

Eighth Series, Vol. XIV No. 17,

Monday, March 17, 1986

Phalguna 26, 1907 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Fifth Session  
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. XIV contains Nos. 11 to 20)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

*Price : Rs. 4.00*

---

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

## CONTENTS

*No. 17, Monday, March 17, 1986/Phalguna 26, 1907 (Saka)*

	Columns
Oral Answers to Questions :	1—31
*Starred Questions Nos. 305, 307, 309, 310 and 312 to 316	
Written Answers to Questions :	31—217
Starred Questions Nos. 304, 311, 317 to 324 and 209	31—42
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2979 to 2985, 2987 to 3075, 3077 to 3081 and 3083 to 3141	42—217
Papers Laid on the Table	221—226
Petition <i>Re</i> : Amendment of Article 311 of the Constitution of India — <i>Presented</i>	226
Matters Under Rule 377	226—230
(i) Need to establish a chain of Coast Guard Stations all along the 200 miles of sea cost of Orissa	
Shri Somnath Rath	226
(ii) Need to ground Boeing 747 aircraft and conduct necessary tests to determine their structural defects	
Shrimati Kisbori Sinha	227
(iii) Need to take over the management of Empress Mills, Nagpur	
Shri Banwari Lal Purohit	227
(iv) Need to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act to enable the defence personnel to regain the possession of their houses before retirement	
Shri Ajay Mushran	228

---

\*The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(v) Need to study the effects of Halley's Comet on Indian climate	
Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma	228
(vi) Need to take steps to ensure remunerative prices to tobacco growers and sanction more money for research on tobacco	
Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao	229
(vii) Need to give adequate compensation to the owners of thousands of cattle which died recently in an epidemic in Bihar and take immediate steps to save the sick cattle	
Shri Kali Prasad Pandey	230
Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1985-86	231—251
and	
Demands for Excess Grants (General), 1983-84	
Shri Kali Prasad Pandey	231
Shri Janardhana Poojary	232
Appropriation Bill— <i>Introduced</i>	251—253
Motion to consider	
Shri Janardhana Poojary	251
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	
Motion to Pass	
Shri Janardhana Poojary	253
Appropriation (No. 2) Bill— <i>Introduced</i>	254—255
Motion to consider	
Shri Janardhana Poojary	254
Clause 2,3 and 1	
Motion to Pass	
Shri Janardhana Poojary	255



	Columns
Statutory Resolution <i>Re</i> : Disapproval of Administrative Tribunals (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 and Administrative Tribunals (Amendment) Bill—	255—275
Shri Ajoy Biswas	255
Shri P. Chidambaram	259
Shri Shantaram Naik	262
Shri K. N. Pradhan	266
Shri Raj Mangal Pande	268
Shri Mool Chand Daga	270
Statement <i>Re</i> : Escape of Prisoners from Tihar Jail—	275—276
Statutory Resolution <i>Re</i> : Disapproval of Administrative Tribunals (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 and Administrative Tribunals (Amendment) Bill — <i>Contd.</i>	277—358
Shri Tampan Thomas	278
Shri Zainul Basher	284
Shri Haroobhai Mehta	287
Shri Bhattam Sriramamurty	291
Shri Raj Kumar Rai	295
Shri A. Charles	299
Shri Ajay Mushran	301
Shri Sriballav Panigrahi	308
Shri Bholanath Sen	313
Kumari Mamata Banerjee	319
Dr. G. S. Rajhans	326
Shri P. R. Kumaramangalam	330
Shri Hussain Dalwai	337
Shri P. Namgyal	339

	<b>Columns</b>
<b>Shri Kam Pyare Panika</b>	<b>341</b>
<b>Shri Harish Rawat</b>	<b>343</b>
<b>Ch. Sunder Singh</b>	<b>344</b>
<b>Motion to consideration</b>	
<b>Clauses 2 to 26 and 1</b>	<b>357</b>
<b>Motion to Pass</b>	
<b>Shri P. Chidambaram</b>	<b>358</b>
<b>Papers Laid on the Table— Contd.</b>	<b>358</b>

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 17, 1986/Phalguna 26,  
1907 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

### Installation of TV centre at Sibsagar/Jorhat

\*305. SHRI PARAG CHALIHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to instal a Doordarshan low power transmission centre (LPT) at Sibsagar or at Jorhat; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) As a part of the TV Expansion Plan for the North-East region approved in March, 1984, the scheme of setting up a low power (100 W) TV transmitter at Jorhat is under implementation.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA : Sir, my question has been modified. What I want

2

to know is this : Why just before the last general election in Assam, a LPT (Low Power Transmission) Transmitter was installed at Nazira, a small town with hardly 10,000 population in preference to Sibsagar which is a district headquarter with about 60,000 population just 15 miles away, and a cultural centre of Assam ? Is it because Nazira town happens to be the hometown of the last Congress-I Chief Minister ? Who is responsible for this ? Is it the criterion that the Transmitter could be installed at a place where the Chief Minister resides ? That was my original question.

MR. SPEAKER : New Aspirants will come up and your place also will become a Chief Minister's constituency.

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA : Who is responsible for this ?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : For the North-east, there was a special plan sanctioned as far back as 1984, with additional allotment of Rs. 35 crores. At that time various sites were decided and according to that special plan, the scheme is being implemented.

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA : My question has not been answered by the Hon. Minister. Why was Nazira preferred to Sibsagar which is just 15 miles away with a population of more than 50 to 60 thousands ? Sir, the only criterion for Nazira was that it was the residence of the last Congress-I Chief Minister.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : I have said many times in the House that the criterion is to reach the maximum number of people. Location of sites is therefore left to the experts to find out from which location maximum population will be covered. This plan was sanctioned as far back as in 1984 specially for the North East. The Hon. Member will be glad to know that com-

pared to the All India average, the average for North East will be much higher because number of TV relay stations are coming there. That was the only criterion.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :** For the north-eastern region, he is having special schemes for which I congratulate the Hon. Minister. Sir, recently there was an announcement that community sets will be installed in various parts of the North Eastern region. May I know what is the criterion for installation of these community sets in the North Eastern region ?

**SHRI V. N. GADGIL :** Sir, last year there was a conference of all the Information Ministers of India. At that time we made it clear that provision of TV sets is not the responsibility of the Central Government. But we are prepared to make one exception and that is the North-East for which 5000 sets have been sanctioned partly to be paid by us, the location to be decided by the State Governments and maintenance to be done by the State Governments.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Viewers are also from the State Government.

**SHRI V. N. GADGIL :** Certain manufacturers from whom we will get the sets, as they come, the allotments will be made.

**SHRI ATA-UR RAHMAN :** We are grateful to the Minister for Broadcasting for taking a sympathetic view in the matter of installation of TV in Assam and he has said that this particular matter was pending also since 1984. The date of election came in the month of October 1985. Why there was hurry on the part of the Broadcasting Ministry to set up a transmitter at Nazira, which is the constituency of the former Chief Minister ? I would ask another question : Whether there was any connivance on the part of any of the officials of the Broadcasting Ministry to have hurried installation of the said TV transmitter at Nazira ? Will action be taken against the officers concerned ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** This is just like another question put in other words, you see.

Now, Question No. 307

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Import of tin

\*307. **PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and values of tin imported during the last three years; and

(b) the quantum of tin produced in our country during the above period ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :** (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) The import of tin is canalised through Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation Limited. The quantity of tin imported and the value thereof is as below :

Year	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (in Rs. Crores)
(i) 1982-83	1689	20.45
(ii) 1983-84	2251	30.19
(iii) 1984-85	2475	35.18

(b) Production of tin as below has been reported from Madhya Pradesh which, however, is insignificant compared to the quantity imported :

1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
6.6 (MT)	4.7 (MT)	9.50 (MT)

**PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the Hon. Minister what steps have been taken during the last few years by the Geological Survey of India to explore the possibility of tin production in the country and the results thereof ?

**SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA :** Sir, the total requirement of tin in the country is met through imports. The G.S.I. has been making explorations for the last

many years to find tin in the country. As a result of these efforts, small quantities of tin have been located in Tamilnadu, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Haryana. But it is heartening to note that there are possibilities of large reserves of tin being found in Tosham Hills of Haryana.

**PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI :**

Is it a fact that large reserves of tin have been found in Haryana; if so, is there any scheme before the Government for the exploitation of these reserves and production of tin in the country ?

**SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA :**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have already told there are possibilities of good reserves of tin being found in Tosham Hills of Haryana. The G.S.I. is conducting the survey and detailed exploratory work has been taken up by M.E.C.L. They have chalked out a programme of drilling in an area of 7,000 metres and dredging in a area of 1500 metres. It is heartening to note that by November, 1985, out of the 7,000 metres, drilling in an area of 4,000 metres had been completed and the Hindustan Zinc Limited, an Undertaking of the Ministry of Science and Technology has also taken the lease. It is hoped that a good reserve of tin will be found because the examination of the ore points to the presence of 0.16 per cent tin concentrate in it.

**SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA :**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now, the Hon. Minister has stated that there are good reserves of tin in Madhya Pradesh. I would like to know whether Government propose to take up exploration work of tin and production thereof on commercial basis in Bastar in Madhya Pradesh where good reserves of tin have been struck ? Also what is the quality of tin obtained there ?

**SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA :**

Nowhere in my reply have I said that there are large reserves of tin in Madhya Pradesh, I have mentioned about Tosham which is in Haryana. In reply to the Supplementary asked by the Hon. Member I am to state that a small quantity of tin has been found in Bastar district in Madhya Pradesh and the tribals of that area have extracted this ore through traditional method and have

given it an *image* of bronze by mixing it with copper. Besides, a smelter plant has also been set up in Raipur and I have also stated in my original statement that we are producing about 9.5 tonnes of tin there. This work is being done by the State Mining Corporation of Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

**SHRI S. M. GURADDI :** Sir, they are importing tin from other countries. How much amount you are spending every year to import tin in this country ?

**SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA :**

Sir, in my statement. I have already referred to how much tin we are importing and what is the value. If he wants, I can lay it on the Table of the House. From Indonesia, we have imported 620 metric tonnes and the value was Rs. 886.87 lakhs for 1984-85. From Malaysia 1685 metric tonnes of tin were imported and the value was Rs. 2444.63 lakhs.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** You can lay the entire amount on the Table of the House! (*Interruptions.*)

**SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA :** If the Hon. Member would like to know the details, I will place it on the Table of the House.

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is O. K. You put them on the Table of the House. These statistics may be put on the Table of the House.

Neglect of farmers

+

\*309. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMAN-  
GALAM :  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether leaders of farmers movement which met at Hyderabad on January 27, 1986 have drawn Government's attention to the neglect of farmers and if so, the corrective steps proposed to ensure that self-reliance and self-sufficiency in agriculture is maintained; and

(b) whether Government propose to reward improved productivity not only in crops but other protective essential foods like milk, pulses, fruits and vegetables?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) :** (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

#### Statement

(a) Press reports have appeared about the meeting of the leaders of farmers movement held at Hyderabad on January 27, 1986. In order to ensure self-reliance and self-sufficiency in agriculture, the Government's policy is to lay emphasis on programmes which will lead to growth in agriculture production and productivity. This is sought to be achieved through increase in cropping intensity made possible by increased availability of irrigation facilities, extension of new agricultural technology to low productivity regions and to small and marginal farmers and through measures to make rural development programmes more effective.

(b) For foodgrains, the Government fix procurement/minimum support prices at remunerative levels to provide incentive for adopting new technology for increasing production and productivity of crops. Higher productivity gets rewarded in higher farm incomes. Higher productivity in milk production is encouraged by Government through schemes like Operation Flood which provides better breeds, animal nutrition, animal health care and fair price and such higher productivity has led to higher incomes for farmers. Moreover milk yield competition awards are given. In the case of fruits and vegetables also, prizes are awarded for better produce.

**SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister through you, whether the various recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture which made a 17-volume report concerning pricing, productivity, inputs to farmers and other related matters, easy credit, for example, have been implemented. If not, when will they be implemented because the farmers are really in a very bad state of affairs especially the small and marginal farmers who do farming without tractors and without assured irriga-

tion because you are fixing merely floor prices for agricultural commodities?

**S. BUTA SINGH :** Sir, most of the recommendations of the Commission are in operation and the Government is very keen to improve the methodology in raising the status of the farmers and the level of cultivation. The Government's endeavour is to continue with the innovation and improved economic development of our farmers and also apply more and more of modern science and technology to our farming sector.

**SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM :** Sir, in case of fruits and vegetables, the statement laid on the Table of the House categorically says that the only way by which they encourage fruit is by giving prize for better produce. We are not asking prizes for better produce. We want to know what is the encouragement that farmers are given if they produce more fruits not only better fruits. We want better and also more fruits and vegetables because the cost of production of vegetables is going up and the encouragement that should be given to vegetables and fruit industry is almost nil. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Minister in his mind or his Minister has any idea to encourage production of more vegetables, fruits and pulses, which are essential.

**S. BUTA SINGH :** By the very nature of horticulture produce, vegetables are highly perishable commodities. In addition to increasing the production and productivity of these crops, the most important aspect of the crop is to promote the infrastructure for the development of the post-harvest technology including the development of market intelligence, transportation, processing units for the vegetables and fruits in the private sector and public sector and also corporate sector, especially linkage between production, post-harvest handling, process of promotion of export and domestic marketing. Therefore, we are very keen to provide adequate financial and other assistance to the farmers who are engaged in producing horticulture produce, vegetables and pulses.

The Hon. Minister has touched on a very important aspect of our Indian agriculture. Pulses is an area of concern for the Ministry of Agriculture. We have not been making

much progress on the production of pulses and, therefore, we have devised a Special All-India Project for the development of pulses which will be inaugurated soon and the Government has allocated funds for that, and we propose to promote the production of pulses on a very high priority basis.

**PROF. N. G. RANGA :** What about preservation and processing ?

**S. BUTA SINGH :** It is covered under processing.

**MR. SPEAKER :** We got an assurance for you from the Finance Minister, Mr. Minister, that no paucity of funds will be allowed to stand in the way of purchasing anything which you have fixed up on the floor of the House.

**S. BUTA SINGH :** Yes Sir.

**PROF. N. G. RANGA :** It is only in words.

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH :** The greatest neglect of the farmers is evident from the manner in which the procurement prices are fixed. We have been told by the Government, time and again, that before procurement price is determined, account is taken of the cost of inputs which go into production of a crop.

May I know from the Hon. Minister if he knows that during the decade 1971-72 to 1981-82, the cost of inputs alone, according to their own figures, rose by 375.27 per cent whereas the cost of outputs rose nearly by 135 per cent

Does the Hon. Minister consider this ratio or comparison reasonable and rational?

**S. BUTA SINGH :** There is a regular monitoring through the Economic Adviser's Office and also through the Commission on Agriculture Costs and Prices about the increase in the prices of inputs and also relatively the cost of production and especially while fixing the procurement and the support prices, this element is taken into consideration.

It the Hon. Member wants me to give a comparison how from 1979 onwards the input costs have increased and how the Government has been taking very keen interest in seeing that the procurement and support prices do take into account this element, the increase of cost of inputs is also reflected in the price fixed by the Government of India for support.

