. Barpeta	-do-
	6. Darrang	-do-
	7. Sonipur	-do-
	8. Nowgong	-do-
	9. Jorhat	-do-
	10. Lakhimpur	Rapeseed-Mustard.
	11. Dibrugarh	Rapeseed-Mustard, Soyabean.
	12. Karbi-Anglong	Rapeseed-Mustard, Soyabean.
3. Bihar	1. Ranchi	Groundnut (Kharif), Soyabean and Niger.
	2. Palamau	Groundnut (Kharif), Niger.
	3. Hazaribagh	Groundnut, Soyabean, Niger.
	4. Singhbhum	Soyabean, Niger.
	5. Gaya	Rapeseed-Mustard, Linseed.
	6. Aurangabad	-do-
	7. Rohtas	-do-
	8. Monghyr	-do-
	9. Bhegusarai	Rapeseed-Mustard.
	10. Bhagalpur	Rapeseed-Mustard, Linseed.
	11. Purnea	Rapeseed-Mustard, Groundnut (Summer), Linseed.
	12. Kathihar	Rapeseed-Mustard, Groundnut (Summer)
	13. Saharsa	Rapeseed-Mustard, Groundnut (Summer), Linseed.
	14. Medhepura	Rapeseed-Mustard, Groundnut (Summer).
4. Gujarat	1. Amreli	Groundnut (Kharif and Summer), Sesamum, Sunflower.

1	2	3
	2. Bhavanagar	Groundnut (Kharif and Summer), Sesamum.
	3. Junagadh	Groundnut (Kharif and Summer).
	4. Rajkot	Groundnut (Kharif and Summer), Sesamum, Rapeseed-Mustard.
	5. Jamnagar	-do-
	6. Kutch	Groundnut (Kharif and Summer), Sesamum, Castor.
	7. Mehsana	Rapeseed-Mustard, Castor.
	8. Banaskantha	Rapeseed-Mustard, Castor.
	9. Sabarkantha	Groundnut (Kharif), Castor.
	10. Ahmedabad	Castor.
	11. Surendranagar	Sesamum.
	12. Baroda	Soyabean.
	13. Bharuch	Soyabean.
	14. Kaira	Groundnut (Summer).
5. Haryana	1. Hissar	Rapeseed-Mustard.
	2. Mohindergarh	-do-
	3. Gurgaon	-do-
	4. Sirsa	-do-
	5. Bhiwani	-do-
	6. Rohtak	-do-
	7. Faridabad	-do-
6. Himachal Pradesh	In view of small targets, the entire project area has been taken as 1 district unit.	Rapeseed-Mustard and Soyabean.
7. Jammu and Kashmir	1. Anantnag	Rapeseed-Mustard.
	2. Palwana	-do-
	3. Badgam	-do-

1	2	3
8. Karnataka	1. Tumkur	Groundnut (Kharif)
	2. Chitradurga	Groundnut (Kharif and Summer), Sesamum, Sunflower.
	3. Bellary	Groundnut (Summer), Sunflower.
	4. Dharwar	Groundnut (Kharif and Summer), Safflower, Sunflower.
	5. Belgaum	Groundnut (Kharif and Summer), Safflower, Sunflower, Linseed.
	6. Bijapur	Groundnut (Kharif and Summer), Safflower, Sunflower, Linseed.
	7. Raichur	Groundnut (Kharif and Summer), Sesamum, Safflower, Sunflower.
	8. Gulbarga	Groundnut (Kharif/Summer), Sesamum, Safflower, Sunflower, Linseed.
	9. Bidar	Sesamum, Safflower, Sunflower.
9. Madhya Pradesh	1. Rajnandagon	Groundnut (Summer), Linseed.
	2. Durg	-do-
	3. Raipur	-do-
	4. Bilaspur	-do-
	5. Raigarh	Groundnut (Summer).
	6. Surguja	Rapeseed-Mustard, Niger.
	7. Bastar	-do-
	8. Chhindwara	Soyabean, Groundnut (Kharif), Niger.
	9. Mandla	Rapeseed-Mustard, Niger.
	10. Betul	Soyabean.
	11. Hoshangabad	Soyabean, Sesamum, Linseed.
	12. Bhind	Rapeseed-Mustard.
	13. Morena	Rapeseed-Mustard, Sesamum.
	14. Rajgarh	Soyabean, Groundnut (Kharif).
	15. Shajapur	-do-

	1	2	3
		16. Ujjain	Soyabean, Linseed.
		17. Mandsaur	Groundnut (Kharif).
		18. Dewas	Soyabean.
		19. Indore	Soyabean, Linseed.
		20. Khargone	Groundnut (Kharif).
		21. Dhar	Groundnut (Kharif), Soyabean, Linseed.
		22. Balaghat	Linseed.
10. Maharashtra	1. Dhule		Groundnut (Kharif and Summer).
	2. Jalgaon		Groundnut (Kharif and Summer), Sesamum.
	3. Nasik		Groundnut (Kharif and Summer).
	4. Aurangabad		Groundnut (Summer), Safflower, Linseed.
	5. Jalna		Groundnut (Summer), Safflower, Linseed.
	6. Parbhani		Groundnut (Summer), Safflower, Sunflower, Linseed.
	7. Beed		-do-
	8. Osmanabad		Groundnut (Kharif and Summer), Sesamum, Safflower, Sunflower, Niger and Linseed.
	9. Katur		-do-
	10. Buldhana		Safflower.
	11. Chandrapur (including Carchiroli)		Sesamum, Linseed.
	12. Nagpur		Sesamum, Soyabean, Linseed.
	13. Bhandara		Linseed and Soyabean.
	14. Wardha		Sesamum, Soyabean.
11. Orissa	1. Puri		Groundnut (Kharif and Rabi/Summer), Rapeseed-Mustard
	2. Cuttack		-do-

1	2	3
	3. Ganjam	Groundnut (Kharif and Rabi/Summer), Sesamum.
	4. Dhenkanal	-do-
	5. Koraput	Rapeseed-Mustard, Sesamum, Niger.
	6. Kalahandi	Groundnut, Rapeseed-Mustard, Sesamum.
	7. Phulbani	Rapeseed-Mustard, Niger.
12. Punjab	1. Ludhiana	Groundnut.
	2. Kapurthala	Groundnut.
	3. Patiala	Groundnut, Rapeseed-Mustard.
	4. Sangrur	-do-
	5. Bhatinda	Rapeseed-Mustard.
	6. Amritsar	-do-
	7. Ferozpur	-do-
	8. Faridkot	-do-
	9. Jullandhar	-do-
13. Rajasthan	1. Alwar	Rapeseed-Mustard.
	2. Bharatpur	-do-
	3. Bhilwara	Rapeseed-Mustard, Sesamum.
	4. Bundi	Rapeseed-Mustard, Sesamum, Soyabean.
	5. Chittor	Groundnut, Rapeseed-Mustard, Sesamum, Soyabean.
	6. Dholpur	Rapeseed-Mustard.
	7. Ganganagar	Groundnut, Rapeseed-Mustard.
	8. Jaipur (including Damsa)	Groundnut, Rapeseed-Mustard, Sesamum.
	9. Jalore	Rapeseed-Mustard, Sesamum.
	10. Bhalavar	Groundnut, Soyabean, Linseed.
	11. Jodhpur	Rapeseed-Mustard, Sesamum.

1	2	3
	12. Kota	Rapeseed-Mustard, Soyabean, Linseed, Sesamum.
	13. Nagpur	Groundnut, Rapeseed-Mustard, Sesamum.
	14. Pali	Rapeseed-Mustard, Sesamum.
	15. Sawai Madhopur	Groundnut, Rapeseed-Mustard, Linseed.
	16. Tonk	Groundnut, Rapeseed-Mustard, Linseed.
14. Sikkim	1. Entire State as 1 district	Rapeseed-Mustard, Soyabean.
15. Tamil Nadu	1. Chengalpattu	Groundnut (Kharif and Rabi/Summer).
	2. South Arcot	Groundnut (Kharif and Rabi/Summer), Sesamum, Soyabean.
	3. North Arcot	Groundnut (Kharif and Rabi/Summer).
	4. Dharmapuri	Groundnut (Kharif and Rabi/Summer), Sesamum, Sunflower, Soyabean.
	5. Coimbatore	Groundnut (Kharif and Rabi/Summer), Sesamum, Sunflower.
	6. Periyar	-do-
	7. Tiruchirapalli	Groundnut (Kharif and Rabi/Summer), Sesamum, Sunflower and Soyabean.
	8. Salem	Groundnut (Kharif and Rabi/Summer), Sunflower.
16. Uttar Pradesh	1. Aligarh	Rapeseed-Mustard.
	2. Mathura	-do-
	3. Agra	-do-
	4. Mainpuri	Rapeseed-Mustard, Groundnut.
	5. Etah	-do-
	6. Jhansi	Sesamum, Soyabean.
	7. Jalaun	Soyabean, Linseed.

1	2	3
	8. Hamirpur	Soyabean, Sesamum, Linseed.
	9. Mirzapur	Linseed, Sesamum.
	10. Sitapur	Groundnut.
	11. Hardoi	-do-
	12. Kheri	Groundnut, Rapeseed-Mustard.
	13. Nainital	Soyabean.
	14. Almora	-do-
	15. Pithoragarh	-do-
	16. Dehra Dun	-do-
	17. Garhwal	-do-
	18. Tehri	-do-
	19. Chamoli	-do-
	20. Uttar Kashi	-do-
17. West Bengal	1. West Dinajpur	Rapeseed-Mustard, Sesamum.
	2. Malda	Rapeseed-Mustard.
	3. Bankura	Rapeseed-Mustard, Sesamum.
	4. Murshidabad	-do-
	5. Nadia	-do-
	6. 24-Parganas	-do-
	7. Hubli	-do-
	8. Burdwan	-do-
	9. Birbhum	-do-
	10. Midnapur	Rapeseed-Mustard, Sunflower, Sesamum.

Total number of districts : 180

**Amount Allocated for Development of
Tourism in Kerala**

2876. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased
to state :

(a) the amount allotted for investment
in Kerala for the development of tourism in
1988-89 ; and

(b) the details of the places proposed to
be developed ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). The Central Ministry of Tourism does not allocate funds either Statewise or placewise but schemewise. Financial assistance for proposals received from Kerala for 1988-89 will be released in 1988-89.

Financing the Private Sector Hotels

2877. SHRI K. MOPANDAS : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to finance hotel industry in the private sector as a measure to boost tourism ;

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken thereon ;

(c) whether some requests have been forwarded by the State Government of Kerala in this regard ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). The hotel industry is already eligible for the grant of loan by the Central and State Financial Institutions, and nationalised banks. However, the Ministry of Tourism is considering the possibility of setting up a Tourism Financial Corporation to provide loan assistance to hotels and other tourism-related activities.

(c) and (d). The proposal to set up the Tourism Financial Corporation was discussed at the State Tourism Minister's Conference held in New Delhi on 27-11-1987 when a Resolution endorsing the proposal was passed.

[Translation]

Issue of Guidelines for Construction of Multi-Storeyed Buildings in Delhi

2878. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have withdrawn the temporary orders banning the construction of multi-storeyed buildings in Delhi ;

(b) whether any new guidelines have been issued in regard to the construction of new multi-storeyed buildings keeping in view the safety measures ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). There is no general ban on the Construction of multi-storeyed buildings in Delhi. Revised guidelines have been issued which inter-alia provide that high-rise constructions in Delhi may continue to be regulated subject to the compliance with conditions of the urban design clearance, fire fighting requirements and requirements under other provisions like the Master Plan, Zoning Regulations, Building bye-laws, etc ; which will be further subject to the modifications that the space to be constructed should be guided by per-floor coverage and floor area ratio norms.

[English]

Economy in Non-Planned Expenditure

2879. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by the Ministry on official tours within and outside the country, separately ;

(b) the amount of overtime, petrol and other non-planned expenditure incurred during 1987 and 1988 till date and how does it compare with the amount spent under these Heads in 1984, 1985 and 1986 ;

(c) the details of the savings effected in 1987 and 1988 till date under these heads after the issue of instructions for economy in expenditure in view of severe drought and floods in the country ;

(d) whether the savings are in tune with the instructions and its spirit and ; if not, the reasons for not effecting the desired savings ; and

(e) the steps taken to achieve the targeted savings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (e). The

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

[*Translation*]

Construction of Houses by D.D.A. in Motia Khan

2880. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 23 November, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 2490 regarding construction of houses by D.D.A. in Motia Khan and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 702 L.I.G. flats only 216 flats have been allotted in Motia Khan but allotment letters have not yet been issued to the allottees ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the time by which the remaining flats will be completed and allotted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Allotment-cum-demand letters of 216 flats have been issued.

(c) The position of the remaining flats is as follows :

252 flats are being released in March, 1988.

36 flats will be completed by June, 1988.

90 flats will be completed by November, 1988.

108 flats are defective and require rectification which matter is under the active consideration of the authority.

Allotment-cum-demand letters of the remaining flats will be issued as soon as the flats are completed.

[*English*]

Labour Intensive Agricultural Growth

2881. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief of Policy and Planning Service of Forestry Department, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the U.N., stated that as per FAO studies Labour Intensive Agricultural Growth would not be sufficient to create new jobs for additional rural force and called for a halt to environmental degradation, to save cultivable land from erosion, desertification, degradation of major water sheds, loss of soil and water resources ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Union Government and other State Governments, particularly Karnataka ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The important programmes that are currently under implementation to restore and improve the productivity of land while generating additional employment opportunities are :

1. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in the catchment of River Valley Projects.
2. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers.
3. National Watershed Development Programme in Rainfed Areas.
4. Pilot Project of Watershed Development in Rainfed Areas of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
5. Himalayan Watershed Management in Uttar Pradesh.
6. Integrated Watershed Management in the Ravinous Areas of Chambal and Yamuna in Uttar Pradesh.
7. Integrated Watershed Management Project in Gujarat.
8. Reclamation of Ravinous Areas in Dacoity Prone districts of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

9. Control of Shifting Cultivation.
10. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas.
11. Drought Prone Area Programme.
12. Desert Development Programme.
13. Central Scheme of Strengthening State Land Use Boards.
14. State Sector Programmes of Soil Conservation.

Funds Earmarked Under I.R.D.P.

2882. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount earmarked under the Integrated Rural Development Programme for 1988-89 ;

(b) the allocation made for implementation of IRDP in Orissa and other States during 1988-89 ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) Total budgetary provision for the Integrated Rural Development Programme in the Central Sector for 1988-89 is Rs. 355.00 crores.

(b) and (c). A statement indicating Central share of allocation and total allocation for the State of Orissa as well as other States is given below.

Statement

Financial allocations for IRDP during 1988-89 (Provisional)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	Total Central Share	Total Allocation
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2353.569	4707.138
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	206.400	412.800
3.	Assam	714.264	1428.528
4.	Bihar	4594.847	9189.694
5.	Goa	43.000	86.000
6.	Gujarat	1102.955	2205.910
7.	Haryana	330.448	660.896
8.	Himachal Pradesh	176.472	352.944
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	273.556	547.112
10.	Karnataka	1421.730	2843.460
11.	Kerala	863.464	1726.928
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3155.788	6311.576

1	2	3	4
13.	Maharashtra	2427.422	4854.844
14.	Manipur	56.715	113.430
15.	Meghalaya	91.951	183.902
16.	Mizoram	86.000	172.000
17.	Nagaland	90.300	180.600
18.	Orissa	1701.189	3402.378
19.	Punjab	343.559	687.118
20.	Rajasthan	1544.299	3088.598
21.	Sikkim	14.200	34.400
22.	Tamil Nadu	2246.188	4492.376
23.	Tripura	78.506	157.612
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6305.264	12610.528
25.	West Bengal	2577.114	5154.228
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	43.000	43.000
27.	Chandigarh	8.600	8.600
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.600	8.600
29.	Delhi	43.000	43.000
30.	Daman and Diu	17.200	17.200
31.	Lakshadweep	43.000	43.000
32.	Pondicherry	34.400	34.400

Setting Up of Gas Based Plants

2883. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE be pleased to state the progress made
in the setting up of gas-based fertilizer
plants other than those being set up on the
HBJ pipeline ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R.
PRABHU) : No decision has been taken to
set up any more gas-based fertilizer plants
other than those being set up along the HBJ

Modernisation of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers

2884. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rashtriya Chemicals
and Fertilizers Limited has taken steps to
modernise its fertilizer plant ;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked by
the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers
Limited for its modernisation programme ;
and

(c) the details of the works included under the modernisation programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. While the Suphala plant has already been modernised and commissioned in March, 1987, other modernisation schemes under way are :

- (i) the ammonia plant, with the objectives of restoring its licensed capacity, reducing energy consumption and maintenance costs and for securing cleaner environment ;
- (ii) the urea pollution control scheme for better product quality and pollution control ; and
- (iii) the methanol modernisation project for optimising plant capacity and reducing energy consumption.

(b) Out of a total allocation of Rs. 213 crores during the 7th Plan, an amount of Rs. 48 crores has been earmarked for revamping/modernisation and rehabilitation schemes.

Voluntary Organisation to Identify Bonded Labour

2885. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
SHRI R.M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the implementation of the Scheme for involvement of Voluntary agencies for identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour ;

(b) the State Governments which have agreed to share the expenditure on a 50 : 50 basis ;

(c) the amount allocated to the Council for Advancement of Peoples Action and Rural Technology for the purpose for the year 1987-88 ; and

(d) the names of the voluntary agencies identified for implementing the scheme State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI

JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (d). The scheme for involvement of voluntary agencies for identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour was drawn up in consultation with the concerned interests, and was launched on 30-10-1987. In accordance with the usual pattern of centrally sponsored schemes, it provides for sharing of expenditure by the Central and State Governments on a 50 : 50 basis. The scheme provides for the identification of voluntary agencies to take up work relating to bonded labour, by the State Government or by Council for Advancement of Peoples Action and Rural Technology. Government has not received any names of the voluntary agencies identified either from the State Governments or from the Council for Advancement of Peoples Action and Rural Technology. No amount has, therefore, been allocated to the Council for Advancement of Peoples Action and Rural Technology for the year 1987-88.

Arrears of E.P.F. Amount

2886. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total arrears of Employees Provident Fund collected but not deposited with Government by the employers at the beginning and the end of each of the last three financial years ;

(b) the names of major defaulters with cumulative arrears of more than Rs. 10 lakhs at the end of any year ;

(c) whether any public sector/joint sector undertakings were in arrears as on 1 April 1987 ; and

(d) if so, the names thereof and the amounts involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The requisite information in respect of unexempted establishments is as given below :

Year	(Rs. in crores)	
	Beginning of the year	End of the year
1984-85	41.62	52.30
1985-86	52.30	58.30
1986-87	58.30	71.97

(b) A statement giving the names of unexempted establishments, which were in default of more than Rs. 10 lakhs, as on 31-3-1987, is given below.

(c) and (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Statement

Name of the Establishment

Andhra Pradesh

1. M/s. Karimnagar Co-op. Spng. Mills, Anthergaon
2. M/s. Andhra Co-op. Spng. Mills, Guntakal
3. M/s. Azamjahi Mills, Warangal
4. M/s. Andhra Cotton Mills, Cuddapah

Bihar

1. M/s. National Jute Mfg. Corporation, Katihar Unit
2. M/s. Katihar Jute Mills, Katihar
3. M/s. Bihar Sugar Works, Pachrukhi
4. M/s. Reliance Fire-bricks and Pottery Co. Ltd., Dhanbad
5. M/s. Kumardhubi Engg. Works, Dhanbad
6. M/s. Bihar State Agro Industrial Development Corporation, Patna

Delhi

1. M/s. Hindustan Samachar
2. M/s. National Herald
3. M/s. Sahara Deposit & Investment (P) Ltd.

Gujarat

1. M/s. The Aryoday Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad
2. M/s. Rajprakash Spg. Mills Ltd., Cambay
3. M/s. Indequp Engg. Ltd., Ahmedabad

4. M/s. Tensile Steel Ltd., Baroda
5. M/s. Kankaria Paper Mills, Kalol (P.M.)

Haryana

1. M/s. Usha Spg. & Wvg. Mills
2. M/s. Bharat Carpets Ltd.
3. M/s. Gedore Tools India Pvt. Ltd.
4. M/s. Gedore Tools (I) Pvt. Ltd.
5. M/s. B.S.T. Ltd., Ganaur
6. M/s. Auto Pins India Pvt. Ltd.

Karnataka

1. M/s. Shankar Textiles, D'gere
2. M/s. Bellary Spinning Mfg., Bellary
3. M/s. Ganesar Textiles, D'gere
4. M/s. Siddeswara Textile Mills, D'gere

Kerala

1. M/s. Metropolitan Engg. Co., Trivandrum.
2. M/s. Sitaram Textiles, Trichur
3. M/s. A.S. Mohammed Kutty & Company Apple Photo Beedies, Alathur
4. M/s. Sadhoo Beedi Depot, Cannanore

Madhya Pradesh

1. M/s. Indore Malwe United Mills, Indore
2. M/s. Kalyanmal Mills, Indore
3. M/s. Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills, Indore
4. M/s. Hira Mills, Ujjain
5. M/s. New Bhopal Textile Mills, Bhopal
6. M/s. Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills, Rajnandgaon.

7. M/s. Hukamchand Mills Ltd., Indore
8. M/s. Rajkumar Mills Ltd., Indore
9. M/s. Hope Textiles Ltd., Indore
10. M/s. Binod Mills Co. Ltd., Ujjain
11. M/s. Bimal Mills Co. Ltd., Ujjain
12. M/s. Indore Textiles Ltd., Ujjain
13. M/s. Sajjan Mills Ltd., Ratlam
14. M/s. Bilaspur Spg. Mills & Industries Ltd., Bilaspur
15. M/s. M.P. State Textiles Corporation Ltd., Bhopal
16. M/s. Gajra Gears Ltd., Dewas

Maharashtra

1. M/s. Jaifabs. Textiles Mills
2. M/s. Bradbury Mills Ltd.
3. M/s. New India Rayon Mills, Ltd.
4. M/s. Fuel Injections Ltd.
5. M/s. India United Mills
6. M/s. Bharat Textile Mills
7. M/s. Digvijay Textile Mills
8. M/s. Saksaria Cotton Mills
9. M/s. New Kaiser-I-Hind Mills
10. M/s. Hind Cycle Ltd.
11. M/s. Shri Sitaram Mills Ltd.
12. M/s. Jam Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
13. M/s. Shivraj Fine Art Litho Works
14. M/s. Phoenix Mills Ltd.
15. M/s. Simplex Woollen Mills
16. M/s. Ellora Silk Mills
17. M/s. Palghar Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd.
18. M/s. Amravati Growers Co-op. Spg.

19. M/s. Bhandari & Porwal Engg. (Ogale Glass Works)

20. M/s. Solapur Spg. & Wvg. Mills.

Orissa

1. M/s. Shree Durga Glass (P) Ltd.
2. M/s. Orissa Industries Ltd.
3. M/s. Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.
4. M/s. Puri Electrical Division, Puri
5. M/s. Cuttack Electrical Division, Cuttack
6. M/s. Cadre Committee, Angul Central Co-operative Bank

Punjab

-Nil-

Rajasthan

1. M/s. Man Industrial Corporation, Jaipur
2. M/s. Jaipur Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Jaipur
3. M/s. Food Corporation of India, Jaipur
4. M/s. Mewar Textile Mills Ltd., Bhilwara
5. M/s. Shriram Fertilizers & Chemicals, Kota.
6. M/s. Manglam Cement, Kota

Tamil Nadu

1. M/s. Sri Ramalinga Choodambiga Mills Ltd., Turuppur
2. M/s. Radhakrishna Mills, Peelamedu, Coimbatore
3. M/s. Somasundaram Mills, Coimbatore
4. M/s. Kaleeswar Mills Ltd., Coimbatore
5. M/s. Mahalakshmi Mills, Madurai
6. M/s. Bharathi Mills, Pondicherry

- | | |
|--|---|
| 7. M/s. Anglo French Textiles,
Pondicherry | 19. M/s. Seksaria Sugar Mills, Gonda |
| 8. M/s. Pilot Pen Co. (India) Ltd.,
Pozhal, Madras | 20. M/s. U.P.S.S.C., Deoria |
| 9. M/s. Sudarsan Finance Corpo-
ration, Madras-26 | 21. M/s. U.P.S.S.C., Gorakhpur |
| 10. M/s. Sudarsan Chits (India) Ltd.,
Madras-14 | 22. M/s. Associated Journals, Lucknow |
| 11. M/s. Madhu Spg. Mills & Wvg.
Mills, Coimbatore | 23. M/s. U.P. Instruments Ltd.,
Lucknow |
| Uttar Pradesh | 24. M/s. U.P. State Bridge Corpora-
tion, Lucknow |
| 1. M/s. New Victoria Mills, Kanpur | 25. M/s. U.P.S.S.C., Meerut |
| 2. M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills,
Kanpur | 26. M/s. U.P.S.S.C. Ltd.,
Bulandshahar |
| 3. M/s. Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills,
Kanpur | 27. M/s. Modi Thread, Modinagar,
Ghaziabad. |
| 4. M/s. Cownpore Textiles Mills,
Kanpur | 28. M/s. Modi Textiles, Modinagar,
Ghaziabad |
| 5. M/s. Atherton Mills, Kanpur | 29. M/s. Modi Syntex, Modinagar,
Ghaziabad |
| 6. M/s. Elgin Mills No. II, Kanpur | 30. M/s. Ratna Sugar Mills, Jaunpur |
| 7. M/s. Bijli Cotton Mills, Hathras | 31. M/s. Pradeshik Investment &
Investment Corpn., U.P. |
| 8. M/s. Postal Seal Corporation,
Aligarh | West Bengal |
| 9. M/s. H.R. Sugar Factory, Bareilly | 1. M/s. Associated Assby Ind.,
Calcutta-50 |
| 10. M/s. Tiger Handrance & Tools,
Aligarh | 2. M/s. Betrame Scott, Titagarh |
| 11. M/s. U.P. Seeds & Tarai Develop-
ment, Nainital | 3. M/s. Bengal Fine & Spng. Textile
& Weaving Mill (No. 1),
Hooghly |
| 12. M/s. U.P.S.S.C. Ghugli,
Gorakhpur | 4. M/s. Bengal Laxmi Cotton Mills,
Hooghly |
| 13. M/s. U.P.S.S.C. Barabanki
(Unit I) | 5. M/s. Bangadays Cotton Mills,
Panihati |
| 14. M/s. Laxmi Sugar & Oil Mills,
Hardoi | 6. M/s. Bharat Jute Mills, Howrah |
| 15. M/s. U.P.S.S.C. Barabanki
(Unit II) | 7. M/s. Canton Carpentry Works
Calcutta |
| 16. M/s. U.P.S.S.C., Deoria | 8. M/s. Cieco (I) Ltd., Calcutta |
| 17. M/s. U.P.S.S.C., Behraich | 9. M/s. Carter Pollar & Co., Calcutta-
36 |
| 18. M/s. Nawab Ganj Sugar Mills,
Gonda | 10. M/s. Central Cotton Mills,
Howrah |

11. M/s. Chandmandi Tea Estate, Siliguri
12. M/s. Demdima, Jalpaiguri
13. M/s. East India Inds., 24 Pgs.
14. M/s. Calcutta Jute Mfg. Co., Calcutta
15. M/s. Keymer Bogshouse Mfg. Co. (P) Ltd.
16. M/s. Kumai Tea Estate, Jalpaiguri
17. M/s. Kerala Valley Tea Estate
18. M/s. Krishna Silicate Glass Works, Calcutta
19. M/s. Laxmi Narayan Cotton Mills, Hooghly
20. M/s. National Iron & Steel Ltd., Howrah
21. M/s. Hooghly Dock & Port Engg. Ltd., Howrah
22. M/s. Rampooria Cotton Mills, Hooghly
23. M/s. Rangmock T.E. Darjeeling
24. M/s. Shalimar Works
25. M/s. Sree Maha Laxmi Cotton Mills, Falta, Titagarh
26. M/s. Shalimar Rope Works, Howrah
27. M/s. Satali Tea Estate, Darjeeling
28. M/s. Sarugaon Tea Estate, Darjeeling
29. M/s. Eastern Paper Mills
30. The S.C.R. Industries (P) Ltd.
31. The Small Tools Mfg. Co. of India Ltd.
32. M/s. Das Consultants, 21A, Shakespeare Sarani
33. M/s. India Hard Metals Ltd.
34. M/s. Chongtong T.E.

35. M/s. Nazalbari T.E.
36. M/s. Scientific Indian Glass Co. Ltd.
37. M/s. Sree Engg. Product Ltd., Hooghly.
38. M/s. Hind Galvanizing and Engg. Co. Ltd.
39. M/s. Shree Bajrang Electrical Steel Co. (P) Ltd., Howrah
40. M/s. Gielle T. Estate
41. M/s. Poddar Project Textiles Ltd.
42. M/s. Roberts Mcleans & Co. Ltd.
43. M/s. Bengal Enamel Works Ltd.
44. M/s. Appollo Zipper Co. Pvt. Ltd.
45. M/s. Emparior Jute Co. Ltd.

Allocation of Funds for Houses for SC/ST

2887. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any State Government had sent any proposal to Union Government for allocation of funds for the construction of houses for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

2888. SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to increase the capacity and size of the steel plant under construction at Visakhapatnam ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). M/s. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited have submitted a proposal for expansion in the capacity of the steel plant which is at present under construction at Visakhapatnam. The said proposal envisages an expansion from 3 million tonnes per annum to around 5.7 million tonnes per annum in terms of liquid steel.

Low Cost Design for Rural Housing

2889. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether low-cost houses have been designed for low income groups ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(b) whether Government propose to institute a competition for developing a pragmatic and low cost design for rural workers as also in urban areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Low Cost House Designs have been evolved by the Regional Housing Development Centres of the National Buildings Organisation, the details of which are given in the statement below.

(b) At present, there is no such proposal. However, the HUDCO has instituted jointly with the Hariom Charitable Trust, Gujarat an annual competition on the following themes. selection for each year being made on rotation basis :

- (i) Low Cost Housing in Urban areas.
- (ii) Low Cost Housing in Rural areas
- (iii) Design Ideas.

Statement

The 15 Regional Housing Development Centres of the National Buildings Organisation have designed Low Cost Houses for Low Income Groups in Rural areas. Such designs are adopted in the construction of demonstration houses which are taken up under a 'plan' scheme of the N.B.O. for construction of low cost demonstration houses in rural areas.

Each project taken up under the scheme comprises of clusters of 20 houses. The houses have a floor area of 17 to 20 sqm. and the cost of construction per dwelling unit ranges from Rs. 6,000/- to Rs. 10,000/- depending on the specifications of construction, type of materials used, etc. However, the cost of construction of demonstration houses in hilly and difficult areas has maximum limit of Rs. 15,000/-.

These projects demonstrate the improved use of locally available materials and new methods of construction which could improve the durability and liveability of the houses. Alongwith the construction of the houses, environmental improvements are also carried out in the clusters to inculcate a sense of clean and hygienic living amongst the villagers. They include smokeless chullahs, sanitary latrines, laying streets and drains, planting trees, etc.

So far, 144 Low Cost Demonstration Rural Housing projects have been approved by the Rural Housing Assessment Committee. 62 projects have been completed and the remaining 52 projects are in different stages of implementation. A consolidated list of the 114 projects is given below.

(See columns 169—206).

Action Plan for Specific Targets

2891. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 17 August, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 3211 regarding Action plan for specific targets and state :

(a) the names of the States which failed to submit a report by 28 January, 1987 regarding the achievement of specific targets for 1987-88 for coverage of problem villages by Rural Water Supply ;

(b) whether the concerned States have since submitted reports and action plan has since been drawn up ; and

(c) whether any such targets have also been fixed for the year ending March, 1989 ; if so, the action taken therefor ?

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

National Buildings Organisation
Cluster Low Cost Demonstration Rural Houses Alongwith Environmental Improvements put up by Regional Housing Development Centres of NBO

Name of State and location of village ; number of houses and year of construction	Plinth area per unit (Sqm.)	Cost per dwelling unit (Rs.)	Local materials/ techniques used	Items of environmental improvements	Cost as on 1-1-1987	Cost for 20 sqm. area on 1-1-1987	Remarks	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>								
1. E-Thanderpadh, Dt. Kurnool (20) 1982-83	25.00	5,360	Stone wall and Cuddapah Slab roof	Sanitary latrine, well development of open spaces	7,875	6,300		
2. (II) Itikalapally, Dt. Anantpur	21.50	8,000	Brick wall in mud and Cuddappah stone slabs roof	Sanitary latrines, smokeless chullah, social forestry, development of open spaces, gravel roads and culverts	8,000	7,442	In progress	
3. Pragnapur, Dt. Medak (20) 1986-87	18.63	5,500	Brick wall in mud, Mangalore tile roof	Sanitary latrines, smokeless chullah, water supply, community centre, drainage, roads, development of open spaces	5,775	6,200		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</i>									
4.	Wimberly Gunj (20)	19.11	10,050	Timber plank wall Asphaltic sheet roof	Sanitary latrine, water supply, electrification	—	10,518	In Progress	
<i>Assam</i>									
5.	Darrang Dt. (20)	20.00	9,490	Brick welling and A.C. Sheets roofing	Smokeless chullah, sanitary latrine, tube- well for drinking water	9,490	—	-do-	
6.	Goalpara Dt. (20)	20.00	9,490	-do-	-do-	9,490	—	-do-	
7.	Gohpur, Dt. Sonitpur (20)	12.83	5,490	Brick masonry in cement mortar, A.C. Sheet roof	Community shed, approach roads, storm water drain, tubewell, pucca platform	—	8,558	-do-	
8.	Kaibartapara, Dt. Kamrup (20) 1977-78	20.63	2,700	Split bamboo wall and asbestos sheet roofing	Sanitary latrine, tube- well for drinking water	6,720	6,515	-do-	
9.	Kadamtali	12.83	5,490	Brick masonry in cement mortar, A.C. sheet roof	Community shed approach roads, storm water drain, tubewell, pucca platform	—	8,558	-do-	
10.	North-Lakhimpur, (20)	20.00	9,490	Brick walling and A.C. sheet roofing	Smokeless chullah, sanitary latrine, tube- well for drinking water	9,490	—	-do-	

11. Nowgaon Dt. (20)	20.00	9,490	-do-	-do-	9,490	-do-	
12. Rangpur, Dt. Cachar (20)	12.83	5,490	Brick work in cement, mortar and A.C. sheet roof	Community shed, approach roads, drainage, tubewell, Pucca platform	8,558	-do-	
13. Rongia Dt.	20.00	9,490	Brick walling and A.C. sheet roof	Smokeless chullah, sanitary latrine, tubewell	9,490	-do-	
14. Sibsagar Dt. (20)	20.00	9,490	Brick walling and A.C. Sheet roof	Smokeless chullah, sanitary latrine, tubewell	9,490	-do-	
<i>Bihar</i>							
15. Mesra-Rudia, Dt. Ranchi (20) 1986-87	14.31	6,150	Brick in mud and fibre re-inforced corrugated sheet roof	Smokeless chullah, approach roads, drains, handpump, plantation of trees	8,595	-do-	
16. Pokrani, Dt. Madhubani (20)	10.79	4,000	Brick in mud mortar and Nurrie tile roofing	—	7,414	-do-	
17. Sonbarkha Dt. Bhojpur (20)	11.90	4,000	Brick in mud mortar and A.C. sheet roofing	—	6,722	-do-	
<i>Chandigarh</i>							
18. Manimajara (18) 1976-77	16.00	2,250	Stabilised brick wall in mud and tiled roof	Sanitary latrine, drainage, water tap, streets lighting, community place	7,940	-do-	

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Delhi

19. Dankner Alipore
Devp. Block
(10) 1976-77

21.40 3,393 Brick wall in mud
and stone slab
roof

Sanitary latrine,
drainage, hand pump,
road, street, smoke-
less chulha, children's
park

11,235 10,500

Goa

20. Bambolin
(10) 1978-79

24.72 4,300 Latrine brick wall
in mud and
Mangalore tile
roof

Tap water, paved
roads

9,085 7,350

Gujarat

21. Ahwa,
Dt. Dangs
(14) 1984-85

23.12 7,589 Stone masonry
in cement mortar
and A.C. sheet
roofing

Sanitary latrine,
development of open
spaces

9,975 8,629

22. Bhanada,
Dt. Kutch
(16) 1982-83

24.35 4,576 Soil block in mud
and A.C. sheet
roofing

Sanitary latrine

7,119 5,847

23. Bhimora,
Dt. Surendranagar
(10) 1976-77

26.53 2,400 Stone wall in mud
and A.C. sheets
roofing

Sanitary latrine,
smokeless chulha,
drainage, causeway,
water tank

7,308 5,509

24. Jagana, Dt. Banaskantha (18) 1977-78	28.47	3,200	Brick wall in mud and A.C. sheet	Sanitary latrine, smokeless chulha, water supply, site development	9,639	6,771	
25. Karamsad, Dt. Kaira (16) 1982-83	20.72	4,000	Soil block in mud and A.C. sheet roofing	Sanitary latrine, tap water, development of open spaces.	6,930	6,689	
26. Rajendra Nagar, Dt. Sabarkantha (16) 1979-80	27.46	3,388	Brick wall in mud and A.C. sheet roofing	Sanitary latrine, smokeless chulha, drainage, handpump streets, tree plantation, park	8,526	6,210	
27. Salia, Dt. Panchmahal (20) 1979-80	27.35	3,585	Brick wall in mud and A.C. sheet roofing	Sanitary latrine	9,072	6,634	
<i>Haryana</i>							
28. Tur Chaur, Mastpur, Dt. Ambala (20) 1980-81	18.65	3,750	Brick wall in mud and R.B. Panel roof over R.C.C. Joists	Approach paths handpump, develop- ment of park and open spaces	7,040	7,550	
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>							
29. Gumma, Dt. Solan (20) 1984-85	20.90	6,420	Stone in mud and A.C. sheet roofing	Sanitary latrine, smokeless chulha, drain culverts, street and roads, tree plantation, development of open spaces	7,415	7,096	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
30.	Parwanoo, Dt. Solan (20)	15.80	4,200	Precast stone block masonry and asphaltic sheet roof.	Sanitary latrine, drainage, water supply, approach road, deve- lopment of open spaces	4,200	5,316	Work in hand	
31.	Paprola, Dt. Kangara (20)	20.90	6,420	Stone in mud and A.C. sheet roofing	Sanitary latrine, smokeless chulha, water supply, paths and drains, tree plantation	6,420	6,143	-do-	
<i>Jammu and Kashmir</i>									
32.	Aish Muqam, Dt. Pahalgam (20) 1982-83	28.61	9,250	Stone concrete block wall in cement and CI sheet roofing	Sanitary latrine, drainage, roads and path, levelling of grounds	10,626	7,428		
33.	Harwan, Dt. Baramula, (20) 1979-80	17.29	6,250	Sundried brick in mud and CGI sheet roof	Sanitary latrine, handpump, drainage, streets	9,185	10,625		
34.	Jakhani, Udhampur (20) 1984-85	17.50	7,600	Brick in mud and precast brick panel roofing	Sanitary latrine, water supply, drains, paths and roads, levelling of area	8,778	10,032		
35.	Jakhani, Udhampur (12)	17.83	8,000	Brick in mud and R.J.C. slabroof	Sanitary latrine drains, retaining walls	—	—	In Progress	

36. Kangan, Kashmir region (20)	22.20	11,000	Stone wall in mud and (GI sheet roofing)	Sanitary latrine, Road and paths, drains, water supply	11,000	9,910	-do-
37. Kupwara, Kashmir region (20)	22.20	11,000	-do-	-do-	11,000	9,910	-do-
38. Palpora, Srinagar (20) 1978-79	23.43	2,850	Sundried brick in mud and asphaltic sheet roof	Sanitary latrine, handpump, street paving, plantation of trees	12,448	10,626	
39. Prithipur Muria Jammu Region (20) 1981-82	19.50	7,000	Brick in lime R.C.C. roof	Sanitary latrine, bathroom, paths, drains, levelling of area	12,645	12,969	
40. Reasi, Udhampur (12)	17.83	8,000	Brick in mud and R.B.C. slab-roof.	Sanitary latrine, drains, handpump, brick paving Earth filling	—	—	-do-
41. Rekha Mangal (Majna), Jammu (11)	17.83	8,000	Brick in mud and R.B.C. slab roof	Sanitary latrine, handpump, brick paving drains	—	—	-do-
42. Satwari, Jammu Region (20) 1985-86	17.50	7,930	Brick in mud and precast brick panel roofing	Sanitary latrine, water supply, drains, roads and paths, levelling of area	8,327	9,517	
43. Samba Jammu Region (20)	17.50	7,930	-do-	-do-	—	—	-do-
44. Sherwad-Katra Jammu Region (20)	17.50	7,930	-do-	-do-	—	—	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
45.	Shepian, Dt. Anantnag (20) 1979-80	22.24	3,750	Sundried brick in mud and CGI sheet roof	Sanitary latrine drainage, gravel- paths, land develop- ment	10,626	9,555		
<i>Karnataka</i>									
46.	Chikkahatti, Tumkur (20)	18.63	5,500	Brick in mud Mangalore tile roof	Sanitary latrine, smokeless chullah, well drains, culverts, streets, tree plantation	—	—	In Progress	
47.	Guddethima, Dt Bangalore (20)	17.00	7,000	Stabilised soil blocks wall in limemortar and precast Cudda- pah stone slabs roofing.	Sanitary latrine, smokeless chullah, Road formation and culverts, storm water drainage, nursery/ primary school, community centre	7,000	8,235	-do-	
48.	Harchihalli, Dt. Tumkur (20) 1983-84	18.63	3,700	Brick in mud, Mangalore tile roof	Sanitary latrine, smokeless chullah, well, roads, drainage, culverts, development of spaces	5,868	6,300		
49.	Honnahalli, Dt. Kolar (10) 1976-77	25.80	2,500	-do-	Sanitary latrine, drainage, handpump, streets, community centre, plantation, children park	8,155	6,322		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
56.	Pachallur, Dt. Trivandrum (20) 1985-86	19.14	8,300	Brick in mud and Brick panel roof	Sanitary latrine, roads, water supply	8,715	9,107	
57.	Poonthura, Dt. Trivandrum (20)	20.00	10,000	Brick wall in mud, mortar and roof of filler slab in coconut shell	Sanitary latrine, smokeless chullah, electricity inside the unit	10,000	10,000	In progress
58.	Valiathura, Dt. Trivandrum (20)	20.00	10,000	-do-	-do-	10,000	10,000	-do-
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>								
59.	Bodhwara, Dt. Dhar (20)	20.00	5,500	—	—	—	—	-do-
60.	Dhankhodi, Dt. Sehore (20) 1987-88	20.00	5,637	Brick in mud and stone patti slab roof	Sanitary latrine, smokeless chullah, well and tank for drinking water	—	—	—
61.	Parasari, Dt. Datia (20)	20.00	5,500	—	-do-	—	—	-do-
62.	Rajim, Dt. Raipur (20)	20.00	5,520	—	-do-	—	—	-do-

63. Sukalia, Dt. Indore (16) 1978-79	20.54	3,600	Brick wall in mud and G.I. sheet roofing	Sanitary latrine, smokeless chullah, drainage	9,292	8,245	-do-
64. Vyaskheddi, Dt. Indore (20)	20.00	5,500	—	—	—	—	-do-
<i>Maharashtra</i>							
65. Morgaon Manju, Dt. Akola (26) 1980-81	14.71	2,416	Brick wall in mud and Mangalore tile roof	Sanitary latrine, smokeless chullah	5,092	6,923	
66. Kuwa, Dt. Ratnagiri (18) 1984-85	22.72	6,714	Mud wall with stone filler and Mangalore tile roof	Sanitary latrine, smokeless chullah, water tank	7,875	6,932	
<i>Meghalaya</i>							
67. Cherangiri, Garro Hills (20)	15.00	8,830	Ekra walling and asphaltic sheet roof	—	—	—	-do-
68. Jaintia Hills (20)	15.00	10,200	Ekra walling and CGI sheet roofing	—	10,200	13,600	-do-
69. Garo Hills (20)	15.00	10,400	-do-	—	10,400	—	-do-
70. Khasi Hills (20)	15.00	9,100	Ekra walling and asphaltic sheet roofing	—	9,100	12,133	-do-
71. Smit, Near Shillong (20) 1986-87	19.80	6,780	-do-	Sanitary latrine, water supply, drains, footpaths, land dev., electrification	8,514	8,600	

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Mizoram

72. Falkawn, 25.50 4,000 Bamboo Tarza wall Sanitary latrine, 7,140 5,600
(20) 1980-81 and CGI sheet roof water tank, community hall, school bldg., church bldg.

Orissa

73. Badijanga, 19.80 4,000 Mud walls, brick Sanitary latrine, 6,615 6,682
Dt. Cuttack fillers and Raniganj smokeless chullah, streets, drains, well, (20) 1982-83 tile roofing community place, tree plantation

74. Baldiabondha, 19.78 7,000 Pillars and end gable Sanitary latrine, In progress
Dt. Dhankanal walls with burnt paths, community — —
(20) bricks in cement places, tubewell site development, plantation, drain, smokeless chullah roof

75. Bijakhama, 19.80 5,600 Mud wall with brick Smokeless chullah, 6,720 6,778
Dt. Bolangir pillars and Nurra latrine, streets, well, community place, tree plantation, development of site tile roofing

76. Disari Kharaguda, Dt. Koraput (20) 1984-85	19.80	5,225	Mud wall with brick pillar and Raniganj tile roof	Sanitary latrine, drainage, well, roads, community place	6,300	6,364
77. Jana basa, Dt. Kalahandi (20) 1987-88	19.78	7,000	Pillars and end gable walls with burnt brick in cement mortar and fillar walls with sundried bricks	Sanitary latrine, paths, community place, tubewell, site development, plant- ation, drain, smokeless chullah	—	—
78. Village Pipli, Dt. Puri (20) 1980-81	21.00	3,300	Mud wall with stone pillars and Mangalore tile roof	Sanitary latrine, drinking water, well, streets, community place, plantation, land development	6,300	6,000
79. Ramguda, Dt. Berhampur (20) 1983-84	28.80	2,650	Brick in mud and Mangalore tile roof	Sanitary latrine, wells, pathways, community building	6,565	6,300
<i>Pondicherry (UT)</i>						
80. Tiruvenderkoil, Villnur Block (10) 1977-78	25.00	3,700	Brick wall in mud and Mangalore tile roof	Sanitary latrine, road formation, drainage	7,875	6,300
<i>Punjab</i>						
81. Soonk Kallan, Dt. Ropar (18) 1979-80	17.14	3,250	Brick wall in mud and roof with tiles	Water taps, approach of roads, dev. of open spaces	7,705	8,991

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Rajasthan</i>								
82.	Akher, Dt. Bundi (20) 1985-86	19.70	4,500	Stone wall in mud and stone slab roof	Sanitary latrine, drainage, tree plantation	5,040	5,117	
83.	Baghera, Dt. Ajmer (20)	19.90	4,850	-do-	-do-	—	4,803	In progress
84.	Bhinyar, Dt. Barmer (20) 1980-81	20.00	4,220	-do-	Sanitary latrine, water tank, drainage, approach roads, tree plantation	6,300	6,300	
85.	Data Ramgarh, Dt. Sikar (20) 1983-84	18.56	3,180	-do-	Water tank, streets	5,460	5,884	
86.	Fatehgarh, Dt. Sikar (20)	19.50	4,900	-do-	Sanitary latrine, drainage, tree plantation	—	4,803	-do-
87.	Gopalnagar, Dt. Chittorgarh (20) 1982-83	19.37	5,130	Stone in lime and stone slab roof	Sanitary latrine, water tank, drains, streets	6,405	6,613	
88.	Jadan, Dt. Pali (20) 1979-80	21.60	3,090	Stone masonry in lime and stone slab roof	Sanitary latrine, hand pump, paved streets, aprons for structure protection	6,930	6,417	

89. Kawai, Dt. Kota (20) 1986-87	19.80	5,500	Stone wall in mud and stone slab roof	Sanitary latrine, approach and connecting roads, drains	—	—
90. Khanpur, Dt. Jalore (20) 1982-83	18.56	3,172	Stone in mud and stone slab roof	Water tank, street	5,460	5,884
91. Mitrapur, Dt. Jaipur (20) 1982-83	18.90	3,653	Stone in mud and stone slab roof	Sanitary latrine, smokeless chullah, drain, water tank, street, play ground	5,775	6,111
92. Nandrakallan, Dt. Jodhpur (20) 1978-79	21.60	3,090	Stone masonry in mud and stone slab roof	Water tank, street paving, causeway	6,930	6,417
93. Narwa, Dt. Jodhpur (20) 1984-85	20.40	4,900	Stone wall in mud and stone slab roof	Sanitary latrine, drainage, tree plantation	5,880	5,765
94. Naya Sanwara, Dt. Sirohi, (20)	19.50	4,900	Stone wall in mud and stone slab roof	-do-	—	4,803 In progress
95. Pal, Dt. Jodhpur (20) 1984-85	20.40	4,900	-do-	-do-	5,565	5,456
96. Roopsi, Dt. Jaisalmer (20) 1980-81	20.60	3,900	-do-	Sanitary latrine, water tank, drainage, approach roads, tree plantation, levelling of grounds	6,090	5,913

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
97	Verupura, Dt. Sirohi (20) 1983-84	20.40	3,700	-do-	Water tank, streets	5,670	5,559	
: Tamil Nadu								
98.	Agasipali, Dt. Dharmapuri (20) 1978-79	25.37	3,300	Stone masonry in mud and Mangalore tile roofing	Drinking water, drainage, road formation, tree plantation	8,006	6,311	
99.	Banaveedu, Dt. Chingleput (20)	19.30	5,500	Clay block in mud and brick panel roof	Sanitary latrine, handpump, roads	5,500	5,699	In progress
100.	Illidu, Dt. Chingleput (16)	19.00	5,000	-do-	Sanitary latrine, bio-gas plant, drain, paths, water supply	5,000	5,263	-do-
: Tripura								
101.	Vill Negicheery, Near Agartala (20) 1980-81	20.94	2,780	Mud wall and flat tiles roof	sanitary latrine, drinking water well, streets, drainage, community mandap, site development	5,670	5,415	

Uttar Pradesh

102. Athwara, Dt. Faizabad (18)	22.68	6,800	Brick wall in mud and arched brick panel roof	6,800	5,996	In progress	Sanitary latrine, smokeless chullah, cattle sheds, community centre, drinking water supply by well, drains and culverts, street paving, plantat'on, dev. of open spaces
103. Bhikampur, Dt. Varanasi (16) 1987-88	23.03	5,462	Brick in mud and tile roof	—	3,733	—	Sanitary latrine, smokeless chullah, drains, culverts, streets, well
104. Birshapur, Dt. Mirzapur (20)	17.01	5,943	Brick work in mud and stone patra roof	—	—	-do-	Sanitary latrine and bathroom, smokeless chullah, drains, street paving and connecting roads, water supply, development of open spaces
105. Jagdishpur, Dt. Mirzapur (16)	17.01	5,832	Brick work in mud and arch brick panel roof	—	—	-do-	-do-
106. Kataka, Dt. Mirzapur	17.01	6,062	-do-	—	—	-do-	-do-
107. Katghermusa, Dt. Faizabad (20)	20.68	6,800	-do-	6,576	—	-do-	Sanitary latrine, smokeless chullah, cattle sheds

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
108.	Rustampur, Dt. Varanasi (18) 1983-84	20.78	4,656	Brick in mud and arch brick panel roof	Sanitary latrine, smokeless chullah, drains, culverts, streets, wells	6,308	6,071	
109.	Suryavan, Dt. Varanasi (25) 1981-82	20.78	4,655	-do-	Sanitary latrine, smokeless chullah, drinking water well, drainage, community centre, play grounds	6,308	6,071	
<i>West Bengal</i>								
110.	Chitora, Dt. Dinajpur (20)	27.25	3,934	Mud walls and fire retardant thatch roof	Sanitary latrine, smokeless chullah, pathways, community building, tubewell	3,934	2,436	In progress
111.	Polba, Dt. Hoogly (20) 1975-76	22.30	2,000	Brick wall and tile roof	Sanitary latrine, drains, streets, tubewell, tree plantation, community mandap, fish pond, land development	6,450	5,785	

112. Shyam Sunder, Dt. Burdwan (20)	21.50	6,360	Mud walls and tile roof	Sanitary latrine, smokeless chullah, community place, pathways and drainage, tubewell for drinking water, plantation of trees	6,360	5,916	-do-
113. Singhvita, Dt. Darjeeling	22.50	5,400	Dab walls and asphaltic sheet roof	Sanitary latrine, community building, pathways, tree plantation	5,400	2,436	-do-
114. Usmanpur, Dt. Burdwan (20) 1984-85	27.35	3,320	Mud walling and treated thatch roof	Sanitary latrine, tubewell, paths, community building	5,250	3,853	

AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No State Government had sent a report by 28th January, 1987.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The targets were discussed with States/UTs in January, 1988. The States/UTs have started sending the names of the villages as per action plan of 1988-89. They have also started sending schemes for technical clearance under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for coverage of villages with safe drinking water facilities.

Construction of Yatrika at Naina Devi

2892. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given on 14 August, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 2962 regarding construction of Yatrikas/Yatriniwas in Himachal Pradesh and state :

(a) the progress made in the construction of a Yatrika at Sri Naina Devi and the acquisition of land at Jwalamukhi and Chintpurni in Himachal Pradesh ; and

(b) the likely date of completion of the Yatrika and the commencement of the construction work at the other two places alongwith the estimated cost in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). The State Government has not yet provided sites required for Yatrikas at Sri Naina Devi, Jwalamukhi and Chintpurni in Himachal Pradesh and as such the construction work has not yet commenced. Estimates, time of completion etc. are finalised only after the execution of the lease deed in respect of land.

Multi-Storeyed Buildings in Delhi

2893. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of URBAN

DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 3 August, 1987 to Starred Question No. 112 regarding multi-storeyed buildings in Delhi and state the details of three proposals and latest progress in this regard ?

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

Monitoring of Drinking Water Scheme

2894. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 13 April, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 6421 regarding Monitoring of drinking water scheme and state :

(a) the names of 5 villages from 2 blocks each of Chamba and Hamirpur Districts of Himachal Pradesh which were taken up for sample survey under the Evaluation ;

(b) whether the findings of this Evaluation are different from the one conducted by the Sub-Committee on Drinking Water Supply Schemes and Irrigation etc. which carried out an Evaluation of the Fifth and Sixth Plan Schemes ; and

(c) if so, whether a more comprehensive Evaluation would be conducted so as to cover at least one block in each district to make the study more objective ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) A Statement giving the names of villages, blockwise, in Chamba and Hamirpur districts, taken up for sample survey under the Concurrent Evaluation conducted between October-December, 1986 is given below.

(b) No such Sub-Committee was set up.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Names of the Villages and Blocks in Hamirpur and Chamba Districts of Himachal Pradesh, covered under Sample Survey for Concurrent Evaluation of Rural Water Supply

Names of Villages covered

District : Hamirpur

Block : Nadaun

1. Ghullun
2. Dhamandar
3. Kuthiana
4. Kandrola
5. Dabkehar

Block : Bhoranj

1. Mundkhargainda
2. Dhamrale
3. Chamboh
4. Bajroh
5. Dhatusin

District : Chamba

Block : Salooni

1. Purhan
2. Sanghani
3. Thaloga
4. Lnoth
5. Kantha

Block : Mehla

1. Kakian
2. Uteep
3. Mehla
4. Chhatrari
5. Churi

Per Hectare Consumption of Fertilizers

2895. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the per hectare consumption of fertiliser by different States during the last three years ;

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure timely supply of fertiliser to the villages, particularly to inaccessible areas ; and

(c) the guidelines sent to different States in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) and (c). The following steps are taken to ensure timely supply of fertilisers to villages and inaccessible areas :

(i) State institutional agencies and suppliers of fertilisers are impressed upon to open additional retail outlets for sale of fertilisers in hilly and inaccessible areas.

(ii) The number of sale points has risen from 1.11 lakh on 30-11-81

to 1.61 lakh on 31-3-1986.

(iii) Delivery of fertilisers is made by Government upto block headquarters all over the country.

(iv) Lead Fertiliser Suppliers at the State and district level have been asked to take up various promotional activities for increasing fertiliser consumption and ensuring its availability.

(v) 'National Project on Development of Fertiliser use in low consumption rainfed areas' has been sanctioned in 60 rainfed districts to increase the consumption of fertilisers and the guidelines thereunder have been issued.

Statement

Per hectare consumption of fertilizers in different States (Estimated)

(Kgs. of Nutrients (N+P+K) per hectare)

S. No.	State	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73.19	66.31	67.31
2.	Kerala	44.62	49.40	52.91
3.	Karnataka	51.47	48.41	49.30
4.	Tamil Nadu	99.43	96.23	97.10
5.	Gujarat	48.41	40.42	38.60
6.	Madhya Pradesh	16.47	19.32	21.81
7.	Maharashtra	27.51	31.61	31.05
8.	Rajasthan	10.94	11.70	13.09
9.	Haryana	59.18	65.43	72.93
10.	Uttar Pradesh	64.34	78.68	70.68
11.	Himachal Pradesh	22.40	24.37	26.89
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	28.75	35.68	30.00
13.	Assam	3.86	4.68	4.70
14.	Bihar	37.20	48.88	51.42

1	2	3	4	5
15.	West Bengal	51.73	52.12	63.66
16.	Manipur	20.42	26.04	30.77
17.	Meghalaya	13.57	13.98	16.26
18.	Nagaland	1.49	1.33	1.79
19.	Tripura	8.26	13.59	18.24
20.	Orissa	11.92	14.69	15.87
21.	Sikkim	10.77	10.70	12.21
22.	Punjab	150.15	157.41	159.89
	All India	45.53	48.44	48.45

Note :—The per hectare consumption has been calculated on 1983-84 area figures.

Loss to Consumer Co-operative Societies

2896. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the co-operative societies engaged in Public Distribution System are incurring huge losses due to limited margins and very high expenditure on over heads ;

(b) if so, the total losses suffered by these societies in various States ; and

(c) the steps taken to compensate the losses incurred by the Societies under Public Distribution System including Madhya Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) :

(a) and (b). Some of the cooperative societies engaged in the Public Distribution System are incurring losses due to inadequate margins. However, attributing the losses of cooperatives only to the inadequate margins will not be correct since there are other reasons, namely, mismanagement, handling and transit shortages, high transportation charges, etc.

(c) With a view to minimising the losses, the States/UTs have been advised to take various steps, like, increased handling of

additional consumer items in the assortments for distribution, enhancement of transportation charges to cover the actual cost incurred by them, increase in the distribution margins, etc.

Villages Connected by Roads

2897. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of villages connected by road during the year 1987 and the percentage of villages in the country that have been connected by road so far ;

(b) the progress as compared with the number of villages connected by roads during the years 1985 and 1986 ;

(c) the names of the States which have shown unsatisfactory progress in this regard ;

(d) whether any changes are contemplated in the existing criteria ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) During 1987-88, 5707

villages are likely to get connected by all weather roads. Thus, 41% of villages will get connected by all weather roads upto the end of March, 1988.

(b)

Year	No. of villages connected/likely to be connected
1985-86	9025
1986-87	5738
1987-88	5707

(c) A statement is given below.

(d) and (e). The Sixth Five Year Plan document envisages that all the villages with population over 1500 and 50% of the villages with population between 1000-1500 are to be connected by all-weather roads by 1990 under the MNP and 50% of this

target was to be achieved by the end of Sixth Plan. A cluster of villages approach is to be adopted in the case of hill, tribal, desert and coastal areas where the population is sparse. Considering the difficult terrains of these areas, however, the norms during the Seventh Plan have been revised as under :

(i) Hill Areas :

(a) 100% linkage during 10 years' time frame to villages with population over 500.

(b) 50% linkage during 10 years' time frame to villages with population between 200 to 500.

(ii) Tribal, Coastal and Desert Areas :

(a) 100% linkage during 10 years' time frame to villages with population over 1000.

(b) 50% linkage during 10 years' time frame to villages with population between 500-1000.

Statement

Number of villages connected/likely to be connected with all weather roads during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	209	95	49
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	397	463	541
4.	Bihar	470	505	505
5.	Goa	7	3	Nil
6.	Gujarat	636	350	412
7.	Haryana	6	58	10
8.	Himachal Pradesh	70	70	65
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	35	32	36
10.	Karnataka	110	105	95

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kerala	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	375	150	175
13.	Maharashtra	2310	249	150
14.	Manipur	120	92	92
15.	Meghalaya	27	30	65
16.	Mizoram	7	9	9
17.	Nagaland	45	50	50
18.	Orissa	172	243	145
19.	Punjab	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Rajasthan	615	105	140
21.	Sikkim	13	Nil	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	418	440	486
23.	Tripura	200	200	160
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2610	1961	1833
25.	West Bengal	197	543	736
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	3	3
29.	Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.	Daman and Diu	*	*	*
31.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Pondicherry	11	12	Nil
	All India	9025	5738	5707

*Included in Goa.

Road Construction in Tribal Areas of Orissa

2898. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) the details of roads sanctioned for
construction repairing in the tribal areas of
Orissa under the Centrally sponsored scheme
during 1986-87 and 1987-88 ;

(b) the amount sanctioned and the

amount spent on these roads during the period ; and

(c) the progress made in this regard so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) No road work has been sanctioned for construction in tribal areas of Orissa during 1986-87 and 1987-88. However, during 1983-84 and 1984-85, following works were sanctioned :

Works sanctioned	Sanctioned cost
(i) Construction of road from Phulkone to Sansarupali passing through tribal areas in Koraput Distt.	Rs. 98.00 lakhs
(ii) Improvement to road from Kuli to Andhra Pradesh border passing through tribal area of Koraput district.	Rs. 98.44 lakhs

(b) Rs. 49.95 lakhs and Rs. 8.38 lakhs have been released for the sanctioned works during 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively.

(c) A statement showing physical progress of these roads, as at the end of September, 1987 is given below.

Statement

Physical Progress of the Roads Sanctioned

1. Road from Phulkone to Sansarupali

(i) Earth work	25.5 km.
(ii) Moorum Subbase	15.6 km.
(iii) Metalling 1st layer	15.6 km.
(iv) Metalling 2nd layer	14.9 km.
(v) Surface dressing	13.5 km.
(vi) C.D. works	87 Nos.

2. Road from Kuli to Andhra Pradesh Border

(i) Length tendered (KM)	23 Km.
(ii) Earth work	4 Km.
(iii) Metalling (km)	3.95
(iv) Asphalt surface completed (km.)	1.50 km.
(v) C.D. works	16 Nos. completed, one culvert in progress

3. Bridge Works :

A. Kuli Bridge (3×9 m) Span at First KM.

(i) Foundation	Completed
(ii) Superstructure	Completed
(iii) Completed jobs	1 No.

B. Bod Alubadi Bridge (2×9 m Span) At Fifth KM.

(i) Foundation	Completed
(ii) Superstructure	Completed
(iii) Completed job	1 No.

C. Sikarpada Bridge (1×8 m) At Seventh KM.

(i) Foundation	Completed
(ii) Superstructure	Completed
(iii) Completed job	1 No.

D. Padukopadu Bridge (1×8 m) of Ninth KM.

(i) Foundation	Completed
(ii) Superstructure	Completed
(iii) Completed job	1 No.

Agricultural Land Affected by Floods and Cyclone

2899. SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA
REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated agricultural land affected by floods and cyclone each year and the financial loss suffered as a result thereof

during the last three years ; and

(b) the compensation paid to farmers in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The estimated damages to cropped area and financial loss due to floods and cyclones during the years 1985, 1986 and 1987 as reported by the States is as under :

Damage to cropped area

Year	Area in lakh ha.	Value in crores
1985	46.41	1425.36
1986	45.84	1213.58
1987	55.32	1300.83

(b) The comprehensive crop insurance scheme, which is being implemented since Kharif 1985 season, envisages financial support to loanee farmers in the event of crop failure as a result of drought and floods etc. At present, Wheat, Paddy, Millets,

Oilseeds, Pulses are covered under the scheme. So far 17 States and 3 Union Territories have implemented the scheme. Total claims paid so far under the scheme are as under :

Kharif 1985	=	Rs. 8300.59 lakhs
Rabi 1985-86	=	Rs. 295.99 "
Kharif 1986	=	Rs. 8500.00 "

Agriculture inputs subsidy in the wake of floods, cyclone etc., is extended @ Rs. 200/- per ha., for small hnd marginal farmers whose crop was damaged by more than 50 per cent.

Rice Import from Burma

2900. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to import rice from Burma ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the quantity of rice to be imported and at what rate ; and

(d) the other items proposed to be exported to and imported from Burma ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). India has offered to import rice from Burma in order to provide impetus to bilateral trade and economic relations.

(c) The quantity of rice to be imported will depend on its availability and the price offered.

(d) The Burmese have shown interest to import a variety of products like engineering goods, steel goods, tyres and tubes, electrical goods etc. India is already importing pulses, timber and non-ferrous metals from Burma.

Drought Relief

2901. SHRI MANIK REDDY :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have

received any complaint from certain State Governments to the effect that they have been discriminated against in the allocation of drought relief ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rise in Prices of Essential Commodities

2902. DR. A.K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

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

(a) the price rise in the consumer prices of essential commodities from 31 March, 1987 to 31 October, 1987 and from 31 October, 1987 to 29 February, 1988 ;

(b) the rise in prices of essential commodities in the same periods during the last three years ;

(c) the rise during these periods in the cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Jammu ; and

(d) the administered prices of these commodities as on 31 January, 1988 as compared in 1986 and 1987 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) to (c). Available information is given in statement-I below.

(d) Available information is given in statement-II below.

Statement-I
Month-End Retail Prices of Selected Commodities at Selected Centres

Commodity/ Centre	(Price Rs. per kg.)											
	March '84	Oct. '84	Jan. '85	March '85	Oct. '85	Jan. '86	March '86	Oct. '86	Jan. '87	March '87	Oct. '87	Feb. '88 (19-2-88)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rice												
Bombay	3.60	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.00	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.60
Madras	3.37	3.40	3.50	3.30	3.80	3.50	3.60	3.50	3.90	4.20	4.20	4.30
Calcutta*	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	NA	2.60	2.74	2.80	2.80	2.80	NA	4.20
Delhi	3.75	3.50	3.50	3.50	NA	4.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.75	4.75
Jammu	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.90	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.85	3.20	NA
Wheat												
Bombay	2.60	2.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	2.05	2.70	2.90	2.90	3.20	3.50
Madras	2.93	2.40	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.50	2.40	2.50	2.50	2.70	2.90	3.30
Calcutta*	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96	2.00	2.19	2.19	2.24	2.24	NA	NA
Delhi	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.50	2.60	2.70
Jammu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

*The Prices for this Centre relate to Fair Price Shops.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

Jowar

Bombay	2.50	2.40	2.40	2.50	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.90	3.20	3.20
Madras	1.55	1.80	1.80	2.00	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.20	2.20
Calcutta	2.50	2.30	2.40	1.50	NA	2.30	2.40	2.60	2.50	2.40	2.20	2.10
Delhi	NA	NA	NA	2.30	NA	2.25	2.30	2.50	2.20	2.20	2.60	2.70
Jammu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Bajra

Bombay	2.40	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.20	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
Madras	1.70	1.80	1.85	1.80	1.80	2.30	2.30	2.00	1.90	2.10	2.10	2.30
Calcutta	1.50	1.50	1.50	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.95	NA	NA	NA	NA
Delhi	1.60	1.50	1.50	1.60	NA	2.40	2.75	2.80	2.50	2.10	3.00	3.00
Jammu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Gram

Bombay	5.00	6.00	7.40	6.40	7.40	7.40	8.00	6.50	6.50	6.00	6.80	7.50
Madras	5.00	6.40	6.40	6.50	7.00	7.20	7.00	5.50	4.80	4.60	5.50	5.80
Calcutta	4.70	5.50	6.00	7.00	7.00	7.80	7.50	7.25	6.00	5.50	NA	6.60
Delhi	4.25	6.00	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.50	6.60	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.75	6.25
Jammu	5.00	NA	7.25	6.60	8.40	7.75	8.00	NA	6.00	5.50	6.60	NA

Arhar

Bombay	7.50	7.50	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.60	6.60	8.50	9.20	9.00	11.00	13.00
Madras	7.50	8.20	6.50	7.00	7.70	7.50	7.30	9.00	NA	9.80	13.00	13.50
Calcutta	7.20	7.50	7.50	7.00	NA	7.00	7.00	8.20	NA	NA	NA	11.00
Delhi	6.00	6.50	6.75	5.50	6.00	6.00	6.25	7.50	7.50	8.25	10.00	11.00
Jammu	7.15	NA	6.50	5.50	6.75	6.40	NA	NA	8.80	9.30	9.50	NA

Moong

Bombay	6.50	7.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	6.60	6.80	7.20	7.80	9.60
Madras	6.50	7.50	7.80	7.80	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.40	7.00	7.00	7.00	9.00
Calcutta	6.30	7.75	8.00	9.00	NA	8.00	8.00	7.50	7.50	NA	NA	11.00
Delhi	6.50	7.60	7.60	8.00	7.80	7.60	7.50	7.00	7.00	7.25	8.00	10.00
Jammu	8.60	NA	9.00	9.25	9.25	8.25	NA	NA	7.60	8.40	9.00	NA

Masoor

Bombay	6.00	6.00	7.00	5.50	7.00	7.20	7.20	7.40	7.80	7.20	8.00	8.40
Madras	7.00	5.80	6.50	5.50	5.60	6.80	6.80	7.00	NA	7.00	7.00	7.50
Calcutta	6.00	6.20	6.50	6.00	NA	7.00	7.00	7.40	NA	NA	NA	8.00
Delhi	5.00	6.00	6.50	5.00	NA	6.50	6.00	7.00	7.25	7.25	7.50	7.50
Jammu	5.35	NA	6.50	5.00	7.00	6.75	NA	6.40	6.40	6.00	7.25	NA

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

Urad

Bombay	7.50	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.40	8.00	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.50
Madras	7.00	7.60	7.70	7.20	7.20	7.30	7.20	7.20	NA	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.20
Calcutta	5.50	6.70	7.00	7.00	NA	NA	7.00	7.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.20
Delhi	7.50	8.50	8.60	8.00	7.80	7.50	8.00	8.20	8.00	8.25	8.50	8.50	9.00
Jammu	8.20	NA	8.50	8.40	8.75	8.40	8.40	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	NA

Potatoes

Bombay	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	4.50	3.00	2.50	3.50	3.00
Madras	2.20	2.00	2.00	NA	1.90	2.70	2.00	4.00	2.50	2.10	3.50	2.00
Calcutta	1.20	2.00	1.20	0.90	NA	2.00	2.00	3.50	2.50	NA	NA	1.20
Jammu	1.25	NA	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	NA	2.00	2.00	3.00	NA
Delhi	1.40	2.50	1.00	1.00	NA	2.00	3.00	5.00	2.50	2.00	4.00	1.50

Onions

Bombay	1.25	1.80	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.50	3.00	2.00	1.50	5.00	3.00
Madras	1.40	1.20	1.20	NA	1.50	2.20	1.30	2.50	NA	1.50	3.50	3.00
Calcutta	1.50	2.50	2.00	2.50	NA	NA	2.50	3.60	3.50	NA	NA	4.00
Delhi	1.50	2.50	1.50	2.00	NA	2.50	2.50	4.00	3.25	3.00	6.00	3.50
Jammu	NA	NA	2.00	2.00	NA	3.00	2.50	2.50	3.00	2.50	5.00	NA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tea													
Bombay	38.00	38.00	26.00	38.00	26.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	38.00	NA
Madras	NA	NA	NA	38.00	41.00	39.00	34.00	34.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	40.00	40.00
Calcutta	32.00	32.00	40.00	35.00	35.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	NA	40.00
Delhi	34.00	34.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	34.00	36.00	37.00	36.00
Jammu	38.00	38.00	NA	40.00	40.00	38.00	36.00	NA	NA	38.00	38.00	38.00	NA
Soft Coke (40 Kg)													
Bombay	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Madras	NA	NA	NA	45.00	40.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Calcutta	26.00	26.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	NA	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	NA	34.00	NA
Delhi	22.37	22.37	23.70	23.70	23.80	NA	26.80	27.37	27.37	30.26	30.26	30.26	NA
Jammu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washing Soap (½ bar)													
Bombay	2.85	2.85	3.25	3.40	3.40	3.25	3.13	3.25	3.50	3.50	3.50	9.80	NA
Madras	2.25	2.25	3.25	3.50	3.35	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.80	3.80	3.80	1.00	NA
Calcutta	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	NA
Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.00	NA
Jammu	2.50	2.50	NA	2.65	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.00	NA

(Full Bar)

(100 gm.)

(One Kg.)

(One Kg.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Salt													
Bombay	0.60	0.60	0.75	0.75	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Madras	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	NA	0.60	0.60	0.60
Calcutta	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.60	0.60	0.60	NA	NA	NA	1.00	1.00
Delhi	0.50	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	1.75 (Tata Salt)	2.00 (Tata Salt)	2.00 (Tata Salt)	2.00 (Tata Salt)
Jammu	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	NA
Matches													
Bombay	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	NA
Madras	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	NA	0.25	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.25	0.25	NA
Calcutta	0.21	0.21	NA	0.19	NA	NA	0.19	0.19	NA	0.19	0.19	0.25	NA
Delhi	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.25	NA
Jammu	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	NA
Long Cloth													
Bombay	8.50	8.50	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	12.50	12.50	11.00	NA
Madras	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.50	NA
Calcutta	9.50	9.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	NA	NA	9.50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Delhi*	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	NA	14.25	14.20	16.70	15.65	15.65	16.50	NA
Jammu	9.25	9.25	NA	9.40	9.40	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.20	NA

Statement-II
Administered Prices of Selected Commodities

S. No.	Name of Commodities	Selling unit	Prices as on			Remarks
			31-1-1986	31-1-1987	31-1-1988	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	<i>Rice</i>					
	(Central issue prices for PDS)	Per Qtl.				
	(a) Common	"	217.00	239.00	239.00	
	(b) Fine	"	229.00	251.00	264.00	
	(c) Super Fine	"	244.00	266.00	279.00	
2.	<i>Wheat</i>					
	(Central issue prices for PDS)	Per Qtl.	172.00	190.00	195.00	
3.	<i>Sugar (Retail Prices)</i>	Per Kg.	4.80	4.85	5.10	
4.	<i>Imported Edible Oil</i>					
	(Central issue prices)	Per tonne				
	(a) For P.D.S.					
	(i) in bulk		9000.00	9000.00	11000.00	
	(ii) in tons		10500.00	10500.00	12500.00	

(b) Vanaspati Industry	Per tonne			
(i) Normal Supply		11500	11500	11500
(ii) Additional Supply		13000	13000	18000
5. Soft Coke				
(Pit-Head Price)	Per tonne	175	175	175
6. Petroleum Products (Ex-storage points)				
(i) Motor Spirit (M.S. 87)	Per Kl.	6369.07	6694.07	7694.07
(ii) H.S. Diesel oil	Per Kl.	3077.55	3095.55	3095.55
(iii) Superior kerosene	Per Kl.	1891.93	1956.93	1956.93
(iv) L.P.G.	Per MT	3028.98	3448.98	3448.98
7. Cement				
F.O.R. prices of levy cement.				
(i) Ordinary portland cement and portland slag cent.	Per metric tonnes	532	532	532
(ii) Portland pozzonna and masonry cement.	Per metric tonnes	517	517	517
8. Commonly used Drugs				
(Retail price)	Pack Size			
1. Penoxymethyl Pencilin 6.5 mg.	10x10's	20.65	20.93	34.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Chloroquin Phos. tablets 250 mg.	10x10's	29.13	29.13	32.88	
3.	Tetracycline Caps. 250 mg.	100's	49.51	49.51	74.16	
4.	Analgin Tablets	10x10's	—	26.63	34.36	
5.	Asprin tabs. 300 mg.	1000's	31.76	46.54	66.49	
6.	Streptomycin Inj.	1 gm. vial	2.77	3.17	4.01	
7.	Sulphadiazine 500 mg.	10's	2.92	2.92	2.92	

Note : Since the consumer prices for these commodities vary from State to State/Centre to Centre, the Central issue prices have been given except in respect of levy sugar, drugs and cement. For sugar and drugs the prices given are retail prices and for cement F.O.R. prices. The prices of only selected commonly used drugs have been indicated in the statement.

Water Supply Scheme to East Delhi

2903. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme has been recently started for supply of water to East Delhi residents ;

(b) if so, the precise localities which the new scheme is likely to cover ; and

(c) the time by which water supply would actually reach the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). There are two major schemes one of Laxmi Nagar-Shakarapur group of regularised colonies covering 38 pockets and the other major scheme is of laying peripheral mains for Ghonda-Brahampuri group of regularised colonies covering 23 pockets, undertaken by DWS and SDU, as indicated in statement-I below.

Work on both these schemes is already in progress. Water supply has already been released in 6 pockets in Laxmi Nagar-Shakarapur group of colonies and further work of laying internal mains is in progress in another 21 pockets.

There are another 12 scattered regularised colonies where work of laying water supply is also being taken up subject to the minimum 10% of initial development charges being deposited by the beneficiaries. List of these colonies is given in statement-II below.

In case of Ghonda-Brahampuri complex work on peripheral mains has already been taken up from the funds of DWS and SDU. Supply of water to individual pockets will be made after internal pipes are laid in these pockets.

DDA has also undertaken the distribution net-work system for supply of individual water connections in the following schemes :

1. Khichripur
2. Khichripur resettlement colony
3. Kalyanpuri

4. Trilokpuri Phase-I
5. Trilokpuri Phase-II
6. Himmatpuri.

If the funds are made available by Delhi Administration, water can be supplied in the year 1988-89.

Statement-I*Group of Shakarapur*

1. Dayanand Block
2. Master Block
3. 'H' Block
4. Ganesh Nagar IInd Extn.
5. 'B' Block Shakarapur
6. Ganesh Nagar-II
7. Upadhyaya Block
8. 'G' Block and two rows of plots of Shakarapur
9. 'W' B Block
10. Sunder Block
11. 'D' Block and Nanakpura
12. 'W' A Block
13. Village Shakarapur and Extn. i/c Harijan Basti
14. Aruna Park 'A' Block
15. Rita Block 'R' Block

Group of Laxmi Nagar

1. G and H Block
2. 'D' D Block
3. 'I' Block
4. Kundan Nagar
5. East Guru Angad Nagar and Laxmi Market East
6. A, B and C Block
7. Vijay Block

8. 'H' Block Extn. (Garwali Mohalla)
9. Block 'F' and 'FF'
10. Guru Angad Nagar Extn.
11. West Guru Angad Nagar
12. Lalita Park
13. J and K Block
14. 'J' Block
15. 'J' Extn. III and Kishan Kunj Extn. (Part)
16. 'J' Extn. and PP Block
17. Kishan Kunj
18. A, B and C Blocks Guru Ram Dass Nagar
19. Main Guru Ram Dass Nagar and K Block Guru Ram Dass Nagar
20. L and M Block Jagar Ram Park
21. 'N' Block Ramesh Park (Part) and J Block Extn. Part-III
22. Jawahar Park West (Part) and Vishwakarma Park Part
23. 'C' Block Aruna Park and BB Block Jawahar Park

Group of Ghonda, Brahampuri Areas

1. Brahampuri
2. Kartar Nagar
3. Chauhan Banger
4. Zafrabad
5. East Maugpur
6. Ghonda Extn.
7. Kaithwara
8. Jagjit Nagar
9. Gamsi
10. Arvind Nagar
11. Jai Parkash Nagar

12. Village Garhi Mandli Extn.
13. Brahampuri 'X' Block
14. Brahampuri Harijan Colony
15. Jagjivan Nagar
16. Bhagat Singh Colony
17. Naya Gaon Extn.
18. Mohalla Subhash
19. Mohanpuri
20. Ambedkar Basti
21. Gautampuri
22. Shastri Park Block A, B and C
23. Shastri Park near Seelampur

Statement-II

List of Scattered Colonies in East Delhi for which Water Supply Schemes are being Taken-up

1. Durgapuri Extn. and Hardev Puri
2. Nathu Colony
3. Ashok Nagar A, B, C, D-Block
4. Ganesh Nagar-II and Extn. (Opp. Mother Dairy)
5. West Jyoti Nagar Extn.
6. Mandawali Uncheper
7. Mandawali Railway Colony
8. West Vinod Nagar (Kumaun Square)
9. East Vinod Nagar
10. Subhash Nagar Extn.
11. Pandav Nagar
12. Lahri Colony.

Increase in Export of Manpower

2904. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have initiated

measures to increase the export of manpower ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the countries with whom contracts are likely to be signed ; and

(d) to what extent the export of manpower will be boosted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). A number of steps have been taken to boost manpower export which include review of wage-structure from time to time, simplification of emigration procedures, introduction of computerised on-line services in Delhi and Bombay and publicity about the vast availability of technically trained manpower in India.

(c) Bilateral agreement has already been signed with the State of Qatar and a Memorandum of Understanding with Jordan is awaiting ratification.

(d) During 1987, manpower export has increased by over 10% as compared to 1986.

Working of National Seeds Corporation

2905. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether suggestions have been received for conducting a probe into the working of the National Seeds Corporation ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir. Some suggestions/complaints/allegations have been received in this Ministry from Employee's Unions/individuals.

(b) They are at various stages of inquiry.

Schemes to Encourage Tourism

2906. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to

state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a number of new schemes to encourage tourism ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). The Government has formulated a number of schemes to encourage tourism in India which include undertaking sustained publicity and marketing campaigns in the overseas markets, development of domestic tourism, construction of Yatri Niwases to provide budget accommodation, construction of Yatrikas at pilgrim centres, development of beach resorts, improvement of facilities for skiing, mountaineering trekking and adventure tourism, promotion of Conferences and Conventions, augmentation of transport facilities, promotion of charters, preservation of national heritage areas, development of facilities along Buddhist circuits, promotion of wildlife tourism and provision of wayside facilities on Highways etc.

Shortage of Drinking Water in Andhra Pradesh

2907. SHRI MANIK REDDY :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of drinking water in Andhra Pradesh due to the continuous drought ;

(b) whether Union Government propose to chalk out any special programme or to give financial assistance to the State Government in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details of the financial assistance proposed to be given during 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). As a result of the Central assistance of Rs. 24.93 crores under the normal programme of Accelerated Rural

Water Supply Programme and Rs. 12.10 crore as approved ceiling of expenditure towards drought assistance in drinking water supply sector, the drinking water situation in Andhra Pradesh is quite satisfactory.

In addition, an amount of Rs. 0.43 crores, was also approved for purchase of rigs etc.

(c) During 1988-89, the provisional allocation for normal programme of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 25.04 crores which will be released to the State Government as per the norms and guidelines of the programme.

National Seminar on Poverty Alleviation Programmes

2908. SHRI MANIK REDDY :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a National Seminar on poverty alleviation programmes was held in New Delhi during the month of February, 1988 ;

(b) if so, the names of the participants in the Seminar ;

(c) the nature of discussions held and the recommendations made ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) List of participants is given in statement-I below.

(c) The National Seminar on Poverty Alleviation Programmes was held with a view to have an interaction with academi-

cians, specialists and experts as well as representatives from Central and State Governments including Planning Commission. The main purpose was to get the feed-back as well as new ideas in respect of policies, programmes and strategies for raising the living standards of those below the poverty line in a sustained manner. A summary of important suggestions and recommendations of the National Seminar is given in statement-II below.

(d) The Government feels that the suggestions and recommendations made at the National Seminar on Poverty Alleviation Programmes are useful in the context of policy formulation for rural development.

Statement-I

Seminar on 'Poverty Alleviation Programmes'

List of Invitees who Participated

1. Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao, Institute of Economic Growth, University Enclave, Delhi
2. Dr. Vina Mazumdar, Director, Centre for Women Development Studies, B-43, Panchasheel Enclave, New Delhi
3. Shri Sanjit (Bunker) Roy, 278, SFS (DDA), Housing Complex, Hauz Khas, New Delhi
4. Dr. G. Parthasarathy, Andhra University, Waltair, Andhra Pradesh
5. Mr. V.S. Page, 131, Pooranand Bnaganga, Walkeswar, Bombay-400 006
6. Prof. S.D. Tendulkar, Delhi School of Economics, Delhi University, Delhi-110 007
7. Prof. Krishna Bharadwaj, Centre for Economic Studies & Planning, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

8. Ms. Bina Agarwal,
Professor,
Institute of Economic Growth,
University Enclave,
Delhi
9. Shri L.C. Jain,
Chairman,
Industrial Development Services,
M-1, Kanchanjunga,
18, Barakhamba Road,
New Delhi
10. Shri Anil Agarwal,
Centre for Science & Environment,
807, Vishal Bhavan,
95, Nehru Place,
New Delhi
11. Shri D.D. Narula,
Institute of Development Studies,
Jaipur-302 015
12. Prof. K. Subbarao,
Institute of Economic Growth,
University Enclave,
Delhi
13. Prof. G.S. Bhalla,
Dean,
School of Social Sciences,
Jawaharlal Nehru University,
New Delhi
14. Prof. Y.K. Alag,
Member,
Planning Commission,
Yojana Bhavan,
New Delhi
15. Shri J.S. Baijal,
Secretary,
Planning Commission,
Yojana Bhavan,
New Delhi
16. Shri S.S. Verma,
Secretary,
Ministry of Welfare,
Sastri Bhavan,
New Delhi
17. Shri S.V. Giri,
Additional Secretary,
Department of Agriculture &
Cooperation,
Krishi Bhavan,
New Delhi
18. Shri S.M. Patankar,
Director General,
CAPART,
New Delhi
19. Dr. Kamla Prasad,
Secretary & Commissioner,
Rural Development Department,
Government of Bihar,
Patna
20. Shri S.S. Meenakshi Sundram,
Secretary,
Rural Development & Panchayati
Raj Department,
Government of Karnataka,
Bangalore
21. Smt. Nirmala Buch,
Secretary (Rural Development),
Rural Development Department,
Government of Madhya Pradesh,
Bhopal
22. Shri B.N. Sahay,
Joint Secretary,
Planning Commission,
Yojana Bhavan,
New Delhi

Statement-II

Summary of Important Suggestions and Recommendations of National Seminar on Poverty Alleviation Programmes

I. Re-defining Economic Policy and Growth Objective

1. The overall economic policy of the Government should be such that the objectives of equity, social justice and poverty alleviation are served simultaneously with the objective of accelerated economic growth. However, it was pointed out that liberalisation of economic policies has favoured consumerism with the result that the poor have not been able to associate with agricultural or industrial development in a meaningful manner. Indeed, a point was put forward that the need for anti-poverty programmes has mainly arisen because of the failure to achieve a very rapid rate of economic growth.