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH :** Is the Hon. Minister satisfied with the parity? Is it rational, logical or not ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** You can deduce it from his answer.

**SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU :** I would like to know whether the Government is following any policy pertaining to oil-seeds. Lot of imports are going on in edible oils. Is any policy being followed regarding that, regarding sugar pricing, import and export of sugar?

I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that lot of protectionist trends are taking place in Western Europe and America regarding agriculture. Will that be corrected, to some extent, by representation by the Indian Government so that we get better prices for small and marginal farmers?

**S. BUTA SINGH :** Taking into consideration, the importance of production of oil seeds and the requirement of edible oil in the country, the Government of India, under the direction of the Hon. Prime Minister, has mounted a Special Technology Mission for increasing the production of oil seeds and also for adequately providing the processing units in the oil-seed sector, so as to see that the import of oil seeds is completely eliminated. This is how the Government of India proposes to launch a nationwide campaign for the increase in production of oil seeds. We have already approached the progressive States like Haryana, Punjab, Maharashtra as also Gujarat for giving special attention in their cropping pattern so that the oil seeds also get the same importance as the other cash crops or other better crops.

Therefore, the Government is fully aware of the need to develop and improve the oil seeds crops in the country.

About the training facilities I missed the last part of the question.

**SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY :** What are the steps taken by the Government to purchase cotton in the country?

**S. BUTA SINGH :** As has been announced in this House there was support price announced by the Government and through Cotton Corporation of India the purchase of cotton from the growers is on and most of the States have expressed their satisfaction. I visited Gujarat. I visited Andhra Pradesh...

**PROF. N. G. RANGA :** Not Andhra anyhow. Your officers are corrupt there.

**S. BUTA SINGH :** If I were to complete my answer, perhaps Prof Rangaji will be satisfied. Yesterday I was in Andhra Pradesh. I heard this complaint and to-day I am going to take it up with the Minister for Textiles because Andhra growers are facing difficulties ...

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Karnataka also.

**PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE :** I would like to ask one question about two commodities.

The Minister may recall that when there was an agitation by the peasants on the question of onion prices and the working of the NAFED, we were assured here in this House that firstly NAFED will make adequate purchases arrangements and secondly, storage facilities for onion which are lacking will be provided in different parts.

Secondly, as far as cotton is concerned, because the emphasis and incentive is on manmade and synthetic fibre, the cotton fibre is relegated to the background. 105 lakhs bales of cotton have accumulated this year. Will he therefore, give two assurances: (1) that adequate buffer stocks of cotton will be built up or (2) in the alternative, the government will lift the ban on export of cotton that has already accumulated so that on the one side cotton growers will not suffer and on the other, you will be able to earn a good foreign exchange?

**MR. SPEAKER :** The third is to limit the imports.

**PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE :** That is obvious.

**S. BUTA SINGH :** Thank you for adding the third element. We have already taken a decision on the lines suggested by the Hon. Members and added by the Hon. Speaker.

The allocation for the export of cotton has been considerably increased. Last year it was 5 lakhs bales and this year it has been made 10 lakhs bales. We are keeping track of the trends and if necessity arises, we will not hesitate in allowing more cotton to be exported. But here the problem is that we propose that cotton should not go as cotton because in the international market the prices are not competitive. Therefore, the Government lays more emphasis on turning cotton into yarn. Spinning units have been encouraged to produce yarn out of cotton so that our growers can get a better price.

About onion last year there was some problem. This year we have not heard any complaint. The NAFED is doing pretty well. I visited Maharashtra. Yesterday I was in Andhra Pradesh. There is no complaint about onion. Onion this time we are going to export.

**PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE :** What about storage facilities ?

**S. BUTA SINGH :** That NAFED will take care.

[Translation]

#### Luni River Basin Project, Rajasthan

\*310. **SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Department of Agriculture has approved the Luni River Basin Project in Rajasthan and also sent it to World Bank with a view to solving irrigation and drinking water problem there;

(b) if so, the details of the project report; and



(c) the time by which the work on this project will be undertaken ?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) :** (a) Luni River Basin Project in Rajasthan has not been received from the Government of Rajasthan so far.

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

**SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know whether a provision for a Master Plan has been made under this Project during the Seventh Five Year Plan and if so what are the details thereof ?

**S. BUTA SINGH :** Sir, there are 8 on-going projects under the Flood Prone Schemes in the Seventh Five Year Plan. These are : Upper Yamuna in Himachal and U. P.; Upper Ganga in U. P.; Sahibi River in Rajasthan, Haryana, Union Territory of Delhi; Gomti in Uttar Pradesh; Sone River in Madhya Pradesh, U.P. and Bihar; Phulpur in Bihar; Ojay in Bihar and West Bengal and Roop Narayan in West Bengal.

[English]

These are the major rivers which we have taken up under the scheme of Flood Prone Scheme. Hon. Members are pretty aware that we are very keen that Luni Nadhi should also be included in this. But so far, this project has not been given to us in the first instance. Secondly, the resources available at the disposal of Government at the moment does not permit to include any new scheme beyond these.

[Translation]

**SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the Hon. Minister is very disappointing because neither a project report has been prepared in this regard nor has it been included in the Seventh Plan. This is a desert area through which Luni river flows and it can help in increasing agricultural production. There is a scheme to construct embankments along this river, but since these embankments are yet to be constructed, the river is causing a heavy loss. I want to know whether in view of this the Hon. Minister would give priority to it ?

**S. BUTA SINGH :** Sir, as I said in the beginning, our Ministry is fully sympathetic to it, we want to support it. If funds are made available to us and if State Government of Rajasthan submits a scheme to us, we shall take it up.

**SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, a big project named Beesalpur Dam has been conceived for the benefit of farmers in Tonk, Bundi, Swai Madhopur and other districts. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the said project has been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

**S. BUTA SINGH :** Sir, as I have already said, only one river is there from Rajasthan-Luni River, but the areas which the Hon. Member has referred to do not fall in its catchment area.

[English]

Consultancy services by ICAR

\*312. **DR. G. S. RAJHANS :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research propose to start a consultancy service to advise and assist the various agencies involved in agricultural research in the country;

(b) if so, the time by which the proposed service will be introduced; and

(c) the extent to which the various agencies involved in agricultural research will be benefited through this service ?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) :** (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research propose to provide consultancy services in the fields of education, research and training in agricultural, related and allied sciences.

(b) The proposal is still being processed.

(c) The proposed scheme envisages the provision of scientific/technical or professional advice and assistance. It is premature to predict at this stage the extent to which various agencies are likely to be benefited.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : I want to know from the Hon. Minister as to whether he has assessed the possibility of the different Agricultural Universities existing in different States about the potentiality of this sort of service and whether it will not be a duplication of work resulting in unnecessary expenditure.

S. BUTA SINGH : No, Sir, because the Universities operate in their respective areas and ICAR has the overall responsibility. Further the ICAR can be mobilised to extend this kind of service to the foreign institutions and foreign Governments. Therefore, the Universities are not at all hampered. This will be rather an additional facility created in the country by the ICAR.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : May I know whether this Consultancy will educate the people about the export potentiality of agricultural produce ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Yes, Sir.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : It is a welcome step that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research propose to extend consultancy services to farmers. But there is a gap between the research conducted in the laboratories and its reaching the farmers. May I know from the Hon. Minister what steps Government are proposing to take to see that the results of the research conducted in the laboratories reach the farmers so that they can get the maximum benefit from it ?

S. BUTA SINGH : It is a fact that the knowledge that our research institutes including Universities, ICAR and all India Institutes have been able to gather through their research has not fully percolated to the farmers. I was told that we have been able to transfer to the farmers only 40 per cent of the knowledge available. There is a scheme with the Government of India — from-lab-to-land projects — and through the Krishi Vigyan Kendras and through the extension services of various Universities and the State Governments, the Government of India is very keen to see that the technology which has been created at a very high cost must be made available to the farmers so that they can make full use of this technology.

[Translation]

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we Indians are proud of the laboratories which come under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. They have done a fine job. Will the Government consider setting up of an organisation of those Scientists who retire after attaining the age of 55, 58 or 60 years so that their services are pooled to create a full-fledged centre for Agricultural Extension Services ?

[English]

S. BUTA SINGH : It is a suggestion for action.

[Translation]

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, while congratulating the Hon. Agriculture Minister, I would like to say that there is a weakness on the part of the Government and your 'Lab to Land Programme' aimed at carrying the new technology to the farmers has a big weakness. The Hon. Minister has stated that they are continuing with the 'Lab to Land' scheme so that this problem could be solved. So far as I know, the biggest problem being faced by the Government in this regard is that whereas the Central Government want its benefits to reach the farmers, a number of State Governments are not accepting it even now due to resource constraint or some other reasons. I want to know whether Government or the Agriculture Minister for that matter are faced with this problem; if so, what is the solution thereof ?

MR. SPEAKER : The former Agriculture Minister is saying so on the basis of his own experience.

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, it is true that the 'Lab to Land' programme is not being implemented as successfully in some of the states as it should be. We are evaluating it and it is the endeavour of our Government to see that it is implemented successfully in all the States and the Government would take prompt action should some problem arise in any of the States. I must also mention as I did at the outset that 60 per cent of our scientific technology in agricultural sector, though ready with the laboratories,

Universities and Institutes, is yet to reach the farmers. The Medium for transfer of this technology is our 'Lab to Land' programme and Krishi Vigyan Kendras. Earlier, we had decided to have at least one Krishi Vigyan Kendra in each district, but we have not been able to do so due to financial constraints. Efforts, however, still continue to cover maximum number of districts during the Seventh Five Year Plan itself.

[Translation]

Completion of projects in Calcutta by  
N. B. C. C.

\*313. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite heavy losses incurred by the Calcutta Metropolitan Unit of the National Building Construction Corporation Ltd., New projects are being undertaken by the Corporation;

(b) if so, the details of the profits or losses thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to conduct an enquiry into the causes of the projects not being completed by the stipulated time and if so, the nature of enquiry to be conducted and by what time ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :  
(a) and (b). There has been an overall profit in the Metropolitan Transport projects undertaken by NBCC in Calcutta. A statement showing details of profits/losses on these projects is given belows.

(c) Most of the contracts have been or would be completed by the Corporation within the extended period. As such, question of holding an enquiry does not arise.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the work	Progressive profitability/loss as on 31.3.85 (in lakhs of rupees)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	MTP Section I	(+) 1.37	—
2.	MTP Section X	(—) 100.75	Contractual claim of nearly Rs. 100 lakhs is lying for acceptance of arbitration with MTP and this loss is likely to be recouped.
3.	MTP Section IX (R)	(—)35.41	Contractual escalation payment of about Rs. 361 lakhs is held up by MTP for approval for Railway Board and on receipt of this payment, the loss would be recouped.

1	2	3	4
4.	MTP Section XI	(+)56.59	—
5.	MTP Section 14-C(R)	(+)53.51	—
6.	MTP Section 15A II(R)	(+)35.30	—
Total Profitability		(+)10.71	

[Translation]

**SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :** Sir, though my original question itself has been amended, yet the reply to my question shows profit in respect of some projects and loss in the case of others. In my original question, I had also asked whether some undesirable elements had seized control of the works being done by the Calcutta Metropolitan Council in Calcutta. I want to know whether Government are aware that a competent and honest Project Manager Shri Umesh Chandra Karan of M. T. P. 14 C. R. Branch of National Building Construction Corporation Limited, Calcutta Branch has received threats from undesirable elements that he would be killed alongwith his family members. He had also informed all concerned officers about this threat through an F. I. R. dated 15.1.1986 and had also sought police protection. After he was fed up with the tension, he had also written to the Government that if he was not transferred to some other place, his resignation may be accepted. I want to know whether the Hon. Minister has any information about it and whether has been stated above is True ?

**SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR :** According to the question that I have with me....

**MR. SPEAKER :** This way, all will get themselves transferred.

**SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR :** Although it is not related to the main question, yet the Hon. Member being from my own area, my native place, I shall make him satisfied after getting all these matters inquired into (Interruptions) I fully sympathise with him.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Now I have come to know about this collusion. You are neighbours.

**SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :** The Hon. Minister has no doubt expressed his sympathy, but the question is that the father of Shri Umesh Chandra Karan is a Freedom Fighter and he had written to the Government a number of times...

**MR. SPEAKER :** If you have any question, you may put it, not a personal one.

**SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :** There is danger to his life, he has got an F. I. R. registered and has written to all the concerned officers that in case he is not transferred, his resignation may be accepted.

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER :** This cannot be allowed. Nobody can allow this. One gets transfer on threat of this or that. This is immaterial.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** The management of NBCC had declared lock-out on all ongoing projects in Calcutta. This would hamper the construction of metro-railway and Kolaghat Thermal Power Station. The management had also suspended almost all the top leaders of majority of unions. In view of this situation, I would like to know whether the Government will intervene for lifting of lock out, for settlement of the dispute and for implementation of the agreement which was arrived at between the management and the recognised unions.

**SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR :** He had put so many questions.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You reply one.

**SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR :** I think, if one example is furnished before the House,

the Hon. Members from Bengal will rise in revolt. I will give you just one example. The NBCC was distributing the monthly salary to the office workers. Three men came with pistols. They wanted to snatch away the money. The police was standing there but they did not take any action. When they took away some money, then the police received some money and they went away. The condition is so bad that it is difficult for them...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Is this the reason for imposing lock out ? I want to know whether you want to intervene in lifting of lock out ?.. (Interruptions)

Sir, I want to know whether Government will intervene.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : Sir, it is not the only reason. The lands through which this metro line has to pass have not been cleared... (Interruptions). There are so many factors. I will inquire into what the Hon. Member has said.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He has said that he will inquire into it.

#### Geological Survey of India

+

\*314. SHRI ANIL BASU :  
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :

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

(a) whether Government are contemplating to hand over the major functioning of the Geological Survey of India to a Corporation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

#### Statement

While reviewing the drilling activities of Geological Survey of India, the Board of Management of Geological Survey of India, at their meeting held on 4th October, 1985, at Srinagar, felt that drilling activities including personnel, equipment, stores, etc. could possibly be transferred to Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. It was suggested that the possibilities of setting up a Regional Drilling Corporation as a subsidiary of Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. (a public sector undertaking under the Ministry) could be explored so that without affecting the interests of GSI Personnel, the functional efficiency of the Drilling Wing could be increased. For this purpose, a Committee has been constituted to make an in-depth study and submit a report to the Board for taking a decision in the matter. The Committee has recently submitted its report. A final decision in the matter would be taken, no doubt, after giving due weightage, inter-alia, to the interests of GSI Personnel.