2. Over a period of time, agricultural development had been sharply focussing on raising yield per hectare without adequate attention to issues of employment, incomes

and removal of poverty. With agriculture and rural development coming under one umbrella, the unnecessary dichotomy between agriculture and rural development has been done away with. There was, thus, a consensus that investment in agricultural and other production-oriented sectors should also serve the purpose of equity and removal of poverty.

3. Investment in rural areas, i.e. in agriculture and allied activities as also on provision of health, education and other infrastructural facilities has been relatively a smaller proportion than the investment in consumer goods sector mainly catering to the urban segment of the population. There is need to step up investment in rural sector.

4. Investment in anti-poverty programmes should be, as far as possible, production-oriented so that employment and income generation can be achieved on a sustained basis.

5. Power structure in the villages was dominated by the relatively better-off classes. Considering that implementation of land reform measures leaves much to be desired, there is an urgent need to institutionalise people's participation either by promoting organisations of rural poor or through Panchayati Raj institutions or by encouraging formation of cooperatives for the rural poor. It was pointed out that Panchayati Raj has not succeeded but it must succeed.

II. Environment, Eco-system and Rural Development

1. Development of environment and eco-system should be informed by the concern for the poor. In fact, eco-development, if taken up in proper manner, has very large potential for raising employment and incomes of the rural poor. So far, consideration of eco-development has generally been in terms of greening the barren lands ignoring the considerations of providing livelihood to the rural poor who are dependent on the local environment.

2. Rural Development is to be conceived in an integrated frame-work of rural environment and development of eco-system—Reference was made to extra-ordinary diversity of environment and eco-system—varying from temperate Himalayas to tropi-

cal mountains of Nilgiris ; from the scanty rainfall areas of Thar and cold desert to very heavy rainfall, areas of North-east, from the relatively fertile areas of Indo-Gangetic plains to drought affected areas of Deccan plateau and widespread tribal belt ; and Eastern vis-a-vis Western Ghats.

3. The development profile of each eco-system should focus on optimum use of land, water and manpower with due consideration not only of agro-climate conditions but also consideration of fulfilling the felt needs of the poor. The overall objective should be to maintain and possibly rejuvenate the varying economic system with the intensive use of Science & Technology for benefiting the poorest of the poor.

4. There is urgent need to adopt flexible and innovative approaches for exploitation of natural and human resources in different agro-climatic regions instead of continuing to work within a strait jacket approach of uniform guidelines at the national level for the centrally sponsored programmes of Rural Development.

5. Plan for development should vary from one village to another depending upon the crop pattern, agro-climatic and ecological considerations. A suggestion was made that the Planning for rural development should, therefore, be village based on the following lines :

- (a) Each village should have a village plan which should include land use for cultivable land, gocher land, forest land with clearly demarcated boundaries.
- (b) Village institution-Gram Sabha which is an assembly of the entire village. Such an assembly should take decision about the village Plan.
- (c) Resources for the development of each village should be transferred to the village fund. Let the Gram Sabha determine how these resources should be used.

III. Self-Employment vis-a-vis Wage Employment

1. It was at the national level that the concern for poverty groups and unemploy-

ment has got articulated in terms of national objective of eradicating poverty and unemployment in a phased manner. It is in this contextual background that the Centrally Sponsored Programmes of nation-wide dimension, such as IRDP, NREP and RLEGP have been launched. The implementation of the programmes during the last five to seven years and the large number of studies to evaluate these programmes in different parts of the country has enabled a national consensus to emerge in favour of continuing a package consisting of self-employment and wage-employment programmes. However, it was noted that relative emphasis on the type of activities, i.e. self-employment or wage employment could vary considering the local specific characteristics of the agro-climatic regions.

2. It was clearly brought out that the vested interests consisting of the better-off sections of rural society were mainly responsible for painting a distorted picture of the utility of the programmes. There is, thus, need to counter this by launching publicity campaign.

IV. All India Guarantee Programme

1. The proposal of merger of NREP and RLEGP was generally supported. It was noted that except the funding pattern and the project approval procedure, there is not much difference between the two programmes. It was felt that the merger of the two programmes will solve many a problems at the implementation level like the maintenance of separate accounts, separate procedure for execution of work etc.

2. The present mix of funding, i.e. 25 : 75 between the State and Central Governments when both the programmes are taken together should be retained.

3. While the general proposal for All-India guarantee scheme was welcomed, the fact that it has to be carefully prepared was stressed. The following relevant issues for operationalising the element of guarantee were emphasised :

(a) Considering the magnitude of the problem of unemployment or surplus labour as also the limited availability of resources, the consensus was in favour of limiting the guarantee to the vulnerable sections

of the rural population, that is, the poorest of the poor.

- (b) If there was a fixed wage fund, the issue of covering a large number of people and paying them subsistence wage, i.e. a wage lower than the statutory minimum wage was strongly commended by a few participants. However, the consensus was to limit the coverage to the bottom most docile rather than succumb to the option of wage lower than the wage. It was also pointed out that the studies conducted in a few regions including Rajasthan clearly showed that the persons coming forward to work on public works did not increase in proportion to the increase in payment of higher wage, i.e., the higher than the market rate. In fact, a view was put forward that there could even be a negative relationship between wages and employment in so far as if wages are depressed, two persons from a family, i.e., even women and old and infirm from the destitute groups would come forward for employment to earn sustainable income for their livelihood. In fact, it was pointed out that fixation of minimum agricultural wage had a function and that function consisted of exerting pressure for raising the prevailing market wage rate to the desirable level, i.e., the level which would provide sustenance to the family in that region. In view of this, payment of agricultural minimum wage under the proposed guarantee programme was favoured by the majority of the participants.
- (c) It was noted that the States opting in favour of the merger would have to find additional resources, if the merger of NREP and RLEGP is to be accompanied with operationalising the element of guarantee.
- (d) There was a need for preparing a shelf of projects suiting local resources and fulfilling local demand. Since drought is a recurring feature, it was suggested that employment works under proposed guarantee

programme should give highest priority to water conservation and water harvesting structures.

It is only by stages that an Employment Guarantee Scheme can be implemented ; the first stage being that of launching a scheme on pilot basis ; the second stage being enactment of suitable legislation ; and the third stage being amendment of the Constitution.

V. NREP and RLEGP

1. The present system of allocation of NREP funds to the State Governments often results in the delay in the release of funds to the DRDAs with resulting distortions in the implementation of the programme. In some States, even the NREP funds are diverted to various heads of account at the State Headquarters itself. NREP/RLEGP funds are being looked upon by various Development Departments as supplement to their plan funds. The schemes which are implemented through the departments are usually concentrated in areas which are easy to tackle and the works are also done through the contractors, who bring outside workers. The consensus was, therefore, in favour of moving towards a system where the spread of works is fairly uniform throughout the State. For achieving this objective, it was suggested that the funds allocated to districts be distributed equally among the various Panchayats on the basis of selected criteria, say population. It was also favoured that Panchayats should be given full freedom to select the type of works to be undertaken in their areas. It was expected that such an arrangement would not only provide employment to those who need it but also promote people's participation and eliminate the presence of contractors and middlemen who are the cause of leakage of funds. It will also ensure that works fulfilling the felt needs of the majority in the village would receive due priority in selection.

2. It was noted that on the basis of the present level of investment on wage-employment schemes, on an average, a Panchayat will get an amount of Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 as its share. While this amount is adequate to take up a number of on-farm works in the villages, it is also possible to raise the amount by placing twice the amount, to half of the number of villages in alternate years.

3. The need for giving additional technical support of the line departments both in the preparation of the projects and in their technical supervision was emphasised.

4. It was generally felt that most of the works taken up under NREP/RLEGP were not production-oriented but mostly welfare-oriented. However, it was explained that while the Government is in favour of giving priority to production-oriented projects, the compulsions of the field situation as well as national priorities have meant certain earmarking of funds for welfare-oriented projects such as Indira Awaas Yojana. Even Social Forestry for which there was an earmarking of 25% of funds under NREP/RLEGP would not strictly come under the broad category : Production Oriented Projects.

5. The provision that at least ten per cent of the funds under NREP and RLEGP should be spent on beneficiary-oriented activities for SCs/STs was commended. The proposal for stepping up investment for this purpose and to raise it to 20% so that the needs of the weaker sections of the society could be met on an urgent basis was generally favoured.

VI. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

1. On the target-orientation of IRDP, a point of view was forcefully put forward that if the resources are limited, one need not concentrate on spending the limited resources in supporting a fewer families with large dose of assistance to cross the poverty line at one go. On the other hand, it was generally felt that the funds should be utilised to assist a larger number of people who would have some increase in their income, even if they are not able to cross the poverty line immediately.

2. The last-man-first principle under IRDP was generally supported.

3. The need to strengthen the district and block administration as recommended by the G.V.K. Rao Committee was favoured with the proviso that the strengthening of administrative machinery be taken up, on a selective basis.

4. Special development projects linked to certain on-going activities needed to be taken up on a project basis to improve the

effectiveness of the programme. Specific projects such as sericulture for tribals in certain States like Bihar/Orissa development of dairy units linked to Operation Flood area, fruit and vegetable cultivation linked to marketing through Mother Dairy, Prawn farming, fishing, in the coastal region etc. were commended.

5. The need for suitable changes in Industrial Policy for promoting a shift of modern small scale industries to rural growth centres was supported. There was a need for devising appropriate fiscal policies including concessions in excise and sales tax and a process of off-loading the assembly line activities to rural growth centres, where production groups of IRDP families could be encouraged.

6. The scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) should be revamped with a view to organizing training in trades with assured employment potential in rural areas, as well as for wage-employment in peripheral metropolitan and urban areas. The TRYSEM Programme should also aim at organising production groups for assembly work evolved by industrial units like assembly of watches, transistors, television sets, etc. The programme should also aim at a Tool and Technology Survey with a view to upgrading the traditional technology in rural areas.

7. State Emporia could also be asked to play an important role and ensure that they buy the products direct from the producers so that the profits of the middlemen were eliminated. Marketing channels of KVIC as also bazaars Haats organised for the products of IRDP beneficiaries could be tapped.

8. Considering the cases of corruption and leakage, abolition of the regime of subsidy was favoured by a few participants and instead a suggestion was made that funds be made available on returnable basis in two to three years possibly at low rate of interest. However, the consensus was in favour of continuing the existing pattern of assistance under IRDP. It was pointed out that it is not true that the poorest of the poor are not fit to absorb the subsidy or investment under the programme. It is not the varying level of income which is a factor for absorbing an asset, rather it is the differences in the

development profile of the regions which is crucial. It was explained that repayment of loan given under IRDP is a function of willingness to pay and capacity to pay. The Studies have revealed that the poorest of the poor have greater willingness to pay than the relatively better-off sections of the society. Capacity to pay on the other hand, is a function of the income and since the poorest of the poor are generally indebted, they have limited capacity to pay. However, it was pointed out that as the skill requirements of the vocations/trades being promoted under IRDP are not very high, the poorest of the poor will not be handicapped to absorb the asset.

9. The new approach of the Department of Rural Development to introduce professionalism by recruiting MBAs from IIMs IRMA and Labour Institutes on contract basis and asking them to work for a minimum of two years at the district level was generally appreciated.

VII. Land Reforms

1. The need for energetic implementation of land reform measures was emphasised. The newly approved Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing assistance to States for updating land records and record of rights was appreciated. It was, however, emphasised that conceptual framework of land reforms policy should be broad-based and include within its ambit, water reforms as an integral component. The relationship between ownership of land and ownership of water should be studied in detail with a view to intervention by State for the protection of the interests of the rural poor.

2. It was suggested that land reforms would have different meaning for varying eco systems. While in gangetic plains, the thrust of land reforms would be to take land from big land-owners and distribute it among poor in Thar desert and Himalayan regions, land reforms would imply taking land away from control of Government and giving it to the village for determining land use.

3. The crucial question in the field of land reforms is how rural poor/women should get land and have access to land. It was pointed out that an attempt is being made to privatise land holdings system even in areas where tribal communities have been practising communal tenurial systems. A

view was expressed that community land is being distributed to private persons. Tree patta is one example of privatisation of communal land. This has the effect of reducing the area of communal land through the instrument of State policy. It was therefore argued that there is a strong bias in the State policy in favour of privatisation of common property resources. Further, no credit or institutional finance is available for leased-in land in the village community. It was suggested that village common land should not be privatised. These lands should be allowed to remain common land. Poor people should get free fodder and grasses from these village common lands.

VIII. Other Recommendations

1. A view was expressed that the multiplication of the programmes/schemes over the years has complicated the implementation mechanism at the district level with the result that Collector is not in a position to monitor all the developmental programmes. There is, therefore, a need to restructure the programmes so that unnecessary duplication is avoided.

2. It was suggested that instead of Centrally sponsored programmes, what is required is the Centrally sponsored ideas.

3. Instead of multiplying staff to deal with sectoral programmes like adult education, ICDS, non-formal education and other social services sector, it is better to decentralise authority and power and leave the implementation and supervision of the programmes to the people and their duly elected local bodies.

4. Voluntary sector and action groups needed to be encouraged.

5. There is urgent need for launching nation-wide training programme stretching up to the village level, that is upto Sarpanch/Pradhan etc.

6. Besides providing income generating assets, there was need to ensure that the increased income is not frittered away in alcoholism.

7. There is need to work out appropriate arrangements to enable officers who volunteer to work in villages. Maximum encouragements should be provided in this

regard.

8. As regards 'tree patta' scheme, a view was expressed that people have more doubts and less confidence about the operation of the scheme. It was, therefore, suggested that the Ministry of Environment and Forests should reconsider the issues raised and resolve the problems so that 'tree patta' can be useful economic activity for the rural poor.

9. The need for bringing out popular literature on the programmes of Rural Development was emphasised. Popular literature should be, as far as possible, in regional languages.

10. There is urgent need to take remedial measures to introduce monitoring of qualitative aspects of the programmes.

11. Conscientisation of rural poor and active involvement of the people in the implementation of rural development programmes was suggested.

Exploitation of Mines

2909. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are a number of unlocated mines in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to send a Central Team to find out new mines in that State ; and

(c) the number and nature of new mines which have been found out in Andhra Pradesh during the year 1987-88 and their production capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Technology Mission for Housing

2910. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose

to set up a technology mission for housing ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The proposal to set up a Technology Mission for Housing is under consideration.

Modernisation of Steel Plants

2911. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a programme for the modernisation of the steel plants in the country between 1988 and 1994 ;

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure to be incurred on the modernisation of the steel plants (with names of the steel plants proposed to be modernised) ; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred by Government so far on each of the steel plants in the country taken up for modernisation and the gains in terms of production and production cost in each of these units ?

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

(b) According to present estimate the modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant will involve an investment of about Rs. 1350 crores, of Rourkela Rs. 1600 crores, of Burnpur approximately Rs. 3000 crores and of Bokaro Steel Plant about Rs. 1000 crores.

(c) The expenditure incurred upto December, 1987 on the preliminary and enabling works on the modernisation schemes was approximately Rs. 19 crores in the case of Durgapur Steel Plant and Rs. 2 crores in the case of Rourkela Steel Plant. The gains in terms of production and production costs will be known only after modernisation has been completed.

Exploitation of Unemployed by Private Security Agencies

2912. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR

be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a Press report appearing in the Statesman dated 8 February, 1988 regarding the mushroom growth of private security agencies in the country exploiting the unemployed persons by giving them low salaries without any terms and conditions of service and keeping them outside the purview of the labour laws ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to safeguard the interests of such employees serving as security guards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Setting Up High Powered Committee to Find the Causes of Loss to SAIL

2913. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high powered Committee has been set up to find out the causes of continuous loss in the Steel Authority of India Limited ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) SAIL have not been incurring losses continually. In fact they have been earning profits since their restructuring in May, 1978 except in 1982-83 and 1983-84.

Increase in Price of Sugarcane

2914. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under

consideration of the Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission to enhance the price of sugarcane ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Generation of Demand of Iron and Steel in Rural Sector

2915. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India has drawn up a detailed programme to generate demand for iron and steel in the rural sector ;

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

(c) the time by which the programme is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) No, Sir. However, the Steel Authority of India Limited had drawn up a paper identifying the areas of potential consumption of steel materials in the rural areas.

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

Sites to Siteless

2916. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has decided to distribute sites to siteless persons during the current year ;

(b) if so, the number of siteless persons in the State of Karnataka ;

(c) the number of siteless persons who will be provided with sites during 1988 ; and

(d) the total amount provided by Union

Government to the State Government for providing sites to the siteless persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Karnataka is implementing the Scheme of allotment of House-sites to Rural Landless workers during the year 1987-88 which forms parts of point No. 14 of the 20-Point Programme.

(b) and (c). Government of Karnataka has estimated that there were 1188234 families eligible for allotment of house-sites in the rural areas. However, a target of allotting house-sites to 40000 families during the year 1987-88 was fixed for Karnataka.

(d) An allocation of Rs. 18.28 crores has been made in the State Plan for the Scheme of the Allotment of House-Sites-cum-Construction Assistance in Karnataka, during the year 1987-88.

Soviet Assistance for Poultry Farming

2917. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sought Soviet assistance for mechanisation of the poultry farming operations ;

(b) whether it is likely to adversely affect the income of small and marginal farmers engaged in poultry farming ;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Allocation of Nitrogenous Fertilizers to Karnataka

2918. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will

the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have made any allotment of nitrogenous fertilizers to Karnataka in 1987-88 upto date ;

(b) if so, the quantity thereof ; and

(c) whether the same was adequate to meet the State's requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). An allotment of 3,61,940 tonnes of nitrogenous fertilisers was made to Karnataka during the year 1987-88 (April, 1987 to March, 1988).

(c) Yes, Sir.

Gap in Demand and Supply of Fertilizers to Karnataka

2919. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any gap between the demand and supply of fertilizers during 1987-88 in so far as Karnataka State is concerned ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps recently to make the best possible use of traditional modes of manuring ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) (i) The State Governments have been advised to launch Programmes for larger and better utilisation of organic waste ; (ii) There is also a Centrally Assisted Programme on Rural Sanitation on which results in availability of digested night-soil for use as a manure.

Development of Western Ghat for Tourism, Karnataka

2920. SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA : Will the Minister of

TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop tourism in the Western Ghats, Karnataka ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the names of the places selected in Karnataka for this programme ;

(d) whether Chikkamagalur has been included in this scheme ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The Central Ministry of Tourism does not select places in States for creation of tourism infrastructure but provides financial assistance to States on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Governments. During the 7th Five Year Plan, the Ministry has sanctioned the following projects which are located on the Western Ghats :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the project	Amount sanctioned
1. Wayside facilities at Jogfalls	4.25
2. Restaurant and toilet facilities at Shringeri	6.00
3. Wayside facilities at Agumbe	9.62

The Ministry has received a proposal from the Government of Karnataka for creation of Tourist facilities at Chickmagalur. The proposal will be taken up for financial assistance in 1988-89 subject to merits of the proposal, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

New Price of Steel Products

2921. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether new prices for various steel items have been refixed after the recent increase in steel price ;

(b) whether new prices were fixed in consultation with the joint plant committee ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and percentage of increase in each steel item ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). The Joint Plant Committee had increased the average price of steel by about 15.6% w.e.f. 24.12.1987. The details of JPC base price of steel (F.O.R. Rail-head Station) before and after the increase are indicated in the statement below :

Statement

JPC base prices of Steel (F.O.R. Rail-head Station) before and after the revision on 24-12-1987

			(Rs./tonne)
Category	Before revision	After revision	% increase
1	2	3	4
Plates			
5 to 10 mm	6360	7690	20.9
Above 10 mm	6780	8260	21.8
Structurals	6030	6550	8.6
Billets/R.C. Squares	4200	5050	20.2
Blooms	3840	4650	21.0
Slabs	4040	4850	20.0
Bars and Rods			
5.5 to 12 mm	5150	6000	16.5
Above 12 mm to 36 mm	4900	5750	17.3
Above 36 mm	5100	5800	13.7
GP Sheets/Coils			
16—20 G	7890	9060	14.8
Thinner than 20 G to 24 G	8900	9480	6.5
26 G	10550	9560	(—) 9.4
28 G/30 G	11390	9720	(—)14.7
GC Sheets/Coils			
16—20 G	7940	9110	14.7
Thinner than 20 G to 24 G	8950	9530	6.5
26 G	10600	9610	(—) 9.3
28 G/30 G	11440	9770	(—)14.6

	1	2	3	4
HR Coils				
3.15 mm and below		6190	7600	22.8
Above 3.15 mm to below 5 mm		6030	7479	23.9
HR Sheets				
1.6 mm to 1.0 mm		6790	8000	17.8
Thinner than 1.0 mm		7290	8500	16.6
CR Coils				
2.0 mm and thicker		7790	8780	12.7
1.0 mm to below 2.0 mm		8000	8990	12.4
Below 1.0 mm thickness		8330	9320	11.9
CR Sheets				
2.0 mm and thicker		7860	8850	12.6
1.0 mm to below 2.0 mm		8070	9060	12.3
Below 1.0 mm Thickness		8400	9390	11.8

Deposits of Mica and Manganese

2922. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has located deposits of mica and manganese in new mining areas ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether there are plans for opening of new mines for exploitation of these metals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b). No mica deposit has been located in new mining areas. However, incidences of mica bearing pegmatites have been located by integrated geological, geophysical, geochemical surveys and follow-up drilling. In the recent past an additional resource of 26.49 Million tonnes of manganese ore has been established in parts of Bonai-Keonjhar belt of Bihar, Koraput-Alhadi Bolangir belt of Orissa and Bellary-Hospet belt of Karnataka.

Mica bearing pegmatite zones have been located in Kalichedu and Tatiparti-Ammavaripalem areas, of Nellore Mica Belt of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Investigations for these minerals are continuing and opening of new mines will depend on the outcome of the investigations.

[Translation]

Supply of Substandard Seeds by NSC

2923. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether spurious foundation seeds were distributed by the National Seeds Corporation to the farmers in Delhi during the current year ;

(b) whether farmers have lodged complaints with the Corporation in the matter ;

(c) if so, the facts in this regard ; and

(d) the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Complaints related to poor germination of wheat Sonalika foundation seed.

(d) The National Seeds Corporation investigated the complaints. The seed was replaced with fresh stock by the Corporation wherever the complaint was found genuine.

Safety of Mine Workers

2924. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to the managements of mines to make necessary arrangements for the safety of labourers working in the mines after winding-up the National Council for Safety in mines ;

(b) if so, the details of these instructions ;

(c) whether these instructions have been implemented by these managements ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if the instructions have not been issued the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (e). Provisions for safety, health and welfare of workers employed in mines are contained in the Mines Act, 1952 and the rules and regulations framed thereunder. Safety in mines is primarily a function of the management of a mine and they are required to comply with various safety provisions contained in the Act and the rules and regulations. The Director General of Mines Safety and his officers inspect mines periodically in order to enforce the statutory provi-

sions in respect of mines safety. The Director General also issues guidelines in the form of circulars to the mine managements from time to time for adopting safety measures. No separate instructions are, therefore, required to be issued to the management of mines following the decision to wind up the National Council for Safety in Mines.

K.V.K. in Azamgarh

2925. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to open Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so the details thereof ; and

(c) the time by which the work for the setting-up of this Kendra is likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Production of Saleable Steel

2926. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of saleable steel and raw steel in tonnes in various steel plants during the last three years ; and

(b) the targets fixed for the year 1988-89 plant-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The total production of crude and saleable steel at the SAIL steel plants for the last three years as also the targets for the year 1988-89 are :

(’000 tonnes)

Item/Plant	1985-86*	1986-87*	1987-88 (April-Feb. 88)*	1988-89 (Targets)
1	2	3	4	5
Crude Steel				
Bhilai	2345	2230	2217	3370

1	2	3	4	5
Durgapur	875	922	852	950
Rourkela	1177	1100	986	1190
Bokaro	2003	2056	2198	2800
IISCO	565	528	495	630
SAIL	6965	6836	6748	8940
Saleable Steel				
Bhilai	2055	2150	1927	2670
Durgapur	723	751	753	840
Rourkela	1005	1140	1019	1120
Bokaro	1721	1745	1741	2320
IISCO	500	526	486	550
SAIL	6004	6312	5926	7500

*Rounded off.

Production of Fertilizers by NFC

2927. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of nitrogen fertilizers in
tonnes, produced by the National Fertilizers
Corporation during 1987 ; and

(b) the production targets fixed for the
year 1988 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R.
PRABHU) : (a) The National Fertilizers Ltd.
produced 5.54 lakh tonnes of nitrogen
during the current financial year (from April
1987—February 1988).

(b) A target of 8.20 lakh tonnes of
nitrogen has been fixed for 1988-89.

[English]

Utilisation of Drought Relief Funds

2928. DR. A.K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) the guidelines issued to State
Governments for utilisation of drought relief
funds ;

(b) whether there have been instances
of malpractices in respect of these funds in
some States as reported in the Indian Express
dated 2 December, 1987 ;

(c) the names of States from which
similar reports have been received ; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be
taken to ensure proper utilisation of these

funds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Central assistance is given in respect of expenditure incurred against ceilings for different purposes, approved by Government of India. The State Governments are required to utilise the Central assistance for the purposes for which it is extended.

(b) and (c). No report giving instances of malpractices in respect of relief funds appeared in the Indian Express dated 2nd December, 1987, New Delhi Edition.

(d) The releases to the State Governments are made only after the receipt of expenditure statements from the State Governments. Central Monitoring Teams are deputed from time to time to States to monitor the utilisation of the Central assistance for relief measures.

Unemployment Due to Closure/Sick Industries

2929. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industries that were closed/became sick during the year 1987 ; and

(b) the number of workers who lost their jobs on account of closure/sickness in the industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). According to information received in the Labour Bureau, 228 industrial units were closed during 1987 affecting 93,251 workers. Information on the number of sick units and workers rendered jobless due thereto is not available.

Increase in Urban Land Prices in Delhi

2930. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH :

SHRI K.S. RAO :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a rapid increase in the price of urban land in the recent years in Delhi ; if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(b) the steps taken to arrest the increase in prices of urban land ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) There has been increase in the prices of urban land in recent year in Delhi mainly because of speculation, demand being more than the availability of land, increasing population, etc.

(b) Government have taken following steps to control land prices in the Capital :

(1) More and more flats are being constructed through DDA, etc. and made available to the people.

(2) More and more lands are being developed and distributed to the Cooperative Group Housing Societies at pre-determined rates.

(3) The National Capital Region is being developed to attract more and more people outside the capital.

Minimum Guaranteed Income to Agricultural Labour

2931. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intent to ensure a minimum guaranteed income to agricultural labour ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The employment in agriculture falls primarily under the sphere of the State Governments. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations assess the local conditions and follow suitable criteria while fixing the minimum wages of agriculture workers. The Labour Ministers' Conference held in May, 1987 acknowledged that minimum wages should bear a relation to the concept of poverty line and it was generally felt that a level of wages not lower

than Rs. 11/- per day should be fixed.

Low Cost Housing

2932. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have called for intensifying the activities of low cost housing for the very low income group in urban areas and landless and marginal farmers in rural areas ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government in this regard ?

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

(b) Considerable thrust is being given by the Government on low cost housing for EWS and LIG etc. Under point Nos. 14 and 15 of 20-Point Programme of 1986, following schemes meant for these categories of population, are under implementation :

- (i) Allotment of house sites-cum-construction assistance to rural landless workers.
- (ii) Indira Aawas Yojana for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and feed bonded labourers of the rural areas.
- (iii) Dwelling units for EWS and the low income group.
- (iv) Improvement of slums.

The NBO and its regional housing development centres are undertaking research, training and extension of low cost housing technologies and construction of low cost demonstration houses, both in rural and urban areas.

The HUDCO, a major public sector financing institutions allocates over 55 per cent of its loanable funds for construction of houses for the EWS and LIG. It also helps in dissemination of low cost housing technologies developed in institutes like the CBRI, SERC, the NEERI etc. The HUDCO encourages entrepreneurs to set up low cost building material industries. It is also constructing low cost demonstration projects meant for the EWS and LIG categories in

urban and rural areas.

Government also has decided to set up a national network of building centres—NIRMAN or NIRMITHI KENDRAS for easy access to low cost housing materials, technologies and training of local artisans. In the draft National Housing Policy considerable emphasis has been given to low cost affordable housing for the EWS and LIG both in rural and urban areas.

[Translation]

Fodder Output in Uttar Pradesh

2933. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have formulated any comprehensive scheme to increase production of fodder in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh in cooperation with the State Government ; and

(b) if so, the quantity of fodder available at present in these areas and the extent to which this quantity is likely to increase as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of (a) above, Question does not arise.

Strike by Junior Engineers of CPWD

2934. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Junior Engineers of C.P.W.D. had gone on strike in the recent past ;

(b) if so, whether any agreement was arrived at between the striking employees and the officers of the Ministry to end the strike if so, the details of the agreement ; and

(c) the points of agreement which have been implemented so far and the reasons for not implementing the remaining points ?

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

(b) and (c). A copy of the agreement signed between the Government and the representatives of the CPWD Junior Engineers' Association on 20-8-87 is given in statement-I below and statement-II indicating the action taken so far by the Government to implement the agreement is given below.

Statement-I

The various demands put forward by the Junior Engineers, C.P.W.D. and Horticulture Sectional Officers, in support of which they have been on strike since 14th July, 1987, were discussed by Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development and the Director General of Works with the representatives of the C.P.W.D. Junior Engineers Association along with those of Sectional Officers (Horticulture) Association and the two Members of Parliament, namely Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam and Shri Harish Rawat. After discussion, a consensus with reference to their various demands was reached as noted herein below :

1. The Junior Engineers have been sanctioned two revised scales, namely, Rs. 1400-2300 (for 25% of the sanctioned strength of Junior Engineers) and Rs. 1640-2900 (for 75% of the sanctioned strength of Junior Engineers. It has further been decided that the method of recruitment to the posts in higher scale, namely, Rs. 1640-2900 should be by promotion (non-selection basis) from amongst Junior Engineers in the lower scale (Rs. 1400-2300) having five years regular service in the said scale to their credit. According to the Junior Engineers, these decisions involve an anomaly and that neither the percentage of distribution of posts among the two scales nor the method of recruitment to the posts in the higher scale is acceptable to them. It was agreed that the issue will be referred by the Ministry of Urban Development with *its appropriate recommendations* for being placed
2. The C.P.W.D. Junior Engineers' Association has communicated a demand that till the decision of the Group of Ministers is announced, the operation of promotion orders to senior scale may be put in abeyance and no further orders of promotion to senior scale be issued. This request was agreed to by the Director General of Works (CPWD).
3. The Junior Engineers have demanded personal promotion at least within 15 years of service and two promotions during service. It was noted that promotional prospects are closely related with the question of cadre review and structural reorganisation of the C.P.W.D. It was agreed that the cadre review of Junior Engineers and Sectional Officers (Horticulture) will be initiated by appointing a Committee of Officers in the month of November, 1987.
4. The Junior Engineers have demanded immediate implementation of promotions to the 559 posts of Assistant Engineers, recently created as a result of cadre review. It was agreed that the orders of promotion will be issued within two months.
5. The Junior Engineers have demanded that a fixed Travelling Allowance should be sanctioned in their favour. It was agreed that this demand will be once again taken up with the *appropriate authorities*.
6. The Junior Engineers have demanded that special pay for Planning and Design work should be enhanced. In this connection, it was agreed that the special pay for Planning and Design work should be paid at a uniform rate irrespective of qualification, namely, at the rate of Rs. 150 per month for Design work and Rs. 80 per month

before a Group of Ministers to be constituted for consideration of similar anomalies arising out of the Fourth Pay Commission's Report.

for Planning work.

7. The Junior Engineers have demanded that direct recruitment to Central Engineering Service Class II should be abolished. While this demand was *not* accepted, it was noted that this demand has been made on the basis of the apprehension that direct recruitment to C.E.S. Class II results in stagnation of Junior Engineers. It was agreed that all care will be taken that direct recruitment to Class II does not adversely affect the promotion prospects of Junior Engineers.
8. It was agreed that there would be no victimisation of Junior Engineers and Sectional Officers (Horticulture), who had gone on strike. It was further agreed that all cases of prosecution instituted against the Junior Engineers and Sectional Officers (Horticulture) in connection with the strike and during the period they were on "work-to-rule" agitation, other than those of prosecution for personal assault or violence, will be withdrawn, with a view to creating an atmosphere of congenial relations.
9. It was also agreed that all the terms and conditions of service of J.Es. (CPWD), including those agreed to above, will, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the Sectional Officers (Horticulture).
10. It was also agreed that the Department will take up with other departments the question of ex-cadre promotions, whenever it is brought to their notice by either the J.Es' Association or otherwise.
11. It was agreed that the Junior Engineers and the Sectional Officers (Horticulture) whose services were terminated for participation in the strike will be permitted to resume duty. The period of strike shall be condoned in relaxation of Rule 27 and in terms of Rule 28 of C.C.S. (Pension Rules) 1972 and Rule 17-A, of the Fundamental and Supplementary Rules, i.e. the period of strike will not entail forfeiture of past service. However, as regards the pay and allowances for the period of strike, the matter will be referred to the Department of Personnel to consider whether the leave admissible to the Junior Engineers and Sectional Officers (Horticulture) can be adjusted against the period of strike.
12. In view of the consensus reached as mentioned above, the C.P.W.D. Junior Engineers Association and the Horticulture Sectional Officers Association agreed to call off their strike *forthwith* and to withdraw fully their agitation in support of their demands. They also agreed that all the Junior Engineers and Sectional Officers (Horticulture) will resume duty and will work with full sense of dedication and mutual trust.

Sd/-
(Harish Chandra)
Director General (Works)
C.P.W.D.

Sd/-
(P.K. Mitra)

Sd/-
(M.K. Mitra)

Sd/-
(Desh Raj Singh)
Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Urban Dev.

Sd/-
(M.J. Khabar)

Sd/-
(J.P. Yadav)

Sd/-
(D.C. Sharma)

Sd/-
(Birbal)

Sd/-
(Nigam Prakash)

Sd/-
(N.K. Yadav)

Signed as above, today, the 20th August, 1987.

Statement-II**Strike by CPWD Junior Engineers—
Follow-up-action on the consensus
arrived at with the Association**

1. Preparation of a Note for the Group of Ministers with regard to anomaly in the pay scales :

It is now proposed to refer the matter to the Anomalies Committee to be constituted for the Ministry of Urban Development.

Pending a final decision in regard to the pay scale, promotion orders to Grade I of JEs have been kept in abeyance.

2. Cadre Review of JEs and Sectional Officers (Hort.) :

A Working Group has been constituted in the CPWD for this purpose.

3. Promotion to the post of Assistant Engineers :

Orders have been issued for promotion in respect of 494 JEs to the post of AEs.

4. Grant of Fixed DA :

The matter is being re-examined in consultation with Finance.

5. Enhancement of special pay for Planning and Design work :

Necessary orders have since been issued on the 12th October, 1987.

6. No victimisation of JEs/Section Officers (Hort) who had gone on strike :

Necessary instructions have been issued to all Chief Engineers etc. in the CPWD.

The matter has also been taken up with the Lt.-Governor of Delhi seeking his personal intervention and for issuing suitable instructions to the police authorities not to pursue the cases filed under ESMA against the JEs during their recent strike, other than those of prosecution for personal assault or violence.

7. Ex-cadre promotion/deputation :

Necessary instructions have been issued to the Chief Engineers and Superintending Engineers to liberally sponsor the names of JEs for ex-cadre posts in other departments.

8. Payment of pay and allowances for the period of strike :

After consulting the DP & T, orders have been issued to the effect that the JEs and Sectional Officers, (Hort), will not be paid any pay and allowances for the period of strike on the principle of 'No work no pay'. However, orders have been issued regularising the period for purposes of other benefits and condoning the break in service.

[English]

**Aid to Maharashtra for Development of
Agricultural Schemes**

2935. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the aid given to Maharashtra for development of agricultural schemes in the State during the year 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : Financial aid to the States for the State Plan Schemes including agricultural development schemes is extended under the modified Gadgil Formula, in the form of block loans and grants but is not allocated sector-wise. The major heads for the total financial aid from the Centre are : normal Central assistance, assistance for externally aided projects, advance Plan assistance for natural calamities, Special Central assistance for hill areas and Special Central assistance for Tribal Sub-Plans. These together with the resources mobilised by the State are intended to finance State Plan schemes. The outlay for development of Agriculture in Maharashtra during 1987-88 as approved in the joint meeting of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, and Chief Minister of Maharashtra was Rs. 12194 lakhs. The break-up of the outlay for the major heads of Development were as under :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Crop Husbandry	3800
2. Soil & Water Conservation	2358
3. Animal Husbandry	1045

4.	Dairy Development	980
5.	Fisheries	464
6.	Plantations	—
7.	Food, Storage & Warehousing	92
8.	Agricultural Research and Education	745
9.	Agricultural Financial Institutions	200
10.	Coöperation	2510
Total :		12194

Besides the above financial support, the Centre also extends financial support to the State in implementing a number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Review of norms for providing drought relief

2936. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that because of the inadequate Central aid, the States affected by drought have diverted substantial portion of their resources to meet the situation leading to overdrafts ;

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

(c) whether Government propose to review norms for granting Central assistance if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b) The primary responsibility of providing relief to the affected population is that of State Governments. The Central Government only supplements the efforts of the State Governments in this regard.

(c) and (d). The norms for Central assistance for the natural calamities were revised with effect from 1st July, 1986. There is no proposal under consideration at present for the revision of the norms.

Increase in demand of fish and fish products

2937. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demand of fish and fish products is increasing in the country and also in foreign countries ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to develop fisheries in the country ; and

(c) the incentives being given to fishermen to meet the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the important steps taken by the Government to develop fisheries in the country are :

(i) implementation of a number of production-oriented programmes, input supply programmes and infrastructure development programmes for development of aquaculture, brackish water fish farms, sewagefed fisheries, motorisation of traditional craft, introduction of improved beach landing craft, augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet, fish seed production, construction of fishing harbours and fish landing Centres ; and

(ii) strengthening exploratory survey of

marine fishery resources in our Exclusive Economic Zone, training of fishery operatives and product development activities for low value fish and marketing of the same.

(c) Incentives being given to fishermen and fish farmers for increasing production are :

- (i) Subsidy, loan assistance, training and extension service to fish farmers for development of tanks and ponds and brackish water fish farms.
- (ii) Subsidy and loan assistance for fishermen for motorisation of traditional craft and for introduction of beach landing craft.

N.B.C.C. Projects in Gulf countries

2938. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Building Construction Corporation has undertaken projects in the Gulf countries and West Asia ;

(b) whether any of these projects have suffered due to lack of funds after payments were withheld by the countries concerned ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to overcome this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC) has under-taken projects in Iraq and Yemen Arab Republic (YAR).

(b) Yes, most of the projects have suffered due to delays in release of funds by the clients in these two countries.

(c) To tide over the situation, the NBCC resorted to overseas borrowings. Only $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the works in Iraq and about 5% of the works in the YAR remain to be completed. The clients in Iraq will clear the dues of the Corporation from 1982 onward, in a phased manner, spread upto 1994 under Deferred Credit Agreements. As regards YAR, the problem arose in 1984. Efforts

are being made by the Corporation to realise payments as early as possible.

Aluminium Plant at Sindri

2939. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rs. 1000 crore aluminium plant is being set up at Sindri as reported in the Indian Express dated 24 January, 1988 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation has applied for a letter of intent for setting up an integrated Bauxite-Alumina-Aluminium project at Latehar in Palamau District of Bihar. Bihar Government have also proposed to set up a Joint Working Group to study the Techno-Economic Feasibility of the integrated Aluminium Project.

Development of Chilka Lake, Orissa

2940. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop Chilka Lake, Orissa ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the amount allocated during the last three years ; and

(d) the progress, if any, made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With a view to ensuring planned development of Chilka Lake, the Central Ministry of Tourism has assigned to the Town & Country Planning Organisation the job of preparing a Master Plan of Chilka Lake at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.25 lakhs.

(c) and (d). During the first three years of the 7th Five Year Plan so far, the Central Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Rs. 25.50 lakhs for various projects at Chilka Lake. These projects are in different stages of execution.

Safety of Workers in Glass Factories

2941. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether glass grinders working in glass factories have been found to be suffering from a high prevalence of musculo-skeletal disorders ; and

(b) if so, the details of preventive steps being taken to control the disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). No such cases of musculo-skeletal disorders have been reported. Musculo-skeletal disorders are not one of the diseases notifiable under Section 89 of the Factories Act, 1948. However, State Governments have framed rules to prevent risks to the health of the workers employed in glass factories under Section 87 of the

Factories Act, 1948.

Achievement of NCR

2942. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how far the major objective of developing the towns on the periphery of the capital under the National Capital Region Plan to ease the pressure on housing and make them attractive for entrepreneurs and check the alarming influx of people in the capital has been achieved in actual practice ; and

(b) the action initiated by Union Government and the States concerned to implement the various schemes in this behalf and build the necessary infra-structure, particularly for the shifting of some of the Central Government Offices from the Capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Draft Regional Plan 2001 for the National Capital Region has identified towns and complexes for priority development. Details of schemes financed are given below :

Name of the Town	No. of Schemes	Total amount spent upto March, 1987 (Rs. in crores)
1. Gurgaon	4	21.796
2. Panipat	2	7.269
3. Alwar	18	5.174
4. Bhiwani	5	—
5. Meerut	7	31.705
6. Hapur	1	1.523
Total	37	67.467

(b) The State Government and the agency concerned have contributed substantially in the implementation of these schemes. Sufficient developed land for shifting of Central Government offices is also available in some of these towns.

Assessment of Crop Insurance Scheme

2943. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been

made of the working of the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme for the crops damaged during Kharif 1987 by the unprecedented drought and floods, particularly from the point of view of the relief given to the farmers ;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to make this scheme more effective and helpful to the farmers in case such a natural calamity recurs ;

(c) the impact of Government's decision to enhance the indemnifiable limits for wheat and paddy from 80 per cent to 90 per cent on the working of the Crop Insurance Scheme ; and

(d) the estimated amount of the crop insurance claims on the General Insurance Corporation of India for the crops damaged during Kharif 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The impact of Government of India's decision to enhance limits for wheat and paddy from 80 per cent to 90 per cent has been higher payment of indemnity claims for these crops to the implementing States. Besides, some more States have joined the scheme and State like Haryana and Rajasthan (which implemented the scheme earlier but withdrew from Rabi 1986-87 season) are considering to opt in favour of the scheme.

(d) The estimated amount of indemnity claims likely to be preferred by the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) for Kharif 1987 season is Rs. 400 crores.

Procurement of Foodgrains

2944. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States where the procurement of foodgrains during the current year so far has been below the targets fixed and the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether any fresh instructions have

been issued by Union Government to States to ensure that the procurement targets are strictly adhered to ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) Wheat, paddy and coarse grains are procured under price, support operations and rice is procured under statutory levy on millers and dealers. As such, no procurement targets are fixed.

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

Provision of Drinking Water to Problem Villages

2945. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of problem villages in different States provided with potable drinking water during 1987-88 ;

(b) whether some more villages in different States still remain as problem villages ;

(c) if so, the target fixed to provide drinking water facilities to these villages during 1988-89 ; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) During 1987-88 as per reports received from States/UTs, 37760 problem villages (including problem villages/habitations covered partially) had been provided with safe drinking water facilities till the end of February, 1988.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A target of full coverage of 32698 problem villages with safe drinking water facilities has been kept for 1988-89. In addition, 18500 partially covered problem villages will be fully covered in 1988-89.

(d) The programme of supplying safe drinking water to rural areas continues to receive the highest priority at Central

Government and State Governments levels. The National Technology Mission on Drinking Water has been set up to give the required thrust to the programme by evolving cost—effective technology mix for solving drinking water problems by applying appropriate scientific and technological inputs in an integrated and inter-disciplinary manner, 55 Mini Missions (Project areas) have been set up through-out the country where Technology Mission activities would be concentrated in collaboration with scientific and technological institutions and concerned Departments, and solutions found therein are being simultaneously replicated in other areas through normal programmes. For visible results, Nation-wide Sub-Missions have been established for solving specific problems encountered in rural drinking water supply. The Sub-Missions are for (i) Scientific source finding, water quality and quantity monitoring, conservation water and recharge of aquifers ; (ii) Eradication of guineaworm ; (iii) Control of Fluorosis ; (iv) Desalination of water ; and (v) Removal of excess iron. State-wise detailed Action Plan for coverage of problem villages in a systematic manner has been prepared to enable strong monitoring and optimum use of available resources according to a strict-time schedule. States/UTs under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) are re-orienting priorities and implementation plans to accelerate the coverage of problem villages. Government of India is continuing to supplement the efforts of States/UTs by providing substantial financial assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

Shortage of Nitrogen and Urea

2946. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been shortage of some fertilizers like Nitrogen and Urea ;

(b) whether a group of experts appointed by the Planning Commission have speculated further scarcity of these fertilizers in the country by the end of the Seventh and Eighth Plans ;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to increase the production of these fertilizers ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) No, Sir, there has been no shortage of nitrogenous fertilizers like Urea.

(b) According to the Study Group headed by the Chief Consultant, Planning Commission, there is a gap between the estimated consumption and production of fertilizers during the Seventh and the Eighth Plans.

(c) and (d). Various steps are being taken to reduce the gap between the assessed requirements and production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers. A major programme of setting up additional capacity in order to augment indigenous production is under way. Besides, schemes like revamping and modernisation of the loss-making units, with a view to improving their production performance, have been taken up. Captive Power Plants, wherever considered necessary, have also either been installed or are under installation with a view to avoiding production loss on account of power cuts/instability. As the country does not have significant deposits of potash, the requirements of the entire Potassic fertilizers will continue to be met through imports.

Welfare of Plantation Labour

2947. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing welfare measures for the plantation labour are not adequate ;

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating to provide better welfare measures for them ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). The provisions of the Plantations Labour Act was reviewed in September, 1984 in a Conference of Labour Secretaries of the concerned States at which the need for amendments to make the Act more broadbased was considered. The non-implementation of the provisions with respect to welfare relating to medical facilities, housing facilities, drinking water, creche, etc., was also considered by the

Tripartite Industrial Committee on Plantations in March, 1985, when it was felt that the Act should be amended to provide such facilities as well as adequate safeguards against toxic chemicals. The Committee examined various suggestions and made recommendations for amendment to the Act. These relate to safety, occupational health and welfare and enhancement of penalties, etc. The proposals for amendments are yet to be finalised.

**Setting Up of Fertilizer Units
in Gulf Countries by FACT**

2948. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up fertilizer units under the Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) in Gulf countries ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether these units will be wholly Indian or a joint effort ; if joint, the proportion of participation ; and

(d) the estimated cost of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (d). FACT Engineering and Design Organisation (FEDO) the consultancy division of M/s. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, is engaged in the preparation of a feasibility study of a possible joint venture fertilizer project in Abu Dhabi in association with FERTIL. However, no specific proposal for setting up a fertilizer plant has materialised so far. The estimated cost of the project will depend on the capacity of the plant as well as the products proposed to be manufactured.

Implementation of D.P.A.P. in Orissa

2949. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the areas covered under the Drought Prone Area Programme in Orissa during 1987-88 ;

(b) whether Government propose to draw any action plan under DPAP to combat

drought situation in the chronically drought affected areas of the State ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) 39 Blocks of four districts namely Phulbani, Kalahandi, Bolangir and Sambalpur are covered under the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) in Orissa during 1987-88.

(b) and (c). Action Plans to combat the drought situation on a long term basis have already been drawn up for each of these districts and these are under implementation. The thrust of the programme is on activities relating to soil and moisture conservation including land development and shaping, water resources conservation and development, afforestation and pasture, fodder and grassland development. An expenditure of Rs. 372.20 lakhs has been incurred under the programme upto January, 1988 during the current financial year.

**Assistance Sought by Kerala for Improvement
of Cashewnut Production**

2950. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has sought financial assistance from Union Government for improving the production of cashewnuts in the State ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Union Government propose to give any assistance to the State for the purpose ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No specific proposal has been received from Kerala Government seeking financial assistance for improving production of cashewnut in the State.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Under the Centrally

sponsored scheme on cashewnut development programmes with an outlay of Rs. 158.49 lakhs has been earmarked for Kerala in the Seventh Plan. Of this the Central share is Rs. 81.74 lakhs.

Indo-US Sub-Commission on Agriculture

2951. SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the extent to which Indian agriculture will be a boost during the year 1988 as a result of Indo-US Agreement on joint research in agriculture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : In the 5th Meeting of the Indo-US Sub-Commission on Agriculture held at New Delhi from 7th to 11th December, 1987, it was, *inter-alia*, agreed that both the countries will undertake cooperative research programmes and projects for enhancement of productivity in arid zone agriculture, water management and evaluation of ground water resources.

It is too early to make an assessment about the likely impact of the proposed

Indo-US cooperation on agricultural production during 1988.

Relief Assistance to States for Flood Victims

2952. CH. RAM PARKASH :

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance made available for the relief and rehabilitation of the flood victims against the demand placed by State Governments and recommended by the Central study teams during the current year, State-wise ; and

(b) whether the funds allotted to State Governments have been withdrawn due to malutilisation and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) A Statement indicating the Statewise Central assistance sought and approved/sanctioned for relief and rehabilitation etc. of the persons affected by flood during 1987-88, so far is given below.

(b) No, Sir.

Statement

Statement Showing the Details of Assistance Sought and Approved for Flood during 1987-88

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	State	Central Assistance	
		Sought	Approved
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	138.63	10.96
2.	Assam	386.55	62.545*
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.96	6.86*
4.	Bihar	735.96	86.45*
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	175.29	12.21

1	2	3	4
6.	Nagaland	6.82	1.90
7.	Sikkim	22.37	4.225*
8.	West Bengal	264.62	82.90*
9.	Uttar Pradesh	186.96	20.49
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3.05	0.93
	Total	1943.21	289.47*

*Includes assistance sanctioned for Vegetable and fodder production.

**Allowances of Rural Labour Inspectors,
Orissa**

2953. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central assistance for pay and allowances of the Rural Labour Inspectors appointed under the Minimum Wages Act in Orissa has not been released so far ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) when a final decision is expected to be taken ; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the payment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (d). An amount of Rs. 13.22 lakhs has been released to the Government of Orissa for the year 1986-87 and 1987-88. The release of the balance requirement of funds for the current financial year is being processed on the basis of information received on 2nd March, 1988 from the State Government and is expected to be sanctioned shortly.

**Achievement of Agricultural Programmes
under 20-Point Programme**

2954. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have urged upon the States to implement effectively the various agricultural programmes under the 20-Point Programme ; and

(b) if so, the achievement made in agricultural programmes in different States under 20-Point Programme during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The achievement made in agricultural programmes in different States under 20-Point Programme during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 is indicated in statements-I and II below.

(See columns 313—320).

States Growing Almonds

2956. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States which grow almond ;

(b) whether Union Government are providing financial assistance to the States to increase almond cultivation ;

(c) if so, the Central assistance provided to the States during the last three years for the purpose ; and

(d) the other steps taken to boost

Statement-I

*Achievement made in Agricultural Programmes in different States under the New Twenty-Point Programme during 1986-87***I. Dryland Farming :**

(All India achievement)					
S. No.	Item	Unit	Target	Achievement	% Achievement Column (5) as % of Column (4)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	No. of Micro-watersheds where development work is already in progress or proposed to be taken up during the year.	Nos.	14015	15690	111.95
2.	Total Area of micro-watersheds where developmental work is already in progress or will be taken up during the year.	'000 ha.	9806.00	8265.73	84.29
3.	Culturable area out of the total area of micro-watersheds under development or to be developed during the year.	'000 ha.	6352.80	5383.36	84.74
4.	Number of watersheds in which Project Implementation Committees have been set up.	Nos.	1538	12536	815.08
5.	Number of Technical Personnel trained in Dryland Farming.	Nos.	7646	18171	237.65
6.	Number of Watersheds for which funds have been earmarked by State Governments.	Nos.	14015	13727	97.95
7.	Land Development.	'000 ha.	1163.70	501.87	43.13

I	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Water Harvesting/storage farm structures.	Nos.	14220	31164	219.16
9.	Distribution of seed-cum-fertiliser Drills.	Nos.	20442	18506	90.53
10.	Distribution of Improved Agricultural Implements other than seed-cum-fertiliser drills.	Nos.	212850	222229	104.41
11.	Area covered with improved/drought resistant seeds.	'000 ha.	1780.50	893.70	50.19
12.	Area covered with Chemical Fertiliser.	'000 ha.	1815.20	902.18	49.70
13.	Area covered with plant Protection measures.	'000 ha.	1006.20	804.90	80.00
14.	Area covered outside Watersheds by Dry Farming Practices.	'000 ha.	14375.00	12752.02	88.71
II. Pulses Production during 1986-87 :					
1.	Total Pulses.	Lakh tonnes.	140	117.37	83.8
III. Oilseeds Production :					
1.	Total Oilseeds.	-do-	148	114.53	77.4

Statement-II

Achievement made in Agricultural Programmes in different States under the Twenty Point Programme 1986 during 1987-88

I. Points Nos.—Strategy for Rainfed Agriculture :

(All India Achievement)					
S. No.	Item	Unit	Target	Achievement	% Achievement Column (5) as % of Column (4)
1	2	3	4	5	6
(i) Watershed Development					
1.	No. of Micro-watershed where Development work is already in progress or is to be taken up during 1987-88.	Nos.	15048	15091*	100.28
2.	Land Development.	'000 ha.	540.95	416.18	76.94
3.	Distribution of Seed-cum-Fertiliser Drills.	Nos.	15965	11270	70.59
4.	Distribution of Improved Agril. Implements.	Nos.	233400	162274	69.53
5.	Distribution of High Yielding Seeds.	'000 Qtls.	4991.99	2793.84	55.97
(ii) Table Land					
6.	Area covered outside the selected watershed with dry Farming Practices.	'000 ha.	14454.43	9836.26	68.05

*—Cumulative from last year.

1	2	3	4	5	6
II. Point No. 4—Bigger Harvests during 1987-88 :					
1.	Rice Production	Lakh tonnes	640	505—520	78.91—81.25
2.	Oilseeds Production	-do-	140	94-96	67.14—68.57
3.	Pulses Production	-do-	140	115-125	82.14—89.29
4.	Production of Fruits and Vegetables.	-do-			
5.	Milk	-do-	459 (P)	461 (P)	100.43 (P)
6.	Egg	Billion Nos.	16.960 (P)	17.129 (P)	100.99 (P)
7.	Wool	Lakh Kgs.	418 (P)	437 (P)	104.54 (P)
8.	Fish Production				
	Marine	Lakh tonnes.	17.30	17.30	100.00
	Inland	-do-	13.00	13.00	100.00

(P)=Provisional.

almond cultivation in the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Almonds are grown in Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c). No Central assistance is provided to the State Governments for increasing almond cultivation.

(d) An Indo-Italian Project for development of temperate climate fruit crops has been in operation in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh with assistance from Italian Government. Under this project high yielding varieties of almonds have been introduced with improved technology from Italy. Besides, State Governments are also implementing programmes for increasing area under almond cultivation.

Labour Unrest in Iron Ore Mines in Orissa

2957. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether labour unrest is prevailing in some iron ore mines in Orissa ;

(b) if so, whether Government have identified those mines ;

(c) whether reasons for the labour unrest have been found out ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to redress the grievances of the workers of iron ore mines in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (d). About 785 contract labourers of Kalta Iron Ore Mines of Rourkela Steel Plant had resorted to strike from 21-12-1987 to 22-1-1988 over the demand for payment of interim relief. The matter was seized in conciliation by the office of the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Bhubaneswar and, as a result of the conciliatory efforts, the contractors agreed to consider the demand of the union sympathetically and to resolve the issue amicably

by mutual discussions. The strike was also called off from 22-1-1988.

Public Sector Fertilizer Units Plans for Rural Masses

2958. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Public Sector Fertilizer units have chalked out any programme for rural masses ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the time by which these programmes are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). The public sector fertilizer companies are engaged in several activities like fertilizer education programmes, field demonstration, kisan melas, free soil testing service, adoption of villages, development of social forestry and family welfare camps for the benefit of the farmers.

(c) Since these are continuous on-going programmes, no time-limit for implementation can be indicated.

Kerala's Request for Scrap

2959. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government has requested to allot 9,000 MT of imported steel scrap for Autokast Limited, Alleppey ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). A request from Industries Minister, Kerala for allotment of 9,000 MT of imported scrap for Autocast Limited, Alleppey during 1987-88 has been received. Metal Scrap Trade Corporation (MSTC), the canalising Agency, has fixed the entitlement of the unit at 3750 MT as per the extant distribution

formula. Allotment of imported scrap is being made accordingly.

**Increase in Selling price of Palmolein
by Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar**

2960. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 23 February, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 72 regarding increase in selling price of Palmolein by Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar and state :

(a) the details of the stocks held by each of these organisations on the date of increase in the selling rates ;

(b) the controlled selling prices of Palmolein before and after increase in the selling rates ; and

(c) the dates from which organisations Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar increased the selling rates of Palmolein of the old rate stocks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) According to the system followed by Super Bazar value control system is observed and no itemwise/quantity wise stock record is maintained by them. As such it is not possible for them to give details of the stocks held on the date of increase in the selling price of Palmolein.

The stocks of Palmolein held by Kendriya Bhandar as on 23rd December, 1987, when the price was revised and on 30-12-1987 when the price was effected by them is as under :

	As on	
	23-12-87	30-12-87
2 Kg. tin	2218	1937
5 Kg. tin	620	502

(b) The selling price of Palmolein before and after the increase is as under :

	Before Revision	After Revision
2 Kg. tin	Rs. 31.80	Rs. 36.15
5 Kg. tin	Rs. 74.40	Rs. 85.30

(c) Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar revised the selling price of Palmolein from 24th December, 1987 and 30th December, 1987 respectively.

[*Translation*]

Scheme by NSC for Production of Seeds

2961. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Seeds Corpo-

ration has formulated a special scheme to produce more seeds ;

(b) if so, the target fixed for various States under the scheme for the next two years, year-wise, and the action taken so far to achieve these targets ;

(c) the extent to which demand for seeds would be met under the scheme ;

(d) the places in Bihar where seed production centres have been set up by the

corporation during the last two years ;

(e) the places where these centres are proposed to be set up in the coming years ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) National Seeds Corporation has planned to produce 6.75 lakh quintals of certified seeds during 1988-89 and 8.80 lakh quintals during the year 1989-90. Firm targets State-wise and season-wise for production are fixed before the start of Kharif and Rabi Season. In order to ensure the implementation of the programme and achieving of the targets, National Seeds Corporation has planned to have a meeting of the Regional Managers towards the end of March, 1988. The programme will be discussed and appropriate measures will be taken

(c) On the current estimates, National Seeds Corporation would be able to meet about 6 to 8% of the requirement.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) State Government and their agencies are primarily responsible for the arrangement and supply of adequate quantity of seeds to the farmers. National Seeds Corporation

performs only supporting role in their efforts.

State-wise Sugarcane Price

2962. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the sugarcane price advised by various State Governments during 1986-87 and 1987-88, State-wise ; and

(b) the sugarcane price fixed by Union Government as per the recovery years 1986-87 and 1987-88, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). The Central Government fixes only the statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories. The Central Government is not consulted in the determination of State-advised prices.

For 1986-87, the statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories was fixed at Rs. 17.00 per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5% and for 1987-88, it is Rs. 18.50 per quintal, linked to a recovery of 8.5%, with proportionate premium for higher recoveries. The price fixed by the Central Government is uniform for the whole country.

However, a statement giving State-wise, the range of the statutory minimum price fixed for various factories and those actually paid/being paid during 1986-87 and 1987-88 seasons is enclosed.

Statement

Ranges of statutory minimum price and actual price of sugarcane paid/being paid by sugar factories in different States during 1986-87 and 1987-88 sugar seasons.

State	1986-87		1987-88	
	Range of		Range of	
	Minimum price notified	Price paid	Minimum price notified	Actual price being paid (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	17.00 to 22.00	24.00 to 25.00	18.50 to 24.16	26.50 to 27.00

1	2	3	4	5
Bihar	17.00 to 21.40	24.50	18.50 to 23.51	26.50
Punjab	17.00 to 20.80	26.00 to 29.00	18.50 to 23.29	28.00 to 31.00
Haryana	17.00 to 20.40	25.00 to 28.00	20.02 to 23.07	28.00 to 32.00
Assam	17.00	23.00+ 1.00*	18.50	N.A.
West Bengal	17.00	24.00 to 26.00	18.50	N.A.
Orissa	17.00 to 19.60	26.50 (ad-hoc)	19.59 to 19.81	28.20
Madhya Pradesh	17.00 to 19.80	24.00 (Prov.) to 26.00	18.50 to 22.64	26.50
Rajasthan	18.40	24.00 to 27.50	19.15 to 19.81	N.A.
Maharashtra (\$)	17.00 to 24.60	23.00 (Prov.) to 29.50	18.50 to 26.77	23.00 (£) to 32.20
Gujarat (\$)	17.00 to 24.60	22.00£ to 28.10	20.02 to 26.55	11.00 (£) to 23.93
Andhra Pradesh	17.00 to 22.40	17.60 to 27.52	18.50 to 23.72	23.96 to 25.17
Tamil Nadu	18.20 to 22.20	21.41 to 25.88	20.02 to 23.94	22.02 to 27.18
Karnataka	17.00 to 22.80	23.50 to 36.50	18.50 to 24.38	23.50 to 27.50
Kerala	17.00	27.00+ 2.00*	18.50 to 19.59	27.00

1	2	3	4	5
Pondicherry	19.60 to 20.40	23.06 to 24.00	20.89	23.72
Nagaland	17.20	22.00	18.72	N.A.
Goa (\$)	17.80	26.50 to 32.50**	19.37	N.A.

(Prov.) = Provisional

(*) = Transport Charges

(\$) = In Maharashtra. Goa and Gujarat the prices paid are generally ex-field.

(£) = Advance/Tentative price

(**) = Ex-gate

[Translation]

Water Supply Scheme Submitted by
Madhya Pradesh

2963. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Govern-
ment has sent a scheme worth rupees
106.50 crore with a view to solve the drink-
ing water problem which has arisen due to
drought ;

(b) the nature of assistance given by
Union Government during this year upto
now to solve the drinking water problem
which has arisen due to drought ; and

(c) the details of assistance proposed to
be given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-
MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUL-
TURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) In the memorandum for drought relief
assistance the State Government of Madhya
Pradesh had included a sum of Rs. 106.5
crores for drinking water supply sector.

(b) The Government of India have
approved ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 7.54
crores for drinking water supply in rural
areas and Rs. 3.66 crores for urban areas

for the year 1987-88. In addition, an
amount of Rs. 2.17 crores was approved
for purchase of drilling rigs and geophysical
equipments. Under the normal plan pro-
gramme Centrally sponsored Accelerated
Rural Water Supply Scheme (ARWSP), a
sum of Rs. 32.81 crores has been released
during 1987-88.

(c) In addition to Central assistance for
1987-88, Government of India have also
approved ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 3.54
crores and Rs. 1.62 crores for rural and
urban drinking water supply sectors respec-
tively to be incurred during 1988-89 (April,
88 to June '1988'). The provisional allo-
cation for ARWSP for Madhya Pradesh for
1988-89 is Rs. 27.727 crores which will be
released to this State Government as per the
norms and guidelines of the programme.

Plight of Potato Growers

2964. SHRI KALI PRASAD
PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the plight of potato growers
in various parts of the country has
worsened ;

(b) if so, the action taken by Govern-
ment since January, 1987 to-date to
improve the lot of farmers, to ensure
remunerative prices for potatoes and to
strengthen the financial condition of the

farmers, and the outcome thereof ;

(c) the State-wise details of the action taken for providing proper storage/preservation facility for potatoes during the last three years ; and

(d) the production target of potatoes and its consumption during 1986, 1987 and 1988 and the position in respect of its export during these years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Government of India is helping the States to increase the storage and preservation facilities for potato. The cold storage and preservation facilities available are given in statements I and II below.

(d) Production target of potato for the VIIth Five Year Plan is 160 lakh tonnes. Except negligible quantities exported the entire production of potato is consumed in the country. The quantities of potato exported during 1985-86, 1986-87 are roughly 263 tonnes and 27 tonnes respectively. Export details of potato for 1987-88 are yet to become available.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of cold storages	Capacity (in tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53	11730
2.	Assam	3	2317
3.	Bihar	205	345251
4.	Gujarat	106	120396
5.	Himachal Pradesh	13	9668
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	10110
7.	Karnataka	73	15305
8.	Kerala	111	12025
9.	Madhya Pradesh	100	171827
10.	Maharashtra	197	102699
11.	Orissa	38	39268
12.	Rajasthan	47	49693
13.	Tamil Nadu	79	16627
14.	Tripura	2	3223
15.	Andaman	1	32
16.	Chandigarh	12	17495
17.	Delhi	85	110209

1	2	3	4
18.	Goa	22	1729
19.	Lakshadweep	1	36
20.	Pondicherry	5	190
21.	Haryana	138	177000
22.	Punjab	303	507000
23.	Uttar Pradesh	739	2310000
24.	West Bengal	262	1368330
		2607	5402160

Statement-II

Statewise availability of preservation facilities for Potato

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Unit	Capacity (tonnes)
1.	Uttar Pradesh (Ghaziabad)	2	9,000
2.	Delhi	1	4,000
3.	Madhya Pradesh	1	(i) 10,000
4.	Maharashtra	2	(ii) 15,000

In addition, potatoes are being canned for supplies to the Army to the extent of about 1500—1600 tonnes. Potatoes are also dehydrated but the quantity of potatoes dehydrated is below 50 tonnes per year.

[English]

Charges of Ground Rent by DDA

2965. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA charges ground rent from allottees of flats annually ;

(b) if so, the rate of ground rent fixed ;

(c) whether the rate of ground rent varies from locality to locality ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Ground rent is fixed at the flat rate of Re. 1/- for the first two years and thereafter @ 2½% p.a. of the premium of land is charged. This is indicated in the allotment letter.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Zone-wise Sugar Cane Price

2966. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the

zone-wise break-up of sugar cane price during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : The statutory minimum cane price (SMP) is fixed every year, linked to a basic recovery of 8.5 per cent with proportionate premium for every 0.1 per cent increase. The SMP differs from factory to factory and it is not fixed zone-wise by the Government

Zone-wise Cost of Production of Sugar

2967. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 3 March, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 1036 regarding zone-wise cost of production of sugar and state :

(a) the zone-wise cost of production of sugar including levy price during the last

three years, year-wise ; and

(b) the zone-wise recovery percentage and duration taken into account for calculation of cost of production of sugar during these years, year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). The cost of production of sugar for the purpose of levy sugar price is worked out every year based on the minimum cane prices notified for the respective year, parameters of conversion cost and return recommended by the expert body, viz ; the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, and taking into account estimates of recovery and duration submitted by the sugar factories and the State Governments. The zone-wise ex-factory levy sugar prices for the last three years, namely 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, are shown in the statement given below.

Statement

Ex-factory levy prices of sugar notified for 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 sugar years

(S-30 Grade)

(Rs. per quintal)

S. No.	Zone	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Punjab	379.97	397.50	420.42
2.	Haryana	403.46	407.86	430.53
3.	Rajasthan	457.27	456.94	539.83
4.	West U.P.	425.90	428.23	453.41
5.	Central U.P.	421.68	414.53	430.94
6.	East U.P.	452.07	442.58	458.30
7.	North Bihar	445.61	436.92	453.83
8.	South Bihar	490.53	505.00	547.25
9.	South Gujarat	363.21	366.96	397.36
10.	Saurashtra		412.53	434.41

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Madhya Pradesh	455.20	475.49	495.72
12.	South Maharashtra	373.64	} 382.59	396.30
13.	North Maharashtra			
14.	Karnataka	365.84	378.74	398.40
15.	Andhra Pradesh	368.29	379.19	414.57
16.	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry	391.51	393.54	425.33
17.	Assam, Orissa, West Bengal and Nagaland	414.74	414.41	457.33
18.	Kerala and Goa	429.39	448.86	479.42

Note. An additional Rs. 26/- per quintal has been allowed in the price in case of weak units included in schedule VI of the price notifications for 1985-86 and 1986-87.

Conversion of Short Terms Loans to Farmer Into Long Term Loans

2968. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision for conversion of short-term agricultural loans given to the farmers of chronically-drought-affected area into long term loans ;

(b) whether such drought-prone areas have been earmarked, if so, the State-wise figures and the amount of agricultural loans given to the farmers of those areas ;

(c) whether Government are thinking to waive the interest of such agricultural short term loans given to the small and marginal farmers of drought affected areas affected for two consecutive years and above ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) In the case of farmers affected by drought/flood for 3 or more years in succession, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have decided to provide conversion/reschedulement

facility to the affected borrowers for a period of 7 years (instead of usual 5 years) inclusive of 2-years moratorium period.

(b) As the facility is available to all the farmers affected by natural calamities, drought-prone areas are not required to be earmarked for the purpose.

(c) There is no proposal to waive the interest on short-term loans given to small and marginal farmers.

(d) Does not arise.

Schemes Available for Participation by Voluntary Agencies

2969. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the schemes available for participation by voluntary agencies in rural development programmes ;

(b) the progress made under each of these schemes in each States since its inception ; and

(c) the expenditure incurred under each scheme in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) The following schemes are available for participation by voluntary agencies in rural development programmes :

1. Promotion of voluntary action in rural development (P.C.)
2. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)
3. Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)
4. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)
5. Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP)
6. Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme under the scheme of assistance to CAPART (ARTS)
7. Organisation of Beneficiaries of Anti-Poverty Programmes (OB)
8. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).

(b) and (c). Assistance to the voluntary organisations for the implementation of the above schemes is routed through Council For Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART). So far CAPART has assisted 863 projects through various voluntary organisations since its inception i.e. the 1st September, 1986 and the same are in different stages of implementation.

Self-Sufficiency in Milk Requirement

2970. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGA-LAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the four metropolitan cities and the entire country were to become self-sufficient in regard to milk requirement by the end of 1975 and 1985 respectively, under the Operation Flood Programme ; and

(b) if so, the present position and the reasons for not achieving the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). The self-sufficiency

in milk requirement is linked up with the question of demand and supply. However, milk production in the country is estimated to have been increased from 23.2 million tonnes in 1973-74 to 44.00 million tonnes (provisional) in 1986-87.

Filling up of Posts of Junior Engineers

2971. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGA-LAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts of Junior Engineers, Assistant Engineers and Executive Engineers in the CPWD which fell vacant during 1987 ;

(b) the number of posts/vacancies filled up during 1987 and the number of posts to be filled up in 1988 ; and

(c) the reasons for not filling up all the posts ?

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

Supersession in Promotion of Engineers

2972. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGA-LAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 800 Civil and 300 Electrical Junior Engineers in the CPWD have been superseded for their promotion as Assistant Engineers due to recent Cadre Review ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) the number of Junior Engineers (Civil and Elect.) superseded who joined service during 1960 to 1967 ;

(d) the steps taken by Government to promote these Junior Engineers in near future ; and

(e) when the second Cadre Review promotions are expected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Recently 559 posts of Assistant Engineers

had been created to give greater promotion opportunities to Junior Engineers. The rules for promotion of Junior Engineer to Assistant Engineer provide that the basis of promotion has to be "selection on merit-cum-seniority basis". Therefore, if a senior person does not qualify as against his junior, it cannot be called that he has been wrongly passed over.

(c) and (d). 892 civil and 122 electrical Junior Engineers are such who are senior to some of the Junior Engineers promoted as Asstt. Engineers. These officers will again be considered for promotion against future vacancies from time to time.

(e) Action for conducting the second cadre review in respect of the cadre of Junior Engineers in the CPWD has been initiated. It is difficult to anticipate Government decision at this stage.

Disposal of cases by Delhi Industrial Tribunal/Labour Courts

2973. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Industrial Tribunal/Labour Courts have prepared a priority list of disputed cases to dispose them of expeditiously ;

(b) if so, whether the Presiding Officers have also decided not to give adjournment of priority list cases ; and

(c) the effective steps taken by Government for early settlement of these cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) According to the Delhi Administration, a priority list has been prepared.

(b) Yes, Sir. Ordinarily, adjournments are not given in old cases.

(c) The following steps are being taken for expediting the disposal of pending cases :

(i) The norms for disposal of cases by Presiding Officers has been fixed and the disposal of old cases is being periodically monitored ;

(ii) Periodical meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Industrial Tribunal/Labour Courts are convened to review the pendency and the Presiding Officers are asked to give top priority for disposal of old cases by giving early dates for hearing.

(iii) The cases are transferred from the Court having larger pendency to Courts having smaller pendency.

(iv) One new Labour Court was set up last year and the same started functioning from December, 1987.

[Translation]

Compensation paid to Farmers in Rajasthan Under Crop Insurance Scheme

2974. SHRI PRABHU LAL RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount paid to the farmers in Rajasthan under Crop Insurance Scheme ;

(b) whether the farmers who had got their crops insured through cooperative bodies are getting the full benefit of it ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the manner in which they have been benefited ; and

(d) whether equal amount has been given to all the farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The indemnity claims paid to the insured farmers in Rajasthan under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) is Rs. 13.50 lakhs and Rs. 1932.72 lakhs in Rabi 1985-86 and Kharif 1986 seasons respectively.

(b) to (d). All farmers availing crop loans from Cooperative Credit Institutions, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) for raising crops covered under the scheme are eligible for payment of compensation. The CCIS is an area based Scheme. If the actual average yield for a given crop for a defined area for a season falls short of the threshold yield fixed for that area then each of the insured farmer of

such area is eligible for payment of indemnity depending upon the short-fall in the yield and the sum insured (which is 150% of the loan amount).

[English]

Effect of Tourism in Goa

2975. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether any anti-tourist sentiment is prevailing in Goa and if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether there is increase in use of drugs in Goa ; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) :

(a) According to the State Government, there is no general anti-tourist sentiment prevailing in Goa.

(b) and (c). Use of drugs is a general problem and not directly related to tourism. However, the State Government is taking strict measures under the applicable laws to control the use of drugs in the State.

Per Capita Availability of Pulses

2976. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the per capita availability of pulses in the country during the years 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : The per capita net availability of pulses in the country is as under :

Year	Per Capita Net Availability (In grams/day)
1951*	60.7
1960	65.5
1970	51.9
1980	30.9
1985	38.1

* The figure for 1951 corresponds to the production of pulses in 1950-51.

Payment of EPF dues to Retired Employees in Ahmedabad

2977. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees in Ahmedabad who have not been paid their Provident Fund dues despite a lapse of three months or more after their retirement/closing of their place of employment ;

(b) the reasons for non-payment of dues ;

(c) the total amount of E.P.F. dues payable to such employees and the particulars of the establishments to which they belonged ; and

(d) the steps initiated by Government to ensure payment of the EPF dues to these employees without further delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha in due course.

Foodgrains Production

2978. SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have selected 169 potential districts in the country to make up the shortfall in targetted foodgrains production ;

(b) if so the details thereof and the States where these are located ; and

(c) the criteria adopted for their selection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Task Force appointed by the Prime Minister as a result of mid-term appraisal had identified 169 districts in 14 States which are, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Raja-

sthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for launching the Foodgrain Production Thrust Programme. The food crops included under this Programme are rice in 106 districts, wheat in 72 districts, maize in 28 districts, Arhar in 20 districts and gram in 28 districts.

(c) The criteria for selection of these districts were (i) Soil & rainfall condition, (ii) Irrigation water availability, (iii) Technological Packages available, (iv) existing levels of production, and (v) possibility of increasing the consumption of inputs like fertiliser and High Yielding Varieties Seeds.

**EPF dues against Textile and other units
in Ahmedabad**

2979. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of textile and other units in Ahmedabad which have not paid Employees Provident Fund dues ;

(b) the number of units which have failed to pay the employees' share deducted by them from their wages to the Employees Provident Fund Organisation ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government under the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Pensions Act, 1982 and the IPC against the offending employers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha in due course.

Floating Tourist Lodge at Sunderbans

2980. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the setting up of the proposed floating tourist lodge in the Sunderbans area of West Bengal to attract more tourists ; and

(b) if no progress has been made, the reasons therefor and the stage at which the project stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM

(SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) The Government of West Bengal was asked to revise the proposal for setting up of the floating tourist lodge in Sunderbans. The reply of the Government of West Bengal is still awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

**Development of Thankasserry Fishing
Harbour**

2981. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government has submitted any proposal to Union Government for the development of Thankasserry Fishing Harbour ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government regarding this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The fishing harbour estimated to cost Rs. 1970 lakhs is expected to provide harbour facilities for the operation of about 1720 traditional craft.

(c) Government of Kerala have been requested to send the revised implementation schedule for taking further action by the Government of India.

FAO Aid for Agriculture Sector

2982. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of projects aided by the Food and Agricultural Organisation and the stages of their implementation ;

(b) the progress made in the implementation of FAO aided massive afforestation programme in Madhya Pradesh and the establishment of a modern soyabean processing facility in the country ; and

(c) whether FAO is also assisting in shrimp-culture and meat industry, if so, the

details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). The details of on-going Projects in India aided by the Food & Agriculture Organisation (FAO), under its Technical Cooperation Programme, along-with the position of their implementation, is given in the statement below.

(See columns 349—352).

(c) The FAO is executing a Project on Brackish Water Aquaculture which is assisted by the United Nations Development Programme. This Project envisages construction and operation of five typical farms and five hatcheries for shrimp culture, to serve as demonstration centres ; and the training of Indian personnel in foreign countries in these areas.

The FAO has agreed to send one of its experts to India for two weeks to conduct survey and to identify areas of assistance for the development of meat industry.

Welfare of Inter-State Migrant Labour

2983. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States which have taken necessary steps under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 to protect the interests of their labour working in other State/Union Territories ;

(b) whether Governments of the host States have in particular, permitted other States to post Labour Welfare Officers in their territory as provided in the Act ; and

(c) if so, the brief particulars of the additional steps proposed to be taken to prevent the exploitation and to promote the welfare of migrant labour ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) As per available information, all the State Governments and Union Territories except Nagaland, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh have

framed rules under the Act, for carrying out the purposes of the Act.

(b) This matter was discussed in the Labour Secretaries Meeting held in 1987. It was generally felt that the appointment of Inspectors of one State to enforce the Law in another State may not be feasible. However, one of the conclusions of the Meeting was that the State Government of the home State may consider setting up an office or appointing its liaison offices in the recipient States to liaise with the Labour Department of that State to solve the problems of the Inter-State Migrant Labour.

(c) The 36th Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in May, 1987 was devoted to the problems of the unorganised labour and the Conference recommended that the labour laws which most closely concerned the problems of unorganised labour including the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act should be implemented effectively.

HUDCO Scheme for Rural Landless Labour

2984. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 125 on 16th November, 1987 regarding HUDCO Scheme for rural landless labour and state :

(a) the number of rural housing schemes sanctioned by HUDCO State-wise, alongwith the number of housing units covered ;

(b) the number of schemes, State-wise, implemented and under implementation separately ;

(c) the number of housing units completed thereunder, State-wise, as on 31 March, 1987 and 31 December, 1987 ;

(d) whether in view of the rise in cost, the ceiling in respect of unit cost is being reviewed ; and

(e) the basis for allocation of funds under this scheme in various States and the reasons for inter-se disparity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The details are given in the statement below.

(See columns 353—354).

Statement

Details of On-going Projects in India Aided by Food and Agriculture Organisation under its Technical Cooperation Programme and the Position of their Implementation

S. No.	Title of the Project	FAO Contribution	Broad Objectives	Position of Implementation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Video for Rural Communication and Training.	\$ 243,000	To strengthen the existing T & V System in Rajasthan through the use, on a pilot basis, of video training programmes for extension staff and farmers.	Under this Project the video equipment supplied by the FAO has since been installed and training programmes are going-on as per schedule.
2.	Farm Data for Agricultural Price Policy and Resource Allocation.	\$ 206,000	Assist in strengthening the analytical network of Agricultural Universities and Agro-Economic Research Centres in various States.	Four Indian personnel have been trained abroad; Consultancy services of two FAO experts have been provided; and procurement of 35 PC/XT Computers and 17 Printers has been ordered.
3.	Assistance to Aerial Seeding Programme in Madhya Pradesh.	\$ 95,000	To assist in the implementation of the 1987-88 Seeding programme; to raise technical capabilities of concerned Government personnel for scaling up the level of operations.	A one-month study tour of two Indian personnel on aerial seeding has been completed. Two-months consultancy service by an FAO expert has been provided; and 5,00 kg. of pelletised seed has been supplied. The duration of the Project has been extended upto December, 1988.
4.	Production of Soya Foods.	\$ 60,000	To provide information on the latest technology of soya foods processing and training in soya food development.	The Project envisages training of 5 national officers in USA and Europe. Nominations of five Indian personnel have already been sent to FAO for arranging their training.

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5. **Training on Agricultural Project Planning and Implementation.** **\$ 170,000** **To assist the Government in strengthening its capacity for identification of agricultural and rural investment projects.**
6. **Egg Poultry Marketing.** **\$ 45,000** **To advise Government on future poultry and egg marketing policy.**
- Consultancy service of two FAO experts have been provided ; two senior Indian personnel have participated in a workshop abroad ; training programme under the project is being conducted as per schedule ; orders for procurement of 6 personal computers and 6 printers have been placed ; and two national consultants have been nominated for appointment under the Project.
- As envisaged under the Project, three foreign consultants have already been identified and approved for appointment under the Project.

Statement
Details of Rural Housing Schemes Sanctioned by HUDCO

Sl. No.	State	No. of schemes			No. of DUS		
		Sancd.	Implemented	Under Implemen- tation	Sancd.	Completed as on 31-3-87	Completed as on 31-12-87
1.	Rajasthan	57	1	56	37620	19946	19946
2.	Punjab	12	12	—	24353	24353	24353
3.	Uttar Pradesh	1	—	1	984	—	—
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	—	6	2850	—	—
5.	Bihar	11	1	10	20900	12159	12200
6.	Orissa	15	—	9	35369	13127	13127
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	135	77	58	248905	183219	218511
8.	Karnataka	131	35	96	364812	311553	325688
9.	Kerala	93	50	43	218247	180732	192361
10.	Tamil Nadu	50	42	8	118114	112108	112701
11.	Gujarat	177	74	99	266995	171128	192060
12.	Maharashtra	114	100	14	68407	57066	57066

(d) No, Sir. An empowered Committee has been constituted to review HUDCO's financing pattern etc. wherever necessary.

(e) Allocation of loan for each State/ Union Territory is decided on the basis of its area envelope and population and hence it varies from State to State.

Drought Assistance to Punjab

2985. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Punjab Government have sought drought relief from Union Government, if so, the quantum thereof ;

(b) whether any Central aid was given to the State, if so, the amount of aid given ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The Government of Punjab submitted a Memorandum on 2nd September, 1987 seeking Central assistance of Rs. 505.05 crores for drought relief.

(b) A ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 28.47 crores and a Central assistance of Rs. 0.957 crores for special schemes have been approved for drought relief to Punjab in the wake of post-monsoon drought of 1987.

(c) Does not arise.

Deep-Sea Fishing Resources

2986. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the long-term plan to exploit the deep-sea fishing resources of West Bengal sea-shore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : The following are some of the important long term measures for exploitation of the deep sea fishing resources off the upper East Coast including West Coast :

1. Strengthening of fishery resources

survey of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) area by resource specific vessels such as tuna long liners, mid-water trawlers etc.

2. Augmentation of the deep sea fleet operating in the area by resource specific vessels.
3. Improving landing and berthing facility by constructing a major fishing harbour at Paradeep and better utilisation of the Rovchowk fishing harbour.
4. Restricting the number of deep sea shrimp trawlers operating in the area.
5. Encouraging charter and joint venture in deep sea fishing.

Assistance to Maharashtra under Indira Aawas Yojana

2987. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance given to Maharashtra during 1986 and 1987, separately for houses under Indira Aawas Yojana ;

(b) the details of utilisation of these funds ;

(c) how much of the targets fixed for 1986 and 1987 could be achieved ; and

(d) the perspective plans for 1988 and 1989 for Maharashtra for houses for the weaker section ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY) : (a) to (c). Allocation of resources, implementation and monitoring of Indira Aawas Yojana (IAY) under which free houses are given to members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers is done from financial year to financial year. Details of assistance given, expenditure incurred, number of houses that could be constructed and the houses constructed under Indira Aawas Yojana in Maharashtra during 1986-87 and 1987-88 are as under :

	1986-87	1987-88
1. Assistance given including value of foodgrains (Rs. lakhs)	991.00	1091.67
2. Expenditure incurred including value of foodgrains (Rs. lakhs)	874.89	147.88 (upto Sept., 87)
3. Number of houses which could be built	9716	10702
4. Number of houses constructed	12198	1285 (upto Sept., 87)

(d) Provisions and plans for 1988-89 in respect of Indira Aawas Yojana have not yet been finalised.