SHRI ANIL BASU : Sir, the Geological Survey of India is a prestigious institution. Now, in order to cripple that institution it has been proposed to transfer the drilling activity to Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. The Minister has stated that in the meeting of the Board of Management of GSI held on 4th October, 1985 at Srinagar the Board of Management reviewed the drilling activities of GSI. I would like to know whether this matter of reviewing of drilling activity was on the agenda of the meeting or it was taken up in course of discussion of the meeting. I would also like to know whether or not the Board of Management were unanimous in its feeling that the drilling activity should be transferred to the proposed Mineral Exploration Corporation ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : I have already given the statement of facts. It is true that in October last in Srinagar the 27th meeting of Board of Management was held and review were made in connection with the drilling activities of GSI and it was felt necessary that the drilling portion should be transferred to MECL or its subsidiaries for setting up a regional board. A two-member committee was formed. The report of that committee has reached the

Ministry only a few days back. We are looking into that. No decision has yet been taken.

**SHRI ANIL BASU :** My question has not been replied. I wanted to know whether this matter was on the agenda or taken up during the course of the meeting.

**SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA :** Sir, it was in the course of discussion.

**SHRI ANIL BASU :** Sir, GSI is a prestigious institution with international fame. Now, what has happened is that they will undertake the topographical survey and the underground drilling will be done by Mineral Exploration Corporation. You have taken away the drilling activity from GSI and thus going to cripple that organisation. I would like to know who are the members of the committee which will take up in-depth study of the proposed drilling activities to be passed on to some subsidiary and also what are the recommendations of that committee ?

**SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA :** There are 18 members in the Board of Management, namely, Secretary and Chairman, representative from the institution, representatives from the State governments and from GSI itself. So many important organizations are represented there; there are eighteen members. Its Chairman is the Mines Secretary. I agree that it is a prestigious organization; it was started in 1851 and since then it has been working well. When the necessity was felt, a Committee was appointed and the report has come only a few days ago.

It appears that the Hon. Member has something in his mind, but he is not divulging that. I would like to tell him that every consideration will be given to the staff and workers employed in the GSI on the drilling side.

**SHRI ANIL BASU :** Those who are doing the underground and topographical survey should be entrusted with the drilling work. They have now taken away the work of drilling from GSI.

**SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA :** As I said, nothing has been decided as yet.

If the Hon. Member has any concrete proposal, let us know that.

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT):** May I explain to my Hon. friend ? There is shallow drilling for exploration, there is deeper drilling also. It is not as though the entire drilling in one organization is the best arrangement. Even today, there is the GSI doing some drilling and there is the MECL doing more drilling. It is not necessary that every kind of drilling must be done by the same organization.

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :** It was the jugglery of my friend who had posed this question. Mainly, we are discouraging the mushroom growth of different organizations in our country. Keeping that in view, GSI is doing a tremendous job in our country for mineral exploration from the beginning. There are some geological formations in our country, and the Mineral Exploration Corporation are doing detailed exploration and they have been given the responsibility for detailed exploitation. Will the Minister assure the House that there would be no mushroom growth of different Corporations, and he will entrust this to one particular organization, whether it be Geological Survey of India, Mineral Exploration Corporation or Indian Bureau of Mines ? They would also be responsible for the detailed mapping of country, because we are lagging behind and our mapping is only 45 per cent of our total area. Secondly, detailed exploitation has yet to be done... *(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** I would like you to frame your question precisely so that it could be answered. You lost in the longevity of the question.

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :** Shrimati Indira Gandhi had given a clarion call for this. We must know who is responsible for this. Will the Minister give responsibility to one Corporation, may be Mineral Exploration Corporation or GSI, or whosoever it may be, from detailed mapping to aeromagnetic survey, so that we are able to know different kinds of formations like ancient formations, old formations, tertiary formation and other formations, and we can explore and exploit our different minerals advantageously ?... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : He is trying my patience how long I can stand.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOJ : The Minister is well aware of the facts; he is a knowledgeable person. Will he consider to have only one organization for this ?

MR. SPEAKER : You always struck to the question, whenever I give you the opportunity.

Next question.

#### Pesticides formulations

\*315. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 50 technical grade pesticides and about 300 formulations are being produced in the country and if so, whether such a large number of these is warranted;

(b) whether our scientists have made any indepth studies in the matter and if so, the results thereof and follow-up action taken to keep the number of pesticides and the formulations to the bare minimum;

(c) whether the use of high quantities of pesticides is cost effective and is justified in the context of damage to environment; and

(d) whether high pesticide residues in the environment suggest that pesticides are not being degraded as claimed ?

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

#### Statement

(a) The Registration Committee has so far issued Registration Certificates for indigenous manufacture of 56 technical grade pesticides and for indigenous manufacture of 184 formulations of pesticides.

This is not considered a very large number considering the different agro-climatic

zones, the variety of crops grown in the country, the multitude of pests, diseases and weeds which can cause great loss if not controlled. It is also a very insignificant number when compared to that of the USA, an environmentally conscious country; their Environmental Protection Agency has registered 7,000 pesticides and about 11,000 formulations.

(b) Restricting the number of pesticides, in use, is not one of the goals recommended by the technical experts. On the other hand, dependence on a limited number of pesticides may prove counter-productive in the long run, as the repeated use of the same pesticides can lead to development of resistance. With this objective in view, it is always considered safe to have an alternative set of pesticides for the same group of diseases and pests. However, before recommending any pesticide for use on any crop, its efficacy, toxicity and all other relevant parameters are duly considered by the Registration Committee; and only safe pesticides are registered.

(c) and (d). The use of pesticides in India, at present, is not excessive as compared to many developed and developing countries. While per hectare consumption of pesticides in India is about 295 gr., it is over 13 kg. in Italy, over 12 kg. in Hungary, over 9 kg. in Japan and over 6 kg. in Republic of Korea. In India, only the need-based and judicious application of pesticides is being recommended; and this is very much cost effective and justified to prevent losses to the crops due to pests, diseases and weeds and to sustain production of food, fibre, fodder and other crops keeping in view the environmental and ecological balance. The strategy followed by the Government in Plant Protection is Integrated Pest Management in which genetic, mechanical and biological methods are also used in addition to chemical methods.

With the judicious use of pesticides and at low level it is used in India, no significant damage to environment can take place. Before registering the pesticides, all aspects are taken into consideration. The Central Insecticides Board before approving a pesticide for use in the country, also satisfies itself about all its parameters and also indicates

the minimum intervals between application of the pesticides and the harvesting. The Government is keeping a very close watch on the residues of pesticides in the environment. Agencies like Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Agricultural Universities are engaged in residue research. ICAR has sanctioned an All India Coordinated Research Project on Pesticides Residues to obtain reliable data in all agro-climatic zones in the country. Studies on pesticide-residues have revealed problem of residues only in case of DDT and BHC.

Degradation of pesticides is a relative term and over the years there has been a shift in the use from relatively persistent pesticides to more bio-degradable pesticides. These pesticides do not persist or leave any significant amount of residues in the environment under good agricultural practices.

The Central Government have already constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. N. Banerjee to examine the pesticides which are either banned or restricted for use in other countries but continue to be in use in India. It will also be making its recommendations regarding safer substitutes for highly toxic and persistent pesticides.

**DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :** I would like to know whether the Government is reducing or limiting the formulations of pesticides, just as it is being planned for drugs.

**S. BUTA SINGH :** We are regularly reviewing the situation of pesticides and we continue to take corrective measures. There are a large number of insecticides which are not used in our country as they are considered to be harmful.

**DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :** What are the levels of pesticides in human bodies as a result of consumption of fruit and vegetables from those crops where insecticides and pesticides are sprayed ?

**S. BUTA SINGH :** This is a very technical question and I am sorry that I do not have the statistical data on this. But I will definitely take up this question and I will

ask some specialists to give me the answer. Then I will communicate it to the Hon. member.

**SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN :** Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that there have been a large number of complaints about the ineffectiveness of pesticides and insecticides ? Because of the spurious nature of these pesticides, and insecticides, these are adversely affecting the farmers who are growing gram. The caterpillars are not dying with these pesticides and insecticides that are issued to them. If the Minister is aware of this, would he be kind enough to intimate what action, immediate and far-reaching, he is contemplating to take ?

**S. BUTA SINGH :** Due to continuous use of pesticides or insecticides, the pests also develop resistance and this particular problem about gram which the Hon. Member is mentioning, has been reported to us. We will get tests done from the laboratories. Also, we keep on advising the State Governments about the ineffectiveness of particular insecticides. There has been a report about adulteration of pesticides and insecticides. We will take suitable measures as and when a case is brought to our notice.

[Translation]

**MR. SPEAKER :** You must be quite vigilant, because the people who manufacture spurious medicines do not spare even the human beings.

[English]

**SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :** Is the Government aware of the expert recommendation that synthetic pyrethroids should not be applied in regard to food crops and while it is so, synthetic pyrethroids are extensively and excessively used in respect of pulses and other food crops ? This is having very adverse impact on other crops like cotton and tobacco which are existent in this field. Will the Government take immediate steps for banning the application of Synthetic Pyrethroids at least on these food crops ?

**S. BUTA SINGH :** This particular pesticide is being used on the fodder crop and it



is not permitted on a large scale on the fresh vegetables and fruits. But in case the Hon. Member has some case in his mind, I would look into it.

#### Mobile soil testing vans

\*316. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Potash Ltd. has fabricated mobile soil testing vans;

(b) if so, the details of the facilities these vans are expected to provide to the farmers in the country and the extent to which the guidance so given will be helpful to the farmers;

(c) whether such vans have also been provided in the State of Andhra Pradesh and if so, how many and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which such vans are expected to be provided to Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Potash Limited has fabricated three mobile soil testing vans which were commissioned in February, 1986.

(b) These mobile soil testing vans are fitted with the latest equipment to analyse soil samples for providing specific fertilizer recommendations at farmers' door steps. These vans also have quick fertilizer testing kits for advising the farmers regarding the purity of fertilizers. Audio-Visual facilities are also provided in the vans to educate the farmers on the latest technology of crop production through efficient use of fertilizers. The guidance given through this service will help the farmers to increase the efficiency of fertilizer use for achieving higher productivity per unit of fertilizer.

(c) and (d). Indian Potash Limited has not provided any such van to the State of Andhra Pradesh. However, four mobile soil testing vans are already operating in Andhra Pradesh.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has stated in his reply that Indian Potash Limited has fabricated mobile soil testing vans. I want to know from the Hon. Minister which company has produced the vehicles that are being used in Andhra Pradesh, in how many villages the soil testing has been done and the number of farmers covered under these tests ? Has the production increased after the farmers were given consultancy; if so, to what extent ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt that the farmers have benefited a lot wherever the soil tests have been conducted. Information is available with us in respect of each crop as to how much the yield has increased. At present, four vans have been pressed into service in Andhra Pradesh. However, I do not have information about the name of company that has produced these vehicles. As of now, the soil testing facilities in the country are not sufficient—I admit it. This facility should be increased and efforts are continuing in this direction. Six more laboratories are being set up in different zones during the Seventh Five Year Plan so that this facility could be extended to more and more farmers in the country. By doing so, fertilizers can also be put to maximum use and at the same time the farmers can be informed on the spot about the deficient elements in their respective soils. Thus, this facility is very beneficial and the Government are giving full attention to it.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : My second supplementary is that how this test is being conducted and what the farmers are required to do for it ? Supposing I am a farmer and I want my soil to be tested, then what am I required to do, what is the procedure for this and whether some fee is also charged for it; if so, how much ?

S. BUTA SINGH : This is a free service and no fee is charged for it. Small pamphlets are distributed among the farmers which carry the procedure to be adopted by the farmers. It is announced through the extension services, Gram Panchayats, Block Development Agencies well in advance which areas will be covered by the mobile vans,

on what dates and what information the farmers are required to give. The notable thing about this facility is that the farmers are informed of the results on the spot and advice given as to the elements which are deficient and which crops can be grown well there. The four vans that are now being utilised in Andhra Pradesh belong to the State Government.

18 per cent of sample beneficiaries belonged to the income group of Rs 1,001—2,000 in Gujarat, while about 82 per cent belonged to the income group of Rs. 2,001—3,500; in Uttar Pradesh about 2 per cent belonged to the category 0—1,000, about 20 per cent in category 1,001—2,000 and about 78 per cent in category 2,001—3,500; for the State of West Bengal about 13 per cent belonged to the category 1,001—2,000 while about 87 per cent belonged to the category 2,001—3,500.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Beneficiaries of IRDP

\*304. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA

GOWDA :  
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD  
SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than 50 per cent of the beneficiaries of the Integrated Rural Development Programme in the country do not belong to the poorest segment of the society;

(b) whether in Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, the percentage is 80 per cent;

(c) if so, whether any directive has been issued to the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action Union Government propose to take against the States which are not implementing the IRDP for the people for which it is meant ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (d). As per the report of Concurrent Evaluation for the period October-December, 1985, about 12 per cent sample beneficiaries had an annual family income upto Rs. 1,000; 42 per cent had income between Rs. 1,001 and 2,000 and about 46 per cent had income between Rs. 2,001 and Rs. 3,500 at the time of assistance.

As per above Concurrent Evaluation Report of October-December, 1985, about

The Department of Rural Development has repeatedly stressed to the State Governments that the programme must focus on giving sufficient assistance to the identified poorest of the poor. The findings of the studies have also been brought to the notice of concerned State Governments, requesting of corrective action.

[Translation]

Possession of plot allotted to U. P. Government

\*311. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD :  
SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had allotted in 1982 a plot of land measuring 0.53 acre and costing Rs. 65,95,400/- between Chanakya Cinema House and the railway line in New Delhi for construction of a guest house to the Uttar Pradesh Government which had already paid the cost thereof;

(b) if so, the reasons for which the Uttar Pradesh Government has not been able to get its possession so far; and

(c) the time by which the Uttar Pradesh Government is likely to get the possession of the plot of land ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) :  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There has been squatting at the site. Efforts are being made to evict the squatters and give possession of the site to the U. P. Government at the earliest.

[English]

**Uniformity in minimum wages in States**

\*317. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that at present different States are following different methods for fixing and revising minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948;

(b) if so, whether due to this disparity in wages, migration of industries takes place from one State to another;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to work out common norms to achieve uniformity in minimum wages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

**Statement**

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 prescribes the procedure for fixing and revising minimum Wages. The appropriate Government may appoint committees and sub-committees to hold enquiries and advise in respect of such fixation and revision. Another method is by publishing the proposals in the official gazette and obtaining the representations from all those likely to be affected and finalising them after considering such representations.

2. Complaints have been made from time to time that due to a wide disparity in the minimum rates of wages in certain employments in the neighbouring States in the Southern Region, there is a tendency for the industries to shift to States where Minimum Wages are comparatively low. This question has been discussed at a number of meetings which recommended revision of minimum wages wherever such revision was due.

3. The general question of the need for uniformity of minimum wages was discussed

at the 31st Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in July, 1980. It was agreed at the Conference that while absolute uniformity was not possible, there should not be too wide a disparity in wages prescribed by neighbouring States as it might lead to flight of industry and business from one State to another. Accordingly, it was emphasised at the aforesaid Conference that while fixing/ revising wages under the Minimum Wages Act, due regard may be given to the impact that the prescribed wages might have on industry in other States especially the neighbouring States. The recommendation was brought to the notice of all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for necessary action. The question was again discussed with particular reference to the bidi industry at the meeting of some Labour Ministers in September, 1981 and a number of recommendations were made in order to reduce disparities in wages. The question of disparity in wages was also discussed in the 28th Session of the Indian Labour Conference held on 25-26th Nov., 1985. The Conference recommended that till such time as National Minimum Wage was feasible, it would be desirable to have regional minimum wage.