Processing Plants for Canning Tuna Fish

2988. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 7 December, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 4559 regarding processing Plants for Canning Tuna fish and state :

(a) whether there is any processing plant in India meant for canning Tuna Fish exclusively ;

(b) if so, the location thereof, the installed capacity and the capacity to which it is working at present ;

(c) whether the existing canning plant in Lakshadweep is meant for Tuna fish only ; and

(d) if not, the kind of other fish being canned there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (d). The Government canning factory at Minicoy (Lakshadweep) is canning presently only Tuna. The installed capacity of the factory is 1,80,000 cans per year. The average level of utilisation of the installed capacity works to 62 per cent.

[Translation]

Shortage of Fertilizers

2989. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICUL-

TURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of fertilizers in the country ;

(b) if so, the estimated shortage of fertilizers at present ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to meet this shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

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

MNCs in Seed Trade

2990. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Beej Nigam Ki Kabar Khodne Ka Intijam" published in Janasatta dated 21 January, 1988, highlighting the impact of entry of multinational companies into seed trade on indigenous seed industry ;

(b) the particulars of multinational companies with whom negotiations have been finalised for production of seeds and their marketability in the national and international markets ;

(c) the profit earned by the National Seeds Corporation during the last two years and the current year so far ; and

(d) the action taken by Government for production of quality seeds in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three multinational companies namely, Hindustan Lever Limited, Sandoz India Limited, and Pioneer Seed Company Limited, have been given permission so far for taking up production and marketing of seeds in the country.

(c) National Seeds Corporation has suffered net losses of Rs. 317.54 lakhs in 1985-86 and Rs. 440.48 lakhs in 1986-87.

The accounting year of National Seeds Corporation ends on 31st May, 1988. Hence, the profit and loss estimates for the year 1987-88 cannot be given.

(d) Government of India has set up National Seeds Corporation in 1963 for producing high quality seeds and State Farms Corporation of India was set up in 1969 to develop modern farms mainly for the production of seeds.

Zonal Seed Conferences are held before each crop season to coordinate supply arrangements of seeds. N.S.C., SFCI and 13 State Seeds Corporations besides private seed companies are actively involved in seed production and marketing. 19 Seed Certification Agencies are working to ensure that good quality seeds are offered to the farmers. 77 Seed Testing Laboratories and 3765 Seed Inspectors periodically collect samples from dealers to test seed quality. As a result of all these efforts, the quality seed availability increased from 14 lakh quintals in 1979-80 to 56.30 lakh quintals in 1987-88.

[English]

Distribution of Fertilizers Through Cooperatives

2991. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the share of cooperatives in the distribution of fertilizers during the first nine months of the current financial year (April to December, 1987) ;

(b) whether it is proposed to streamline

and increase the distribution thereof through cooperatives ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Information regarding distribution of fertilizers by cooperatives is collected season-wise. During Kharif, 1987 (April-September, 1987), the cooperatives are estimated to have handled 14.72 lakh tonnes of fertilizers (nutrients) as against the estimated consumption of 38.27 lakh tonnes, thereby accounting for about 38.5 per cent of the total consumption in the country.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Some of the steps taken/being taken to streamline and improve the cooperative distribution system are :

- (i) Opening of more fertilizer retail outlets, particularly in interior/remote areas.
- (ii) Assisting the cooperatives to construct their own godowns for storage of inputs and outputs.
- (iii) States have been advised to formulate proposals for assistance under the National Cooperative Development Corporation sponsored scheme for the establishment of Cooperative Farmers' Service Centres, under which direct supply of fertilizers by the cooperative fertilizer manufacturing units to cooperative retail outlets is envisaged.
- (iv) The scheme for integrated cooperative development in select districts introduced recently will also help in improving the inputs delivery system.
- (v) Concessional short-term loans for purchase, stocking and distribution of agricultural inputs, viz., fertilizers, seeds and pesticides, are being sanctioned to the public institutional agencies like Agro-Industries Corporations and Cooperatives in proportion to the

share of agricultural inputs to be distributed by them.

- (vi) State Governments have been requested to review the distribution system, particularly for reducing the cost of handling as also for rationalisation of distribution margins between the cooperatives.

Master Plan for Delhi

2992. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority is preparing the Second Master Plan for Delhi ;

(b) if so, the factors on which the Second Master Plan for Delhi is being based ;

(c) the various projections being made in respect of Delhi by 1999 ; and

(d) the detailed achievements of the first Master Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Master Plan for Delhi formulated in 1962 is being extensively modified in accordance with the provisions of the Delhi Development Act 1957. These modifications are proposed to extend the prospectives of the Master Plan to the year 2001 and to make provisions for all urban activities like perspective, infrastructure, work recreation, etc. for the estimated population of Delhi for the year 2001.

(d) DDA has developed 40,000 acres of land upto 31-3-87 out of which 26,000 acres are for housing. More than 5.43 lakhs plots/flats have been allotted under various categories most of which belongs to the weaker sections of the society. Within the total land disposed of only 3% has been given through auction. Traffic congestion though appreciably relieved in most of the areas by various transport and traffic measures also continues to be difficult in some pockets.

Release of Kapurthala Plots to Kerala Government

2993. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN :

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a persistent demand from the Government of Kerala for the return of the Kapurthala plots in New Delhi to the State Government ;

(b) if so, the response of Union Government thereto ; and

(c) the time by which the plots are likely to be released ?

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

(b) and (c). Out of the total area of 2.164 acres of Kapurthala Plots, 2 acres have already been handed over to the Government of Kerala. The remaining 0.164 acres is in occupation of Delhi Security Police and vacant possession of this land can be made available to the Government of Kerala only upon vacation of the land by the Delhi Security Police.

Pay Scales of Teachers' School Run by The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Association, Karma (Bihar)

2994. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pay scales of 26 teachers appointed to the school run for the benefit of the children of employees and workers of Mica Mines Labour Welfare Association, Karma (Bihar) affiliated to the Union Ministry of Labour, have not been revised so far as per the recommendations of the Second, Third and Fourth Pay Commissions ;

(b) if so, whether High Court, Patna (Ranchi Bench) passed orders on 27 October, 1983 to make the payment within four months and the Supreme Court also passed orders on 19 October, 1987, for the immediate fixation of pay of the teachers ; and

(c) if so, the details of the action taken so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The pay-scales of the teachers working in the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Organisation, Karma, were revised in accordance with the recommendations of the Second, Third and Fourth Pay Commissions as accepted by the Central Government.

(b) and (c). The High Court, Patna, Ranchi Bench, disposed off the petition of the teachers on 27-1-83 on the assurance of the Government counsel that Government was engaged in implementing recommendations of the Pay Commission, but also observed that the grievance of the teachers be redressed within a period of four months. The scales of pay of teachers were revised upwards from Rs. 260—400 to Rs. 290—560 in February, 1983. The teachers filed another petition in the High Court, Patna (Ranchi Bench) in 1983. This petition was dismissed by the High Court in 1985. Aggrieved by this order of the High Court, the teachers filed a Special Leave Petition in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court rejected the Special Leave Petition on the ground that the recommendations of the Pay Commission had already been implemented in their case.

Long Term Strategy for Spices

2995. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have set up a National-level committee to formulate a long-term strategy for enhancing the production of spices in the country, if so, the details thereof ; and

(b) the details of the plans prepared in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). Government of India has set up a committee on spices to make suitable recommendations on short and long term strategy for development of spices. The committee has been requested to make

available its recommendations not later than 6 months from its first meeting.

Technology Used by KRIBHCO

2996. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Krishak Bharti Co-operative Limited (KRIBHCO) is using the latest fertilizer technology ;

(b) if so, whether it has led to control in the import of fertilizers ;

(c) whether KRIBHCO plants are working well ; and

(d) the time by which country will be self-sufficient in producing fertilizers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is based on one of the latest reliable technologies.

(b) It has reduced our dependance on imported fertilizers ;

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Various steps such as setting up of additional capacity, revamping and modernisation of the loss making units, setting up of captive power plants etc. are already under way to increase domestic production of fertilizers. Our country does not have significant sources of phosphatic and potassic raw materials therefore these have to be imported in the form of raw-materials, intermediates or finished fertilizers. In view of the above, complete self sufficiency is not possible.

Draw of Lots by Cooperative Societies

2997. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3661 on 11 August, 1986 regarding draw of lots by Cooperative Housing Societies and state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has initiated action against any of the said six defaulting societies for conducting allotment of flats in violation of

the Rules and Government Directives ;

(b) if so, the details of action taken against each of the said societies ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Details of the action taken against the Societies are given in the statement below.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

The Delhi Development Authority has declared invalid the draw of lots held by the Societies. Show cause notice for not abiding by the terms and conditions of allotment have been issued to all the Societies. As the Societies are governed by the Registrar, Cooperative Societies under the Delhi Co-operative Societies Act, 1972, he has been asked to take action against these Societies also which he is doing.

(i) 1984-85	56,000 MT (Technical grade)
(ii) 1985-86	52,000 MT (Technical grade)
(iii) 1986-87	50,000 MT (Technical grade)

(b) Judicious use of pesticides, including insecticides, does not cause harm to plants and eco-system.

(c) The policy of Integrated pest Management, adopted by the Government, aims at use of nonchemical control methods including biological control and only need-based judicious application of pesticides.

Acquisition of New Vessels for Integrated Fishery Project, Cochin

2999. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether new fishing vessels are proposed to be acquired for Integrated Fisheries Project, Cochin ; and

(b) the modernisation schemes under consideration for Integrated Fisheries Project, Cochin ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

Increase in Use of Insecticides and Pesticides

2998. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an increase in the use of insecticides and pesticides in agricultural fields in the country ;

(b) whether the increase in use of pesticides and insecticides causes harm to the plants as well as to the eco-system ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to persuade the farmers to reduce the use of pesticides and insecticides ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, Sir. There has been a steady decline in level of consumption of pesticides during the last 3 years as is evident from the table below :

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to acquire two new deep sea fishing vessels and to modernise fish processing and marketing facilities at the Integrated Fisheries Project, Cochin through upgradation of technology etc.

Profit Earned by Fertilizer Corporation of India

3000. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Fertilizer Corporation of India has earned profit this year ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(b) the details of steps taken to improve the working of different units of FCI to overcome losses incurred during the past three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

**DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R.
PRABHU) : (a) No, Sir.**

(b) Various steps to improve the working of the different units of Fertilizer Corporation of India are :

(i) Sindri Unit

- (a) A new revex has been installed in the Air Separation Plant.
- (b) Complete overhauling of the Synthesis Gas Compressor has been carried out ;
- (c) Some of the heat exchangers in the CO₂ conversion section have been replaced.

(ii) Gorakhpur Unit

- (a) Replacement of old worn-out equipments/machinery has been undertaken.

(iii) Ramagundam Unit

- (a) The Evaporator and Economiser coils of Waste Heat Boilers in Gasification Section have been replaced. Material for similar action has been received for 3rd Waste Heat Boiler also ;
- (b) Tubes of Methanol Heat Exchangers have been replaced ;
- (c) A 72 TPH Fluidized Bed Boiler is being installed.

(iv) Talcher Unit

- (a) A 30 MW Gas Turbine Generator Set has been installed ;
- (b) The Evaporator and Economiser Coils of Waste Heat Boiler are being replaced. Material for the remaining two WHBs has been received ;
- (c) Tubes of the Methanol Heat Exchangers have been replaced ;
- (d) A 60 TPH Waste Heat Boiler is being installed.

Besides the above short-term measures,

rehabilitation study of the two coal based plants at Ramagundam and Talcher has been carried out by M/s. Krupp Koppers of West Germany. The complete rehabilitation of these two plants involves an investment of about Rs. 411 crores. Keeping in view the financial constraints during the 7th Five Year Plan, it has been decided by the Government to under-take Phase-I Rehabilitation Programme of Ramagundam Plant at a cost of about Rs. 52 crores so as to achieve 60% of the rated capacity. Similar action in the case of Talcher Plant will also follow depending upon the availability of finances.

There is also a proposal to modernise Gorakhpur Fertilizer Plant at a cost of about Rs. 66.65 crores. It is also proposed to instal a new 30 MW Power plant at Sindri Plant as also a Second 30 MW Power plant at Talcher Unit.

[Translation]

Disparity in Wages of Bidi Workers

3001. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a disparity in the wages of bidi workers in different States and in different areas of the same State ;

(b) if so, whether there has been a demand to enact a Central Legislation to fix uniform wages for bidi workers throughout the country and to provide other facilities to them ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 and Beedi Workers Welfare Act, 1976 provide for welfare facilities to the beedi workers. There is no demand to enact a Central legislation to fix uniform wages for beedi workers throughout the country.

[English]

Action Plan Under National Child Labour Policy

3002. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to

state :

(a) whether a plan of action was formulated under the National Child Labour Policy ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

(c) whether a major part of the fund earmarked for this plan remained unspent during the year 1987-88 ;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the amount being allocated for the year 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving details of the Action Plan under the National Child Labour Policy is given below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) An amount of Rs. 2.00 crores has been provided for the activities of the Child Labour Cell of the Ministry of Labour of which Rs. 1.75 crores are proposed to be utilized for projects under the National Child Labour Policy.

Statement

The action plan under the National Child Labour Policy is set out under the following three heads :

I. The Legislative Action Plan ;

II. The focussing of general development programmes, for benefiting child labour wherever possible ; and

III. Project-based Plan of Action in areas of high concentration of child labour engaged in wage/quasi-wage employment.

These are briefly set out below :

I. *Legislative Action Plan* :

Under the Legal Action Plan, emphasis

will be laid on strict and effective enforcement of the provisions of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, and other Acts containing provisions relating to employment of children.

II. *Focussing of General Development Programmes for Benefiting Child Labour* :

Various national development programmes exist with wide coverage in the areas of education, health, nutrition, integrated child development and income and employment generation for the poor. These programmes will be utilised to create socio-economic conditions in which the compulsions to send the children to work diminish and the children are encouraged to attend schools rather than take wage employment.

III. *Project Based Plan of Action* :

Under the Project-based Plan of Action, 10 Projects are proposed to be taken up in areas of child labour concentration, which are as follows :

1. The Match Industry in Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu.
2. The Diamond Polishing Industry in Surat, Gujarat.
3. The Precious Stone Polishing Industry in Jaipur, Rajasthan.
4. The Glass Industry in Ferozabad, Uttar Pradesh.
5. The Brassware Industry in Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh.
6. The Handmade Carpet Industry in Mirzapur-Bhadohi, Uttar Pradesh.
7. The Lock Making Industry in Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh.
8. The Handmade Carpet Industry in Jammu and Kashmir.
9. The Slate Industry in Markapur in Andhra Pradesh.
10. The Slate Industry in Mandsaur in Madhya Pradesh.

The following action will be taken in

each of these areas :

- (i) Stepping up the enforcement of the Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, and such other Acts within the Project areas. If necessary, special enforcement staff will be created for the purpose.
- (ii) Coverage of families of child labour under the income/employment generating programmes under the overall aegis of anti-poverty programmes.
- (iii) Formal and non-formal education of child labour and stepping up programmes of adult education for the parents of the working children.
- (iv) Setting up of special schools for the child workers where provisions of education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition, health care, etc. will be made. If necessary, stipends will be given to children taken out from the forbidden employments, to compensate their loss in earnings.
- (v) Creation of awareness, through social activist groups and by other means, so as to educate and convince people regarding the undesirable aspects of child labour.

Import of Pulses by NAFED

3003. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) imported pulses in October, 1987 ;
- (b) if so, the quantity thereof and the price per tonne ;
- (c) whether Government are aware that private traders imported pulses at the rates lower than that by NAFED ; and
- (d) whether Government propose to conduct an enquiry into the pulse import deal entered into by the NAFED ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A comparative statement containing the information on contracts finalised by NAFED and the private trade for import of pulses during the month of October, 1987 is given below. (See columns 373-374). It may be observed that NAFED's rate of import of pulses were lower than that of private traders.

(d) Does not arise.

Delay in Construction of HBJ Pipeline

3004. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the delay in the construction of Hajira-Bijapur-Jagdishpur (HBJ) pipeline has resulted in the stoppage of production in six gas-based fertilizer plants in North India ;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ;
- (c) the steps taken to complete the plants in time ; and
- (d) whether any estimate has been made of the saving if the plants could be completed in time and if so, how much ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). Currently three gas-based fertilizer projects along HBJ pipeline are under implementation. Trial production at Vijaipur has started while mechanical completion of the Aonla project has been achieved and it is getting ready to receive gas in the middle of March, 1988. The Jagdishpur project is on schedule and is expected to be ready to receive gas in May, 1988. There is, therefore, no stoppage of production.

(c) The projects of Sawai Madhopur and Babrala are behind schedule ; however, their progress is reviewed periodically and the promoters advised to expedite the implementation. The Letter of Intent for Shahjahanpur has since lapsed.

(d) Delay in the completion of a project

Statement
Import of Pulses by NAFED

Sl. No.	Commodity	Country of Origin	Import by Trade registered with NAFED		Import by NAFED		NAFED's contract rate
			Quantity (in MT)	C & F/CIF rate (PMT)	Quantity (MT)	C & F/CIF rate (PMT)	
1			4	5	6	7	8
1.	Red Whole Lentils.	Turkey	2000	\$ 340 C & F Bombay	5250	\$ 335 C & F Calcutta	\$ 293 FOB Add Freight IRS 542 PMT or \$ 42 PMT. Hence C & F Price- \$ 335.
2.	-do-	-do-	1000	\$ 346 CIF Bombay	—	—	—
3.	Red Split Lentil.	-do-	—	—	10500	\$ 366 C & F Tuticorin.	\$ 324 FOB Add Freight IRS 542 PMT or US \$ 42 PMT Hence C & F Price comes—\$ 366 PMT.
4.	Dun Peas	Australia	4631	\$ 236-266 CIF Calcutta/Tuticorin	215	\$ 232 CIF Madras	\$ 245 CIF/CY/CFS Madras less de- stuffing charges of \$ 13 PMT. Hence \$ 232 CIF.

tends to increase its cost but as the projects are still under implementation or are yet to be implemented, savings, if any, cannot be quantified at this stage.

[Translation]

F.C.I. Godowns in Madhya Pradesh

3005. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India is taking godowns on rent instead of constructing its own ;

(b) the number of FCI godowns in Madhya Pradesh and the number of those constructed by other parties for FCI storage ; and

(c) the number of godowns out of those constructed by other parties taken on rent by FCI ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) :

(a) Besides constructing its own godowns, the Food Corporation of India (FCI) also takes godowns on rent, keeping in view its need and operational considerations.

(b) and (c). As on 1-1-1988, the FCI had 149 godowns in Madhya Pradesh, of which 41 godowns were owned by it and 108 godowns were hired. The hired godowns included 34 godowns taken on hire from private parties.

[English]

Palmolein Oil Quota to Orissa

3006. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reduced the imported Palmolein oil quota to Orissa from January, 1988 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the full demand of imported edible oil of that State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). The allocation of imported edible oils to State Governments/Union Territories under PDS is adjusted according to availability and prices of edible oils in open market. The imported edible oils quotas of all States have been reduced since January 1988.

(c) The allocation of imported edible oils under PDS is meant to supplement the availability of indigenous edible oils in the open market and not for meeting the entire demand of a State Government.

Inner Circular Rail Corridor in Madras

3007. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Tamil Nadu has submitted its report regarding updating and re-establishing the Inner Circular Rail Corridor (ICRC) to link Taramani with Villivakkam in Madras ;

(b) whether the Rail India Technical and Economic Services has completed its study of the traffic this corridor can serve and also the engineering feasibility of the project ; and

(c) if so, the action taken about the implementation of this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Some clarifications on the report were called from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c). It is understood that the Rail India Technical and Economic Services has conducted this study and has submitted a draft report to the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority on 1-4-87. This is under process with them.

Present Agricultural Practices

3008. SHRI AMAL DATTA :

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the present

agricultural practices in the high production belt of the country tend to overexploit the natural resources and are suicidal for its population ; and

(b) if so, the corrective steps proposed to be taken to save the scarce natural resources ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) In some parts of the country, there is a tendency to overexploit resources.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has evolved the following strategy :

- (i) Utilization of land according to its capability with the objective of conservation of resources and maintenance of ecological balance.
- (ii) Optimising the use of surface and ground water resources for checking soil deterioration through salinity and water logging.
- (iii) Checking land degradation, sedimentation of reservoirs, excess of run off etc., through afforestation, improved soil and water conservation practices, conservation farming etc.
- (iv) Continuous monitoring of soil health problems and promotion of integrated nutrient management practices for sustained soil productivity.
- (v) Developing sustainable agricultural production systems which will be in harmony with its environments.

Unemployed in the Country

3009. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the percentage of people employed in occupations other than agriculture has fallen down during the last three years ;

(b) if so, how much and the reasons

therefor ;

(c) the number of people registered with the employment exchanges in the country ;

(d) whether the employment growth rate is lagging behind investment and output and if so, the reasons therefor ;

(e) the objectives set forth in the Seventh Plan to improve employment opportunities and how far these have been achieved ; how does the performance compare with the targets and achievements in the Sixth Five Year Plan period ; and

(f) measures taken to open more avenues of employment in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 302.5 lakhs as on 31st December 1987.

(d) to (f). The Central element in the development strategy of the Seventh Plan is the generation of Productive employment. The policies and programmes for generation of employment have been indicated in the Seventh Five Year Plan document. The Plan envisages a growth rate of 5% in the GDP and employment growth rate of about 4% per annum.

Information on employment generation during the first three years of the Plan is not available. As regards employment targets and achievements in the Sixth Plan, the information is given in para 5.12 of Vol. II of the Seventh Five Year Plan document.

Unemployed in the Country

3010. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a rising trend of unemployment in the country ;

(b) the latest figures of unemployment and under-employment in various States in the country ;

(c) whether a recent study conducted by a sub-committee set up by Labour Ministry pointed out that out of 4450 million man-

days of employment required by rural labour, all Central Programmes provided just 550 million man-days work per year ; and

(d) if so, steps proposed to be taken to tackle this problem of urban/rural unemployment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Available information relates to the one given in the Seventh Five Year Plan document. According to the Plan document, 9.2 million persons were usually un-employed in the age group 5 + in March, 1985. According to the same document, employment potential is expected to increase by about 40 million Standard person years (i.e. work for 8 hours per day for 273 days in a year) against an increase of around 39 million persons in the labour force in the age group 5+ during the plan period (1985-90). Since the former figure is higher than the latter, the backlog of unemployed at the end of the Plan would be less than that at the beginning of the Plan.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Central element in the development strategy of the Seventh Plan is the generation of productive employment. The policies and programmes for generation of employment both in the rural and urban areas have been spelt out in the Plan document.

Subsidy to Farmers for Buying Bullock Carts

3011. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any suggestions have been received to make available subsidy to farmers who buy new Bullock Carts made of Steel or Aluminium which will be not only light in weight but also save the scarce wood material ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Gardens Around Taj Mahal and Sarnath

3012. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI :

SHRI T. BASHEER :

DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to give a new shape to the gardens around the Taj Mahal and development of gardens at Sarnath, a Buddhist place ;

(b) whether any talks have been held with the American National Park Service in this regard, if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the indigenous technology/expertise etc. in the field are available ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for entering into collaboration with the American National Park Service for the layout of new gardens around the Taj Mahal and Sarnath ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). The Ministry of Tourism have decided to seek the help of National Park Service, U.S.A. to design a layout for the gardens outside the Taj Mahal, Agra. This has become necessary because land lying behind the Taj across the river is wasteland, prone to erosion and can become a victim of un-planned development and encroachments. Any haphazard growth would make the task of planning touristic infrastructure at a later date more difficult. It has also been decided to seek the help of National Park Service, U.S.A. to carry out similar exercise for planning of enhancement of cultural tourism management of Buddhist site at Sarnath where Lord Buddha delivered his first sermon.

(c) and (d). On Indian side, National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad and the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage, other agencies would coordinate the layout of these gardens. The international reputation of National Park Service in National and Cultural Heritage, site planning and management and public information is well suited to the requirements of the

activities being planned in India.

[*Translation*]

Threshold Yield for Implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme

3013. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in different States different yard sticks have been laid down for assessing thresh-hold yield for the purpose of implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme ;

(b) whether there are different administrative units in various States for the purpose of compensation ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c). No different yard sticks have been laid down for assessing thresh-hold yield for the purpose of implementation of the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme. However, the unit size of crop insurance under the Scheme may be a block, taluka, district or other similar contiguous area from States to State depending upon as to whether yield data obtained through crop cutting experiments for such areas for crop(s) covered under the Scheme for last 5 years are available.

Policy Regarding Food Processing

3014. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to the news-item captioned "Food-Processing Policy for Whom ?" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 9 February, 1988 ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make a new effective arrangement at the national level in order to avoid the exploitation of farmers growing such perishable food products and also to purchase their products at fair price in rural areas ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Government are aware of the news item "Food-Processing Policy for Whom ?" in Hindustan Times on 9th February, 1988.

(b) and (c). Government of India is having a scheme for market intervention operation for agricultural and horticultural produces to help the farmers. The Scheme has already been operated when the prices of horticultural produces such as ginger, potato, onion and coconut fell below the economic level.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Report on Rabi Harvest

3015. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has prepared a report regarding the Rabi harvest ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the total quantity of foodgrains proposed to be imported to meet the demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). Foodgrain production during 1987-88 is likely to decline by 7—10% on account of drought in Kharif 1987. A special strategy has been launched during Rabi to reduce the shortfall in production.

(c) The Government is keeping a close watch over the food position in the country and keeps open the opinion to import foodgrains as and when considered necessary.

National Industrial Tribunal

3016. SHRI M.S. GILL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a National Industrial Tribunal ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The Central Government constitutes National Industrial Tribunals from time to time for the adjudication of industrial disputes which involve questions of national importance or are of such a nature that industrial establishments situated in more than one State are likely to be interested in or affected by such disputes. At present, there is a National Industrial Tribunal functioning at Bombay adjudicating specified disputes. A National Industrial Tribunal is being constituted at Calcutta to adjudicate on a pending industrial dispute.

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Acharia...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please let one Member speak.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Professor, I have allowed Mr. Acharia.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : We have given Adjournment Motion. Yesterday on the T.V., two Ministers appeared for 20 minutes and they spoke against the bandh...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You are repeating the same thing, let me give a reply. Shri Acharia, I have received your notice.

[English]

I can allow discussion on that subject,

not under this motion but any other motion.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The Opposition leaders should also be allowed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY (Katwa) : The Minister is here. Let him call the Opposition parties.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why only two Ministers should be allowed ? Why not the leaders of all the Opposition parties be allowed to appear on TV and speak ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anybody.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I wish to state categorically that the bandh call itself is politically motivated. It is not in the interests of the country. It hampers production. It causes inconvenience to the people. The allegations against Doordarshan are totally false, baseless and politically motivated. I strongly repudiate your allegations. You are doing dis-service to the nation and to the people...(Interruptions)...I strongly refute your allegations. You are doing dis-service to the nation.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a debatable point. I will allow a discussion on that. I will admit your other motion.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I have heard you. Now you please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow a calling attention on that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker Sir, a very serious situation has developed. One Member of this

House, Mr. Kamal Nath is alleged to have two illegal accounts.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have to clarify certain things. First, let me make it clear that what you are saying must be under the rules. I must explain the rules. Though he knows all the rules, he violates them. What can I do ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : No. Before saying that I am violating...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Don't make an allegation...

MR. SPEAKER : I am saying it because under Rules 352 and 353, you can do whatever you like. That I will admit. I will allow a substantive motion against any Minister or any Member.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Something may also come up against you any day.

[English]

You do it under that rule ; I would allow that, not like this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is what I am telling you. I am talking about the new notice which I have given under Rule 193...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That I will admit, not like this. But no allegation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is not only adjournment motion, but I have given notice under Rule 193 also.

You have alleged that I am violating the rules. I am not violating the rules. I have given you notice under Rule 193 demanding a discussion on the illegal accounts of Shri Kamal Nath...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will take notice of

that notice, but not like this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have not violated the rules...(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : If you have not violated the rules, it is all right.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You want to take everything on your shoulders, let others also speak.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have said that if you have not violated the rules, I do not mind. But if you violate, I would not allow it. That is all right. but do not shout too much.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara) : Sir, the Indian Express today has carried an article making grave charges of violation of the law against me. I would like to uphold the highest traditions of public life and would request this august House, everybody sitting here—it is not a question of this side or that side—to appoint a Committee of only three Members of the Opposition to be appointed by the Opposition themselves in consultation with you to find out about the veracity and the illegalities contained in the article of the Indian Express today and to give a finding on the charges against me...(Interruptions). This has been raised. After all, it is not a question involving me. It is a question involving every Member of this House. It is not a charge against me ; it is a charge against a Member of Parliament. I am willing to submit myself to an enquiry by three Members of the Opposition. Let there be a Committee of three Members of the Opposition only...(Interruptions).

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You can refer this to the Privileges Committee...(Interruptions).

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Listen to me. What is this happening ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Look, Mr. Kamal Nath, you have said, but you will also have to go according to the rules. I can do whatever is under the rules.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You do listen to me and please do not behave in such a manner.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH : There is no *kanoon* in public life. We must be able to dispel it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Let the whole House decide it.

MR. SPEAKER : Even if the whole House decides, it has to be decided under the rules.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : But this House is empowered and I am making this submission...*(Interruptions)*.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : If there is anything, it will have to be done under rules.

[*English*]

I will not break any rules either for this side or for that side. I have to go according to the rules.

[*Translation*]

It will be done if it is possible under the rules. I do not stand in its way.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You listen to me.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, they are to discuss it with you and not with me.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : You have to come under some rule, under some motion and then I will consider it. So simple it is.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : Sir, I have given an adjournment motion.

All the courts in Andhra Pradesh have come to a stand still.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Now I cannot do anything in this connection.

[*English*]

I have already got it done.

SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI (Sikkim) : Sir, I want to bring to your kind notice...*(Interruptions)*.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Reddy is a gentleman but even he is not allowing me to listen to you. Then what can I do ?

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will you give a ruling, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have given a ruling.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Despite being learned, you are doing a wrong thing. I have already said that under the rules, you can give a notice of a Privilege Motion.

[*English*]

I can see and with the consent of the whole House I can do it.

[*Translation*]

But if you are to constitute a committee, then you will have to bring a new Motion for it.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I am saying this in the House and it is being recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing can be done orally.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Sir, I want to draw your attention to the news which appeared in today's Hindustan Times.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : What is happening ? There is so much noise in the House.

(Interruptions)[*English*]

SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Sir, it says that Kalimpong is in the grip of CRP terror. It further says that all the men have fled their homes and women are performing last rites of the dead. It proves the veracity of the situation.

(Interruptions)[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I have not been able to follow.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You give me in writing. I will get it looked into.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Sir, I have already given it in writing.

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Sir, 21 lakh public sector workers are on 7 days strike.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Government should make a statement...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We have given notices of adjournment motion.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : There is a call for a Bharat Bandh tomorrow and there will be seven days strike in collieries.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing ? You have given the notice. I will get it examined and then allow a discussion on it.

(Interruptions)[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Sir, 21 lakh public sector workers are on strike today and I have given a notice of Adjournment Motion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : We are walking out.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We are walking out in protest.

(Shri C. Madhav Reddi and some other hon. Members then left the House.)

12.12 hrs.

[*English*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report, Annual Accounts of and Review on the Working of the National Cooperative Development Corporation for 1986-87 etc, etc.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 together with Audited Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year

1986-87.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5691/88]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Dairy Federation of India Limited, Anand, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Dairy Federation of India Limited, Anand, for the year 1986-87.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5692/88]

**Financial Estimates and Performance
Budget, 1988-89 of the Employees'
State Insurance Corporation**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Financial Estimates and Performance Budget 1988-89 (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5693/88]

**Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets
(Amendment) Act, 1987**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Act, 1987 (President's Act No. 3 of 1987) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1987.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5694/88]

**Notifications Under the Essential
Commodities Act, 1955**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :

- (1) The Fertilizer (Control) (Second Amendment) Order, 1987 published in Notification No. S.O. 1079 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th December, 1987.
- (2) S.O. 11 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1988 regarding exemption to the Food Corporation of India from the Operation of the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of sub-clause (1) of clause 23 of the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985 in respect of imported fertilizers handled by them on behalf of the Central Government.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5695/88]

12.17 hrs.

[English]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Need to open a Sugar Mill in Belgaum (Karnataka)

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL (Belgaum) : There is excess sugar cane in Belgaum (Karnataka) district, which cannot be crushed by the existing eight sugar mills. The farmers of Belgaum district have been agitating for the last 3 months for an alternative arrangement, permitting them to send sugarcane to Maharashtra for crushing. The Government of Karnataka is charging Rs. 8/- per tonne as Purchase Tax from these farmers of Belgaum which is hitting them very hard. About 10 lakh tonnes of sugarcane has been accumulated in Belgaum. I, therefore, request Union Government to find out some *via media* so that this sugarcane lying in Belgaum is crushed and the farmers get the

remunerative price for the sugarcane.

[*Translation*]

- (ii) **Hunger Strike by college teachers in Bidar (Karnataka) for non-payment of their salary**

SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI (Bidar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Lecturers and other employees of Government recognised colleges in Bidar (Karnataka) are on a hunger-strike since 07-03-88 in front of the district authority's office. Their grouse is that nearly 3,000 employees in Bidar district and nearly 15,000 employees in the entire State of Karnataka have not been paid salaries for the last three months. Denial of their rightful dues has left their families starving.

The University Grants Commission gives grants to these colleges and supervises their overall working.

I request the hon. Education Minister of the Central Government to ask the State Government and the University Grants Commission to find out the reason behind non-payment of salaries to the lecturers of these colleges. He should further instruct the State Government to extend all possible financial assistance to these colleges to enable them to pay salaries to their lecturers and other employees.

- (iii) **Need to direct the Madhya Pradesh Government to provide electricity connections to the houses of Harijans and Adivasis**

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena): Mr. Speaker, Sir, electricity has not reached most of the houses of Harijans and Adivasis in Madhya Pradesh. I urge the Central Government to direct the Madhya Pradesh Government to provide electricity connections in the houses of Harijans and Adivasis. If there are any obstacles in this respect, these should be got removed.

[*English*]

- (iv) **Need to open a Paper Mill and a Sugar Mill in Domariaganj, District Basti, U.P.**

SHRI K.J. ABBASI (Domariaganj): There is no industry in my Constituency,

Domariaganj, District Basti. There are five sugar mills in this District, but none of them falls within my Constituency.

There used to be a sugar mill in Barhmi but 20 years ago it was shifted to some other province with the result that the cane-growers have to carry their produce to Anandnagar, District Gorakhpur.

My Constituency is rich in paddy and cane and can supply adequate raw material for a Paper Mill and sufficient cane for Sugar Mill.

It is the genuine need of the people of this area which should be fulfilled by setting up a Paper Mill and a Sugar Mill in my Constituency.

The Hon'ble Minister for Industries, is therefore, requested to kindly do the needful to boost the socio-economic structure of the people of this area.

- (v) **Need to review the decision to import Cotton**

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM (Tenali): It is reported in 'Hindu' dated 10-3-88 that plans are afoot by Government of India to import large quantities of cotton against the Cotton Policy announced in 1987 to be valid for three years. It is also reported that the Government of India relaxed its rules and gave permission for import of cotton contrary to its own policy. Cotton growers in Andhra Pradesh and other States have long been agitating for remunerative price of cotton. It looks that the Government of India has succumbed to the pressures of the Textile Mill Owners ignoring the interests of the cotton growers.

It is, therefore, impressed upon the Union Government to review its decision to import cotton.

- (vi) **Need to direct Metro Railway authorities to clear the water bills of Calcutta Municipal Corporation**

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): The Metro Railway Authorities owe a sum of Rs. 71 lakhs to the Calcutta Municipal Corporation for consuming water for its construction activities. It is understood that the Metro Railway Authorities are not paying the due amount to the Corporation

[Shri Hannan Mollah]

on the ground that the construction work was undertaken by their contractors. This is an untenable approach of the Metro Railway Authorities, since there is no other source of water except CMC supplies. I, therefore, request the Minister of Railways to ask the Metro-Railway Authorities to clear the Bill of the Municipal Corporation.

[Translation]

(vii) Need to construct a bridge over Yamuna near Vrindaban

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise this matter under Rule 377. Mathura-Vrindaban is famous as a place of pilgrimage. Every year devotees from India and abroad go there for sight seeing and taking a dip in the sacred river Yamuna.

For the past one decade citizens of the area have been demanding a bridge over the Yamuna near Vrindaban. This demand is gradually snowballing into a mass movement. Several Ministers of the Central Government and the State Government have assured of all possible help. But it is regrettable that the Government has not kept its word.

In every way the demand for a bridge is reasonable and just. Firstly, such a bridge would provide a direct connection between Aligarh district and tehsil Mant of Mathura district. This will contribute to the economic development of that area. The headquarters of tehsil Mant are situated at a distance of 80 kilometres from the headquarters of Mathura district. Construction of a bridge will reduce this distance to 15 kilometres. Thousands of citizens who commute daily on buses and other means of transport will spend less than half of what they are spending now on fares. Neighbouring districts can have a direct connection with Mathura-Vrindaban. This will promote trade and tourism in the area and citizens of that region will stand to gain in the process.

Therefore, the Central Government is requested to fulfil the long-standing demand of a bridge over the Yamuna near Vrindaban.

[English]

(viii) Need to grant citizenship rights to people who migrated from West Pakistan during 1947-48 and settled in Jammu and Kathua districts of Jammu and Kashmir

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu): A large number of refugees migrated from West Pakistan during 1947 and settled on the border areas of districts Jammu and Kathua in Jammu and Kashmir State. But up till now, they have not been given citizenship rights. Their children are not given admission in the professional colleges in the State, as they are not treated as permanent subjects of that State.

I would like to urge upon the Union Government to persuade the Government of Jammu and Kashmir to give citizenship rights and other facilities to such persons.

12.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1988-89—
GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further general discussion on the Budget (Railways) for 1988-89. Prof. N.G. Ranga.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): The Minister of Railways is not here, but the Deputy Minister is here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir: I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government to one aspect which has not been sufficiently highlighted, and that is, the facilities and opportunities given to ordinary Third Class passengers—who are now come to be called as Second Class passengers only in name. In actual practice, these ordinary folk are suffering from most of the disabilities from which the former Third Class passengers used to suffer.

I would request my hon. friend the Railway Minister, and the officials in the Railway Board to realize the feelings and the ex-

perience of these people, as to the manner in which their needs have come to be neglected ever since Government has begun to pay special attention to Railway Extra Specials and so on. It is true they have introduced air-conditioning facilities in most of these Expresses. But what about the ordinary passenger trains? I am not demanding the air-conditioning facilities for them. I am demanding a simple improvement on their ordinary needs—for more space and more passenger trains. They have not given us any information as to whether they have increased the number of ordinary passenger trains; and if so, how many more carriages are being attached to them. Actually, I find that there are so few carriages in these passenger trains. I would like to know whether they have tried to improve the frequency of the movement of these trains.

Sofar as food is concerned, the quality of food that is being made available for these Second Class passengers is not satisfactory. Much improvement is needed. Are any efforts being made at all to improve it; and if so, what improvements are being made, and with what results?

Then, the space that is made available in any one carriage for these people is also being narrowed down. The windscreens are not there. If they are there, they are damaged; they are not useful. Safety is not assured for these people. No effort is being made to improve the security there. On the Express trains, there are the Railway Police. But on the ordinary passenger trains, I would like to know whether any improvement has come to be made at all.

Less said about the lavatory facilities the better. The carriages are not being cleaned, even at the junctions. Platform space and shelter has not been improved, sofar as these people are concerned.

I would like the Ministers as well as the Railway Board to remember that these people, the Third Class or Second Class passengers going by ordinary passenger trains, are also human beings; and, therefore, they should be provided the minimum of courtesy, minimum of facilities and minimum of catering.

Are they invited at all? Are they wel-

come at all? Are they being treated as human beings? In regard to all these, I would like my hon. friend, the Railway Minister, to pay special attention and give, if he has got any answer, any satisfactory answer in regard to these matters. Otherwise, let them study and try to improve their conditions. If they do not do it, then they will be doing injustice to more than 60 per cent of the total railway passengers that are being moved by the railway.

Last year, there are areas—many of our friends have been complaining about it—which are not being served by the railway. It is true that there are not enough of funds. But in those areas, where the railways are plying, there are still places, District Headquarters, even State Headquarters, especially in North Eastern Frontier, which are not being catered to, which cannot be reached by the railway. So far as these places are concerned, I would like the Railway Minister as well as the Railway Board to consider the advisability of having a fleet of buses run by the railways themselves, not through a Contract, by railways themselves, to cater to the passengers, to reach these places with the direct help of the railway, through the railways themselves.

To construct a railway and to run these trains is much too costly just under the present circumstances of financial stringency. Therefore, I would like them to give special consideration to this suggestion. There is specially a great urgency in North Eastern Frontier. Take now Arunachal Pradesh. State Headquarters are not being catered to directly by the railway. People have got to get down from the trains and afterwards fend for themselves if there are any buses or any other car. I would like the railway to undertake that responsibility. They may give subsidy, to the State Governments to construct good enough roads to reach upto State Headquarters. Then they themselves are to ply a fleet of buses, railway-run buses, railway-managed buses, railway-owned buses with necessary sanitary and catering and other social facilities that are being made available generally for third class passengers.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikballapur): Karnataka is an important State—I am sorry to say—which has been neglected

[Shri V. Krishna Rao]

for a very long time. This time, even in this budget, Rs. 10 crores have been provided for all the works.

One most important thing is that there are zones to all the States. But I am sorry to say that there is no zone to Karnataka State. Mostly, Bangalore is a very very important place, a business place, the most important city in South India.

In Madras, Hyderabad, everywhere there are zones but unfortunately there is no zone for Karnataka. I request the hon. Minister to form a South-Western zone, for Karnataka. If there is no zone there will be lot of inconvenience. For small items of work, for everything whatever it may be, we have to go to Madras and it is causing lot of inconvenience to Karnataka people. I, therefore, request that the South-Western zone may be formed immediately.

Formerly there used to be non-official Chairmen for the recruitment boards of the railway recruitment committees. For the last six years there was only one recruitment and as a result justice is not being done and Kannadigas are not getting much employment, as it is. I therefore request the hon. Minister to form this recruitment board with a non-official member as the Chairman.

Regarding the pending works, Bangalore-Mysore line has been pending for a very long time. Mysore is a garden city and a number of people, thousands and thousands of passengers, will be travelling from Bangalore to Mysore every day. Every ten to fifteen minutes there is one bus. Most people prefer to go by bus because there is no proper railway convenience from Bangalore to Mysore as the existing line is metre gauge and the broad gauge line has been pending since a long time. I do not know when it will be completed. It may take some decades or so at the rate at which the work is going on now.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduar) :
You have to wait for the 21st century !

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Not exactly the twenty-first century but it may take some years. I therefore request the Government

to take up this work immediately, speed it up and to complete the conversion work, from metre gauge to broad gauge.

Secondly, there is no electrification of the line from Jolarpet to Bangalore. The time taken to go from Madras to Jolarpet is much less, but 50 per cent not more time is taken to reach from Jolarpet to Bangalore. As such, I request that the Jolarpet-Bangalore line has to be taken up for electrification, urgently. Plans and estimates have been there for a long time, right when Mr. Jaffar Sharief was the Railway Minister. As he has again become a Minister, we have to see when it will be completed.

Chikmagalur is an important place, from where Shrimati Indira Gandhi contested. The line from Kadur to Chikmagalur, for which survey was completed, and the estimates of Rs. 25 crores were prepared, but so far the work has not been taken up, though the distance is only 40 kilometres. I request the Government to take up this work immediately. So also Harpanahalli to Kottur line, is yet to be taken up. My constituency Chikballapur is abundant with potatoes. That potato is an exporting variety. But the fact is from Shimla and other parts 30 to 40 wagons are imported every day instead of making facilities for export from Chikballapur. It is a perishable commodity. If we get that potato a week or so later the whole thing will perish. So, now we have to transport it to Bangarpet and from Bangarpet it has to be exported. It is very difficult.

In my constituency, this is the most important demand. The agriculturists and businessmen used to inform me that Bangarpet line has not yet been converted into broad gauge. If it is converted into broad gauge, we can directly go to Tirupathi from Bangalore, and from Renigunda we can go to any part of the country. I request the hon. Minister to convert Chikballapur narrow gauge line into broad gauge line immediately. Sir, this request is pending for so many years, even before Independence, we have been urging for the conversion of Chikballapur line into broad gauge. So far, it has not been done.

I have travelled in many trains and even today I am travelling in the train. I have noticed that the quality of food which is

being supplied in these trains is not good. Only casserole has been introduced but the quality of the food remains the same.

SHRI D.N. REDDY (Cuddapah) : It is worst.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Anyhow, the quality of the food has to be improved. I request the hon. Minister to travel once in the train and then only he will understand it. This is my personal request.

SHRI H.A. DORA (Srikakulam) : He cannot even touch it.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Why can't he touch it ?

Sir, the Bangalore-Miraj line which connects South India and North India, is a very important line and it has to be converted into broad gauge.

With these requests, I support the Budget placed by our honourable Railway Minister.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salem-pur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I shall take just five minutes. Like every year, this year too I thank the hon. Railway Minister for presenting a good Budget. I would, however, like to make some submissions also.

I want the hon. Railway Minister to note that from the very beginning Deoria district has been getting a raw deal. Ten years ago it was decided that the metre-gauge line between Bhatni and Varanasi would be converted into a broad gauge one. To execute this task Rs. 6 crores were sanctioned in the last Budget session. In the present Budget Session an amount of Rs. 8.75 crores has been sanctioned for the same purpose. To what end, may I ask ? The cost of rails alone would be Rs. 40 crores. The total estimated expenditure is in the region of Rs. 71 crores. Rs. 22 crores and 25 lakhs have already been spent. Now Rs. 9 crores have been sanctioned while a balance of Rs. 40 crore remains. May I know from the hon. Railway Minister on which item this amount of Rs. 9 crore can be spent ? When

the expenditure on rails is going to be Rs. 40 crores how and where should we use this amount of Rs. 9 crores ? Last year an amount of Rs. 6 crore was sanctioned. This money is not being utilised properly. The hon. Railway Minister has a great attachment with the city of Varanasi. The people of that area also feel that the hon. Railway Minister has a soft spot for them. On behalf of the Deoria district I request the hon. Railway Minister to at least implement the decision taken 10 years ago to convert the metre-gauge line into a broad-gauge one. I am saying this because when I go to my constituency, people over there complain that I do not argue their case strongly. What else can one do ? With folded hands I have requested, even pleaded. But everything has come to nought. Projects which were commenced later than this one are complete but the Varanasi-Bhatni line has yet to see the light of day.

My second request relates to the Chhitauni-Bagaha bridge, the foundation for which was laid by the late Prime Minister herself. We all look upto the ideals set by the Late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and follow the path shown by them. About 8—10 years ago our departed leader laid the foundation for a bridge that has yet to be constructed. This had evoked a strong reaction among the people of that area. Will the hon. Railway Minister please set the project in motion without further delay ? Both the Chief Ministers had promised to give their share. This is the work of the Central Government. If the Central Government wanted it could have pressurised the U.P. and Bihar Governments to pay their respective shares and got the work done. I hope the hon. Railway Minister would look into this matter.

My third point relates to tea sold at railway stations. People say that a cup of tea, which cost 0.50—0.60 paise in the market, is available for Re. 1.00 at railway stations. And that too without sugar. The Railway Ministry is not gaining anything out of this. But it is surely losing the goodwill of the people. I request the hon. Railway Minister to help the common man by reducing the price of tea available at railway stations to the original price of 0.50—0.60

[Shri Ram Nagina Mishra]

pains.

Regarding platform tickets I can say that rarely does anyone buy a platform ticket. The Government can make comparisons that sale of platform will increase over its present level if its charges are brought down. Nobody is interested in buying platform tickets at such a high price. So please consider reducing the price of platform tickets.

With these words, I conclude my speech I would, however like to request once again that the construction of the Chhitauni-Bridge and conversion of the Bhatni line should be looked into. It is hoped that work on these projects would be set in motion soon so that we can announce to the people in our constituency that their needs are being looked after. With these words I support the Railway-Budget.

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH
(Mathura) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I oppose the unfortunate hike in railway fares which would adversely affect the people of low and middle income groups.

I don't agree with you that funds can be raised only through hiking fares. Instead of increasing the fares, administrative expenditure should have been reduced. It would have not only benefited the people but also earned a good name for the railways. The price of a platform ticket has been increased from one rupee to one and a half rupee, the hike in second class fare ranges from Rs 2 to Rs. 15, in respect of parcels it is 10% and it is more than 6% in freights. It is, however, praiseworthy that some exemption has been given in respect of agricultural goods. I also think that the Budget which has been presented would increase inflation and would not serve any purpose.

I would also like to give some suggestions. The traffic on the Central Railway and the Western Railway at Delhi has increased continuously but there are only two tracks upto Palwal. As, many hon. Members have also suggested it should be converted into three tracks so that trains for Delhi may not have to take much time in reaching Delhi and Nizamuddin stations. While speaking on the Budget last year, I emphasized that a suburban railway division must be

created to provide facilities to the large number of people who come to Delhi every day from big cities, industrial towns and small towns situated around Delhi. In the absence of transport facilities, the people have to face a lot of difficulties. Though buses are there but it is costly to travel by buses. The people coming from outside have to stay in Delhi and then the population of Delhi is also increasing fast. If we provide sufficient means of transport, the people would be able to go back daily. Thus the increase in population in Delhi will be checked to some extent.

I would also like to invite your attention towards the plight of cleanliness in railways. The Minister as well as his officers, who are present here, are aware of the fact that there is no proper water supply in the toilets of the first class and air-conditioned compartments. Seats are also torn. Although the condition of some main trains is some what good but the bad condition of other trains is beyond description. There are no window shutters and even if these are there, those can be removed and fitted again. I have written a number of times earlier also that strict instructions should be issued for their proper maintenance and this work should be got done on war-footing. Proper facilities must be provided to the passengers who pay for that.

There is also scope for improvement in the catering arrangements. Although the quality of meal packets supplied in the prominent trains is somewhat good but the catering arrangements in other trains including those running on metre gauge lines are not at all satisfactory. A few days ago, while I was going to Jaipur by the Marudhar Express which runs from Jodhpur to Lucknow, I was offered such a meal as even dog would not like to take. On being told that I am a Member of Parliament, they rushed to bring a well covered plate of fresh food. But I refused to take even that. Therefore I demand an improvement in the catering arrangements. Similarly, when I travelled by the Taj Express, tea served to me was just a mixture of milk, tea leaves and sugar. No attention is paid to its taste. When I advised them to supply these ingredients separately they informed that this practice has been stopped for the last fifteen days under the orders issued by the Railway Board.

I think it is not compulsory to serve such a mixture to foreigners also who travel in air-conditioned and first class compartments of trains like the Taj Express. The fare of air-conditioned class is being increased continuously and this time it ranges upto Rs. 100. The quality of tea should accordingly be improved. I demand an improvement in the catering arrangements.

As I have sent in writing many times, sub-standard things are sold at railway stations and in compartments. Although there are licensed vendors but even unlicensed vendors also sell food articles in trains. When I complained against the supply of substandard lunch and breakfast packets, I was told that these were not supplied by the catering department of Railways. When I asked the conductor, he told me that it was being done with the connivance of the police department and other railway staff. They argue they may loose their lives if they attempt to check it. It should, therefore, be seen that good quality food articles are made available to passengers. Under the existing arrangements food may also be poisonous. In this connection, I have already written to you many times.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, though one crore rupees were allotted for the Mathura-Alwar railway line which was one of the two railway lines proposed by Shri Bansi Lal but no remarkable progress has been made. So I urge that this work should be completed expeditiously. Similarly I have written for the change in the departure time of Mathura-Delhi Shuttle from 4.45 O'Clock to 5.30 or 6.00 O'Clock to make it convenient to the passengers. There are two temporary halt stations viz. Kortban and Nari. On the route from Delhi to Mathura. Both these halt stations should be converted into regular halt stations in order to fulfil the long-standing demand. We had contributed voluntary labour at the Kortban halt on the assurance of the former of traffic member, Mr. R P. Singh that it would be converted into a regular halt station. But the present traffic member says that there would be no halt station. Similarly I have written to the railway officers that several cattle are dying and accidents of tractors are taking place frequently due to lack of railway gate at the crossing near Semari. I request to undertake this job soon. Similarly the number of sheds

at Mathura junction be increased because the trains are longer now.

In the end, I would like to request that the long-awaited demand for the construction of Chhota-Shergarh-Aligarh railway line should now be fulfilled. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

✓ SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon. Minister of State of the Ministry of Railways, Shri Madhavrao Scindia, for providing more funds for Karnataka for the financial year and I hope that he will consider providing some more funds for the completion of the on-going railway projects like Chitaldurg-Rayagarh railway construction, conversion of metre-gauge into broad-gauge lines between Mysore and Bangalore, etc. I think if these projects are prolonged for some more years, I am afraid there will be escalation in the cost of construction and against it will create problems for finding more funds for the projects. Many hon. Members have pressed for the construction of new railway lines, provision of new trains, provision of more facilities in the trains and so on and for all these, they asked the hon. Minister to allocate more funds. In this connection, I would like to appeal to the Planning Commission that they should come forward and provide more funds for the railway budget so that the Government can develop railways and provide facilities to the railway users.

Sir, coming to my own State, that is, Karnataka, when I went through the budget proposal, I was a little bit surprised to find that no fresh or new railway lines have been included for the Karnataka State. Not only that. There are trains running from Karnataka to Andhra Pradesh and other neighbouring States. They are long distance metre-gauge trains, namely, Mahalakshmi Express, Kittur Express, Vijayanagar Express, Venkatadri Express and so on. All these trains are running night times. At least the Minister would have provided some air-conditioned coaches because all these trains pass through the hottest part of the country such as Rayalaseema, northern Karnataka etc. So, I request him to provide some air-conditioned coaches in these long distance metre-gauge overnight trains. If they are

[Shrimati Basavarajeswari]

provided, I think the passengers will have more convenience and comfort during the night time.

I have been reading the complaints book whenever I visited the railway stations. Most of the complaints very much pertain to the late running of trains, cleanliness, security and supply of food and also the beggars' menace. This beggars' menace is the worst part I have been seeing every day at the railway stations. The railway stations are becoming more and more dirty. Not only that, the beggars sometimes cause thefts also. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister on the floor of the House to take immediate action to eradicate the beggars' menace on the platforms.

Cleanliness should also be improved. What we are doing at present, I don't think is sufficient. I think we can employ some more people because when we are spending so much money, it is advisable to spend more money on the cleaning or washing of the platforms and also the waiting rooms because if that environment of cleanliness is not there, somehow we feel the entire area is very much polluted.

Many hon. Members spoke about food saying that it is not up to the standard. Even if you charge a little bit more, I think the passengers can afford, but it is advisable to provide them good food. Now, what is the quality of food they are serving? If you see the puris etc. which they are serving, I don't think any human being can consume such things. When any VIP goes there, they show very good food. If that is the case and if they are serving good food, I have no complaint. But every time it is not possible for VIPs to visit and taste the food. So, the quality of food that is served should be improved. I don't mind if the cost of the food is increased. After all, there are only two types of food—the north Indian and south Indian food—and whatever the passengers require, you can serve them easily. So, this aspect should also be looked into.

Regarding the Second Class sleeping berths, I think the hon. Minister will agree with me and during his reply, he will give

me a favourable reply to this, that all the wooden planks should be provided with cushions. How can the passengers sleep on the wooden planks? Once I travelled in the Second Class as I just wanted to see how the Second Class passengers sleep on the wooden planks. I could not sleep on the wooden plank, it was very difficult. Therefore, the wooden planks should be converted into foam cushions.

Regarding model stations, Bellary, my constituency, has been included as one of the model stations. But there is no improvement till now. The amount which has been provided has not been spent. The plans and estimates have still not been approved. As per schedule, the first stage has to be completed by 1980, but it is not under progress till now.

I congratulate the hon. Minister for having started the overnight Hampi Express. But the bogies are not good. It is very difficult to travel in those coaches. Therefore, they should be immediately replaced. The broad-gauge platforms have to be converted and shelters have to be provided. All this has not been done till now. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to take action for providing shelter on the broad-gauge platforms early.

13.00 hrs.

About this model station, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly see that the works are in progress immediately and works are completed as per the schedule.

As far as the demands are concerned, I am pressing every time that Harihar-Kuttur line should be taken up. Every time when I speak, there is a reply from the hon. Minister that it is not feasible. Now I would say on the floor of the House that it would be feasible for this reason. Bellary would give a lot of revenue for the railways, if the ores are transported through this route to Mangalore. A lot of iron ores which we are getting in Hospet range are being sent to Madras and the Railways are getting a lot of income. You know, whatever lines are there are not sufficient to carry the entire iron ores to Madras and much of the ore is being dumped in the Railways resulting in heavy demurrage to MMTTC and NMDC. If this Harihar-Kuttur line is completed, part

of the ores can be diverted to Mangalore port and it would certainly ease the situation. Therefore, I would request the Minister to reconsider the report and try to get the Harihar-Kuttur line completed early. There is also urgent need for conversion of Bangalore-Miraj line via Hubli. There is also a demand for the creation of separate Zonal railway at Bangalore, namely South-Western Zonal Railway, as early as possible. There is a feeling among the Kannadigas that a separate zone should be created at Bangalore.

Since Mr. Deputy-Speaker is asking me to wind up, I will come to the last point. I thank the hon. Minister for replacing wooden sleepers by cement sleepers, because we are finding very difficult to get wood now-a-days. But at the time of replacing it, priority should be given to the small scale industries like mini cement plants and micro plants in the neighbouring areas to manufacture such sleepers.

With these suggestions, I thank you and support the Railway Budget.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : Sir, I propose that we may forego the Lunch Hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think, the House will accept that. Now, the hon. Minister of Railways.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They are expecting more, I think.

AN HON. MEMBER : There must be some good news.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will always give good news Don't worry.

13.02 hours

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, ancient civilisations germinated and flourished along the banks of great rivers, whether it be the Ganga or the Nile. One of the possible reasons could be the

fertility of land, the abundance and easy availability of resources in general. One great step in the progress of human civilization was taken when, instead of settling down at places where resources were available, man started moving resources to his place of abode. This is the beginning of transportation. Today, like the great rivers, the Railway lines stretch across the country. Instead of man moving towards resources, resources move towards man. In India too, the Railways are the largest transporters and, therefore, we have a very significant role in the movement of freight. I do understand that passengers movement is felt directly by the people and by the users. But freight movement Mr. Deputy-Speaker, has an impact which is even more significant to the economy, on the public distribution system, on prices and on the quality of life in general. And, therefore, when we analyse the Railway exercise, be it as a critic or prioritise our programmes as an administrator, it is very important that the interests of both should be safe-guarded and where there is a constraint experienced, priorities should be set where the judicious balance is struck between the two aspects of Railway working.

In my Budget speech, I have already outlined the successful result of the efforts put in by the Railway family from the senior-most to the junior-most on the movement of trains.

I have mentioned that for the third year in succession, we are confident of going over the targets of movement of freight. The original target of 313 million tonnes was revised mid-year to 316 million tonnes and I feel pretty confident to say that we are certain to go above that figure provided our friends across the floor do not put further impediments in our way in the shape of bandhs and rasta rokos and rail rokos. I do not know if they understand the amount of damage they cause to the national economy and I feel that this is the time for introspection as far as they are concerned. There are many ways of demonstrating in a democracy. But let us not demonstrate by crushing the interests of the common man.

I had mentioned in my Budget speech that in wagon utilisation, the Indian Railways have surpassed even the developed

[Shri Madhavrao Scindia]

world by displacing Japan last year. I do hope that similar efforts in the future will allow us to retain and maintain such a premier position. On the other hand, we do not ignore the need for additional passenger services to meet the increasing demand and, as I said, our attempt is to strike a balance between the two. Viewing the two together, we have tried to keep the burden of rising tariffs to the minimum and yet safeguard the interests of the system and ensure its viability through modernisation.

The choices before us were obvious. Choice (a) is default on payment of estimated dividend of Rs. 736 crores. Choice (b) is end with the deficit of Rs. 594 crores. Choice (c) is balance the Budget and after absorbing the maximum possible of rise in input cost which this year was about 30% manage to balancing the Budget, keep a reasonable commercial outlook and be able to contribute the mite of the railways to the national exchequer.

The first two options would have meant resiling from our commitment to the national exchequer and merely passing the buck to the Finance Ministry by adding to the deficit in the National Budget and shifting the responsibility of resource mobilisation, to that extent, to them. I feel that this would have meant shirking our own responsibility towards our country. On the other hand, the deficit Budget of Rs. 594 crores would have meant a similar reduction in contribution to our own internal resource generation leading to a shrinking of the Plan.

We have chosen the harder and more difficult but more responsible third option because we believe in facing issues fairly and squarely and not washing our hands off the responsibility of being crucial co-partners in the national exercise.

It has been the freight which has been bearing most of the burden. As I said in my Budget speech, the fare of the II Class Ordinary up to 50 KM had not been increased for the last four years and the fare of this class beyond 50 KM too was also raised three years ago. We have tried to ensure that in the burden envisaged, the maximum proportion, the maximum rate of

increase should be kept to Upper-class and the minimum possible to the Second-class Ordinary and Second-class Mail and Express. Sir, as many as 88 per cent of the total number of passengers travelling on Indian Railways, travel on Second-class Ordinary and the increase therefore has been restricted to a minimum of 50 paise and to a maximum—over 150 kms—of Rs. 3/- and that too after three or four years; in the second-class mail/express, a further 9 per cent of the total traffic travels. In this Class too, we have restricted it to a minimum of Rs. 2/- and to a maximum—over 750 kms—of Rs. 15/-. So, adding these two classes together, we have tried to minimise the burden on 97 per cent of the total number of passengers travelling on the Indian Railways. Similarly, in Second-class monthly season-tickets, even after the proposed increase of Rs. 4/- to Rs. 8/- per month, the monthly season ticket-holder in terms of charging single-journeys for the average of about 50 journeys that he performs in a month, he will be paying 8—17 journeys as compared to 9—25 single journeys that he pays now.

Regarding freight, hon. Member Shri Reddy had expressed a view that the proposed increases in freight will lead to inflation and impose a heavy burden on the common man. It is well-known that freight tariffs are more inflationary than the passenger tariffs and their indirect impact—though not initially felt—would sometimes be much greater. We have tried again to give exemptions to certain classes of traffic, keeping in mind the farmers, the rural areas and the weaker-sections of society. After giving exemption to certain commodities viz. foodgrains, pulses, fertilizers, salt, edible-oils, gur, jaggery, fodder and livestock, the average increase in freight rate works out to 4.8 per cent only. We have done a few exercises and tried to analyse the impact on prices and on individual commodities. We have some interesting statistics. The direct impact of the freight increase on whole-sale price index is worked out to approximately 0.10 per cent and even taking the multiplier effect into consideration of the rise in commodities like coal, cement, the total impact on whole-sale price index is estimated to be 0.163 per cent only. On individual commodities, the impact of freight increases and their prices has also been

worked out based on the average lead per commodity. It is working out to the following on Charcoal, one paisa per kilo ; on sugar, potatoes and onions 2 paisa per kilo and on kerosene, per litre, 1.5 paise ; on petrol, per litre, 2 paisa ; on cement per bag of 50 kilos, 55 paisa. On the subject of increase in fares and freights, it may be of interest to the House to know that with 1970-71 as the base, whereas the index of input cost of the Railways has gone up to 631.8 in 1987-88 ; the index of average rate realised from freight has been restricted to 489.2 and that for passengers to 302.4 only, the margin having been absorbed by greater movement of traffic and improved efficiency.

It is obvious that an attempt has been made to keep the burden to the minimum possible and yet run the railways primarily as a commercial enterprise with little dependence on the national exchequer. I would like, in this context, to remind Members regarding the indirect subsidies given by the railways to passengers. This is estimated to be approximately Rs. 1200 crores. Added to this, subsidies on other coaching on movement of essential commodities and on uneconomic branch lines, it comes to total bill of approximately Rs. 1700 crores.

Shri Sharad Dighe quite pertinently raised a point about the operating ratio. The operating ratio is important. But if you want to make a commercial analysis of the working of the railways, you then....

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Minister, if you don't mind. Many countries have been discussing this question of social burden and quite a good number of them have absorbed the social burden in the General Revenues. I think, if this cushion could be made available to the railways, probably, it will help a lot. I think, you should take up the issue with the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. It would be a great aid to the development of the railways.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I think, the hon. Member's suggestion, especially coming from an experienced

Member like Mr. Dandavate is indeed a very good one. But, I think, the burden of responsibility has to be shared by both the Finance Ministry and various other Ministries working towards the national goal. But it is a very good suggestion. All that I am saying is that—I am not trying to shirk from bearing this burden—when an important and highly intelligent Member like Mr. Sharad Dighe analyses the railway working, looking at it from a commercial angle, in that working, in that analysis, credit must be given to us for this Rs. 1700 crores before coming to the final figures of operating ratio. And if that credit is given, operating ratio drops to 77.3.

Similarly, it would be very easy to juggle the deficit or surplus by playing around with the depreciation reserve fund contribution. This is not meant by way of criticism. But I feel that I have to elaborate the fact. There may have been other reasons at that time for keeping the DRF so low. In 1978-79, the DRF was 2.9 per cent of the capital at charge which came to Rs. 145 crores. In 1988-89, it has risen to 12 per cent of Rs. 1500 crores. If we depress the DRF contributions from 12 per cent, back again to 2.9 per cent, the amount chargeable would be only Rs. 370 crores and the working expense would come down approximately by Rs. 1,130 crores which would again mean a steep fall in the operating ratio to approximately 80 per cent. But, then where would the funding for our plan come from ?

Therefore, keeping the long term interest of the railways in mind, it is very important that we generate as many internal resources as possible so that the size of our plan remains a reasonable one.

I am very grateful to the hon. Members from the Congress benches and to many hon. Members from the Opposition benches like Shri Basudeb Acharia and Dr. D.N. Reddy for having made a very forceful plea for an increase in the plan allocation of the Railway Ministry. I do know, however, that the best attempt is being made on the part of the Planning Commission and within the constraints of resources, they are trying to give us the maximum possible. I do want to express my gratitude to all these Members for having extended to us their support and spirit.

[Shri Madhavrao Scindia]

Before ending with the subject of fares and freight tariffs, I would like to say that a comprehensive review is required from time to time of railway costing and railway price. The last Rail Tariff Inquiry Committee, the Paranjape Committee was appointed in 1977. Various recommendations of this Committee provided useful support to the railway's effort to raise additional revenue, and rationalisation of tariff during the Sixth and Seventh Plan. I think, that the time has now come to appoint another similar Committee, comprising an eminent transport economist and experienced railway tariff experts to go into all aspects of costing and pricing of rail transport and to give recommendations which could properly serve the needs of a developing economy in the next decade.

Incidentally I would like to point out that the Paranjape Committee had recommended that as much as 80% of the rise in input cost should be charged as tariff increase—be they freight or be they passengers—and Railways have only charged about 70%. So, in fact we have done better than what the Paranjape Committee recommended. We, therefore, propose to appoint a high level rail tariff committee during 1988-89. The proposal indicating terms of reference and names of the chairman and members will be processed in due course. The size of plan this year, as hon. Members know, is Rs. 3850 crores of which as much as 65% is being contributed by internal resources generation and extra budgetary resources. We have again priority-wised our plan expenditure. I have said this a couple of years ago that keeping the long term interest of Railways in mind and keeping the constraint of resources in mind, we have given priority to rehabilitation of the system along with modernisation and the implementation of new technology. The meaningful expansion of the system would have to wait will these three items are first covered fully.

There was no point in recklessly expanding the system unless enough money was generated allocated to restore and maintain the system in good health.

In this regard track renewal is a very important part. Mr. Basudeb Acharia and

Mrs. Prabhavati Gupta made mention of this. I would like to clarify that by 1995 it is our intention to wipe out all the backlog of track renewal which stood at approximately 20000 or 21000 kilometres in the beginning of the 7th Plan. Mr. Narayan Choubey had wanted a clarification as to whether we were taking into account the new arisings every year. Our intention is to renew on an average between 4000 and 4500 kilometres per annum upto 1995. We started with, I think 3570 and this year we should be going above 4000 kilometres and in the subsequent years we intend to step it up even further. The annual arisings are about 2300 kilometres which means that we cover approximately 2000 kilometres of backlog every year and that is how the target of liquidating the arrears by 1995 has been set.

I would like to assure the House that track renewal is receiving our due attention and next year too the percentage of the Plan devoted to track renewal is Rs. 730 crores or 19% ; which ten years ago stood at only 10%.

The expansion of line capacity, new stations, more passenger trains, more rolling stock would all suffer if the Plan were to shrink because of a smaller contribution to the DRF or by a smaller internal resource generation. Therefore, I seek the support of the hon. Members in justifying this hike in tariffs because we have, as I said, tried to keep it to a minimum and yet be able to fund and finance our plan requirements to the fullest extent possible.

Hon. Members have been making, quite justifiably, many demands, many requests regarding new lines entailing expenditure of vast sums of money. This cannot happen unless the Plan is kept to a reasonable amount and unless we are prepared to, in a determined fashion, fund that Plan also to a large extent from our own internal resources.

Sir, my hon. colleague, Shri Mahabir Prasad has very effectively covered the subject of passenger amenities. I do not want to dwell too long on it because I think hon. Members have been well briefed about it. I would just like to say that passenger amenities are covered not only through

direct plan heads but also through various other plan heads. When my colleague quoted Rs. 5 crores and Rs. 18 crores he was referring to direct plan heads. If you take the amounts contributed by various other plan heads the Sixth Plan average works out to Rs. 6.2 crores whereas in 1988-89 the amount works out to Rs. 24.4 crores which is four times the average of the Sixth Plan.

Similarly my colleague has covered the subjects of improvement in inquiry system for prompt and reliable information, passenger terminals at Kurla, Bhandra and Shalimar and the expansion of Hazrat Nizamuddin and New Delhi. In addition I would like to say that last year I had assured the House that 50 new passenger halts would be opened in the rural areas. I am glad to say that by March 31 fifty new halts will have been opened in the rural areas as per our assurance.

Similarly in the next year also I propose to open yet another 50 halt stations to extend this facility further especially in the rural areas. A Directorate of Passenger Amenities will be set-up in the Railway Ministry to ensure effective implementation of policy guidelines in this regard.

There has been some criticism of rise in platform tickets—both for and against. A very wise hon. Member, Mr. K.N. Pradhan had said that great inconvenience is caused to passengers by immense crowds on railway platforms caused by people who are not actually travelling. In fact, he said he would be prepared to support greater rise. However, I would like to somewhat assuage the feelings of the other hon. Members who had asked that this hike should not be undertaken. I have given direction to the Railway Ministry that an exercise should be worked upon where a way should be found by which all the collections in platform tickets at a particular station should be spent on that particular station itself in improving its facilities and amenities. I hope that we will be successful in that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Then excepting Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi, there will be no improvement at

small railway stations.

[*English*]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I said that it is an exercise. There will be certain suggestions. Lot of outside passengers are also using the metropolitan stations. Maybe we could work out a system with a large portion going to that station and the remaining portion going to the service area around it. That is an exercise which we can work out.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : That will give incentive to the local people to bring more people on the platform.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : It also gives incentive for them to pay for the platform ticket.

Now I would like to come to new lines especially in the North-East areas. The hon. Prime Minister has given a direction to all of us that special importance must be given to the interests of the North-East and in pursuance of that direction last year itself I had assured the House that Prime Minister's guidance and directions in this regard will be carried out by the Railway Ministry. I had assured then that four new lines—we were prepared to complete six new lines in the North-East region within the Seventh Plan period. Unfortunately, there has not been a major response on one particular line concerning Meghalaya Government and on the other line, i.e. Amguri-Tuli line we have been a bit stymie because of some land dispute between the two State Governments. If that land dispute had been resolved I would have been able to assure you that I would be able to complete that also within the Seventh Plan. As far as the other four lines are concerned I would like to repeat my assurance that we would be completing these lines within the Seventh Plan period. That is our target. That is our aim and barring absolutely unforeseen circumstances arising I would adhere to that assurance.

Mr. Dinesh Goswami, Mr. Engti, my hon. friend in Rajya Sabha, Mr. Kamalendu Bhattacharia, and my hon. colleague, Mr. Santosh Mohan Dev, Mr. Aatur Rahman, have been specially stressing from time to time, on the interests of the North-East. I

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would like to assure them that the interests of the North-East will be kept uppermost in our mind and we will respond. (*Interruptions*).

Now, I would mention the focus that we are giving to the metre gauge. There is a feeling that the metre gauge system is a system which is inferior to the broad gauge. I would like to inform the House that in most countries—in the developed world too—the broad gauge system does not exist. It is a system, I think, more or less, unique to India. There may be a few other countries which also have broad gauge, but it is, more or less, unique to India. The metre gauge system is not an inferior system. What is important is that we pay attention to see that it is maintained in such a way that it does not become inferior. I have already assured the House that we are looking into the metre gauge in all its aspects. If there has been some neglect in the past of the metre gauge system, we will try and see that this neglect is no more there. (*Interruptions*).

We are going to strengthen the track. We are providing better rolling-stock. We are providing more powerful and fuel efficient locomotives. Specific upgradation schemes in the Budget are approximately about Rs. 50 crores. I would like to say here that it will be our endeavour not to let the metre gauge system be a constraint for the industrial development of any area. Any inputs to augment section capacity for meeting the growth requirements, including facilities for transshipment, will be provided so that areas served by the metre gauge have improved rail transport facilities for development. This is going to be our endeavour. This is going to be our attempt.

As far as doubling is concerned, I must make mention of one specific doubling because my hon. friend, Mr. Tarun Kanti Ghosh, has been time and time again imploring me to do something about it. I wish to advise the House that the final location survey for doubling of Barasat-Bongaon section of the Eastern Railway was sanctioned in 1987-88. This survey is in progress. In the meantime, doubling of the first patch, Barasat-Dattapukur, has been proposed in the 1988-89 Budget at an estimated cost of

Rs. 6.07 crores.

There was mention made also of alleged neglect of Karnataka. I would like to inform the House that Karnataka is one of the five States in the country which has a railway production unit. There are only five States in the country which have a railway production unit. My colleague, Mr. Jaffar Sharief, had been largely instrumental in establishing the Wheel and Axle Plant at a cost of Rs. 146 crores. As far as this Budget is concerned, there are a number of ongoing projects...(*Interruptions*). In Mangalore, additional terminal facilities are being set up. The Whitefield satellite goods terminal and an inland container depot at Whitefield are also being set up. There are only a very few places which have container depots.

The Bangalore-Mysore conversion has been given as much as Rs. 6.84 crores this year out of a total plan allocation of Rs. 60 crores which is almost 11 per cent of the total conversion budget for the entire country. Incidentally, I would like to add for my friends who have rightly raised the Varanasi-Bhatni issue that there also it works out to roundabout Rs. 9 crores.

So, these two areas have been looked at in a very major way. Now, if you calculate it in terms of South and if you add to this the amount which has been proposed for Guntur-Macherla as much as 50 per cent of the entire conversion Budget has been given to the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. I do not really think that hon. Members should grumble keeping in mind the constraint of resources. Of course everyone wants more and more but keeping in mind the limitation of resources, I think we have done the best possible under the circumstances. (*Interruptions*)

He is not still prepared. I have not finished yet. We are doing even more. But you always choose to ignore it and always place a negative picture in front of the people but the people are never fooled by you.

The electrification between Jolarpettai and Bangalore city is also being taken up. We have allocated approximately Rs. 4.37 crores to this electrification work.

I would like to point out here that Mr. Oscar Fernandes, Mr. Janardhana Poojary

and various other Members of Parliament have been pressing for the West Coast line too. The entire survey has been completed and submitted to the Planning Commission. Our recommendation has been that we should start work with Mangalore-Udupi Section but we have yet to receive the green signal from the Planning Commission. It is still being contemplated. I would request the hon. Members like Dr. Venkatesh and my respected elder Mr. V.S. Krishna Iyer to help us in matters where State Government have given certain assurances to the Railway Ministry and where we are experiencing some difficulties.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : What are those difficulties ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : When the Wheel and Axle Plant was set up in Bangalore, it was on an understanding of an assured power supply right from the beginning to the Plant and power availability was not supposed to have been a problem. We have faced a lot of problems in this regard. The energy charges are hiked on the basis of the cuts imposed on all industrial consumers. No concession is given to this Public Sector Plant which was put up there, after specific understandings and specific assurances had been received.

Now, Railway Electrification is proposed between Jolarpettai-Bangalore city. I do hope that the State Government will be tying up the necessary arrangements for electric supply and at reasonable rates so that this project also does not run into similar difficulties that we have faced for the Wheel and Axle Plant at Bangalore. I feel efforts in this direction would be well spent and well invested by hon. Members. Kumari Mamata Banerjee has talked about the MTP.

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar) : There is an outdated narrow gauge line which is running in my district. He has not said anything about that narrow gauge line.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi, Shri Ajit Panja, Shri Ashutosh Law, Shri Debi Ghosal and also Mr. Basudeb Acharia have talked about the MTP and the importance of MTP to the city of Calcutta.

I wish to inform the House that it is

not the allocation of funds which is coming in the way of progress of this project. Out of a total length of 16.4 kms., 10 kms. have already been opened. The construction of the remaining part of the project is hampered mainly because of the delay on the part of the State Government of West Bengal in handing over to me or to the Railway Ministry 22 plots of land. The House may be interested to know that, out of these 22 plots, only 10 plots have been made available and that too after I had written to the Chief Minister of West Bengal in July, 1986, December 1986, January 1987, April 1987, May 1987, August 1987, September 1987, December, 1987. In spite of that only 10 of these plots have been handed over out of the 22. Twelve still remain to be handed over. As soon as those plots are handed over, we can expedite construction. The target was December, 1990. But with the non-cooperation on the part of the State Government, this target seems to be difficult to achieve. I would implore upon hon. Members to kindly ensure that the State Government hands over the balance plots to us so that the interests of the people of Calcutta are safeguarded by us. And I would like the hon. Members kindly to cooperate with us. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order please. The Minister is not yielding.

DR. V. VENKATESH : Let the Minister say something about narrow gauge... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DUTTA : Very recently, you have appointed somebody to chase the cases up. This should have been done earlier.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I have already told the hon. Members... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DUTTA : But now also things are not being done in the fashion they should be, to chase up the court cases. That is the main thing. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : There are a number of cases pending in the courts.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : There is no delay on the part of the Metro Railways. It is due to the non-handing

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over of these twelve plots of land. Once those twelve plots of land are handed over, we will certainly expedite this. (Interruptions) We are still working on it. But it is only that area which we cannot work on. (Interruptions) As far as the Circular Railway is concerned... (Interruptions)

I am not yielding, Mr. Choubey. I am sorry ; I am not yielding.

As far as the Circular Railway is concerned, out of the 13.5 Kms. length of the project, 10 Kms. have already been completed. Now, the hon. Members from West Bengal, from the treasury benches, have always been strongly voicing the fact that this Circular Railway also needs to be completed, so that the interests of the people of Calcutta are safeguarded. The Railway Ministry are doing its best to complete this also. But again, there is a history : 3.5 Kms. remain to be completed, but this work cannot be completed until 566 encroachments on Railway land are removed by the State Government. Despite my writing to the Chief Minister in July 1986, December 1986, January 1987, April 1987, May 1987, August 1987, September 1987 and December 1987 (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Despite my writing to the Chief Minister on all these occasions, the State Government has yet to take action for removing this unauthorized occupation. No action has been taken. (Interruptions) This is where the interests of Calcutta are suffering. I would like to tell the hon. House... (Interruptions) Will the hon. Members hear me ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : In his reply, the Minister cannot make allegations.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I want to tell the hon. Members that after written so many times... (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You should listen to us. (Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I am

not yielding... (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Was there an agreement between the former Railway Minister Mr. Bansi Lal and the Chief Minister of West Bengal, regarding the rehabilitation of the persons who are uprooted... (Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I am sorry the onus or responsibility is totally with the State Government. There is no point in making .. (Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The Railways had agreed to compensate the encroachers in Bombay, but not in Calcutta. Why? (Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : How agitated were Members like Kumari Mamata Banerjee, Mr. Debi Ghosal and Mr. Asutosh Law about the interests of the city of Calcutta, I know. I am trying to make them understand that the fault does not lie here. The fault lies there. That is what has happened. (Interruptions) We must try and work... (Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I would like to give a positive indication to the hon. Members across the floor. That indication is that once the State Government lives up to its responsibilities, and hands this land over to us, it will be our attempt that within six months, we will complete the work... (Interruptions)

Now about Mr. Dennis. I would like to come to some suggestions which Mr. Dennis had made regarding road overbridges. There are as many as twelve in Tamil Nadu. In three cases, the Railways' portion of the work has already been completed. (Interruptions)

The work of approaches, which is to be completed by the State Government, is still incomplete. In another four cases, whereas the Railways have already started the work, the State Government have yet to undertake their portion of the work. In another two cases, work is in progress both by the Railways and the State Government. In the balance three cases plans and estimates are under finalisation. (Interruptions)

While on the subject of a road over-

bridge, I would like to mention that the hon. Member Shri Ram Singh Yadav has been constantly striving for a road over-bridge at Alwar. He has been constantly emphasizing for the last one and half year that this road-over-bridge should be sanctioned. He has put in an Herculean effort for a road-over-bridge at Alwar. I would like to inform the hon. Member through you that at the end of February, we have finally received the sanction from the State Government of Rajasthan. It was too late for us to include it in this budget. But it will be our attempt to quickly finalise the plan and the estimates.

I would like to stress a point here that the railway exercise, whether it is a success or a failure, is very much dependent on the cooperation it receives from the respective State Governments and from the people in general. We have received co-operation from the people in full. The smooth flow of railway traffic, whether passenger or freight, is essential to reduce many of the inconveniences that people feel in their day to day life.

As the Hon'ble Members are aware, the rail transport capacity in the country is fully stretched. In such a condition any impediment to the smooth flow of rail-borne traffic not only dislocates the railway working but, more importantly, causes serious disturbances in the life of the community.

A single day's bundh denies access to passenger services to over 10 million people. One wonders what gain can be claimed by causing hardship to a common man in the name of...(*Interruptions*)

A bundh or a rail-roko agitation also interrupts the flow of essential commodities, raw materials to industrial units and finished products to the consumption centres.

Such disturbances unleash a chain reaction that affects both passengers and freight traffic not only for that particular day but for many days after that. In fact, in certain high density traffic areas it takes even longer to comeback to normalcy.

It is a pity that just at a time when the Railway have achieved a major breakthrough, again they have threatened us with

an agitation and rail roko.

The direct loss of revenue as a result of a single day's bundh, would amount to about over Rs. 20 crores. I am talking of the railway only. If you take into account the multiple and the indirect effect, they could amount to over Rs. 100 crores— just one single day's dislocation. I do hope that people will take into account this in future also. I came to this subject because Smt. Usha Verma had mentioned to me about the loss on punctuality of Kashi-Vishwanath Express in the month of February 1988. The House may be interested to know what while on certain days, the loss on punctuality was due to foggy conditions, punctuality was also lost as the train had to be diverted over a longer route on account of kisan agitation on Moradabad-Delhi section. So, here is a direct example of the inconvenience caused to the passengers. It was in this context that I am talking about bandhs; I am not pointing out any particular bandh.

In this budget we have tried our level best to produce a document which takes into account both the short-term and long-term interests of the users. A number of concession had been given. Last year, a 75 per cent concession had been given to all war widows, the widows of those brave men who had laid their lives down for the country; and this year, 75 per cent had been given to the widows of all those brave police men who had laid down their lives in action against extremists and terrorists.

I would just like to clarify that under the Prime Minister's directive this concession would also be applicable to the widows of the members of the Indian Peace Keeping Force killed in action in Sri Lanka.

I have already told hon. Members that it is our attempt constantly to improve the utilisation of system capacity, extracting the last drop from the system.

In the budget speech I had announced that as far as the passenger services are concerned we have tried to do this through additional fleet of coaches and rationalisation of rakes.

A number of honourable members, in-

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cluding Shri Somu, Dr. Bhoi, Shri Mohan Das, Shri Rambhagat Paswan, Shri Ramoowalia, Shrimati Nirmala Shaktawat and various other members had suggested the restoration of cancelled passenger services. I may happy to say that—these passenger services which were cancelled for various operational reasons—orders have recently been issued for resumption of normal operation of a number of trains and the majority of trains in about one month's time. These are the Awadh-Assam Express, Howrah-Amritsar Express, Varanasi-Dehradun Express, Ahmedabad-Cochin Express, Cochin-Bilaspur Express, Madras-Coimbatore Cheran Express, Cannanore Ernakulam Express and Cochin-Tiruchirapalli Express.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : What about the Kanchenjunga Express ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Please have patience.

In addition to the new services announced in the budget speech, some of the existing services are being re-organised to provide better travel facilities. Mr. Gurudas Kamat, Mr. Murli Deora, Mr. Sharad Dighe, Mr. Sunil Dutt, Mrs. Bali, have been asking for the introduction of a superfast train between Dadar and Madras on five days in a week. This is going to be done on five days in lieu of the present 13/14 Bombay-Madras Express. It is going to be a superfast train.