**Master plan for Pulses Development**

\*318. SHRI D. P. YADAVA :  
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the master plan for Pulses Development in the country;

(b) the functions and status of the Pulses Development Council;

(c) whether Government propose to set up Pulses Board as recommended by the Pulses Development Council; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) A National Pulses Development Project is proposed to be taken up from 1986-87. In this project location specific problems of each state would be tackled in selected areas through demonstra-

tion of the productivity technology. It would also include provision for post harvest processing and marketing.

(b) The Council is an advisory body and has the following functions :

1. To consider development programmes in the Central and State Sectors in respect of pulses, review progress thereof from time to time and recommend measures for increasing the production of pulses;
2. To consider problems relating to the production and marketing of pulses including the consideration of remunerative prices to pulses and to advise Government in these matters.
3. To consider demands for different pulses in the domestic as well as export market and advise Government about necessary adjustments in pulses production programmes accordingly.
4. To consider the special needs of small and marginal farmers in respect of pulses production and suggest suitable measures for meeting the same.
5. To facilitate coordination between research and development programmes relating to pulses and to advise about the needs for improvement in the quality and productivity of pulses.
6. To advise Government on such other connected matters as may be considered necessary from time to time.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Since the proposed National Pulses Development Project would take care of various developmental processing and marketing aspects at the State level, it is not considered necessary to set up a separate Board for pulses.

[Translation]

### Child labour

\*319. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether by the year 1990 the number of child labour in the age-group of 5 to 15 years will go up from one crore and seventy five lakhs to one crore and eighty-two lakhs and consequently the number of children seeking employment will also be much higher than at present; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to tackle this situation in furtherance of their policy to gradually eliminate completely the child labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) According to the projections made by the Planning Commission in the 7th Plan document the estimates of the labour force between the ages 5 and 15 years from March, 1985 and 1990 are 17.58 million and 18.17 million respectively.

(b) The question of having a comprehensive legislation on Child Labour to regulate and gradually eliminate Child Labour is under the consideration of the Government.

[English]

### Master Plans for Urban Areas

\*320 SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have urged the States to prepare master plans for all urban areas;

(b) if so, the reaction of the States thereto;

(c) whether backward States like Bihar, could expect higher quantum of Central aid to prepare and implement these master plans;

(d) whether World Bank has promised aid for development of several towns; and

(e) if so, whether this assistance is being utilised?

**THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :**

(a) and (b). During the Third Five Year Plan, the State Government were requested to prepare Master Plans in respect of all Cities and Towns. As a result, about 600 Master Plan were prepared.

(c) Central assistance was given for the preparation of Master Plans. There is no scheme for giving Central assistance for implementation of Master Plans.

(d) and (e). The World Bank has been providing financial assistance from time to time for the development of certain towns and cities, and the aid is being utilised for the implementation of the World Bank-assisted projects.

#### Employment opportunities in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

**\*321. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Annual Report of the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited for 1982-83 stated that the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant will generate employment for a little over 22 thousand persons and the employment potential due to various ancillary units will still be much more;

(b) whether it is a fact that a similar paragraph as mentioned above did not find a place in the Annual Reports of the Corporation for subsequent years, namely 1983-84 onwards;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken to introduce latest and more sophisticated technology at Visakhapatnam and by whom, under, what circumstances, and its effect on employment opportunities in the Steel Plant?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) :** (a) Yes, Sir. However, the number of employment at 3.4 million tonnes stage was stated as twenty thousand.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The statement made in the 1982-83 Report was based on the preliminary estimates indicated in the Comprehensive Revised Detailed Project Report (1980). They had not been examined in detail.

The manpower requirement was studied by the project in 1984 taking into account the latest technologies proposed for the steel plant as well as the international level of productivity in similar steel plants. This study estimated the total manpower requirement at 12,000 for works, mines township, administration etc. Estimates of manpower requirements for the Rationalised Concept formulated in 1985, envisaged a total manpower of 15,000. Since these estimates were still tentative, it was not considered necessary to include them in the Annual Reports for 1983-84 and 1984-85.

(d) The Visakhapatnam Steel Project (VSP) is being implemented as per Project Report prepared by VSP's Principal Consultant M/s. M. N. Dastur and Co. jointly with the Soviet Design Organisation.

The latest technologies have been incorporated in the design of plants and equipments procured/ to be procured for VSP. Proposals in this regard have been formulated by the project authorities after obtaining the advice of their consultants and have been approved at the Government level. The position is reviewed continuously and more advanced technologies to improve the economic viability of the project further are being adopted, wherever feasible.

#### Financial assistance to Gujarat for Drinking Water Supply Scheme.

**\*322. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of financial assistance given to the Government of Gujarat during

the last three years, year-wise, for providing drinking water to the rural areas;

(b) the number of villages covered under the programme during the said period;

(c) whether any supervision is maintained by Union Government to ensure proper use of financial assistance given for implementation of such scheme;

(d) whether the targets to cover the number of villages for providing drinking water facilities during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively have been achieved; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

#### Statement

The details of funds provided to Gujarat under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARP) and coverage of problem villages as against the targets during the years 1982-83 to 1984-85 are indicated below :

Year	Funds released under ARA* (Rs. in lakhs)	Target for coverage of problem villages	Achievement
1982-83	287.00	800	712
1983-84	769.61	1000	1382
1984-85	777.64	1560	1372
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>1834.25</b>	<b>3360</b>	<b>3386</b>

\*Includes funds released for monitoring and investigation units and funds provided under incentive scheme during 1983-84 and 1984-85.

2. In addition to funds provided under ARP, Government of Gujarat was sanctioned Rs. 7.80 crores during 1982-83 and Rs. 2.62 crores during 1983-84 as advance plan assistance for drinking water supply.

3. The performance of Gujarat under the Rural Water Supply Programme during the Sixth Plan has been better than the national average. The State covered 4492 problem villages during the Sixth Plan against the total number of problem villages of 5318 i. e. a percentage of 84.47. The All India achievement was 1.92 lakh problem villages covered during the Sixth Plan against the total number of identified problem villages of 2.31 lakhs i.e. 83.12 per cent.

4. The schemes under ARP are technically scrutinised by the Central Government and approved before they are taken up for

execution. Regular monitoring is done in respect of progress made under ARP through reports and returns besides field visits undertaken by officers from Department of Rural Development from time to time. Utilisation certificates in respect of funds provided under ARP are also obtained from the State Government.

#### Exploration of mineral wealth in sea bed

\*323. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any comprehensive programme for the exploration of mineral wealth in sea bed of India's coast has been drawn by Government;

(b) the area of sea where mineral wealth exploration has taken place and what are the details of achievements made;

(c) what is the programme of the Government to continue the exploration; and

(d) whether any foreign technique has been obtained in this respect; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Geological Survey of India has drawn up Field Season Programmes for the exploration of mineral wealth in the seabed in the territorial waters and exclusive economic zone of India.

(b) An area of about 1.5 lakh sq. km. in the territorial waters and about 20 lakhs sq. km. of exclusive economic zone beyond territorial waters has been surveyed by the Geological Survey of India. As a result of these surveys, the presence of important minerals from the economic point of view like Ilmenite, monazite, rutile, sillimanite, garnet, etc. have been recorded in the seabed off Puri, Gopalpur, Nizampatnam, Ratnagiri, Chevara, etc. Resource estimation is in progress.

(c) Based on the results of preliminary investigations, the Geological Survey of India plans to undertake detailed surveys.

(d) One deep-sea research vessel and 2 coastal launches equipped with imported geo-physical instruments acquired mostly from USA, Canada, Japan, West Germany and Netherlands are in operation for carrying out detailed mineral exploration in the sea bed.

**Invitation to United Nations Inter-regional advisors to study cost structure of non-ferrous metals**

\*324. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Nations inter-regional advisors have been invited to study the cost structure of lead, zinc and copper;

(b) if so, whether the main purpose of this exercise is to reduce the cost of non-ferrous metals;

(c) whether the prices of the non-ferrous metals in India are nearly double the international prices; and

(d) if so, whether the United Nations experts have agreed to study the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) The prices of Non-ferrous metals in India are higher than L. M. E. prices.

(d) The UNDP has agreed to provide the services of 3 Inter-Regional Advisors to study the cost structure of lead, zinc and copper.

**Setting up of Gratuity Board**

@\*209 PROF P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 to set up a Gratuity Board; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). A suggestion for making a suitable provision in the Payment of Gratuity Act for compulsory insurance of employers' liability/setting up of a separate trust fund, for payment of gratuity was considered at the Indian Labour Conference held on 25th and 26th November, 1985 and was generally accepted. The recommendation of the Conference is under consideration of the Government.

**Requirement and production of steel**

2979. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the annual requirement of steel in the country;

@Postponed Question.

(b) the annual production of steel in the country;

(c) the quantity of steel imported during 1985-86 to meet the demand and the value thereof;

(d) the countries from which steel is being imported; and

(e) the steps being taken to increase the production of steel in the country to meet the demand and to save foreign exchange during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The Working Group on iron and steel set-up by the Planning Commission has worked out the demand projections and the estimated availability of finished steel during the Seventh Plan period, as follows :

( '000 tonnes)

Year	Estimated Demand	Estimated Availability	Gaps (—) Surplus (+)
1985-86	11354	9920	(—) 1434
1986-87	11929	10720	(—) 1209
1987-88	12535	11184	(—) 1351
1988-89	13172	12284	(—) 888
1989-90	13856	13020	(—) 836

(c) Imports of steel by the canalising agency, Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation, and the erstwhile canalising agency, Steel Authority of India Limited have been as under :

Agency	1985-86 Imports (upto February 1986)	
	Quantity in '000 tonnes	Value in Rs. Crores
MMTC	507	197.48
SAIL	601	295.49

Data regarding direct imports under supplementary licensing, REP/advance/imprest licences and under Open General Licences is yet to be published.

(d) Imports are mainly from Japan, South Korea, North Korea, Saudi Arabia, Romania, Yugoslavia, Belgium, France, Holland, Luxemburg, Italy, Spain, UK, West Germany, Austria, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela and Zimbabwe.

(e) Steps being taken to increase domestic production of steel include modernisation/technological upgradation of plants, improved plant and equipment maintenance, optimisation of captive power generation, ensuring availability of adequate inputs and of right quality. In addition a new steel plant at Visakhapatnam is under construction. Creation of some additional steel making capacity through the electric arc furnace route has also been allowed.

#### Modernisation-cum-expansion programme for Durgapur Steel Plant

2980. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state .

(a) whether any action has been initiated to implement the long standing modernisation-cum-expansion programme for the Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof, the capital outlay involved and the stages in which the revamping work will be executed; and

(c) the nature of foreign assistance to be made available or considered necessary in the above programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). A scheme has been prepared for technological upgradation and modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 990 crores. This will enable the Plant to attain its rated capacity of 1.6 million tonnes of ingot steel. The scheme may be implemented by adopting a turn-key concept having one



single package or a few different packages. The pattern of financing and external assistance, if any, would be considered when investment decisions are taken.

**Setting up of mini steel plants in Seventh Plan**

2981. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up mini steel plants in the country during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, the names of the States in which they are going to be located; and

(c) the outlay earmarked for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

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

**Time allotted for Urdu on AIR**

2982. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the time allotted per week by various stations of the AIR for Urdu programme;

(b) the total broadcasting time per week of each station;

(c) the service area of each station in terms of districts; and

(d) the percentage of Urdu speaking population in the population of the service area in each case ?

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

(a) The required information is contained in the statement-I given below.

(b) and (c). The required information is contained in the Statement-II given below.

(d) The details of Urdu speaking population in respect of each station are not available as the figures of population have not been published by the Registrar General of Census in respect of the 1981 Census.

**Statement-I**

*Statement showing duration of Urdu programmes broadcast from AIR stations*

Sl. No.	Name of the Station	Frequency	Duration
1	2	3	4
1.	Aurangabad	Daily	30 mts
2.	Allahabad	Twice a month	20 mts
3.	Ahmedabad	Once a week	30 mts
4.	Bombay	Daily	30 mts
5.	Bhopal	Weekly	55 mts
6.	Bhadravati	Weekly	45 mts
7.	Bangalore	Weekly	45 mts
8.	Bikaner (Bikaner)	Once a week	30 mts
9.	Calcutta	Weekly	30 mts
10.	Delhi	Daily	40 mts

1	2	3	4
11.	Dharbhanga	Daily	55 mts
12.	Dharwad	Once a week	40 mts
13.	Gorakhpur	Once a week	60 mts
14.	Gulberga	Weekly	60 mts
15.	Hyderabad	Daily	2.00 hrs.
16.	Indore	Weekly	45 mts
17.	Jammu	Weekly	90 mts
18.	Jalundhar	Weekly	30 mts
19.	Jalgaon	Monthly	30 mts
20.	Jaipur	Once a week	30 mts
21.	Jodhpur	Weekly	30 mts
22.	Lucknow	Daily	20 mts
23.	Nagpur	Once a week	30 mts
24.	Ratnagiri	Monthly	30 mts
25.	Rampur	Daily	20 mts
26.	Ranchi	Weekly	45 mts
27.	Simla	Monthly	24 mts
28.	Udaipur	Weekly	30 mts
29.	Vijayawada	Weekly	14 mts
30.	Vadodara	Once a week	30 mts
31.	Patna	Daily	55 mts
32.	Mysore	Weekly	30 mts
33.	Rohtak	Once a month	25 mts

## Statement-II

Name of Station	Total Average hours of Broad-cast per week	Area of Programme Zone
1	2	3
Allahabad	41.62	Pratapgarh, Fatehpur, Banda (Partly).
Ahmedabad	51.97	Gandhi Nagar, Mohsana, Kheda (part of Ahmedabad) Surendranagar, Bharooch, Badodara, Surat, Panchmahal, Balsar, Pang.
Agartala	19.40	Tripura State.

1	2	3
Aizwal	17.50	Mizoram Union Territory.
Ambikapur	33.75	Surguja and Raigarh Districts.
Aurangabad	33.11	Aurangabad, Parbhani, Bir, Nanded, Oanmabad, Jalna and Latur.
Bombay	65.08	Greater Bombay, Thana.
Bangalore	38.38	Bangalore, Korar, Tumkur, Kodagu, Hassan, parts of Madhya Chikkamagalur, Shimoga, Chitradurga.
Bhadravati	35.01	Auxilliary centre of Bangalore.
Bhuj	35.85	Kachch District
Bhopal	25.94	Bhopal, Sehore, Raisen, Vidisha, Hoshangabad, Betul and Guna.
Bhagalpur	30.42	Katihar, Purnea, Part of Santal, Part of Munghyr, Pargana, and Deoghar.
Bikaner	31.59	Districts of Bikaner and Churu.
Calcutta	83.81	Southern and Eastern Parts of West Bengal, Calcutta, 24 Parganas, Howarah, Hooghly Nadia, Birhum, Murshidabad, Bankuta, Midnapur and Burdwan.
Cuttack	33.58	Districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Ganjam, Dhan-Kaal, Keonjhar, Myurbhanj and Phulbani.
Calicut	33.65	Cannanore, Calicut, Wynad, and Malapuram Districts, Union Territory of Lakhadweep and Mahe of Pondicherry State.
Chattarpur	27.41	Sagar, Dameh, Panna, Tikamgarh and Chhatarpur.
Coimbatore	37.88	Coimbatore, the Nilgiris Periyar, and Salem districts and Palani Taluk of Madurai district.
Cuddapah	39.46	Cuddapaha, Kurnool, Chitoor and Anantapur Districts.
Dharwad	28.31	Dharwad, Belgam, Bijapur, Bellary, Uttar Kannada, Bidar, Gulberga, Raichur.