Similarly, a lot of Members of Parliament have been talking about the Kanchenjunga Express. A number of Members pressed for this and in addition a delegation had come to see me comprising hon. Members of the Upper House, Mr. O.P. Ray and Mr. Kamalendu Bhattacharya, who forcefully demanded for certain improvements in the Kanchenjunga Express. I am happy to announce that the Kanchenjunga Express will run on all the days of the week and will be extended to and from Guwahati.

Now, certain Members, Mr. Saifuddin Soz and Mr. Janak Raj Gupta and certain other Members talked about the introduction

of a weekly express between Jammu Tawi and Kanyakumari via Madras. It is being introduced and will again be called Himsagar Express. There will be some difference in the halts so that it is speeded up a bit.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN (Barpeta) : What about the reduction of the travel time of the North-East and the Tin Sukia Express trains ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I will look into that.

A bi-weekly express between Jammu Tawi and Madras in lieu of the present 17/18 Madras-Jammu Tawi tri-weekly Janata Express will be introduced.

Hon. Members from the South, especially from Andhra Pradesh, Shri D.N. Reddy, Shri K.S. Rao, Mr. Bala Goud, Mr. Nand Lal Choudhary and some Members from Madhya Pradesh have asked for a train from Vizag to New Delhi. I am happy to announce the introduction of a superfast service between Visakhapatnam and New Delhi on four days in a week by double heading 927/928 Karnataka Express and introduction of Link Express between Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam in lieu of the present bi-weekly arrangements. Similarly, Orissa Members Shri K.P. Singh Deo and Mr. Harihar Soren also mentioned about Sambalpur-Bhubaneswar Express.

Sambalpur-Bhubaneswar Express will be introduced but as a daily overnight service. (*Interruptions*) The present 17/18 Link Express will also continue to run but amalgamated with the Sambalpur Express between Vizianagaram and Titlagarh.

We are giving special attention to the secluded areas and to tribal areas. Mr. Lal Vijay Pratap Singh, Mr. Moti Lal Singh and others have been asking for these services. In order to serve Sarguja region by better train facility, it is proposed to provide the following services by suitable re-organisation :

1. Direct service between Bistrampur and Indore via Jabalpur and Bhopal.
2. Shuttle service between Shahdol and

Katni.

3. Direct train service between Chirimiri and Bilaspur and also between Chirimiri and Shahdol.

Mrs. Mavani, Shri D.P. Jadeja, Shri Mohanbhai Patel, Shri K.N. Pradhan and Shri Satyanarayan Panwar have been asking for a new train connecting Central India with the Western region. I am happy to announce the introduction of an Express train between Bhopal and Rajkot via Ahmedabad in lieu of the present Bhopal-Vadodara Passenger.

I am also happy to announce the introduction of an Express train between the Bombay and Pune in lieu of 321/322 Passenger.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : On that side, everything is being done, something on this side also.

[English]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : In conclusion, Sir, we have had an illuminating debate on the Railway Budget and almost a hundred members have spoken and given several valuable suggestions. I thank them all. Inevitably, there has been criticism as well, most of it is constructive criticism, genuinely motivated by the concern to improve the Railways. I welcome such criticism and I assure the House that we shall keep these views prominently before us as we plan and implement various measures to get the best out of the system. In my association with the Railways over the last three and a half years, I have become aware of the tremendous talent and ability that Railwaymen possess from the senior-most to the junior-most.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : What about employment ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : It is their endeavour, it is their labour that has to be appreciated. Be it pointsmen, be it gangmen, be it gatesmen, be it cabinmen,

be it fitters—sometimes people tend to overlook these people. *(Interruptions)* I am talking about the junior-most workmen and staff and you are drowning my voice out and not allowing me...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Here you are praising them but there they are harassed.

[English]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I would like to remind the House that sometimes the effort put in by these junior staff members is overlooked ; the railway system is taken for granted ; sometimes people overlook the amount of dedication and effort that these people put in. I have also said this in the Rajya Sabha that let us not forget when we are speeding by on our superfast expresses or Rajdhani in the dead of night in the bitter cold of winter, if you happen to wake up and poke your head out of the blanket when the train is passing a crossing, you will find a man with a green light standing there in the bitter cold of winter for your security. Let us not forget the efforts of such men. *(Interruptions)*. When we are talking about the success of the railway exercise, I would like to pay high tribute to those who work for us day in and day out in far flung areas. It is this zeal and enthusiasm that needs to be appreciated and encouraged.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal) : We also expect some favour from you.

[English]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Your suggestions being constructive in nature will undoubtedly act as a catalyst in this regard and will help us add a new lustre to the railway fabric. On behalf of the Railway family, I can assure the hon. Members that we once again rededicate ourselves to the service of our country and our people for the greater progress and the greater glory of our nation.

14.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we go to the next item—General discussion on General Budget—Shri Madhav Reddi.

DR. V. VENKATESH : Kindly allow me one clarification ; otherwise I will not be able to go to my constituency.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What clarification do you want ? Mr. Minister, he wants some clarification.

SHRI MADHAVAO SCINDIA : He wants plenty but he does not want to contribute...(Interruptions).

DR. V. VENKATESH : I cannot go to my constituency. I sit on dharna.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not fair. If the Minister is not ready to answer, I cannot compel him.

DR. V. VENKATESH : I cannot go to my State.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK (Kalahandi) : We want lunch break for one hour.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : There should be lunch break. You should not keep us hungry.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Though the Budget debate is starting now, the Cabinet Minister is not here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri B.K. Gadhvi is there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It has been the convention of this House that when the first speaker starts initiating the discussion, a member of the Cabinet should be present in the House. It is not mentioned in any rules or Constitution, but it is the convention. They are throwing all the conventions to the winds. Look at the entire Treasury Benches, not a single Minister is sitting here. You look at the past. It has never happened.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : The Minister has gone to

participate in a lunch given in honour of the Palestine Parliamentary Delegation. As soon as it is finished, he will be here. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am willing to respond to the feelings of the hon. Members that we should have a lunch break. But we are adjourning not because the Cabinet Minister is not here.

14.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch
till Fifteen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch
at three minutes past Fifteen of the
Clock*

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI in
the Chair]

GENERAL BUDGET 1988-89—GENERAL DISCUSSION

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we shall take up General Discussion on Budget (General) for 1988-89. Shri C. Madhav Reddi.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Madam Chairman, I rise to make general comments on the Budget which was presented to this House on the leap year day, on the 29th of February last.

While speaking on the Budget, the hon. Minister in his long speech, in the concluding paragraph, appealed to this House that this year's Budget should be a sort of an endeavour to have mutual cooperation and understanding. I reciprocate his sentiments and hope the hon. Finance Minister would take our criticisms in their proper spirit and respond to some of the suggestions which the Opposition is going to make on this occasion, though I am not sure whether some of our remarks are going to be palatable to the Government, as a whole.

Madam, the first impression which comes to everybody's mind is that this Budget has got a rural slant. Certain concessions extended to the rural sector are certainly welcome

so far as they go. But they do not go too far.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : This is the first time.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I have already said it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : It will be the last time.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : But it looks to me that it was a crude response to the growing militancy of the 'kisans'. I would have appreciated if the response would have been more positive without waiting for any agitations in the country.

Madam, this Budget offers something to everybody. It gives something but it takes more.

[*Translation*]

You give by one hand and take away by the other. You pick the pocket in a way that the person does not even come to know that his pocket has been picked. Only on reaching home, he comes to know that his pocket has been picked, it takes him a full year to reach home.

You have rightly said that your pain is universal while our pain is personal. As you have said that your pain is universal so you want to share this universal pain with us all.

It appears that when we travel by air, we purchase a ticket for Rs. 2,000 and when 10 per cent increase is effected, the price of the ticket goes up from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 2200, but if the air hostess stops serving chocolates it leads to great upheaval. Though chocolate hardly carries any importance for those who travel by air, they being, millionaires. But when chocolates are offered, we attempt to take 10—15 pieces at a time. Mr. Tiwari has well understood this psychology of the people and the whole psychology of the Budget is similar to that of the air-hostess.

[*English*]

SHRI RANAVIR SINGH (Kaiserganj) :
Chocolate is more important or Hostess...?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : You can imagine that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Reddi, you started your speech in English. So, you please continue your speech in English.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : In response to the Chairman's suggestion since I started my speech in English, I would continue it in English. Madam, this is a peculiar budget and one of the peculiarities is that even though in this budget, the total additional revenue which is to be collected is only Rs. 615 crores, but before the budget was presented, the Government had already brought out measures to collect about Rs. 3010 crores. That is the new style of the budget making. This has already been commented upon by the various speakers on the floor of the House while speaking on the administered prices. I do not want to speak much on that.

I do not want to dwell much on that. But the new psychology is to see that while presenting the Budget the people are not taxed because at the time of the Budget the Government is directly in the firing line. You wanted to avoid it. We have no objection, but the point is that it is highly derogatory, against the conventions established in the functioning of this Parliament, and it should not be resorted to in future.

Madam, I was trying to go through the various chapters of the speech and also the voluminous reports which were placed before us to find out if there is any definite direction given in the Budget, apart from the various concessions, small sops, to various interest groups, because the hon. Finance Minister has divided the entire population into special interest groups and he had kept every special interest group in his mind while presenting this budget, but then I did not find any direction which has been given to the economy in this budget. The direction is absent because the Government did not want to solve any of basic important problems. They wanted to sweep these problems under the carpet. What are these problems which are facing the economy of the country today? We have the problem of increasing revenue expenditure, the problem of deficit, the problem of rising

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prices, the problem of dwindling foreign exchange reserves or the problem of budgetary constraints and so on and so forth. Now, these are the problems which had been kept in view earlier when you thought of making structural changes in the budget which are absent.

Regarding the growth of the economy, I find that while a claim has been made that in spite of the drought conditions in the country in several States the economy has attained a growth rate of 1 to 2 per cent, I do not know whether it is 1 or 2, but if you average it, it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, even though the World Bank has estimated that the growth is nil today, but even if you take that $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is the growth rate this year, what is the position? Last year the growth was about 4 per cent. Year before it was 4.5 per cent, the target fixed in the Seventh Plan was 5 per cent, but we have never reached the target of 5 per cent which was the Seventh Plan target and again if three years' growth rate is averaged, it is coming to 3.4 per cent or 3.5 per cent which is again the trend growth rate of the last 30 years which was named as Hindu growth rate. When I made out this point last time, it was criticised saying that it is not correct the growth is higher because if you take into account one year's growth, it cannot be the average growth. If you take an average of 4 to 5 years, what is your position? What is the trend growth? Which is more important? The growth slid down to 3.5 per cent and we are condemned to have that growth rate for many years to come.

Going to Agriculture where it has been claimed that the growth is satisfactory, the high growth was achieved only in the year 1983-84 when our food production was of the order of about 153 million tonnes. Thereafter, it started sliding down and today we have hardly about 140 million tonnes or even less. We never achieved the growth rate which was estimated in the 7th Five Year Plan, i.e. about 175 million tonnes. In the review meeting recently held by the Prime Minister in January, the Prime Minister advised the Planning Commission to take up a special scheme and prepare a working plan to see that this growth rate of 175 million tonnes is achieved. A task

force has been created. Now special plans are being drawn up. We do not know what special plans are they. But it means, there should be a jump of 25 million tonnes. How are you going to achieve it when you have not achieved it during the last three years? even with the figure of 153 millions tonnes in 1983, how are you going to achieve 175 million tonnes of foodgrains in the next two years? What magic can you do? I do not know whether you have been discussing it with the States. Ultimately agriculture is the State subject. Many schemes which you have presented in the Budget are to be implemented by the State Governments and not by the Central Government. Have you discussed this with the State Governments? I understand that a meeting of the NDC is going to take place on the 19th of this month and I hope you are going to discuss this in the meeting. You also know their difficulties. I do not know how you achieve the target of 175 million tonnes, with a number of projects started by the State Governments not being completed, thanks to your high-cost economy, thanks to the administered prices being increased on essential commodities such as steel, coal etc.

The Government has claimed that it has achieved a target of 86% of the 7th Five Year Plan, in real terms. But "real terms" means, only financial terms. Please understand this. "Real terms" is not physical terms. At what stage are the several projects which we have planned in the 7th Five Year Plan? Has any review been undertaken? No. Many of these projects which are to be completed in the 7th Plan will be completed only in the 8th Plan, because of the cost over-run, as a result of the high-cost economy. In every project, ultimately you will not be able to achieve the physical targets set forth in the 7th Five Year Plan.

The hon. Finance Minister has said that it is a matter of pride that they have achieved 86% of the target planned in the 7th Plan, and only 14% is to be achieved next year. The hon. Prime Minister, while speaking on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address said that the drought relief expenditure has been utilised to create assets, lasting assets in the villages. I do not know from where the Government is

getting the figures. Many of these projects, so-called projects taken up under various schemes, under drought relief schemes are not creating any lasting assets, for which you can take credit of. I can assure you all that expenditure has only gone for consumption, not for creating any assets.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : That is not correct.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Well, that is my assessment. You can ask the Chief Ministers when you are going to meet them on the 19th and they will be able to tell you the type of assets, you have created. You can take a sample survey of the assets created in the States and you will find that no asset has been created and it is not possible to create any lasting asset.

[*Translation*]

Simply some earth-work is done and nothing beyond that. This is what is happening every where.

[*English*]

Coming to the question of borrowing, my friend sitting by any side is reminding me that this year we have estimated the market borrowings to the tune of about Rs. 7,000 crores. But where are these borrowings going? Are they not going only to pay the interest charges? They are not enough. The borrowings, if you take external and internal, then perhaps you can say that you can cover the interest charges. Rs. 14,000 crores is the interest that you have to pay and you are paying this not only out of borrowings but out of additional sources mobilised by increasing the administered prices. The borrowings have become a great burden to the economy because we have come to a stage when these borrowings have become the self-feeding borrowings. That is, you are borrowing only to repay the interest charges and you will never be able to repay the principal. That has been the position today.

Coming to the revenue expenditure which is very high—and it is rising every year—this year we find that there is a steep rise in the Government's spending and there is a

revenue deficit of over Rs. 9,000 crores. It means your revenue receipts are not enough to take care of the revenue expenditure. Your expenditure is more by Rs. 9,000 crores. This gap is being filled by the capital receipts.

The over-all deficit of Rs. 7,484 crores is due to the fact that you have camouflaged the deficit by resorting to increase in the administered prices so that the promise made by the Prime Minister last year may be kept up to some extent even though the full promise has not been kept up. In spite of this, there is an increase of about Rs. 300 crores in the deficit. The deficit which was estimated last year was of the order of about Rs. 5,884 crores and it has been now revised to Rs. 6,080 crores. We do not know what is going to be the actual. After all, we are concerned with the actual deficit. The figures will come to us only after one year. Today, what is the actual position with regard to our net credit from the RBI? That is our deficit today. The figures which I had collected only two days ago show that there is already a net credit from the RBI to this Government to the tune of about Rs. 8,000 crores which is more than the estimated deficit this year. In other words, the actual is going to be more than Rs. 6,080 crores. What is the effect of this deficit which you had planned for the next year to the tune of about Rs. 7,484 crores? The prices are rising.

The Finance Secretary, in his post-Budget briefing to the press, gave a solemn assurance that this much of deficit is not going to create any problems. It could be contained. The economy can sustain this much of deficit and there is not going to be any rise in prices because of this deficit.

But if you study the figures relating to the whole sale price index, it shows that while the inflation rate is only 10%—it has been worked out by the Government—the wholesale price rise is 15%, not 10%. It is disproportionate to the rate of inflation. Then, if you go to the retail prices, the retail prices are much more, particularly in certain commodities, the retail prices are much more. In respect of oil, sugar, and other commodities like pulses, vegetables and fruits, the prices have gone up terribly. They are going to go up further because these are the

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figures which had been collected before the additional mobilisation Rs. 3,500 crores which the Government has collected by way of various tariffs and also by way of raising the administered prices very recently. The effect of that would be felt later. The point is that the prices are increasing phenomenally. There is no mechanism through which you can control these prices. You wanted to wipe out every tear from every eye of the poor people.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Eyes are not available.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : You are trying to wipe out the tears from the eyes of the children whose toys you have exempted from the excise duty...(Interruptions). You may be successful in doing so. But I do not know to what extent the children would be conscious of the costing. Then, you are exempting the *Sindoor*, you are exempting *Kajal* or some small utilities and articles of the kitchen and the household and you think that you will be able to wipe out the tears from the eyes of the house-wife. But I can assure you that when the house-wife goes to the market everyday and tries to purchase *dal*, oil, onions, vegetables, sugar and so on, you can really see the tears in her eyes. You will never be able to wipe out her tears.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Lipsticks have been left out.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even in the case of lipsticks, sticks are imported and lips are indigenous.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Sticks are being used as *danda* in the Dandi March.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : The hon. Finance Minister has claimed that this year's agricultural outlay is more than 40 per cent of the last year's outlay. I do not know

how he got these figures because the figures are there which were given by him. If you go by the revised estimates, the revised figures, agriculture and irrigation both put together, the outlay is less this year than the last year. If you go on the basis of the estimated figures of last year, the increase is only 20 per cent and not 40 per cent. Anyway, these are the figures which need to be looked into again because it looks to me that an impression was being created that we are going all-out for the development of agriculture in this country.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Madhav Reddi, if you take the revised estimates, there is a decline of 3 per cent.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Yes, there was a decline. That is what I have said already. The figure is less this year than the last year. We are concerned only with the revised figures. These are the figures which are before us. Already, you have revised the figures. You must have spent already. That is why you have revised them. There is some basis for revision. You do not go to the earlier one estimated figures which were presented here on the floor of this House last year, they have no relevance today. Agriculture may get a little boost because of certain concessions given to the farmers. I welcome them and I have already said about that. The farmers today will be getting the credit more particularly reduction of interest on crop loan. Now, a sum of Rs. 3000 crores is going to be invested in Agriculture by the Banks.

That is the limit fixed. Seventeen per cent of the total loans given by the banks would go to agriculture and so on. But then it is difficult to pass on these benefits. How are you going to monitor this? I would like to know whether all the commercial banks, regional rural banks and all the financial institutions are going to see that this 17 per cent is kept up by them for giving loans to agriculturists? That is most important.

Coming to the question of certain concessions which had been given to the small scale industries and some of the other industries which were languishing because of

several factors, some of them, I certainly welcome particularly the small scale industries which are suffering, the plastic industries which are suffering because of the high cost of imported material. Now you have reduced the Customs Duty on the PVC, also on the polypropylene, Polyethylene, high density, low density and so on. But reduction is so marginal that it would not make much difference. But all the same, these small concessions are to be welcomed. But, while the Finance Minister has given a threat on the Floor of the House that these have to be passed on to the user industrialists.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): To the consumers and not to the industrialists.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: To the consumers and if consumers do not get these concessions you are going to withdraw these concessions to the industries. I welcome that statement. But I would like to know how you are going to monitor it. I am happy that some of the industries have already come out that they are going to pass on these to the consumers, for example, the polyester filament yarn, and staple fibre etc. But nylon yarn people have not yet declared it. But those people have not come out. Have you called them, have you told them to show the response on Government's concessions and see that these benefits are passed on to the consumers?

Similarly, the tax benefits given to the farmers, that is, excise relief to the pesticides intermediaries, and for pesticides which are imported you have reduced the import duty. The pesticides which are of special grade, you are reducing the duty 100 per cent. But those who are using these pesticides for pesticides formulations, are they going to pass on this to the farmers? Then again, what is the mechanism? How are you going to see that these benefits go down to the cultivators, to the marginal cultivators who really need this benefit. Now what is the mechanism?

Coming to the non-plan expenditure

again, I have missed two points. The Defence. The Minister claimed that this year, the expenditure on Defence is less than the last year's outlay. It is not so. This year the actual revised figure is less than last year's estimate. That is what he said if I remember correctly. If that is so, I would like to know what is the reason why is it that when we have put a figure of Rs. 12,500 crores last year on Defence estimates now it has been reduced in the revised estimates to Rs. 12,000 crores?

This is the only item in which we see reduction. Why is it so? As a matter of fact, we all know that there is an increase in this expenditure because of our commitments in Sri Lanka, because of several...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sri Lanka thing is not included.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Not included? Where is it concealed? I do not know. There is lot of concealment. If it is not included, I am not able to understand it. If he has not included expenditure on Sri Lanka, who is going to pay for the expenditure incurred on IPKF? Where is this amount going? Why is it that today your revised figure is less than the estimated figure of last year? What is the reason?

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): We will show you in the reply that your apprehension is totally misleading.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: I am not concerned about what you are going to say. I am concerned with what you already said that your actual revised estimates on Defence are less by Rs. 500 crores. How could you do this magic; that is what I am trying to understand.

When I was going through the various figures of the Budget, the cat was out of the bag. I will tell you what I found out, how you concealed the Defence expenditure in the Revenue expenditure. Usually the

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allocation on Ordnance Factories is in the Defence but is shown as revenue expenditure. Similarly, Rs. 540 crores on Border Roads has to be on the Defence. You have removed it and put it in the civil expenditure. Rs. 350 crores for Space Research and then Rs. 205 crores for Atomic Research, all these items of expenditure you have removed from the Defence very quietly to the tune of Rs. 1200 crores and put in the Revenue expenditure to show that this year actually the Defence expenditure has been less than what was estimated last year which is a real concealment.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT (Arrah) : That is a saving.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Saving. That is what the Minister said and that is what the Finance Secretary has said in his Press briefing that because of our economy in expenditure, because of our better performance the expenditure has gone down. What a ridiculous statement ! Well, everybody knows that Defence expenditure has increased. But you say that it is reduced by Rs. 500 crores...*(Interruptions)*

Coming to the question of subsidies, there is an increase. This year the subsidy is estimated at Rs. 6391 crores. I don't discourage subsidies, I am not against them. But what purpose the subsidies are serving today—the subsidies for fertilizers, for food, for several other items ? Going by the subsidies on fertilizers and food, it is a total subsidy. The system of subsidy is so defective today that I am happy that the Prime Minister has cautioned the Finance Minister about the subsidies and said that they should have a second look at the subsidies. While there is a need for subsidies, the subsidies should be given to the people who really need them. Because subsidies on certain items which are costly should reach the needy people at a cheaper rate. But this is a blanket subsidy. The blanket subsidies will have to go and subsidies should reach only to the weaker sections who actually deserve subsidies—either food subsidy or fertilizer subsidy. Why should the kulaks get the benefit of subsidy on fertilizer ?

The 7th Plan expenditure so far on food

subsidy was of the order of about Rs. 5850 crores and it was estimated that the 7th Plan total outlay should not go more than Rs. 4763 crores. Already in three years we have given Rs. 5850 crores on food and you have another two years to go.

Coming to the question of transfer of resources from the Centre to the States, the Government has claimed that this year there is going to be a greater transfer of resources from the Centre to the States. It is estimated that the total transfer to the States will increase from Rs. 24870 crores in 1987-88 to Rs. 26348 crores in 1988-89—an increase of Rs. 1478 crores. Now this includes the tax revenue which is due to the States. This is not a transfer. This is a statutory transfer. This is their share in the tax revenue. Then this also includes outlay on the Centrally administered territories. So this is an inflated figure.

In this connection I would like to mention that States are today starving of funds because of various measures taken by the Government. Last year we had abolished the Estate duty. The Estate duty revenue was coming to the States. Government said Estate duty is being abolished because the expenditure is more than the revenue. That is wrong. There was no extra expenditure involved. The same department of Income-tax was administering the estate duty work. But we agreed to this and it was abolished. This year it has come in a new garb. We were happy that it is coming but when I looked at it I found that the Centre will be getting the entire revenue under the Wealth Transfer Act not a single paisa is going to come to the States.

Then in the mid year you had imposed the surcharge again which has been abolished and merged with the tax—the surcharge on the Income-tax, the surcharge on the Wealth Tax and the auxiliary excise duty and import duties. From all these surcharges not a single paisa goes to the States even though States get 45 per cent from the excise duty. So although this year excise duty rate has been enhanced by $\frac{1}{20}$ yet not a single paisa will go to the States.

Then you say you have assisted the State Governments to the tune of Rs. 2000

crores for drought relief. What have you done! You have collected tax by way of surcharge and then the gross tax revenue has been transferred to the States. What have you done! Then when you have transferred these funds or given assistance to the States what is the assistance that you gave to the States. It is Rs. 2000 crores which you have given to the States, a substantial amount of this has gone as advance plan assistance and not an additionality.

That is, it has to be adjusted against the plan allocations next year. It is only the margin money that you have given to the States that goes as grants in aid. Also, it is a small amount of grant-in-aid which you have given to Bihar, Assam and U.P. for flood relief because you don't give flood relief as advance plan assistance. You give as grants-in-aid. But for drought, the entire amount of Rs. 1,500 crores, which has gone to the States, has gone only as advance plan assistance. It is not an assistance at all. It is only a sort of an adjustment which will have to be adjusted next year. That may be kept in view.

Then, Madam, the national savings scheme, The Indira Vikas Patras, the new Kisan Vikas Patras, what are all these? Is it not diverting the funds which the States are getting by way of small savings because States get nothing out of these news schemes? The small savings income has gone down because of these Patras which are more attractive because you have increased their interest rates.

I would like to make certain suggestions in this connection. You have said that the poultry equipment, several items used by farmers, etc., and small items will be exempted from excise duties. But it has been seen that whenever a policy decision is taken by the Government, and when notifications are issued. They do a lot of mischief. Two years ago, in this House, it was suggested to the Finance Minister that the poultry farmers, small farmers, should be given exemption from the excise duty for the equipment which they use. The Finance Minister responded and said, as yes, we are giving exemption to the poultry equipment." But what is it that has been done? The actual benefit has gone not to the farmer but to the hatchery—a big man—because the Department

thought that the hatchery is a poultry farm. They have given relief to the hatchery man. They have given relief to the feed maker but they have not passed on this relief to the actual farmer, poultry farmer. The equipments which the poultry farmer is using are the cages, wiremesh etc. There is no poultry farm in the country which is free from cages. Everybody has to use cages. The birds have to be kept in cages. It is very costly equipment and it is not exempted in spite of the fact that several representation had been made by the small farmers.

What I mean to say is that when notifications are issued giving effect to certain policy decisions taken by the Government it is the duty of the Government to see that they are issued after a reference is made to the administrative Ministry. Are you doing it? I say, you are not doing. The Finance Ministry think that they know everything. There is no need for them to refer to the Ministry of Industry or Ministry of Agriculture or any other Ministry. How do you know? How do the Finance Ministry know what is the equipment of poultry farmer? Unless you ask the Agriculture Ministry, how do you know it?

Similarly, Madam, there is a small concession given to the cement units. I think it is a step in the right direction. But then that was a result of the efforts made by the big cement lobby. Actually, the mini cement units are suffering and not a single VSK cement plant is working today economically. Have you given any additional relief to them? Actually the VSK technology was developed by the Industries Department, by the Cement Research Institute. Depending on this particular technology, several people have started small small cement factories in the country. About 100—150 cement plants have come up. At the time when they started the cement plants, the duty exemption was there to some extent. That was withdrawn subsequently and today all these mini cement plants are closed. About Rs. 150 crore worth of investment has gone waste. It has gone down the drain. You ask them. They will be able to tell you what happened to this VSK technology mini cement plants. Why have you not considered the relief to them?

They are working in competition with

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major Cement plants and they have become unviable units. They are working in competition with the major units and they are at a disadvantage and hence they are not able to run the units. When you give relief to these units or to any industry, you have to see whether the actual benefit is going to the big or small people. In this respect, I demand that a study should be undertaken immediately in consultation with the IDBI to know whether the relief given to the mini-cement units which are working is sufficient or not and whether more relief have to be given to them.

Much has been said about the progress in our country, progress in economic terms but what is the position today? India has the largest number of educated and uneducated unemployed in the whole world. What have you done? The Seventh Five Year Plan was employment-oriented Plan according to you. But where is the employment? There is no other country where there is so much of unemployment. India has the largest number of slum-dwellers and there is no other country in the world where there are so many slum-dwellers. You are thinking of so many programmes of house-building. I would like to remind that India has the largest number of malnourished children. India has the largest gap between the richest and the poorest inspite of the socialistic talk on the Floor of the House. India has the largest number of economic offenders. You had been telling that the Government of India has conducted some 9000 raids. I do not know how many raids have you conducted in the last one year and what is that you have got from them?

[Translation]

Much cry and little wool.

[English]

What is happening today whenever you conduct raids, much before the people reach there, the information is passed on to the offender. There is somebody who tells them that 'they are coming, be careful'. Nothing will be found out. Today we find that the tax compliance in this country is lowest. It is only 25 per cent. Tax evasion is to

the tune of 75 per cent which we know for a fact. We live in the society and we know what is happening. We know how much money is made by people and how much money is going to the blackmarketeers and how much evasion of tax is taking place in the country.

India produces its energy, coal and steel at the 'highest cost' in the world. That is the position of our public sector. We have a big public sector of about 225 units in this country and every public sector is incurring huge losses notwithstanding the proposals of the Government, the memorandum of understanding and the holding company concept. Where is the concept? Today you have about 25 or 30 industrial units for which you have no Chief Executives. Can't you find people who can head these institutions? Should you keep these institutions without Chief Executives for so many months?

India has the largest number of public sector units which run on losses; it has the largest number of gold and silver hoarders. So much of smuggling is going on in this country and the hon. Minister says that he could not stop smuggling and that is why the duties have to be reduced. In spite of several efforts made by the Government at the borders, the smuggling is going on in gold, synthetic yarn and synthetic fibre and fabrics. Then, we are getting smuggled goods worth Rs. 4000 crores every year, particularly the sarees, synthetic fibres. What is it that we are doing? And yet we feel that our economy is doing very well and we are progressing and we have contained the inflation that we are able to absorb this inflation and that if there is a very good monsoon, we would be comfortable. It is a big 'if'. How can you depend on a good monsoon and make your Budget? Where is the guarantee? For the last three years we had a bad monsoon and you assume that there would be a good monsoon this year simply because for the last three years, we have had a bad monsoon. The entire optimism of this Government is based on the favour of a rain-god; if the monsoon is good, everything will be all right, otherwise God knows what is going to happen to our economy.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT (Arrah) : Madam Chairman, as was expected, the hon. Member who opened the debate on the General

Budget, emphasised, if I may use that word, only the negative aspects of the Budget ; he did not see any positive line, and produced arguments which cannot stand for a minute the test of economic judgments. I can only say this.

Let me put this year's Budget in the real perspective. According to me, the perspective is that this year's Budget was prepared in the backdrop of the worst drought in this country over a century. You can only call it a situation of economic disaster.

15.58 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the Chair]

You have a situation today when the foodgrains production has fallen by 10 per cent ; the production was short by about 15 million tonnes as far as the foodgrains are concerned. It has affected all along the line the various economic factors. The industrial production which was calling high and we were considered one of the countries in the top brackets in the whole world in our economic growth was also affected. In July last year the industrial production had recorded a peak of 16 per cent growth in one month, but as a result of this drought it came down in October last year to 4.6 per cent. This was the economic situation, agricultural situation and the industrial situation. During the last year, the prices had increased by 5 per cent only, now we have been seeing that every week, the prices had been going up this year. The wholesale cost of living, WCI, is 9.2 per cent and the CPI, consumer price index, is running high, in double digit figure. This is the situation, the situation of calamity. The credit should go to this Government that it did not lose heart.

16.00 hrs.

They stick to it and analysed the situation and then produce a Budget which is not only a sound one but bold enough to meet the situation. It is a judiciously balanced Budget also. It not only takes care of raising of direct and indirect taxes but it also has sound provisions of reliefs. It has been described by many as a 'Welfare-Oriented Budget'. It is a Budget which will not only heal the ravages of the

economy which is being worsened by the drought and unprecedented flood in the eastern part of the country from where my friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee hails—I think he will agree with me that the entire country is hit either by drought or by the flood...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Our duty is to stand with the people.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Yes, we are supposed to be with the people. We are all representatives of the people and I do not challenge that we are not with the people.

So, Sir, if you see the general reaction, the reaction in the Press or the reactions of the hon. Members, everybody has welcomed the Budget.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Who says ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : I say it. I have a whole list of the hon. Members' comments, but I do not have the time to read it out. But the point that I wanted to make is that the criticism, whatever criticism is there, it is more of a special kind. Generally, everybody has acclaimed the Budget and that is the point that I want to make. Whatever criticism or whatever objections were there, they were made on a particular aspect of the Budget. I will also deal with some of them. I am also concerned with certain trends in the economy but that does not mean that the object, the direction or the strategy followed in this year's Budget is wrong. It is absolutely correct and I think this was the only way to meet the present situation.

Therefore, I will begin by saying, what does this year's Budget seek to achieve ? The main thrust of the Budget is on regeneration of the rural economy because the worst ravages have taken place. Already we have poverty in our rural areas. We have the problem of unemployment and the backwardness in the rural areas and this year's drought has caused further ravages to it. So, the main direction of the Budget....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why did you call it a degeneration of the rural economy ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : I said, the thrust is towards the regeneration of the economy. So, the main thrust is on agriculture, education so as to improve the quality of productivity which in turn will improve the quality of life of the people.

The next area which the Budget covers is about the housing, particularly the rural housing. This is a directional change in the Budget. I think Shri Chatterjee will appreciate this directional change as he has a sensitive mind.

AN HON. MEMBER : Which direction you are talking about ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : A directional change towards the rural area. Only a bold person or only a Government which has commitments to the people and which has a faith in the future of this country can take this step despite the economic situation that we are facing. It has taken all kinds of risk. We believe that as a result of the policies undertaken in this Budget, we will see, if I may say so, an upsurge in the economic activities through stimulation of demands in the rural areas. This will lead to a higher growth which will lead to the revenues thereby improving the tax collection. Therefore, the basic strategy followed in the Budget is about the employment generation in rural areas. You might have seen large reliefs being generally given to the various industries. We have also industries in rural sectors. These are done to create employment.

Then comes the upgradation of technology. It has a very wide ramification. I am telling you this because it is not only technology leading to improvement in rural sector—it is not the technology which we give to the public sector as to how to improve productivity, how to bring down the cost of inter-linkages—but also various other factors which include not only management but also the labour. This is my point. This has also been emphasised. But what is more important is the upgradation of technology in the rural sector—improvement in seed, the water management, etc. This year's Budget not only wants to create 2 million hectares of irrigation, which is just an ambitious programme, but also how to improve the water management.

Complaints have been coming for creating

additional irrigation potential. But it leads to fertility of soil going down, water-logging and various other problems. Using too much of water where too little is required or smaller amount of water is required, leads to all these problems. This also requires a high level of technology.

This will meet the requirements of more areas by way of irrigation—optimum irrigation. So, by suitable management we can improve all these things. All these things have been provided in the Budget. The Finance Minister has given relief to certain areas. I will come to it a little later. I will just illustrate the points because of shortage of time. You see how in the broad strategy of regeneration of rural sector they are not only trying to make up the 15 million tonnes of foodgrains that the country might have lost but will also go forward to improve it further.

The target which they fixed for this year is 160 million tonnes. If the estimate of foodgrains production is 135 million tonnes and you are asked to produce 25 million tonnes of foodgrains more, you yourself can see the boldness of it.

In this broad strategy, you see the line which we have taken—by way of providing relief to the rural sector for regeneration of economy. It has been conceived in that line. It is not only the rural plan which is stepped up by 40 per cent in one year but also there is an increase in the plan allocation. The anti-poverty programme is being stepped up

“Energy Sector—32 per cent

Transport Sector—27 per cent”

Allocation for infrastructure increased by 25 per cent. All these things are done with a view to regenerate economy. These things have been done not only to achieve 25 million tonnes of foodgrains or by giving relief to some of the small-scale industries, electronic industries, the weaving industries, the handloom sector by providing the low cost materials such as filament yarn, viscose yarn and the polyester fibres, but to create hundreds and thousands of new employment in the rural sector. This is the strategy. In the electronic industry, the same thing has

been done. All reliefs have been directed towards that. Therefore, you will find that on the one hand there is 5% surcharge and on the other hand there is 10 per cent surcharge on the Income Tax payers below Rs. 50,000. It will yield you a big amount of money. There is also 5 per cent surcharge on Excise Duties.

On the other hand, reliefs were provided to the depressed industries or the consumer industries or to various other units so that for the consumer, the prices of articles of items coming from mass consumption industries do not increase. That is why I say that it is economically not only a sound budget, but that it is a very judicious mix of reliefs and taxes—indirect and direct. The ultimate objective is to stimulate both agriculture and industry, and to enable the economy to be healed completely, and to go forward. Go forward : that is the point I want to emphasize, because I want to compare it with the two earlier situations, the first in 1966-69. In 1966-69 there was not only a big fall in production, there was not only a negative growth, but there was a Plan holiday. We could not make our two ends meet—in the matter of resources.

What happened recently ? (*Interruptions*)
 What happened in 1979-80 ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Shall I tell you what happened in 1979-80 ? You not only broke the Janata Party and the Janata Government, but you also betrayed the dissidents' Government which you helped to come to power.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : In 1979-80, the growth rate was minus—4.7. I will come to the deficit, when I deal with deficit financing and prices. Although the deficit was not high, there was a price rise of 21.9%. This is what had happened.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why don't you quote what the World Bank said during our regime in 1977-79 ? The World Bank had said that that was the best economic performance.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : I do not have the time. I have been asked to finish soon.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
 Time will be given to you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will your time be given to him ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Let us not forget the point I am making. I said that a situation, not serious as during this year occurred in 1966-69. It happened in 1978-80, in particular during 1979-80, and the result was disaster. The present situation is a far worse situation, because the whole country is affected. But you see the stark difference in the management of the economy. First is drought management. The hon. Member said : 'You have given us Rs. 1500 crores as advance.' But the Finance Minister has provided Rs. 2,000 crores for drought management expenditure, although the 10% surcharge yielded him only Rs. 467 crores. He has raised Rs. 467 crores by way of special surcharge on account of drought, but he has spent Rs. 2,000 crores, making various cuts, e.g. the Prime Minister had directed that in the expenditure, there should be a 5% cut.

The hon. Member was making a big issue of it. He said that it was concealed, and that it was a window-dressing and all that. The real fact is that last year's Defence estimate was Rs. 12,512 crores. This has been cut down, as a result of measures taken by the Prime Minister and by the Government, to Rs. 12,000 crores. That is why there has been no increase ; it has been reduced. There has been a saving. There is nothing like a trap in it. There is no concealment in it. It is purely as a result of the policies that there has been a saving to the extent of Rs. 512 crores. This has been so everywhere else.

The point that I am making is that the Finance Minister said in his budget speech that although he raised Rs. 460 crores by way of surcharge, he spent Rs. 2000 crores over the drought. Now, you are complaining in what form he has got it. You should be grateful that at least Rs. 1500 crores have gone to the States ; the Centre had been able to spend another Rs. 1500 crores out of the savings managed in the economy ; and yet the Prime Minister committed that he did not like deficit ; he said so in his speech last year and he will see that this deficit is not increased. He never knew that he was facing such a situation, the worst in 100 years ; and still the deficit did not

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increase. (*Interruptions*) It has increased marginally only. Why the deficit did not increase because of the drought management and control over the expenditure not only in defence but all along lines. He had been able to manage it month-to-month, week-to-week ; and the result was that he produced a revenue receipt budget, which is more manageable. As a result, that provides for Rs. 7,400 and odd crores this year. But this is a manageable limit. In any other year, I would have said, there would have been difficulties to make a budget. This goes to the credit of this Government because of their sound policies and to the leadership provided by the Prime Minister and everybody concerned for this. We have been able to produce a budget which is going to redeem the country, which is going to redeem the economic situation in the country. This is not only my opinion but the opinion of a majority of sections—your opinion also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You mobilised resources before the budget.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Well, we had discussed it. I will not touch that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is like having children before the marriage.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Criticism has come that the budgetary deficit will fuel inflation. Already people have talked that prices will rise. The perpetual Cassandra has said that there will be a big rise in prices—70 per cent. It is true that the budgetary deficits have been rising since 1985-86. The estimated deficit of Rs. 5655 crores became Rs. 8285 crores.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : For the entire Seventh Five Year Plan, it was Rs. 15,000 crores. You have already crossed Rs. 26,000/- crores.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Now Rs. 8000 +Rs. 6000 +Rs. 7000 crores this year, if you take three years together, it is true that the 7th Plan provided for Rs. 13,000 crores of deficit financing ; like this year, if we take three years together, that is true ; that is a matter for concern. The Prime

Minister last year said that he did not like this deficit. But when you are facing with a situation, what can you do ? How would you meet it ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He does not like corruption. How would you meet it ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : How to meet it ? There has been disagreement among the economists. Economic experts also differed on it. One type was the older type, the classical type. I think a budget should balance. A budget should balance ; it should not lead to any deficit. But that view is a long ago given up. Even the most conservative countries believe now that deficit is inescapable. The only thing is you should follow a package of policies in which the deficit should be absorbed. What is our position ? If you take a period, say 1970-71, I take that long ago a period, in that period the budgetary deficits those days were, Mr. Patel knows, those were the days of various small deficits. The deficit in the year 1970-71 was only Rs. 285 crores. It went up to little higher in 1972-73—little I say relatively with now, Rs. 1291 crores—and now the era comes from 1985-86 onwards it is Rs. 4937 crores, Rs. 8261 crores, Rs. 6000 crores and this Rs. 7200 crores. You can see the situation, the relative situation changing.

What is the point I am making ? Please appreciate the point I am making. You see the growth rate. If the growth rate is higher, whatever is the deficit that is absorbed. There is no resultant price rise. This is the experience of our economic development.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is the growth rate ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : In 1970-71 the growth rate was 4.3. Now, I come to the growth rate for 1975-76. The deficit in the budget was Rs. 368 crores. The growth rate was 8.9 and the price rise was negative,—1.

Now I come to that year, the famous year, 1979-80.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Come to 1977-78 when your parallel

Government was there.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : You want 1977-78 ? In 1977-78 the deficit was—that was Mr. H.M. Patel's budget I think—Rs. 933 crores. The growth rate was 8.7. The price rise was 0.3.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Hear ! Hear !

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Hear the conclusion and then you say, "Hear, hear !" What I say in conclusion is, and I am drawing the conclusion with your approval, in 1979-80—I do not want to go into it—there is a negative growth rate of —4.5 per cent and price rise of 21.4.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You see. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Therefore, the highest deficit was in 1986-87 Rs. 8261 crores. (*Interruptions*)

The growth rate was 4.1 or 4.9 I think. And the price rise was how much ? 5.3 ! With the highest deficit if you are able to re-generate growth along the direction that it is needed then you can manage the economy with a reasonably stable rate of prices. This is the conclusion that our experience has shown and I think the hon. Member was on this issue saying that it is a phony issue. Although I do not underestimate the inflationary content inherent in an economy as a result of deficit financing, as an economist, or a man with practical knowledge, one of those who know about economic development, I do not underestimate the inherent inflationary potential of deficit financing. But if it is accompanied by a package of programmes, then it leads to the stimulation of growth. Therefore, the Finance Minister has provided a higher outlay for the rural sector and for the anti-poverty programmes.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Speak from your heart.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : This is the

voice of my soul, I do not have two voices. This is the voice of my heart.