1	2	3
Dibrugarh	47.59	Sibsagar, Lakhimpur and Dibrugarh district of Assam, All districts of Arunachal Pradesh except East and West of district.
Darbhanga	30.83	Madhubani, Darbhanga, Samstipur Begusarai Sitamarhi, Saharsan, Madhopura
Delhi	95.33	Union Territory of Delhi, Ghaziabad, Merrut, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshar, Saharanpur (Except Hardwar, Garhwal, Jawalapur, Sub area of Saharanpur districts, Faridabad, Sonipat and parts of Gurgaon.
Gauhati	70.25	All districts of Assam (except Dibrugarh Sibhsagar, Lakhimpur, Cachar and North Cachar (Hill districts)
Gulberga	33.93	Auxiliary centre of Dharwad
Gorakhpur	41.63	Gorakhpur, Azamgarb, Ballia, Basti, Deoria.
Gwalior	36.23	Gwalior, Bhind, Shivpuri, Morana, Datia.
Gangtok	10.35	Sikkim State
Hyderabad	115.93	Mahboobnagar, Ranga, Reddy Hyderabad, Modak, Najamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Nalgonda.
Imphal	44.27	Manipur State.
Indore	33.32	Indore Mandsaur, Jhabna East Nimar, Rajgarh, Dhar, Ujjain, Ratlam, West Nira, Dewas, Shajapur.
Jaipur	32.71	Districts of Jaipur, Ajmer, Alwar, Sawaimadhopur, Tonk, Bundi, Bhilwara, Kota, Jhalwar, Sikar and Jhunjhunu.
Jodhpur	33.37	Districts of Jodhpur, Nagpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalore Pali and Serohi.
Jeypore	33.42	Koraput and Kalanadi Districts
Jammu	50.11	Jammu, Poonch, Rajouri, Udhampur Kathuas, Doda.
Jabalpur	54.86	Jabalpur, Mandla, Balaghat Seoni Narsinghpur, Chhindwara.

1	2	3
Jalandhar	50.02	Whole of Punjab and Union Territory of Chandigarh
Jalgaon	31.41	Buldhana, Jalgaon, Bhule and Nasik
Jagdalspur	29.12	Bastar Districts
Kohima	21.17	Nagaland State
Kurseong	32.15	Darjeeling.
Lucknow	56.19	Lucknow, Rae Bareilly, Barabanki, Unnao, Kanpur, Hamirpur, Jhansi, Lakhimpur, Kheri Lalitpur, Jalaun, Farrukhabad, Shahjahanpur, Bhraich, Sitapur, Fatehpur Gonda, Faizabad, Banda (Partly)
Leh	27.81	Leh and Kargil region of J & K
Madras	65.08	Madras, Chingleput, and parts of North Arcot districts.
Mathura	19.12	Mathura, Agra, Aligarh, Etah, Mainpuri Bharatpur and Dholpur.
Mangalore	22.92	South Kanara District, Partly of Uttar District.
Mysore	23.18	Mysore, Coorg and Two Taluka of Madhya District.
Nagpur	35.73	Wardha, Chandarpur, Bhandar, Akola Yeotmal, Amrawati
Najibabad	36.02	Almora, Pithoragarh, Nainital, Pauri, Garhwal, Chamoli, Uttarkashi, Dehradun & Bijnor Hardwar, Kankhal Jawalapur Sub area of Saharanpur District.
Patna	53.40	Patna, Bhojpur, Rohtas, Nalanda, Gaya, Newada, Aurangabad, Muzaffarpur, Saran, East Champaran, West Champaran, Siwan, Vaishali Munghyrr, Parts Gopal Ganj, Sitamarhi
Pune	32.61	Satara, Pune, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Sangli, and Kolhapur.
Port Blair	35.29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
Pondicherry	26.23	Pondicherry and Karaikal regions of Pondicherry Union Territory and parts of South Arcot and North Arcot of Tamil Nadu.

1	2	3
Panaji	30.63	Union Territory of Goa except Daman & Diu.
Passighat	10.12	Passighat Sub-division.
Rajkot	46.19	Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Part of Surendra Nagar, Junagarh and Ameli.
Ranchi	29.60	Singhbhumi, Ranchi, Palamu Hazaribagh, Giri and Dhanbad and part of Santal Parganas.
Raipur	43.35	Raipur, Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon.
Rohatak	31.90	Haryana State.
Rewa	34.06	Rewa, Stane, Sidhi and Shahdol.
Rampur	29.27	Bareilly, Rampur, Budaun, Pilibhit, Moradabad & Nainital.
Ratnagiri	26.87	Ratnagiri and Raigarh, Sindhudurga.
Siliguri	31.43	Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Kachpihar, West Dinajpur, Malda.
Suratgarh	28.50	Ganganagar District.
Simla	41.51	Himachal Pradesh State
Srinagar	44.05	Baramula, Pulwama, Anantnag, Srinagar.
Silcher	20.67	Cacher and North Cachar districts of Assam.
Shillong	23.08	Meghalya State
Sambalpur	33.90	Districts of Sambalpur, Sundergarh and Balangir.
Sangli	30.63	Auxiliary centre of Pune
Tezu	4.02	Parts of Lohit district. (Other parts of Arunachal Pradesh come under Dibrugarh Programme Zone)
Trivandrum	37.81	Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Ernakulam, Kottayam and Idukki districts.
Tawang	7.48	Tawang Sub division and part of Kameng district
Trichur	28.41	Districts of Trichur, Ernakulam and Palghat.
Trichirapalli	38.44	Trichirapalli, Madurai, (except Palani Taluka) Tanjore, Puddakatti, Ramanathapuram and parts of south Arcot district.

1	2	3
Tirunelveli	35.98	Auxiliary Centre, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts.
Visakhapatnam	38.97	Parts of East Godawari, Sri-Kakulam Visakhapatnam, Vijaynagar.
Vijayawada	46.52	East part of Godawari, West Godawari, Krishna Guntur, Nellore Brakasam, Khammam.
Varanasi	38.82	Varanasi, Ghazipur, Jaunpur.
Udaipur	34.04	Districts of Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara and Chittorgarh.

#### Revamping of Rourkela Steel Plant

2983. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan has been drawn up for the revamping of the Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the capital outlay involved; and

(c) whether the work has been started and if not, when it is likely to be started and the assistance expected from abroad in the modernisation programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A scheme for technological up-gradation and modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 861 crores had been formulated to enable the plant to attain its rated capacity of 1.8 MT per annum of ingot steel. The Steel Authority of India Limited is, however, reviewing the scope of this proposal and evaluating various alternatives. At this stage it is not possible to indicate the date by when work will start. The pattern of financing and external assistance, if any, would be considered when investment decisions are taken.

#### Constitution of Advisory Committee for Air Station

2984. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Advisory Committees for a number of Radio Stations have not been constituted for over two years;

(b) if so, the names of such stations and the likely dates for the constitution of these Committees and the reason for delay; and

(c) the dates from which terms of the previous Committees for these Stations expired ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). Radio Stations which have a programme origination of not less than five and a half hours per day have Programme Advisory Committees. The number of such Stations in the network is 60 and a statement indicating their names is given below.

2. The tenure of such Programme Advisory Committees is two years and the tenure of the Committees attached to these stations expired during different dates between 1983 and 1984. The Committees include non-

official members who are chosen to represent cultural, linguistic, social etc., interests of the listening area of each Station. The practice is to obtain the recommendations from the concerned State Governments and also consider representations from interested individuals and recommendations made by important personalities, including Members of Parliament. After considering the various nominations, and proposals, recommendations have been made by DG : AIR, they are likely to be finalised soon.

#### Statement

*Names of AIR Stations which have Programme Advisory Committees are as under*

Sl. No.	Name of Station
1	2
1.	Agartala
2.	Ahmedabad
3.	Aurangabad
4.	Allahabad
5.	Aizwal
6.	Bangalore
7.	Bombay
8.	Cuttack
9.	Calicut
10.	Calcutta
11.	Coimbatore
12.	Delhi
13.	Dibrugarh
14.	Dharwad
15.	Gauhati
16.	Hyderabad
17.	Indore
18.	Impbal
19.	Jaipur
20.	Jullundur
21.	Jalgaon
22.	Jagdapur
23.	Jeypore

1	2
24.	Kurseong
25.	Lucknow
26.	Madras
27.	Mathura
28.	Mangalore
29.	Nagpur
30.	Najibabad
31.	Patna
32.	Pondicherry
33.	Panaji
34.	Rewa
35.	Ratnagiri
36.	Ranchi
37.	Rohtak
38.	Raipur
39.	Silchar
40.	Simla
41.	Tiruchirappally
42.	Trivandrum
43.	Trichur
44.	Vijayawada
45.	Visakhapatnam
46.	Ambikapur
47.	Bhopal
48.	Bhuj
49.	Chhatarpur
50.	Gorakhpur
51.	Jammu
52.	Kohima
53.	Leh
54.	Pune
55.	Port Blair
56.	Rampur
57.	Rajkot
58.	Shillong
59.	Srinagar
60.	Udaipur

Licences of contractors in Orissa for sending labour abroad

2985. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will



the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that licences of the labour contractors of Orissa have not been renewed this year and yet they are allowed to recruit the labourers and engage them to work in the country and outside the country;

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard; and

(c) the details of labour contractors from Orissa registered since last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). Only one recruiting agency namely, Orissa Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation, Bhubaneswar, a Government of Orissa undertaking, has been issued a Certificate of Registration which is valid upto 27.5.1987. No other labour contractor or Recruiting Agent of Orissa, has been authorised. Hence, the question of renewal of their licence/registration certificate does not arise.

**Telecast of regional films on Doordarshan**

2987. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether feature films made in different regional languages are telecast on the Doordarshan's national hook-up;

(b) the criteria of selecting these films;

(c) the titles of regional films shown on TV's National hook-up during 1985; and

(d) the amount paid for each film telecast ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Feature films in various regional languages which have won National Awards as best feature films are alone considered for telecast on the national network of Doordarshan, provided they are formally offered for this purpose to Doordarshan by the concerned producers/TV right-holders and are found suitable for family viewing.

(c) and (d). The titles of the regional language feature films telecast on Doordarshan's national network during 1985 and the amount paid for the telecast of each are given in the statement below.

**Statement**

*Titles of regional language feature films Telecast from January to December, 1985, on national network of Doordarshan and amounts paid therefor*

Sl. No.	Date of telecast	Name of the film	Language	Amount paid
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs.
1.	6.1.85	Bhavani Bhavai	Gujarati	4,00,000
2.	10.2.85	Alokar Ahbhab	Assamese	4,00,000
3.	3.3.85	Smriti Chitre	Marathi	No payment (A Doordarshan production)

1	2	3	4	5
4.	7.4.85	Megh Sandesham	Telugu	4,00,000
5.	5.5.85	Sani Keithal (B & W)	Manipuri	3,00,000*
6.	18.5.85	Meghe Dhaka Tara (B & W)	Bengali	3,00,000*
7.	2 6.85	Mainz Raat (B & W)	Kashmiri	3,00,000*
8.	7.7.85	Malamukalile Daivam	Malayalam	4,00,000
9.	4.8.85	Ondanondu Kaladalli	Kannada	4,00,000
10.	1.9.85	Oru Indh-iya	Kanavu Tamil	4,00,000
11.	6.10.85	Neerba Jhada	Oriya	5,00,000**
12.	3.11.85	Nagmoti	Bengali	5,00,000**
13.	30.11.85	Adalat-O-Ekti Meye	Bengali	5,00,000**
14.	1.12.85	Son Moyna	Assamese	5,00,000**
15.	22.12.85	Rangula Kala	Telugu	5,00,000**

\*Rate of payment for telecast of Black & White feature films is 25 per cent less than that for colour feature films.

\*\*The rate of payment for national telecast of colour feature films in Hindi and regional languages was raised from Rs. 4,00,000 per telecast to Rs. 5,00,000 per telecast for 'A' category films w.e.f. 1.10.1985.

#### Enhancement of productivity of un-irrigated land

2988. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether World Bank has offered to assist India in developing location-scientific projects in various parts of the country to improve productivity of unirrigated areas and ecology through afforestation and soil moisture conservation;

(b) if so, whether any such project will be taken at in Eastern U P.; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The World Bank is already assisting the Indian Council of Agricultural Research through the National Agricultural Research Project to strengthen the regional research capabilities of State Agricultural Universities.

(b) and (c). A Research Review conducted under the project in respect of Uttar Pradesh had identified strengthening of Crop Research Station at Ghoghbraghat (North-Eastern Plain Zone); Sugarcane Research Station at Seorahi and Regional Research Station at Sardarnagar (North Eastern Plain Zone), and the Main Experiment Station,

Kumarganj and research stations at Masodha and Kotwa (Eastern Plain Zone). The Crop Research Station at Ghoghraghat is being strengthened at an outlay of Rs. 52.73 lakhs. Strengthening of other research stations will be taken up in the course of time.

#### Mines having small mineral deposits

2989. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be please to state :

(a) whether there are a large number of small mines having small mineral deposits in the country;

(b) if so, their number Statewise; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to exploit these mines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State-wise break up of small mines of non-fuel minerals, atomic minerals and non-minor minerals is as follows : Andhra Pradesh 313, Bihar 224, Gujarat 447, Haryana 8, Himachal Pradesh 18, Jammu and Kashmir 3, Karnataka 223, Kerala 28, Madhya Pradesh 322, Maharashtra 82, Manipur 2, Orissa 112, Rajasthan 815, Tamil Nadu 120, Uttar Pradesh 108, West Bengal 18, Delhi 3, and Goa 116.

(c) The Government have constituted a Committee to report on the question of exploitation of small deposits

#### Mineral deposits in Malappuram District, Kerala

2990. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any information/report regarding existence of various mineral deposits in Malappuram district in Kerala State;

(b) whether Government intend to conduct any survey/study to ascertain the mineral potential of this area; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). Geological Survey of India is already engaged in exploration of minerals in Malappuram district of Kerala. As a result of these surveys, the following 3 minerals have been found in Malappuram District :

1. Primary gold in Aruvikkod Mala, Veetukuttumala, Kappil and Maruda in Nilambur area.

2. Place gold in Nilambur Valley with possible reserves of 8.5 million cubic metres of gravels with about 69,590 ounces of gold.

3. Iron ore in Korattimala with a reserve of 1.89 million tonnes of Oxidised ore and 2.52 million tonnes of unoxidised ore.

4. Sedimentary clay in Ponnani-Chamanur area with a reserve of 60 million tonnes.

Detailed investigation work for gold is being continued by Kerala Mineral Exploration Project.

#### Displaced persons given employment in Bokaro Steel Plant

2991. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in the Bokaro Steel Limited;

(b) the number of displaced persons who have been given employment in Bokaro Steel Limited; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Ex-servicemen and Handicapped employees among the displaced persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Total number of regular employees in Bokaro Steel Plant as on 28.2.1986 was 51527.

(b) Number of displaced persons in employment in Bokaro Steel Plant as on 28.2.1986 was 14473.

(c) The Plant does not readily have information about how many of the displaced persons are Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, ex-servicemen or handicapped but as on 31.12.1985, the number of such categories among the total employees of Bokaro were :

Scheduled Castes	...	6479
Scheduled Tribes	...	5427
Ex-servicemen	...	2038
Physically handicapped	...	158

**Allotment of flats under HUDCO Scheme 1979**

2992. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the latest draw conducted by Delhi Development Authority for allotment of flats under HUDCO pattern Scheme 1979;

(b) the category-wise details of allotment thereof; and

(c) by when the next draw is likely to be conducted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The last draw for allotment of specific flat numbers for 3689 flats under New Pattern Scheme '79 was held in May-June, 1985.

Category-wise details are as under :

Date of draw	Category	No. of flats allotted
30.5.85	Janta	723
12.6.85	LIG	987
19.6.85	MIG	1979
Total		3680

(c) The next draw is likely to be held towards the end of March, 1986.

**R & D on diseases Affecting coconut trees in Kerala**

2993. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent on research and development on fatal diseases which had affected coconut trees in Kerala. during Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the results achieved; and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent during the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The information is being collected from different sources and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

(b) (i) Consistent association of mycoplasma like organisms (MLOs) has been established in root (wilt) affected palms. MLOs were successfully transmitted through dodder from diseased palms to periwinkles and from infected periwinkles to healthy periwinkles. MLOs were observed in the salivary and brain tissues of lace wing fly, an insect associated with coconut.

(ii) Using a sero-diagnostic and physiological tests, it is possible to detect the disease 3-9 months before the expression of visual symptoms.

(iii) Eradication of diseased palms in border areas and localities of sporadic incidence has shown that it is possible to greatly reduce the incidence of the disease from the mildly affected belts.

(iv) The productivity of disease affected areas can be increased by balanced manuring with NPK and Magnesium recycling of organic matter,

mixed cropping with crops like cacao and by providing irrigation.

(c) The information is being collected from different sources and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

**Proposal to exclude steel from  
Schedule 'A' of Industrial  
Policy Resolution**

2994. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has proposed that steel be taken out of Schedule 'A' of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 to

allow the private sector to set up integrated steel plants ;

(b) whether some large industrial houses have offered to set up such plants with foreign collaboration ; and

(c) if so, the names of the industrial houses and of their proposed collaborators ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Three companies registered under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 have applied for industrial licences for setting up integrated steel plants through sponge iron—electric arc furnace route. The requisite information is given below :

S.I No.	Name of the Company	Details of proposed Foreign Collaborators
1.	The Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited.	Foreign technical collaboration may be necessary. Details not furnished.
2.	Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited.	Foreign technical collaboration proposed, but details not furnished.
3.	Zenith Steel Pipes and Industries Limited.	Foreign technical collaboration proposed, but details not furnished.

**HUDCO loans for houses to Individuals**

2995. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :  
SHRI BANWARI LAL  
PUROHIT :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether HUDCO proposes to extend loans to those persons who have a plot of land in an approved colony and also to those having a plot allotted to them by a house building co-operative society ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) whether HUDCO has any scheme to construct houses for those plot owners who make such a request ?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

**Assistance to P.T.I. to Operate news  
bureau in foreign countries**

2996. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Press Trust of India news agency has been extended assistance to operate news bureaux in foreign countries ; if so, since when ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the same facility has not been extended to the news

agencies like United News of India etc; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the bureaux operated by the Press Trust of India have not achieved the aims for which they were assisted; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government have any plans to break the monopoly enjoyed by the P.T.I. if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Since many years, Government of India have been extending some financial help for the maintenance of Press Trust of India correspondents abroad at New York, London, Moscow, Tokyo, Islamabad, Kathmandu and Colombo. From 1981-82, similar help is also being provided for the maintenance by Press Trust of India of correspondents at Kuala Lumpur, Beijing and Nairobi. Since 1984, as a part of the obligations which devolved on India as Chairman of the NAM movement, financial help was also extended for the maintenance of New York Bureau by Press Trust of India. Since 1984-85, assistance is being given to Press Trust of India to meet part of the expenses of its London Bureau to enable the India Newspool Desk to gain access to the News Agencies of some Non-Aligned Countries.

(b) In 1978, when the Government referred to United News of India its scheme for running the News Pool Desk jointly by Press Trust of India and United News of India, they expressed their unwillingness to participate in the joint News Pool Desk. However, facilities similar to those given to the Press Trust of India have been extended to the United News of India also at Dubai and for operations in Gulf Area. In addition, assistance has been extended to Hindustan Samachar for maintenance of a correspondent at Port Louis.

(c) The Government is quite satisfied with the operations of Press Trust of India abroad. However, the quest is always for more improvement.

(d) There is no such monopoly.

#### Telecast of programme "Ekta"

2997. **SHRI C. SAMBU :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that 'EKTA' programme recently televised has been under strong criticism from press and viewers;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to curtail broadcasting of Part II of the programme EKTA; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c). The programme 'EKTA' telecast in the National Programme of Doordarshan on 15.2.1986, 4.3.1986 and 11.3.1986 has evoked mixed reaction from the viewers. The 4th and concluding episode of the programme is scheduled for telecast in the National Programme of Doordarshan on 18.3.1986.

#### Pending Labour Cases

2998. **SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending in various labour courts in the country as on 28 February, 1986;

(b) the reasons for the arrears; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to clear the backlog?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) :** (a) to (c). As on 1.2.1986, 4338 cases were pending before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Courts set up by the Central Government under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The State Governments/Union Territories have set up Labour Courts/Tribunals for cases under the State sphere. As per available information, 180038 cases were pending before the Tribunals/Labour Courts as on 31.3.1985 barring the States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

Some of the main reasons for accumulation of cases are the increase in the number of cases and the seeking of frequent adjournments by the parties concerned etc.

With a view to ensure speedier disposal of cases, monthly norms of disposal of disputes have been laid down and a progress is monitored in respect of Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Courts. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has been amended so as to provide that an order referring an industrial dispute shall specify the period of submission of award by the Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court and in respect of Industrial Disputes connected with an individual workman and application, such period shall not exceed three months.

The Industrial Disputes (Central), Rules 1957 have also been amended to provide time frame different stages to ensure speedy disposal. Two more Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Courts have been set up at Chandigarh and Kanpur and one more has been sanctioned to be set up at Bangalore, during the current financial year to facilitate expeditious disposal of cases in the Central sphere.

**Report of Export Committee on  
Hazardous Chemical Factories in  
Delhi**

2999. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee of Experts constituted to undertake a survey of the hazardous chemical factories in Delhi has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the findings of the Committee; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). Delhi Administration by its order dated 28th May, 1985 constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Manmohan Singh with the following terms of reference :

1. The Expert Committee (hereafter referred to as 'th Committee,) will go into the existing safety and pollution control measures, covering all aspects such as storage, manufacture and handling of Chlorine in Sriram Food and Fertilizers Limited and suggest measures necessary for improving and strengthening safety and pollution control arrangements with a view to eliminating community risk and would specifically go into :

(i) the existing safety measures and their efficiency with reference to storage and handling of caustic chlorine;

(ii) adequacy of present safety and pollution control measures;

(iii) methods of adequacy of risk analysis of hazardous chemicals and toxic gases used in the plant; and

(iv) existence and adequacy of emergency plans and measures for containment of risk identified in case of major failure.

II To study measures and their efficiency with regard to the prevention of accidents from hazardous chemicals and toxic substances in other hazardous industries in Delhi and to suggest measures for improving and strengthening safety and pollution control arrangements.

III To make any other recommendation with a view to achieving better safety and pollution control measures in the hazardous industries in the Union territory of Delhi.

2. Delhi Administration has received the Report of the Committee on Shri Ram Food and Fertilizers Industries Limited. The principal recommendations of the Committee are given in the Statement below. Delhi Administration are taking appropriate action on the recommendations.

**Statement**

- (i) The 100 Mt. liquid chlorine storage tank should be discontinued from storage service.
- (ii) The management should restrict the limit of storage of liquid chlorine to three tanks with capacity of 20/25 MT each.
- (iii) The management should arrange immediately radiography of all weld joints, supplemented by thickness survey and hydraulic test.
- (iv) Safety valves release from all tanks to be directly connected to the neutralising scrubber.
- (v) The maximum number of filled chlorine cylinders within SFFI complex to be restricted to the barest minimum and the extra filled cylinders should be stored at a place in the outskirts of Delhi away from population.
- (vi) The chlorine neutralising system should be made capable of dealing safely with any flow which can reasonably be foreseen as a result of simultaneous operation of more than one relief device.
- (vii) All pipe lines handling liquid chlorine should be subjected to thickness survey once in a six months, flange joints are to be minimised and no repaired pipe line is to be used for chlorine service.
- (viii) Instead of the one chlorine detectors the management should install seven chlorine detectors to be located so as to cover chlorine storage, cylinder filling shed, scrubber area and chlorine compressor house.
- (ix) The management should construct a separate control room with the provision of pressurization and double door arrangement and the air intake for pressurization or airconditioning should be taken from far off place.
- (x) The management should procure six numbers of self contained breathing apparatus with spare twelve cylinders of compressed gases.
- (xi) The plant should have air line breathing point at about six locations all around the chlorine plant and air line breathing sets should be kept for use in emergency.
- (xii) A trained Medical Assistant with mobile ambulance van should be available round the clock in the plant site.
- (xiii) A specially trained group to handle chlorine leakage during emergency should be available round the clock.
- (xiv) The plant should not be given permission for future expansion of hazardous chemical industries beyond its existing installed capacities.

**Migration to Metropolitan Cities**

3000. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated annual migration of population to the metropolitan cities in the country from the rural areas and the consequential increase in the housing and other needs to meet the situation; and

(b) the estimated migration of population from the rural areas at the end of the Sixth Plan period as compared to the migration at the end of the Fifth Plan period and to what extent the housing and other needs were met at the end of the Sixth Plan period as against the requirement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Migration tabulations are finalized with reference to the census data. Based upon 1981 census, the table have been finalized and printed off or under print, in respect of only seven states and Union Territories. The number of migrants based on the place of last residence from the rural areas of the coun-



try to Delhi Urban Agglomeration with duration of residence at the place of enumeration 0-9 years is 629,296. The migration data in respect of the remaining major states are not available since the processing of data on 20 per cent sample is in progress.

**Import and usage of Phillips video cameras and O. B. Vans**

3001. SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how many Phillips video cameras and O.B. vans were imported during Asian Games in 1982, for use in Doordarshan studios;

(b) whether Madras Doordarshan studio has no Phillips camera or O. B. van and is only utilising ENG van, which is not upto the standard compared to the size, population and importance of the city like Madras;

(c) the type of cameras with which Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Jullundur T. V. studios are equipped at present;

(d) whether Phillips camera and OB van had even been allotted to Madras Doordarshan studio and later on sent to any other studio; and

(e) if so, the name of that studio, and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). Four colour O. B. vans, each equipped with three TV cameras of Phillips make, were procured by Doordarshan before the Asian Games 1982 and later deployed, one each, at the Doordarshan Kendra at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Jalandhar. Doordarshan Kendra, Madras had been earlier provided a black and white O. B. van. ENG equipment have been provided to the Kendra for limited production of programmes in colour. Necessary equipment for studio-based production of programmes in colour have also been ordered for one of the two studios at the Kendra. Provision of one colour O. B. van and replacement of the

remaining black and white equipment by colour equipment at Doordarshan Kendra, Madras are included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

**Competition between Cotton Corporation of India and Monopoly Procurement Agencies**

3002. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government are allowing competition between the Cotton Corporation of India and monopoly procurement agencies of cotton growing States in the matter of procurement of raw cotton;

(b) if so, the details of the resultant benefits;

(c) whether Government have any plan to introduce this type of competition in agriculture produce and other cash crops also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. The monopoly procurement scheme in respect of raw cotton is in operation in Maharashtra State only where the Cotton Corporation of India does not undertake market support operations.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal from the States for monopoly procurement of any agricultural commodity. Therefore, the question of competition between the different agencies does not arise.

**Setting up of Natu Tobacco Board**

3003. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

be pleased to state whether Government propose to set up Natu Tobacco Board for sun-cured, air cured Tobacco Natu just on the lines of Tobacco Board for flue cured virginia tobacco ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : At present, there is no proposal to set up a Natu Tobacco Board.

[Translation]

#### Child Labour Boards in States

3004. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to constitute a Child Labour Board in every State keeping in view the increasing number of child labourers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). In pursuance of one of the recommendations of the Gurupadswamy Committee on Child Labour the Central Advisory Board on Child Labour has been set up to advise the Central Government on the problem of child labour. State Governments and Union Territories have been requested to set up State/District Advisory Boards on Child Labour to deal with the Problem of child labour, in the respective States/Union Territory administrations. Many State Governments/Union Territory administrations have set up State/District level Advisory Boards.

[English]

#### Causes of shortfalls in implementation of IRDP

3005. DR. D. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been wide-spread failure of IRDP in States due to over-emphasis on responsibility of Banks for

credit than supply of inputs, marketing and other support which had not been clearly spelled out;

(b) whether sectoral projects based on perspective plans had also not been attempted adequately;

(c) whether five year perspective plans were defective and not in keeping with concept of IRDP; and

(d) if so, how these serious short-falls affecting elimination of poverty in the land are being overcome ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (d). According to the national level study conducted by the Programme Evaluation Organisation, 49.4 per cent beneficiaries have crossed the poverty line, 88 per cent had reported increase in their income and 90 per cent had expressed the view that the programme had led to an increase in their family employment.

In this study, out of the 33 districts, covered in the samples, the perspective plans were prepared in 17 districts. There were some weaknesses in these plans, including non-preparation of sectoral projects based on the perspective plans.

The shortcomings pointed out in this study were brought to the notice of the State Governments with a request to take corrective action. In terms of improving programme implementation, the steps taken are given in statement below.