[*English*]

He has provided for stimulation and regeneration of the rural economy and also for an increase of twenty-five million tonnes of foodgrains. He has provided special programmes for the industrial sector. The objective is that if there is an increase of twenty-five million tonnes of foodgrains production, then there is bound to be growth in the industrial sector to an extent of five to ten per cent. If this is achieved, I can say with all sense of responsibility that the prices will never cross the double digit figure. (*Interruptions*) Monsoon is still a factor. Now we are not dependent on the monsoon as it used to be called previously that Indian Budget is a gamble of monsoon. But it is no longer now. Today, if you see the figures, in Kharif the production, has fallen down from 88 million tonnes to 71 million tonnes over the years. But during the last four or five years, the rabi crop has been increasing. During the last four years of drought, there has been a shortfall in kharif production, but the wheat crop has been rising. Even this year, in a State like Bihar, where agriculture has not achieved that progress, we are going to produce one million tonne more of wheat production. Therefore, you can see, how much we have become independent of the monsoon.

In spite of the last four years of severe drought, the rabi crop production has been increasing year by year. This shows that as a result of the programmes undertaken, although Indian economy is badly ravaged by agriculture, it is no longer dependent on the monsoon as it was dependent upon in the earlier times. But all the same, if the monsoon is good, we will achieve the increased target of twenty-five million tonnes. i.e. we will achieve 160 million tonnes of foodgrains. If the monsoon is average, we will be achieving the increased target of 15 to 20 million tonnes of foodgrains. God forbid, if this monsoon is also going to be calamitous, even for that eventuality the Finance Minister has provided in the Budget.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If you are only depending on monsoon, then you are not required at all.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : There has been a provision for two million hectares of irrigation. Therefore, what is necessary is the support of the whole House. The level of the quality, the level of performance that is required from all of us, of the Government, of the various Departments who are engaged in this task should be exemplary high. It should not be a performance which lacks in quality, which lacks in the thrust of highest efficiency. This is absolutely important.

Now I come to other problem, for which the Government has been criticised, expenditure. The average Government expenditure is rising every year by 16, 17 and 18 per cent. The non-plan expenditure is assuming a proportion of 60 to 70 per cent of the total budgeting. But it cannot be helped. What is the non-plan expenditure? Although developmental outlays are important because it leads to the growth, the non-plan expenditure is inevitable. There are four facets of it. One is the expenditure on Defence. We would like to bring about a saving without jeopardising the programmes of defence. You have seen the high level of excellence our defence forces have achieved not only in their morale but in their missile programme also. We are becoming self-reliant in our defence basic programmes. With the thrust on defence R & D, the thrust on various new weapons, the recent success in our target missile, I do not think the House will like to have a cut on these figures. All the same, whatever fat is there, whatever water is there and whatever air is there in those budgets, that has to be cut. The cost effectiveness of expenditure including on defence, has to be increased. There should be a high level of performance. I think, the Finance Minister and the Government have already taken steps in that direction. They are going into zero-base budgeting in stages. This is one device they have thought of to overcome this problem. After this, whatever is the expenditure, it should not be related to the past expenditure and increased pro-rata of a certain percentage over there. But it should be related to the effectiveness of that—how much it is cost effective. Through the system of quarterly budgeting, diversion of resources from tardy-progressed areas to more priority and better programme targets, all these sophistications are being introduced and improvised. Another system

is commitment budgeting which will be complementary to zero-base budgeting. I think, this is the system we should concentrate on. I think, Mr. H.M. Patel will agree with me that it will be very difficult to prune down any of the expenditure. Defence expenditure cannot be pruned down. Then there is expenditure on interest payment on the capital we are borrowing. It is a matter of concern and I join you in that concern. When our economy reaches a stage, we have to raise capital resources, borrowing and other things to meet our revenue expenditure. Every year it is going up. It means that we are living beyond our means. That is why, we require more and more borrowings to pay interest. Some of the economists have calculated that there will be a time by another 10 years or so, when we will reach a position that we will borrow everything and will not be able to pay interest charges. It is called debt trap. It is a matter of concern and the Finance Minister should do something in this regard.

There is enormous growth in expenditure. Since the plan has started, the Governmental expenditure has grown up by 52 times. We have to see the perspective. We have taken up planning. It is not only a financial budgeting but it is a social budgeting also. The objective is to complete transform the economy, complete eradication of poverty and to achieve full employment. The objective is to have a public sector at the commanding heights of the economy. When these are the objectives, when you have to invest Rs. 43,000 crores in the economy only in the public sector,—when you have a large Defence budget, when you have the mounting interest payments, when subsidy itself is...*(Interruptions)*.

MR CHAIRMAN : Order, order. I am sorry to tell the senior Members that it is not fair on their part to have a running commentary when somebody is speaking. Please keep quiet.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Then there is the food and fertilizer subsidy. The subsidy on food is going down because the food stocks are coming down. But in the subsidy on fertilizers, there has been an increase of Rs. 3,000 crores. Can the House object to that expenditure? So, each item I can categorise. This criticism is a smoke screen—

the criticism of increase in non-plan expenditure, increase in Government expenditure, increase in deficit. This is not correct. Analyse it item by item, on which item are you going to cut. Therefore, the answer is that don't proceed on this direction, proceed on the direction of cost of effectiveness. I have spent twelve years in this Ministry in the formation period. I can say with responsibility that the control over expenditure exercised by the Finance Ministry then is not being exercised today. Now there is a Cabinet Committee on the Government expenditure. The Revenue Expenditure Department of the Finance Ministry is the instrument. They used to fear the Finance Minister. In every country they fear the Finance Minister, I can tell you. I have known the Finance Ministers in the fifties and in the sixties. Even in the Soviet Union, when I was introduced, I said : "He is the most dreaded man because he will not sanction any Rouble when he thinks it is unnecessary". Can we say of the Finance Minister or the Finance Ministry today that everybody is afraid of him and his Ministry? Every money that is unnecessary, every money that is wasteful, every money that. ...(*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Therefore, the answer is that whatever money is spent, there should be close monitoring. I emphasise this point because the expenditure has come to such an astronomical figure, geometrically and otherwise. Every rupee that is being spent anywhere, must justify itself, must justify its cost effectiveness.

Another problem that the country faces is the balance of payments. My friend on the other side has spoken about the balance of payments position, our external accounts, our external resources. The international environment is negative. You have seen how our foreign assistance is going down. You have seen how, as a result of various international measures in the GATT and the protectionist measures pursued by the industrially strong countries, the export growth is coming down and down, how the world trade is coming down. This is a problem not only of India but of the entire developing countries. But there also, India faces

the problem, of course. The balance of payments strains are there, but it does not face the problem to the extent which some other economies are facing, such as, the economies of the countries like Brazil, Peru and others, because we have followed a very wise policy of living beyond our means, so far as our external resources are concerned.

Again, on the top of it is the commercial borrowings. We have been forced to resort to commercial borrowings outside. The rate of that also is going up.

Another problem is our dependence on imported oil. The price of that also is going up in the world market. So, all these factors have brought a pressure on our balance of payment. The Economic Survey itself says that year after year percentage of our balance of payment position is coming down. There is erosion in our balance of payment position. To stop this, there are two ways. One is stimulating our export, to increase our exports.

This year another thrust of the hon. Finance Minister's Budget is to promote the export and for this he has given a number of facilities. But the real thing in export is that the cost of our industrial products must be brought down so that they are able to compete in the world market. They are not priced now item by item. In textile industry, in electronics industry, in chemical industry, he has taken action so that export is stimulated and the second way of doing it is to reduce our imports. But import substitution is again a problem. That is why, it is necessary to reduce consumption. So, these are the two approaches he has followed. To achieve this, the only way is that you must follow it to a success and there again I should say that a very high level of performance is required in every area.

My last point is about the public sector undertakings. One of the consequences of the public sector is not that its high performance is a resource crunch that the Finance Minister has said. I did not say the other day that administered prices are necessary. But it is the only way with which social economy can be managed. I maintain that point. But it should not be a cover for inefficiency. If it is a cover for inefficiency, the price that we will have

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to pay for it is the contribution made by the public sector towards the general resources. Although the net performance of the public sector, that is, the contribution of the public sector is 12.5% to the capital employed—the contribution towards the general revenue—but if you take away the taxes, its profitability would be 5.6%. But it conceals the fact that almost half the public sector is making losses. It is only the other half and mainly the petroleum industry, is making the bulk of the contribution. So, this kind of generalisation does not hold good. I am not one of those who want that if the public sector is not doing good, it should be handed over to the private sector. That is defeatism.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : You have handed over Scooters India Ltd. to the private sector.

SHRI BALI RAM BHAGAT : We have accepted the public sector goal, we have accepted the policy of achieving social economy. You see what China has done. You see what Soviet Union is doing. The Chinese today are top-bracketed in the growth rate of world's economy. They have achieved a phenomenal growth rate of 13%. The economy of China for the last ten or twelve years has been growing at the annual growth rate of 10% or so. You can imagine that we have been doing it since 1950 and we have been described as a medium-growth industry country, by the United States and the United Nations. Our growth rate is 5% or a little more. If the performance of the public sector is to be at high level, we should see that it is neither a time over-run nor a cost over-run. If we achieve these two things—when China can improve the performance of their economy, we can also do it—we can definitely expect high level of performance from the public sector undertakings.

India is known as the country of talent. You see the Indians, wherever they go they perform miracles. Even in the best of countries they are rated high. Why in this country we cannot achieve these things which are sought to be achieved? This is the question we ask ourselves. The public sector, if they deliver the goods, if their

contribution—their contribution has been going down. (*Interruptions*). They were asked to contribute to 40 per cent of the revenue, public sector revenue. (*Interruptions*). It has been reduced to 33 per cent. Why? This is the problem of the Finance Minister, this is the problem he is facing. This is the problem of the deficit budget, this is the problem of deficit financing and as I say, to conclude, Mr. Chairman, the Finance Minister through this Budget has put a premium on the efficiency or the efficient performance of the economy and he has put everybody on test, all of us, the political system, the administration, including himself.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : Including the Opposition.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Of course, Opposition. It should be there. (*Interruptions*). This is a year in which if we achieve what the Finance Minister through his budget wants to achieve to stimulate growth, overall growth to 5 per cent to 6 per cent which it can be done, it can be even more—after a year of lower growth, the next growth can even be 7 to 8 per cent, it has happened in the past. If we achieve that, we will not be only redeeming ourselves, we will not only be redeeming our pledges to the people, but we will be taking the country forward and earn the gratitude of our people and the respect of the whole world. Let us dedicate and commit ourselves to this plan or programme which the Finance Minister has contemplated. Thank you.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol) : Sir, I support the General Budget. As my predecessor has said, our party has asked from the Opposition cooperation mainly in the form of not going on strike or not inducing the people to go on unnecessary strikes without any tangible reasons. In this country we require more efficiency and if the Budget is to be good, if the performance is to be good, we require cost-effective working.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the General Budget, the Minister has given the best possible budget he could in this difficult year. We have seen that right from Gujarat to Uttar Pradesh there is a severe drought and from Bihar to North-East, all the States

were affected by floods. There also we lost the Khariff crops and with this, when the concessions were given to the farmers our Opposition friends started saying that this is the pre-cursor to the snap polls, to the mid-term polls. I am surprised that in this background there is a political bandh organised tomorrow to demand for the mid-term elections. If you are thinking that this Budget is presented in this background, then why there is the necessity of organising bandhs ?

AN HON. MEMBER : It is *dharma yudh.*

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : It is not *dharma yudh.* You are just feeling that the days of Jayaprakash Narayan will come. But that is not the case.

We had seen three years ago that in Gujarat, some agitation started over reservation. There also, our Opposition Members said, earlier agitation started in Gujarat and spread to all over the country and this time too it would spread all over the country. But it died down with the political calculations and proper management of the Government of Gujarat. Even in your Opposition camps, there is a difference of opinion about tomorrow's bandh. What is this costing our economy, we should understand. Mr. Chairman, when we made 5-days a week, there also there was a difference of opinion. In a country like ours, we should have 6 days a week and we should work more, because we have got so many holidays. That is why, the Government cost, administration cost goes up. If you calculate the holidays that Government employees get, added to that certain holidays declared because of inevitable reasons, it comes to about 50% of the total 365 days a year. The Concessions given to union leaders for enjoying the holidays also add to the cost. What the union leaders do is even in small towns, they will form Secretaries, Presidents and Treasurers and all the office-bearers enjoy special holidays. My hon. friend, Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev might have observed in the Communication Ministry, out of 365 days, 165 days are enjoyed as holidays and full payments are to be made. The Minister has made a provision of Rs. 700 crores for the payment of instalments of dearness allowances. It is a

welcome provision and we also like to tell the Opposition Members that during the difficult year, they do not make the employees go on unnecessary strike.

Sir, in the case of loans to the farmers, the concession given of 1.5% up to Rs. 7500 and the reduction of interest rate to 11.5% for loans above Rs. 7500 up to Rs. 15000 taken by the farmers, is a welcome measure, in this General Budget. What we are giving in the form of subsidy to the producers of fertilizers, ultimately to the farmers, is to the tune of about Rs. 3000 crores. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nobody from the Opposition wants to speak. What can I do ? I am prepared to call you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : My name was there earlier.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But you sent a note that you would speak on the 16th.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I sent it just now, when you called another person to speak.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the subsidy given for fertilizers is Rs. 3000 crores and it is likely to rise to Rs. 7000 crores by 1990. In this, we have to think of other sources of fertilizers like increase of nitrogen in the gobar gas plant, fertilizer through growing of Algies etc. Rs. 7,000 crores in 1990 is to cost us much, as a mention made by Shri Bhagat Ji about the interest payment. In the direction of fertilizers also, we have to plan in advance and think of what concessions we can give to the producers of fertilizers in the small scale industry, and to the farmers who have directly adopted gobar gas construction and increased the use of nitrogen and saving of cost in that field.

We welcome the slab increase in the case of income-tax from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 for the standard deductions, by the hon. Minister. But if it would have been Rs. 15,000/-, it would have been more welcome because honest tax-payer can plan to invest in LIC, Provident Fund or Savings Bank Certificates, etc. We must decide upon particular system and particular bonds. We

[Shri Vijay N. Patil]

decided that Indira Vikas Patra will become double figure within five years. But, two years ago, it was made to six years. Now it is brought down to five years. Once we decide upon a policy, we should stick to that decision for at least one term, that is five years, in regard to those Certificates. Otherwise, it creates confusion in the minds of people and the target we want to achieve through these bonds may not be achieved. Once we decide upon a policy whether it is income-tax certificates or interest to be paid on the deposits, it should be of long duration. It should not be for one or two years initially and later on the planners again change the period.

Overall, the Budget is welcome by all the sections of the people.

What we are spending on Defence is unavoidable. But the achievement made by the Department, specially the Department of Space by launching the Prithvi missile is the greatest achievement. We are among the first five countries which have got such type of missiles and we are becoming one of the advanced nations in the field of military weapons. This is a very good achievement and, for this purpose, if we are to spend more on research of such type of systems in the field of electronics and other fields, we should not hesitate to undertake such research.

We should give more allocations in the Budget for alternate sources of energy because, although we have got coal reserves in our country and we have got oil in the Bombay High and in Visakhapatnam and in Assam, these sources of energy would be vanishing over a period of time. It is a short-lived energy source. The alternative sources of energy, even the nuclear fusion, and the separation of hydrogen in the field of atomic energy, require expenditure on research and if more amount is given for research, it will be a big step in the direction of economic development.

If energy is cheaper, many things can be cheaper. The price rise can be controlled. Energy is the main thing required in all the fields, industry, agriculture etc. and it is needed in our day to day life on the roads

and in the houses. If we try to make this energy cheaper by giving incentives to the researchers to find out alternative sources of energy, it will be a big step forward and in this General Budget, our veteran Minister has brought forward this important point is very much laudable because this is the first Budget of Mr. Narayan Datt Tiwari.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This is his last Budget also.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Don't dream like that. Don't dream of Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan's movement tomorrow. That is what I had mentioned earlier also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He may go to Uttar Pradesh as Chief Minister.

(Interruptions)

17.00 hrs.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, our Opposition friends, wherever they are ruling in the States, there also they are not able to manage well. They expect more from the Central Government and when they expect more from the Central Government, our Budget has to be tight also. They take the help of Sarkaria Commission and I think they are not dreaming of coming to power at the Centre and that is why they want more powers to be given to the States.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Let the people decide. Why should we talk ?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : People have already decided. They have decided in Tripura also. You were boasting of Tripura all the time. You have seen that now. I do not want to take much time of the House. I will, in conclusion, say that it is a very good budget in this difficult year.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, our gracious Finance Minister is a perfect specimen of Avadi culture, of soft-spoken, simple—a courteous gentleman—By his self-effacing attitude, he can conceal what he does not wish to reveal, however ugly the facts may

be. Similarly, by his budget, he has suppressed the real situation and has drawn a rosy picture of the economy under the facade of 'sweet-tongued and nothings'.

Sir, the Congress Party has ruled this country since Independence throughout except for a few odd months in the 1970s. Now, the economic policy of this country has been formulated by the Congress Party and the Congress Government over the years. The budgets, except for two or three years, have been prepared by this Party and this Government. The Five Year Plans have been drawn up and supposedly implemented by this Party and Government. But what is the balance-sheet at the end of this period when we have celebrated four decades of Independence? Nearly, 1,50,000 industrial establishments are sick or closed, throwing lakhs of workers and employees and their families on the streets. Over four crores of educated young men and women in this country are searching for jobs desparately. Prices of essential commodities are beyond the reach of the common people and the prices are rising everyday. The country is caught in a debt trap—both internal and external. There is a stagnation—whatever may be the figures that have been given—in industry and agriculture. There is black-money in operation of over Rs. 40,000 crores and it is ruling the economy. People are steeped in abject poverty, misery and illiteracy. This is the signal contribution of this Government and this Party.

Sir, now, we have to consider this year's budget projection in the background of the real situation which does not find any recognition or any place in the budget speech of the hon. Finance Minister. A budget is not only to give the financial proposals but has also to project the future economic policies of the Government and has also to fairly present the existing state of things prevailing in the economy. But on both counts this Budget has failed the people. It neither honestly deals with the present; nor projects the future correctly. I am sorry to use such words; but it is full of manipulations, cliches, homilies and gimmicks with which one can hardly tackle the mounting and the serious problems in the country.

Once we analyse the Budget proposals

and what had preceded the Budget announcement, it clearly exposes the class character of this Government and its pro-monopoly landlord orientation and anti-people policies. That is why we don't find any provision for any relief to the common people suffering from spiralling price rise, unemployment, growing industrial sickness and the problems faced by the rural sector.

It is no good to operate in a system of make-believe situation unless the problems which are really plaguing the economy of the country are identified and are sought to be dealt with. What is there in this Budget to loosen the stranglehold of monopolists and multi-nationals, the smugglers, the black-marketeters and the financial crooks over the economy of this country? What is there in this Budget to deal with the all-pervading corruption that is eating at the vitals of our country? What is there in this Budget, what conscious efforts have been made or shown to check the price rise, to provide greater employment, to remove industrial sickness and revive our industry and to remove the poverty of the people for which a stringing slogan had been given by the former Prime Minister? What is the substantial provision made for improvement or spreading of education and for medicare?

Sir, we find these basic problems, which are facing the people of this country, are not being really adverted to, far less dealt with, but our leaders are more busy with jaunts outside and *Tamashas* inside, together with senseless extravaganza.

One of our leading economists, Prof. Bhubatosh Datta has said, I believe rightly, that this year's Budget seeks to go everywhere without any constraint of a sense of direction and it has only length, but no depth. We find that the basic problems have not been adverted to and the Finance Minister has adopted an ostrich like attitude. That is why the distortions in our economic system have not only been not sought to be removed, but have now been magnified by the populist, yet anti-people and anti-working class provisions in the Budget.

We have been told that the Budget has provided for removal of excise duty on Kajal and Sindoor and all these things and

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a calculation has been made that Rs. 25 lakhs thereby have been sacrificed by this Government.

AN HON. MEMBER : Do you oppose it ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : No, I don't oppose it. But unfortunately our hon. Finance Minister does not advert to the fact that many women in this country are having sindoor erased from their foreheads because their men are dying of starvation after retrenchment. That aspect has not been adverted to.

Sir, the annual budget of any Government operating in the system that we have in our country ought to be a very important document but by reason of the tactics that has been adopted it has become a non-event and a futile exercise. The Parliament's very important right to scrutinise the budget proposals and the government's accountability to Parliament have become empty slogans and the Parliament's right is being consciously eroded because the bulk of the additional resources which have been mobilised have been outside the budgetary exercise by means of executive fiat and by means of rise in the administered prices of various commodities of public necessity or consumption. Thereby the Parliament's right has been pre-empted and it is nothing but an attitude of arrogance towards the entire parliamentary system of government and a deliberate affront to Parliament.

There has been an increase of Rs. 1171 crores by reason of additional imposts by way of increase in telephone, telegraph and postal tariffs plus the hike in railway fares. Further, resources to the extent of Rs. 2769 crores have been raised by means of increase in the administered prices. The government has proposed to raise about Rs. 550 crores by taxation proposals in the budget as against Rs. 2769 crores outside the budget. Since 1985-86 to 1988-89 a total sum of Rs. 7412 crores has been raised by way of additional resources outside the budget by raising the administered prices against a comparatively much lower sum of Rs. 1982.6 crores by means of taxation propo-

sals in the budgets which come within Parliament's scrutiny. Therefore, the sanctity of the budgetary process is being consciously diluted and the over-riding role of Parliament to sanction and not to sanction any impost has become almost a dead letter. We cannot but complain and allege that this is guided by their petty political interests. They want to avoid scrutiny by Parliament and at the same time they are motivated towards depriving the States of their ordinary resources which would have gone to them if the process of budget had been followed in the matter of raising revenue by way of increasing the excise duty and so on and so forth.

This year's whole budget exercise is to project soft budget, to impress upon the vote bank because of the steep erosion in the rural sector of this country that this party is now facing and at the same time to make a populist budget but in the process of providing a soft budget and a populist budget, our charge is that of grievous damage has been caused to the economy. This budget is an anti-people budget and it is an anti-working class budget and it is neither development oriented nor welfare oriented. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, the so-called pro-farmer stance of this budget is a myth and the benefits will not really go to the persons who are tilling the soil far less to the landless labourer. It will be really to the benefit of the rich farmers. This budget depends—as it has been said after the budget was announced—for its successful implementation on a good monsoon. Therefore, a budget which depends for its success on the vagaries of the nature, is nothing but an infantile attempt to woo the electorate. An election budget is not necessarily a pro-people's budget.

In his over anxiety to project that this budget is for the purpose of providing real help for irrigation, agriculture and for the farmers, it is very unfortunate that a Minister of Mr. Tiwari's calibre should get into a grievous mistake. I wouldn't say 'deliberate'. Mr. Tiwari would not do it ; maybe a mistake in the calculated projection that has gone in his speech, namely, that the plan outlays in respect of agriculture and irrigation are being increased by 40 per

cent. This is totally an illusory figure. The outlay for agriculture has been increased from Rs. 911 crores to Rs. 1,078 crores and for irrigation from Rs. 167 crores to Rs. 217 crores. The two together increased by 20 per cent and not 40 per cent, as has been shown by, let us take it, unintended jugglery of figures. The budget of the Government of India should not contain such mistakes. It is nothing but regrettable that misleading projection should have been made in the budget speech of the Finance Minister of India. What has been done is that the outlay in agriculture alone in the last year of Rs. 911 crores has been taken as the base and has been compared with the allocation in agriculture as well as in irrigation in 1988-89 of Rs. 1,078 crores and Rs. 217 crores to concoct an increase of Rs. 40 per cent—the increase is of 20 per cent, if the budget estimate for this year is compared with the budget estimate of last year. It will be 20 per cent. If the revised estimate for the last year is taken, then the proposed outlay for this year is, in fact, lower by 3 per cent. This is the benefit you have given to the farmers !

Discount on the fertiliser prices has been announced with great fanfare but the industry has been plagued with excessive stocks and the companies have been offering a discount of 10 per cent or more. The concessions that have been given to the farmers will not really benefit them. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how the marginal and small farmers are going to be benefited. Mr. Madhav Reddi has really posed a pertinent question. What is the methodology by which you will see that these benefits—whatever benefits you have given, I am welcoming them—will go to the persons who really need them? Therefore the problem in the agriculture sector cannot be solved by merely giving some concessions like this.

17.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : The prices of fertilizers have already gone down in the market.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Is

it of any use until and unless the real persons who need them get the benefit of it?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : It had gone down because there are no takers.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : So far as the people in the rural areas are concerned, what is the policy of this Government? What are the provisions of the Government to really help the lot of the people, to improve their lot? So far as the rural improvement is concerned and better living conditions of the rural people are concerned, what has been provided? Hundred crores have been provided for the rural housing which is nothing but a pittance, considering the requirement of housing. So far as water supply, sanitation, Central assistance to the tribals, medical and public health programmes are concerned, we would like to know as to what are the provisions made on them. The outlay on rural water supply has been increased by Rs. 40 crores and on health by Rs. 23 crores only. Many new schemes have been announced like the rural housing bank scheme that we had in the last year's Budget presented by the Prime Minister and also like the Indira Aawas Scheme etc., etc. What is the fate of these schemes? Unless the schemes that have been announced are properly implemented, things will not improve. What is the modus operandi that you have thought of? How long will it take to make the different schemes effective and operative? Till then, the real benefit will not go to the people who need them. There are several discrepancies in the Budget. One is glaring. The expenditure on RLEGP of Rs. 730 crores this year estimated to generate 370 million mandays of employment. While last year, the similar level of expenditure, namely, Rs. 725 crores was estimated to generate 30 per cent less, namely, 256 million mandays. Only by five crores more, how can there be a generation of mandays to the extent of 114 million more mandays and when there is escalation of prices? They look like mere pious platitudes. The Finance Minister has tried to project an unreal boom in economy and agriculture. We are saying, well, whatever you are providing if they are not properly implemented, they will not go to the

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people who need them. There should be proper implementation of this, in any event, they are quite marginal, but whatever you have provided will be of no help for boosting agriculture or coming to the aid of the farmers of the rural people. On whom is the burden imposed? How much is the burden? Rs. 3150 crores have already been raised by administered prices, railway fares, etc. Now, another Rs. 615 crores have been raised by this year's Budget and out of this Rs. 550 crores are to come from customs and excise duties. Corporate taxes are Rs. 40 crores only.

Direct taxes and the income-tax and wealth tax will be bringing about Rs. 10 crores each. What is the effect of this new impost? This Government, over the years, has fully relied, and dangerously relied on increasing indirect taxes for the purpose of raising revenue. The total recovery of income-tax for 1987-88, as per the Budget estimate, was Rs. 2845 crores, the corporate tax was Rs. 3000 and odd. The total direct taxes for 1987-88, the Budgetary estimate was Rs. 6523 crores as against the indirect taxes which is Rs. 3394 crores. Rs. 6000 and odd crores are the direct taxes and Rs. 33094 crores are the indirect taxes and the percentage of indirect taxes of the total tax revenue of the Government is 82.3 per cent and that of the direct taxes is 17.7 per cent. Does it require any learning in economics that if you go on increasing the indirect taxes, the burden falls on the common people. It is bound to increase the prices. There are affluent sections of the people in this country; there are assesseees who can bear the burden of the direct taxes. There is, however, no attempt to realise those taxes by means of direct imposition. This has brought the lopsidedness in our economy. This is a dangerous principle and theory of making resource mobilization through increase in indirect taxes and it has the necessary consequence of putting greater and greater burden on the common people. As has been said already by Shri Madhav Reddi, what about the direct taxes? You have given some relief to some people, to those who can bear it well, but you have not touched others. You have abolished the Estate Duty, and

have brought in wealth transfer tax, but what will be the total amount that can be recovered and is expected to be recovered? This imbalance in the direct and indirect taxes not only remains, it is perpetuated and it is bound to bring further distortions in the economy. The indirect taxation is always a regressive measure and along with this come the administered prices increases and further the huge deficit of Rs. 7484 crores which is bound to increase the prices.

It is by these methods that you are going to finance your Budget and the tax concessions which have been provided are minimal. The result is that today greater and greater burden on the common people of this country has been imposed by this Budget.

The additional taxation in the Budget to the extent Rs. 1535 crores, the continuance of the surcharge on direct taxes and also changes in the customs duty all taken together the amount is a substantial tax burden which remains. Over and above this, there is an uncovered deficit of Rs. 7484 crores in spite of Prime Minister's assurance and his anxiety that the last year's deficit would not be increased. Perhaps they could not help it, they will refer to drought and floods, but the position is...

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : This is a factual position about drought and floods. How can you say that...(Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : After forty years of independence, why do you want to depend on rains ?...(Interruptions).

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : He is only using his vocabulary, but speaking nothing on the Budget.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I cannot make a speech through gestures, I can make it only through my vocabulary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No interruptions please. You may continue.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Have you exhausted ?

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : No, Sir.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, the current year's deficit has been kept at Rs. 6080 crores, but the next year's deficit is contemplated or calculated at Rs. 7,484 which is uncovered. Along with this there will be an increase in the defence outlay of 13,000 crores subsidies will go up by another Rs. 890 crores but the rise in the interest charges will be 2,658 crores. Therefore, the future revenues of this country will be more and more mortgage to debt services.

Now, what is the figure of our debt position? This is not mere vocabulary, this is statistics. So far as the outstanding debts are concerned, the internal debts for the year 1987-88 is 98,151 crores, and the external debt is 23,999 crores. The total is 121,150 crores against which the total liabilities and other obligations over 190,890 crores as against our assets which is 164,192 crores. The net liability is 26,698 crores.

Sir, so far as the interest payment is concerned, this has risen by 61 per cent over the past two years. Last year alone it had increased by 32 per cent.

Sir, by this process, we are allowing ourselves open to and are facing even bigger debt-trap than at present. Sir, kindly see the Government's expenditure level. The total plan and non-plan expenditure which was Rs. 63,887 crores for the year 1987-88 has risen to 66,937 crores in the revised estimates in the Budget for the year 1988-89. The total stand at 76,561 crores. So far as the non-plan expenditure is concerned, the increase in the non-plan expenditure in the 1988-89 Budget is 21.90 per cent above the Budget estimates and 16.03 per cent above the revised estimates for the out-going year. Now, 69 to 70 per cent, please correct me if my figures are wrong, of the Budget allocations would be eaten by the non-plan expenditure alone.

So far as the interest payment is concerned, they have allocated Rs. 14,100 crores. Then Rs. 5,500 crores for the subsidies including fertilisers. Then the administrative cost of the bureaucracy which is there, it has been calculated that it would leave barely 30 paise out of every rupee for productive development activity.

So far as the price and money supply

figures are concerned, they are very important. It has been given in the economic survey that for the first 10 months of 1987-88, if it is calculated on an annual rate, then the inflation figure becomes 11.8 per cent and not 9.8 per cent and the increase in the money supply becomes 17.4 per cent and not 14.5 per cent. That means so far as deficit is concerned, it is bound to be further swelled and it cannot be controlled.

The other disturbing feature is that the Finance Minister is depending more and more on non-Budgetary support for the Plan. He has imposed very high and unrealistic burden on the public sector corporation to finance this Plan. The coming year's Budgetary support to the Plan has been cut down to under 56 per cent and the public sector has been asked to raise as much as Rs. 12,715 crores. This is 66.7 per cent higher than the resources mobilised internally and through market borrowings by the public sector in 1987-88, prior to the last pre-Budget increases. Now, how can the public sector suddenly raise its contributions by two-thirds in the absence of unconscionably high and further increase in the administered prices. Therefore, what we are apprehending and not only apprehending but it is almost certainty that for the purpose of resource mobilisation for the plan, the public sector cannot possibly raise this money and therefore there is bound to be further doses of increase in the administered prices which is bound to have a very serious and deleterious effect on the economy and is bound to put a very serious burden on the common people.

So far as borrowings which I was referring to are concerned, the Economic Survey says that "in order to check the borrowings, there must be control or curtailment of expenditure by the Government." But what is the proposal in the Budget?

Last year 72 per cent of the total borrowings went only to meet interest payments on existing debts. This year, new borrowings will be of Rs. 7000 crores and as I have said earlier, it means interest payments will go upto Rs. 14,100 crores. This is the state of our economy. It is calculated that by the end of the Budget year 1988-89, the Government's borrowings would exceed its assets

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by Rs. 40,000 crores and the Government will have to pay a liability of Rs. 2,24,180 crores for which there are no adequate assets. Now how does the Government meet this? It has to meet it by printing notes. We have to print notes of Rs. 13,500 crores to meet the expenses of this Government in a year. It comes to about Rs. 24 crores everyday, if the notes have to be printed. It is for meeting the day to day expenses of the Government of India. The revenue account show that expenditure is more. Over a period of last 7-8 years, the revenue expenditure which is over and above the revenue income has come upto the staggering figure of Rs. 42,808 crores. That is how this deficit is met—again by printing notes. The printing of notes means, you borrow money from RBI. The result is, today the value of Rupees has come down to 13 P. The cost of living index—I have got the figures here—rose by 135 points between 1970-79. But during the next ten years that is from 1978—two years of Janata Rule or one year of Janata Rule they are fond of referring to—to the end of 1987, it has risen by 431 points.

During the previous nine years it was only 135 points, and in the subsequent ten years it is 431 points. The nett borrowing for 1988-89 will almost equal the net outgo of interest. The borrowing is Rs. 7,000 crores; the interest payment is Rs. 6912 crores. Therefore, the entire fresh borrowings will have to be utilized for paying the interest.

The position is this, that apart from Rs 24 crores which you are printing every day, you are also borrowing Rs. 20 crores every day, with a view to running this Administration. (*Interruptions*)

Kindly consider the effect...(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : What is your suggestion ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am giving some suggestions. I suggest that you go.

Kindly consider the effect of what you are doing, on the State Governments. Of

course, our Constitution has provided for the distribution of powers and has provided for distribution of resources in this country. But can India be strong, and really have a vibrant economy if the States are languishing? Nobody can dispute that the most important welfare obligations under the Constitution are imposed on the State Governments. Every year, every day an effort is being made by the Central Government to reduce the availability of resources to the States. Why is surcharge imposed? Surcharge is imposed, so that the amount recovered by surcharge is not to be shared with the State Governments. Why are administered prices increased, and why excise duties are not imposed? (*Interruptions*) You have not been listening. Don't play like a broken record. drought and flood, drought and flood...You don't understand things.

Therefore the position is this : the Central Government does not have to share this with the States. The relief given in Customs and Excise duties means diminution of resources for the States—automatically. The new revenues which will be collected by reason of certain new imposts, the extra revenue that would be collected, which will be shared, amounts only to Rs. 28 crores, and it will be available to the States. The loss of Rs. 590 crores which will be a deduction by way of relief, means that the State Governments will lose 45% of this revenue.

Now, we do not get part of the surcharges, we do not get part of the administered prices which have been increased, and there are lesser and lesser resources available. When the problems of drought and floods are faced by the State Governments, what do they have to do? They have to come before you and be here on bended knees for the purpose of getting resources to meet the necessary expenditure that has to be incurred. No State Government can wait for your team to go there; then for you to make your exercises and give your amounts, whatever you choose to provide for State Governments. I am sure that this is the difficulty faced not only by the Opposition Governments. All Governments are facing it. Therefore, if you analyze the memoranda that are filed by different State Governments—both non-Congress and Congress—before the Finance Commission, you will find that similar agonies, similar difficulties and similar problems had

been expressed by all the State Governments. But what is this smug feeling of satisfaction that all the Chief Ministers will have to come to Delhi and will have to dance attendance on you? You say: 'We shall, in our *ipse dixit*, through Planning Commission or otherwise, through some officers or otherwise, decide things, because the Central Government can never make a wrong estimate or assessment.'

But the additional expenditure which the State Government will have to incur, where do they find money from? Therefore, it is impinging on the other welfare projects which they have, which I have been saying earlier also; and what Mr. Madhav Reddi has already referred to. This is a very serious problem.

Kindly see the lopsidedness of our Constitutional set up as it is being interpreted by the present Government at the Centre. A very important project of the State Government for the benefit of the State is not even being cleared. We have been crying hoarse for clearing the Haldia Petro Chemical Complex. There are committees: a Committee of Ministers; a Committee of Secretaries; a Committee of experts and so on and so forth. It is not being sanctioned till today. Then there is a Bokreshwar Thermal Power Project. Nobody knows when it will be sanctioned. It was conceived as a joint sector with the State Government. Now, when everything has been cleared, USSR Government has agreed to participate, they want to do it in the Central sector. This is the way they are putting obstacles in the State's progress.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): Is this Haldia project under the State or in the private sector?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You do not know even this much. It is a big problem.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please wind up.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have to answer the Minister. I cannot ignore the Minister. Kindly give me one minute for Mr. Gadhvi. A request was made for it to be in the public sector entirely. Then the Central Government refused to do it although they were doing it in the Central sector in other areas. Then we offered it to be in the joint sector between the Central Government and the State Government. An assurance was given on the Floor of the House by Shri Shiv Shankar. Then they said, no, the Central Government cannot provide any money; they will not join; you find out your own resources. And no State Government in this country out of its own resources can set up a petro-chemical complex. Well, with their full knowledge and with their full concurrence of the Central Government, we had been able to get finance. Now, if they are objecting to that.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Goenka.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Now, if they are objecting to Shri R.P. Goenka, let them say that. If they have got any allergy for him, we do not know. He was known to be very friendly; he is still known to be very friendly or close to the power that be here. Now, today, one Minister in the Government of India asked me about our collaborator.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): May I just put the record straight. The hon. member has mentioned that I have given an entirely wrong statement in my budget speech regarding raising an outlay of the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Water Resources by 40 per cent over the current year's outlay. If you look at pages 14 and 15 of the 'Budget At a Glance' you will see that the estimate for 1987-88, the current year's outlay is Rs. 675 crores; for the next year (1988-89), it is Rs. 227 crores for water resources. So, I request the hon. Member to see the correct outlay on pages 14 and 15, which I have just mentioned in my speech. It reads as follows:

"It has been decided to increase the outlay of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Water Resources by 40 per cent above the current year's outlay."

[Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari]

So, I would request him to look at pages 14 and 15 and not at page 10.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Page 17.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You kindly see page 17—Budget a glance. This is your document. I have not printed it. Then you kindly see it in your speech.

I have said that if my computation is wrong, please correct me. But everybody seems to be understanding in that way only.

I am reading from your Budget Speech. On page 3 of your Budget Speech, you have said :

“Plan outlays for Centre and States in respect of agriculture and irrigation are being increased by 40 per cent.”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : It is in fact 40.7 per cent.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Then come to page 17 of your “Budget at a Glance”. Kindly see what you have mentioned.

“Over 40 per cent increase in outlays for Departments of Agriculture and Cooperation and Water Resources.”

And kindly see what is mentioned in brackets.

“Agriculture and Irrigation (Rs. 1295 crores)”

And compare the figures.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It comes to 20 per cent.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Therefore, it is nothing but 20 per cent. I have mentioned those figures. You please go through my speech.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I request you to take Departments which are given as a whole, and not... (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is the explanation. That is the explanation that is being given. That is not in your Budget Speech. That is you your secondary clarification, of the Finance Secretary, that if you take the department-wise figures.... (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : As a clever economist you calculated the percentages and read it here. But somebody has taken up different quantities. That is the trouble.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : See page 19, it will be all right.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Now, the Finance Minister will please prepare an intelligible calculation next time, when he replies.

Now, the position is that although some relief has been given here and there, more as a sop, than a very well thought out or well conceived proposals for the purpose of what Mr. Bhagat has been saying, regeneration of the economy, therefore, the regeneration—he has been talking of it—is needed, or the economy today needs re-generation. It is not a thriving economy.

Whatever we are saying, look at your past records, look at your proposals. What are the problems? What are the problems that you have identified as the basic maladies which are plaguing our economy? That is why I have tried to mention it. I am not trying to repeat that.

This Budget does not deal with it, it does not tackle this problem. Where is the growth-oriented or the welfare-oriented budget?

Therefore, we cannot but oppose this Budget, cannot but say that this is contrary to the people's interests. This will perpetuate the disparities between the people of this country. This will perpetuate poverty in which more than half of the people of this country are steeped in. This will not result in distribution of resources in this country. This will not create employments which are badly needed in this country. Your emphasis on modernisation is not helping the unemployed people, the youth of this country. There are more and more unemployed.

I would like the hon. Finance Minister to answer that, because, we have been saying that the public establishments of the Government of India, industrial establishments, have been closed down. The Stationery Office has been closed down ; 1200 employees have been thrown to the streets for no fault of theirs. It has been decided that Government of India Presses would be closed down. Three Presses will be closed down, and 7000 employees will be thrown on the streets. The establishments which the Central Government, which they have been running through their agencies for years are being closed down ! That means that there are more and more unemployed. What is the good of saying that there will be so much employment in the rural sector ? How do you postulate ? That means, this Government does not think that human element has any relevance.

You are only interested in modernisation and computerisation. You want very glossy covers of your Budget speech. I do not mind in having it in ordinary cover, but I want to survive in this country as a human being with my head held high. Is there any such prospect that this Budget throws ? Therefore, we cannot but say that this is an anti-people Budget, this is an anti-growth Budget, this is a Budget which will perpetuate the miseries of the people and will bring greater and greater problems to the common people of this country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Bettiah) :
 Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Budget for 1988-89 presented by hon. Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari.

Sir, some senior friends of Opposition parties have overlooked the good points of this Budget. According to my opinion it will not be wrong to say that our senior colleagues and friends have not seen the salient features of the Budget. They have not seen the spirit behind the Budget. Our

senior colleague sitting on that side has stated that this is not a Budget for the farmers. In my opinion, this Budget is for the farmers. They have further termed it as an anti-people Budget. I want to ask Shri Somnath Chatterji whether the Kutir Jyoti Programme, Jal Dhara Programme, the National Housing Bank, the National Small Scale Industry Development Bank, Kisan Vikas Patra and Indira Vikas Patra are anti-people schemes ? If our learned friends sitting on opposite side term such schemes as anti-people, then they may be blessed and their wisdom too. There is a great difference between their way of thinking and that of ours. I say that God may bless them with right thinking so that they at least do not call it as an anti-people one. If they call such a Budget anti-people, what will they characterise a pro-rich Budget. If the people on Opposition benches term it as an anti-people Budget, then it will be total bankruptcy of their intelligence. If something to improve the condition of the villages has been talked about in this Budget, then it is not an anti-people Budget. I have only to say that if they term it as an anti-people Budget, they are familiar with neither the people living in villages nor the people living in cities and nor with this country. Sir, those who do not know the country but still are the Members of this House, then only God is the dispenser. Nothing can be said beyond that.

Sir, the first and the foremost thing in this Budget is that Central Government has presented the image of our people living in villages. Still they call it as an anti-people Budget.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please continue tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 15, 1988/ Phalguna 25, 1909 (Saka).