#### Statement

#### Steps taken to improve the implementation of the IRD Programme in the VII Five Year Plan

- (1) The poverty line has been kept at Rs. 6400. The income of the assisted families is to be raised to this level;
- (2) For identification purposes, the cut off point has been raised to Rs. 4800 per family. However, all the families with income upto Rs. 3500 have to be covered before

- taking up families with higher income;
- (3) A higher investment per family including package of assistance to enable proper return on investment, for new beneficiaries;
- (4) Supplemental dose of assistance to those families assisted during VI Plan who have not been able to cross the poverty line, for no fault of their own;
- (5) The approach of uniformity has been changed to one of selectivity based on poverty incidence;
- (6) Identification of beneficiaries must involve the people's representatives much more closely;
- (7) Efforts to improve the linkages through identifying bodies at district level for this purpose or the establishment of District Supply and Marketing Societies;
- (8) Increasing the coverage of women beneficiaries to 30 per cent;
- (9) Initiating a new scheme for the proper coordination of the training effort through the establishment of Composite Rural Training and Technology Centres. This is under consideration of Government of India and guidelines will be issued separately;
- (10) The administrative set up at block, district and State levels should be streamlined and strengthened, wherever necessary. A High Level Committee was also appointed to review the existing administrative arrangements for implementation of rural development programmes. The Committee has recently submitted its report which is under examination;
- (11) Improvement in the functioning of banks, particularly at the grass-root level;
- (12) Creating a better climate of awareness of beneficiaries and their proper organisation;
- (13) A greater involvement of voluntary agencies will be sought for implementation of IRDP schemes, including TRYSEM, to enable new types of family oriented projects to be implemented in a most effective manner;
- (14) A new system of concurrent evaluation on the basis of taking up 36 districts, 72 blocks and a group of 10 current beneficiaries and 10 beneficiaries who received their assistance two years ago, per month has been introduced to have a closer monitoring of the programme.

#### Meetings of the DRDAs

3006. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has issued guidelines to the State Governments and directed them to make it compulsory to invite MPs and MLAs at the meetings of the Governing Bodies of the District Rural Development Agencies in their respective States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the guidelines were followed by all State Governments during the last one year ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). According to the guidelines, all MPs and MLAs are included as members of the Governing Body of the District Rural Development Agency in their respective Districts and they are to be invited to attend its meetings. The State Governments have also been asked to ensure that the Governing Body Meetings are held in such a way that the MPs and MLAs are able to attend these meetings without prejudice to their other commitments.

(c) Some Hon'ble Members have stated that they were not being invited to attend the Governing Body Meetings. The matter was taken up with the State Governments asking them to ensure that the notices inviting the MPs and MLAs to attend the meetings issue without fail and the invitation is sent both at their local address as well as at the address in New Delhi/State capital.

#### Use of new kind of fertilizers

3007. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States which have shown an upward trend in the use of fertilizers along with the quantity of fertilizers used, State-wise; and

(b) the steps Government are taking to popularise the areas of new varieties of fertilizers with latest methods of their application ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A statement of States which have shown an upward trend in the use of fertilisers along with the quantity of fertilisers consumed is given below.

(b) Government is popularising the use of all varieties of standard fertilisers through training and visit system, intensive fertiliser promotion campaign in selected districts and extension agencies of State Governments and fertiliser manufacturers. To improve the efficiency of fertilisers, emphasis is laid on fertiliser application through seed-cum-fertiliser drill, and on the basis of soil-tests through soil-testing laboratories.

#### Statement

*Consumption of chemicals fertilisers in different states which have shown positive growth*

('000 tonnes of N + P + K)

Sl. No.	State	Consumption		Percentage increase in 1984-85 over 1983-84
		1983-84	1984-85	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	908.6	980.3	7.9
2.	Karnataka	487.2	590.7	21.2
3.	Tamil Nadu	586.8	690.5	17.7
4.	Gujarat	502.4	504.6	0.4
5.	Madhya Pradesh	315.0	372.6	18.3
6.	Haryana	326.2	336.6	3.2
7.	Punjab	991.7	1047.6	5.6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	19.1	21.8	14.1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	16.5	29.1	76.4
10.	Bihar	292.3	381.6	30.6
11.	Orissa	103.0	114.0	10.7
12.	West Bengal	369.1	405.7	9.9
13.	Meghalaya	2.8	2.9	3.6
14.	Sikkim	1.1	1.2	9.1
	All India	7710.1	8211.0	6.5

**Ammonia storage tank at Willingdon Island, Cochin**

3008. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any complaint regarding the safety of the 10,000 MT ammonia storage tank constructed at Willingdon Island, Cochin by Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited;

(b) if so, the steps taken to check leakage from this tank; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to remove this ammonia storage tank from Willingdon Island, Cochin to any other place where ammonia can be safely stored ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT) received some complaints from the public, expressing apprehension about possible leakage from their Ammonia storage tank at Willingdon Island.

(b) There has not been any leakage from the tank. To ensure safety, the tank, however, has been decommissioned and inspected. It is now being re-commissioned with new insulation under the inspection/guidance of foreign experts.

(c) There is no proposal to shift the tank from Willingdon Island.

**Proposal from Tripura Government to set up gas based fertilizer factory**

3009. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tripura Government had sent a proposal to Union Government for setting up of a gas based fertiliser factory in Tripura and the project cost was Rs. 530 crores;

(b) whether the proposal was rejected; and

(c) if so, the reasons for rejection of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) While no formal proposal has been received from the Government of Tripura in this regard, Chief Minister of Tripura has brought to the notice of Minister of State for Fertilizers that the proposal for setting up of a gas-based fertilizer project in that State was sent to the Government of India in September, 1985. A copy of the proposal is being called for from the State Government for consideration.

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

**Criteria for advertisements to newspapers**

3010. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : SHRI MANIK REDDY :

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

(a) the criteria laid down for giving advertisements to the newspapers/journals/periodicals etc.;

(b) whether some newspapers, periodicals etc. were denied advertisements during the last two years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the amount paid to each of the newspapers etc. who were given advertisements during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Government advertisements are issued to newspapers/journals in accordance with the advertising Policy of the Government of India. A copy is placed on the table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2337/86]

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The advertisements are not given to those newspapers/periodicals which do not fulfil the minimum requirements of eligibility laid down in the Advertising

Policy. The use of papers/journals existing on the approved list is also discontinued when they fail to conform to the prescribed norms or do not supply the required details.

(d) The total value of advertisements given to newspapers/journals during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 is as under :

Year	Amount (In Rs.)
1983-84	3,90,43,826
1984-85	4,35,42,976
1985-86 (Upto December, 1985)	3,02,93,340

The amount paid to individual newspapers is not disclosed and is treated as confidential.

#### Film/documentary on removal of superstitious beliefs

3011. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have prepared or sponsored any film or documentary with a view to expose the falsity of superstitious beliefs prevailing in the society;

(b) if not, whether Government are taking any other measures in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (c). In 1984 Films Division had released a documentary film entitled "The Scientific Attitude". The film stresses ills of superstitions and developing scientific attitude. In 1985 Films Division had produced another documentary film entitled "The Four Steps". This film depicts different moments in life where superstitious beliefs influence people's thinking and how it can be replaced with scientific thinking by applying four steps i.e. (i) A question (ii)

A hypothesis (iii) An Experiment and (iv) The answer.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Installation of statue of Bhagwan Mahavira in Mehrauli

3012. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a statue of Bhagwan Mahavira has been installed at Mehrauli;

(b) whether the statue has changed the Mehrauli skyline and is not in tune with the landscape; and

(c) whether the statue was installed with proper permission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Delhi Development Authority has allotted 3 acres of land to Bhagwan Mahavira Ahinsa Kendra for installation of statue of Bhagwan Mahavira on Mehrauli road on 30.8.1985. The Kendra has placed the statue at the site without obtaining the approval of competent authority. DDA has issued a show cause notice to the Kendra under Section 30(1) of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 for violating terms of allotment of land.

#### Import of technology for basic needs of people

3013. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to import technology to satisfy the basic needs of food; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Considerable amount of research has been done in the country for efficient production, processing and utilisation of basic needs of people including food. Government do not consider

it necessary to import technology on a large scale for this purpose. Government, however, would consider the need for import of technology to fill critical gaps in meeting the needs of the people.

**Landslides, flood and cloudburst in  
Uttarakhand**

3014. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in Hindustan Times dated January 8, 1986, captioned "Uttarakhand caught between nature and Man" highlighting the immense havoc caused by landslides, flood and cloudburst in the region;

(b) if so, whether Government have chalked out any special development plan for the region; and

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

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

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

**Land Reforms**

3015. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI  
KHAN :  
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD  
SINGH :  
SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) to what extent the target set for land reforms in the country during the Sixth Plan period has been achieved and how does the Union Government view the performance of the State Government's in the implementation of the programmes in this regard; and

(b) what steps are contemplated by Union Government accelerate the progress in land reforms during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

**Statement**

1. The Sixth Five Year Plan envisaged that legislative measures to confer ownership rights on tenants would be introduced in all States by 1981-82, that the programme of taking over and distribution of surplus ceiling land would be completed by 1982-83, that compilation/updating of land records would be completed in a phased manner by 1985 and that consolidation of holdings would be taken up in all States with the aim of completing it in 10 years with priority being assigned to command areas of irrigation projects. In addition, Land Reforms Amendment Acts were to be brought within the Ninth Schedule. Ceiling laws were to be automatically enforced in command areas of irrigation systems.

2. Ceiling laws are prevalent all over the country except in the North-eastern region—Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh—where land is generally held by the community, and in the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Goa, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Mizoram. In other areas, the ceiling was first imposed on landholdings in the fifties and sixties. Later, National Guidelines on the subject were framed in 1972. Under the two sets of ceiling laws, according to latest available information 72.64 lakh acres of land have been declared surplus, 57.30 lakh acres have been taken possession of, and 43.30 lakh acres distributed. Thus, 29.34 lakh acres of land declared surplus have not been distributed so far. Of this 16.97 lakh acres are involved in litigation, 3.32 lakh acres have been reserved for specific public purposes, 4.12 lakh acres are unfit for cultivation and 3.15 lakh acres are not available for distribution due to miscellaneous reasons. It would be seen that a very large chunk of surplus distributable land is blocked due to Litigation Jurisdiction of civil courts has been barred in respect of land reforms cases (because of their inclusion in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution). However, the writ jurisdiction

of the High Court and Supreme Court remains. Article 323B (42nd Amendment) of the Constitution provides for setting up land tribunals after extinguishing the writ jurisdiction of High Courts. But concerted action in this regard still remains to be taken.

3. Legislative provision to confer ownership rights on tenants and share-croppers is yet to be made in Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area), Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

4. Fifteen out of the 22 States in the country have enacted laws on consolidation of landholdings. Upto the year 1979-80, the consolidated area in the country was 462 lakh hectares. Consolidation has been completed in Punjab and Haryana and is nearing completion in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Karnataka. Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have also started consolidation operations. The total area consolidated during the Sixth Plan was 63 lakh hectares. Thus, the total area consolidated so far is 525 lakh hectares which is only 34 per cent of the total cropped area in the country. It is evident that efforts in this direction would have to be considerably stepped up.

5. 14 land laws were included in the Ninth Schedule by the 47th Constitutional Amendment in August, 1984 bringing the total number of land laws in the Ninth Schedule to 169 out of 202.

6. To review the progress of implementation of land reforms and to formulate strategy to be adopted during the VIIth Plan a meeting of State Revenue Ministers was held on 18.5.1985. Recommendations made by the Conference have been sent to the State Government for necessary action.

7. The main recommendations are given below :

#### *Abolition of Intermediaries.*

(A) Pending work may be reviewed by 31.3.1986 for its early completion and legislative action may be taken within 2 years to abolish the few intermediary tenures still in existence and action completed by the end of the Seventh Plan.

#### *Security of tenure and conferment of rights.*

- (B) (i) A drive should be undertaken for completion by 30.6.86 by the official machinery to ascertain oral and insecure informal tenants and share-croppers with the help of panchayats voluntary organisations and local people and bring them on record, irrespective of whether tenancy is recognised or abolished in the State. This may be completed by 31.12.1986. Security of tenure should be ensured to all categories of tenants and share croppers.
- (ii) States where rent payable is higher than 1/4 to 1/5 of gross produce should bring it down.
- (iii) Ownership rights should be conferred on tenants and share-croppers after they are brought on record. Legislative provisions for this, where do not exist, should be made within 2 years.
- (iv) Unnecessary exemptions permitting tenancy against national policy should be reviewed and legislative or administrative action taken by 31.3.1986 to remove them as well as for banning of leasing except by specified exempted categories as per national policy and banning of transfers of agricultural land to non-agriculturists.
- (v) State and Union Territories should consider moving towards a stricter definition of personal cultivation in order to prevent clandestine tenancies.

#### *Protection of Interests of tribals :*

In order to protect the interests of tribals in land, existing provisions regarding banning of transfer of land belonging to tribals to non-tribals and its implementation may be reviewed and legislative action to plug loopholes and to cover shortcomings in order to take the implementation effective may be taken by 31.12.1986.



*Implementation of Land Ceiling :*

- (C) (i) Time bound remedial action should be taken for disposal of pending returns.
- (ii) Cases involved in litigation be got decided expeditiously. Creation of tribunals under Article 323(B) of the Constitution and/or creation of Special Courts/Benches in High Courts for quick disposal of ceiling cases may be considered.
- (iii) Vigorous action to investigate the evasion and avoidance of law be taken, followed by concrete remedial measure, legislative and otherwise, within 2 years.
- (iv) Review of application of the ceiling laws in areas, irrigated by projects and schemes financed by public exchequer should be taken upto subject them to the appropriate ceiling.
- (v) State may consider including major sons as members of the family retrospectively from January 24, 1971 for the computation of family ceiling units, restricting the provision for a separate family unit of ceiling for the major sons in respect of self acquired property only.
- (vi) Lowering of land ceiling limits to get more land for distribution and bringing land under religious and charitable institutions within the purview of normal ceiling limits may also be considered by States.

*D. Land Records.*

- (i) Land records should be brought up to date by taking up a campaign observing 1985-86 as land record year.
- (ii) A system should be evolved for updating land records regularly.

- (iii) Non-land records States should introduce land and crop records expeditiously.
- (iv) Survey and settlement operation wherever pending should be expedited.
- (v) Patna pass books with legal status should be issued to land owners as well as tenants.

*E. Consolidation of Holdings.*

Consolidation of holding, to cover 25 per cent of consolidable areas, be attempted during Seventh Plan giving priority to irrigated areas and on a selective basis to areas where holding of small and marginal farmers and ceiling surplus lands assignee are large in number of more efficient delivery of services.

*F. Assignees of ceiling Surplus Land :*

Linkage of the scheme of financial assistance to assignees of ceiling surplus land be forged with IRDP and other rural development programmes.

*[Translation]**Non-availability of drinking water in villages*

3016. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA :  
DR. K. G. ADIYODI :  
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :  
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of villages, State-wise, where drinking water facility is proposed to be provided by the end of 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : The target for coverage of villages during 1986-87 has not yet been finalised.

*[English]**Licence fee of Government accommodation after cancellation of allotment*

3017. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the licence fee charged from an occupant of the Government accommodation after the allotment of accommodation is cancelled;

(b) the licence fee payable by the occupant after eviction orders are issued under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupant) Act, 1971;

(c) total number of cases where the licence fee after the issue of eviction orders have been reduced and the reasons for such reductions, if any; and

(d) the licence fee payable by the occupants during the period of stay of the eviction proceedings by the Court ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :** (a) The damages equal to the market rate of licence fee or twice the licence fee which an officer was paying, whichever is higher.

(b) The damages at three times the market rate of licence fee after the expiry of 15 days from the date of service of Eviction orders.

(c) During the Calendar Year 1985, there were 10 cases. Each case was decided under the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 by the Estate Officer on its merit.

(d) During pendency of the stay no assessment is made. The demand is raised on the basis of the verdict of the Court.

#### Implementation of self-employment schemes in Orissa

**3018. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the various self-employment schemes under implementation in Orissa;

(b) the targets set under those self-employment schemes in the State for 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(c) whether the targets set were achieved; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to achieve the targets that are likely to be fixed for the year 1986-87 ?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) :** (a) The Union Department of Rural Development is implementing two self-employment schemes of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) all over the country, including Orissa.

(b) to (d). Targets and achievements are given below :

	1984-85		1985-86	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
IRDP (No. of families assisted)	188400	213000	114400	70598 (up to January, 86)
TRYSEM (No. trained)	12560	9405	12290*	4587 (upto December, 85)

\* No marco targets under TRYSEM are visualised in Seventh Plan period, IRDP beneficiaries in 18-35 age group, and requiring training, can be taken up.

The targets under IRDP in 1984-85 were more than achieved. It is expected that in 1985-86, as well, the targets would be achieved.

Under TRYSEM, there was a short-fall in achievement in 1984-85. The Government of India have, therefore, requested State Government to take corrective steps to improve the performance of TRYSEM. These include :

- (a) constituting a sub-committee of the State Level Coordination Committee to oversee the performance under TRYSEM periodically;
- (b) to appoint a Director exclusively for handling work related to TRYSEM and to create a nucleus cell under him;
- (c) to make Assistant Project Officer (Industry) exclusively responsible for TRYSEM at the district level.

#### Tenancy rights for disabled

3019. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in May, 1985, in the Conference of Revenue Ministers of States/Union Territories, it was decided that all States/Union Territories should bring on record all insecure and informal tenants and sharecroppers irrespective of whether tenancy is recognised or abolished in the State and that ownership rights be conferred upon all tenants including Bargadars, limiting tenancies to the specified disabled categories only; and

(b) the progress made in this direction by various States and Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The position according to the reports received so far from 9 States and 6 Union Territories is given in the statement below.

#### Statement

##### 1. Assam

All effective steps have been taken to bring tenants on record and confer ownership

rights. So far 3,28,481 tenants have been recorded. New sub-Section 54(A) has been added to the Assam (Temporarily Settled Areas) Tenancy Act, 1971 empowering Revenue Officers to take steps for restoration of possession to a tenant wrongly ejected from his holdings. Applications filed for acquisition of ownership rights by tenants under Rule 9 are under scrutiny.

##### 2. Gujarat

The process of conferment of ownership rights on tenants under the Tenancy Act is almost over. Procedural formalities such as recovery of occupancy price are pending for which time limit has last been extended upto 31.12.1986. There are some cases pending in courts.

##### 3. Himachal Pradesh

All tenancies brought on record and are fully secure under the Tenancy Act. Sharecroppers and bargadars not known in the State. In view of the adequate provisions in the Tenancy Act, no concealed tenancies are reported to be in existence.

##### 4. Maharashtra

Adequate measures already taken in the Tenancy laws. Names of persons cultivating each parcel of land as tenant or otherwise are recorded in the crop statement every year in presence of Sarpanch, other members of Panchayat and cultivators. Village-wise Tenancy Registers are also maintained and entries of tenancies are recorded in the Registers every year on the basis of crop statement. In all 14.47 lakh tenants have so far acquired ownership rights in 15.94 lakh hectares land. About 1<sup>2</sup>000 cases are pending at Taluka level for conferment of ownership rights to tenants.

##### 5. Orissa and

##### 6. Uttar Pradesh

The matter is under consideration of State Governments.

##### 7. Punjab

Tenants are brought on record in accordance with the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887

and Punjab Land Reforms Act, 1972 and conferred ownership rights under this 1972 Act. The State Government has not yet contemplated any legislation to bring on record the insecure tenants etc., and confer ownership rights on them. The Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act 1953 and the Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1955 fully protect the rights of existing tenants. Tenants are also settled on ceiling surplus land and given proprietary rights after they have paid compensation as determined.

#### 8. Tripura

Steps are being taken to bring share croppers in record. 5239 share croppers detected so far have been recorded. Such recording will be completed during revisional survey being carried out.

#### 9. West Bengal

There is nothing like insecure or informal tenant in West Bengal. A number of safeguards have been provided to the share croppers under the West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955. Recording of names of bargadars i.e., share croppers is a continuing process. As a result of special drive viz., 'Operation Barga' launched in 1978 till the end of last year more than 13.37 lakh bargadars have been recorded.

#### Union Territories :

#### 10. Arunachal Pradesh

Preparation of records of rights is yet to be taken up. Land is cultivated individually by owners and there are no tenants and there is no engagement of share croppers.

#### 11. Chandigarh

Since right holders have small land holdings no dispute of tenancy exists.

#### 12. Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Occupancy rights have been conferred on all tenants and actual tillers of land under the Dadra & Nagar Haveli Land Reforms Regulation, 1971.

#### 13. Delhi

There is no system of tenancy except in case of disabled persons. Delhi Land Reforms

Act recognises one class of tenure holder namely bhumidar and one class of sub-tenure holder, namely Asami. Letting of land to bhumidhars or Asamis is prohibited.

#### 14. Goa, Daman & Diu

Appeal against Tenancy Act amendment of 1975 to confer ownership rights on tenants is pending in Supreme Court.

#### 15. Pondicherry

Legislation for bringing on record all kinds of tenants on application or by suo motu survey is under consideration.

#### Silica sand deposits in Sindhudurg District

3020. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of silica sand deposits so far used for glass factories from Sindhudurg District;

(b) how many glass factories are working in Sindhudurg District; and

(c) whether the entire silica required for these glass factories is supplied from local deposits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Self-Reliance in Poultry Breeding

3021. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :  
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made proper arrangements with targets in order to achieve self-sufficiency and self-reliance in respect of poultry breeding stocks;

(b) whether Government propose to set up pureline poultry breeding farms within the country; and

(c) if so, the details regarding providing financial assistance to State-level poultry corporations and federations for strengthening their egg and poultry marketing and food manufacturing infrastructure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A number of pureline poultry breeding farms already exist in private and public sector and they are in a position to meet the requirements of poultry breeding stocks.

(b) No, Sir. No proposal is presently under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Supply of water to villages in Rajasthan

3022. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to increase the per capita supply of water from 40 litres to 70 litres per day during the Seventh Five Year Plan in the villages which do not have any definite source of water within a radius of 0.5 kilometre,

(b) if so, the number of villages in Rajasthan where definite source of water is not available within a radius of 0.5 kilometre and the per capita availability of water there at present; and

(c) the number of villages out of them where water will be made available during the Seventh Five Year Plan along with the quantity of water to be made available to every person and the amount proposed to be spent by Central and State Government thereon, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) No decision has been taken to revise the norm for supplying of water from 40 litres to 70 litre per capita per day during the Seventh Plan. Only in the case of 11 desert districts of Rajasthan

schemes based on 70 litres per capita per day are being sanctioned as an exception.

(b) No specific identification of villages without drinking water within a radius of 0.5 kilometre has been undertaken by Government of Rajasthan. Based on the existing criteria there were 71:8 nos. of identified problem villages in Rajasthan at the beginning of Seventh plan which includes problem villages identified in the beginning of Sixth Plan and spilled over to Seventh Plan and problem villages identified subsequently.

(c) The Seventh Plan aims at providing drinking water to the entire rural population. For the Seventh Plan Rajasthan has an outlay of Rs. 150 crores under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme for drinking water supply. An amount of Rs. 27.35 crores has been provided to Rajasthan under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 1985-86.

[English]

Protection to Casual Contract Labour

3023. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are legal lacunae, the employers deny security and even minimum wages to casual and contract labourer;

(b) if so, what are these legal lacunae;

(c) steps taken to provide statutory protection to the casual and contract labourers and to help the unorganised workers in building road construction and quarries and the low income level workers to improve their working conditions and wages; and

(d) the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d). The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 provides, inter- alia, for the regulation of employment of contract labour. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 provides

for the conditions of employment of workers, including casual workers. Inter-State Migrant Workmen Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 provides protection to the migrant workmen. Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and Payment of Wages Act, 1936 provide protection with regard to wages and payment thereof.

The Ministry of Labour has circulated a set of Model Standing Orders for adoption and implementation by the Central Government Departmental Undertakings. These orders contain, inter-alia, provisions regarding regularisation of casual workmen. However, these Standing Orders do not have statutory force and are only advisory in nature.

The Conference of State Labour Ministers recommended in July 1980 that the minimum wages should be revised whenever there is a rise in price by 50 points in the Consumer Price Index or every two years whichever is earlier. The Central Government is taking action accordingly. The wages were last revised on 12/2/1985. The recommendations of the Conference have been brought to the notice of the State Governments also.

Powers of the Central Government under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in relation to stone quarries have been delegated to State Governments.

Inspections are conducted from time to time for the enforcement of labour laws. Complaints about exploitation of workers are also looked into by the appropriate authorities.

#### ESI Hospitals

3024. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for setting up ESI hospitals at a particular place and the financial and administrative obligations of Union Government and State Governments;

(b) the number of ESI hospitals functioning in the country at present and how

many of the managements are facing enquiry for maladministration and irregularities committed; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The existing norms for hospital beds under the ESI Scheme is 4 beds per 1000 employees family units. The ESI Corporation normally undertakes construction of hospitals at places where the total entitlement of beds is 50 or more. The total cost on the purchase of land and construction of hospitals and staff quarters is met entirely by the Corporation, while the expenditure on equipment, staff etc, is shared between the State Government and the Corporation in the ratio of 1:7. The administrative and operational control of hospital lies with the State Government, except in Delhi where the Corporation is administering the hospital directly;

(b) and (c). There are at present 90 ESI hospitals in the country. The management of hospitals being under the control of the State Government, the cases of maladministration and irregularities are dealt with at the State level. The Central Government does not, therefore have any specific information in this regard.

#### Man-days lost due to strikes and lock-outs

3025. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of man-days lost from April 1985 to January 1986 due to strikes, lock-outs and other reasons;

(b) whether there has been an increase/decrease in the man-days lost in comparison to the corresponding period last year; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to minimise the number of man-days lost ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). Information on mandays lost due to strikes and lockouts is maintained only by calendar years. According

to the latest provisional reports, the number of mandays lost due to strikes and lockouts was 29.2 million during the year 1985 which shows a decrease when compared to a loss of 56.03 million mandays in the year 1984.

(c) The Central and State Governments continue to make efforts to lesson the incidence of industrial disputes and minimise the loss of mandays through preventive mediation, conciliation, arbitration and adjudication.

**Purchase of copra by National Agriculture Co-operative Marketing Federation**

3026. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

DR. K. G. ADIYODI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) total quantity of copra produced in the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal for purchase of copra by National Agriculture Co-operative Marketing Federation in view of the distress sale of copra in the market; and

(c) the break-up of copra purchased till now and at what rate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Total production of coconut in the country is estimated at 6887.2 million nuts for 1984-85. The exact quantity of copra produced in the country is not available. However, according to one estimate, it is about 3.87 lakh tonnes annually.

(b) and (c). To arrest the fall in prices of coconut in Kerala and Lakshadweep, a market intervention scheme for purchase of copra at Rs. 1200/- per quintal is in operation. The scheme is being operated from 14.1.86 through cooperatives with National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation as the nodal agency at the national level. Under this scheme, 8088 MTs have been purchased upto 10th March, 1986 in-

cluding 7576 MTs in Kerala and 512 MTs in Lakshadweep. In addition, in Kerala the cooperatives had purchased 11,000 MTs under the State Government price support scheme at Rs. 1200/- per quintal.

[Translation]

**Workers rendered jobless due to closure of mines in Panna district**

3027. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers rendered jobless due to the closure of diamond mines in Panna district and the arrangements made for providing them with alternative jobs; and

(b) whether in view of high prices of diamonds, these mines are likely to make profit if these are restored with modern techniques ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) There has been no loss of employment as a result of the closure of the Ramkheria mine of Panna Diamond Mining Project of National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) in 1979. Those who did not opt for the Voluntary Retirement Scheme introduced by the Corporation were absorbed at the Majhgawan mine of the same Mining Project.

(b) In view of the high cost of production as compared to the sales realisation, it will not be economical to restart the Ramkheria mine.

**Constitution of State Land Use Boards**

3028. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the States which have constituted State Land Use Boards; and

(b) the States where these boards have started functioning ?

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

MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). State Land Use Board or some alternate body have been constituted and have started functioning in all the States and Union Territories except the following :

- (i) Union Territory of Chandigarh.
- (ii) Union Territory of Delhi.

The State Land Use Board was set up in 1976-77 but ceased to function in 1980. Delhi Administration is reviving the State Land Use Board under the chairmanship of Executive Councillor, Development.

- (iii) Union Territory of Lakshadweep. State Land Use Board was set up in 1974 but was wound up in 1977.

**Setting up of T. V. centres on Unkai Fort and Saptshring Hill**

3029. SHRI S. S. BHOYE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the demand for setting up of T. V. relay centres on the Unkai Fort and the Saptshring hill; and

(b) if so, the details of action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) There have been demands for setting up TV relay centres at Unkai Fort/Saptshring hill in Nasik district of Maharashtra.

(b) Owing to constraints of financial resources, it is not possible to set up TV relay centre to provide coverage to areas around Ankai Fort and Saptshring hill during the VII Plan period.

**Inclusion of Hindi films in Filmotsav 1986**

3030. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that very few Hindi films were included in the Filmotsav 86;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and if not, the number and names of Hindi films screened in the Filmotsav 86;

(c) whether Government propose to give incentives to Hindi films in future; and

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

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) A list of 25 Hindi films shown in Filmotsav '86 is given in the Statement below.

(c) and (d). No incentives are given or proposed to be given to films produced in any one single language. However, for promotion of good cinema, Government is already giving some incentives. For example, National Awards are given annually and about 21 films are selected as Indian Panorama films which are entitled to certain benefits like entry in International Film Festivals.

**Statement**

*List of Hindi films shown in Filmotsav '86*

(A) Main Section :

1. Koshish

(B) Indian Panorama Section:

1. Aadmi Aur Aurat
2. Agbaat
3. Anant Yatra
4. Damul
5. Janam
6. New Delhi Times
7. Parama
8. Shart
9. Trikkal

(C) Indian Retrospective :

1. Aashirbad
2. Choti Si Baat



3. Mahal
4. Najma
5. Kanoon
6. Kismet
7. Parinceta
8. Chandidas
9. Kashinath
10. Mukti
11. My Sister
12. Street Singer
13. Vidyapati

(D) Third world women's film section :

1. Spuraan
2. Gangubai Hangal

[English]

**Shortage of funds for water supply and sanitation**

3031. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the Mid-Decade International Conference on Water and Sanitation held in Calcutta in January 1986 it was mentioned that shortage of funds would cause non-fulfilment of targets for the International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme (1981-90) wherein it was planned to provide hundred per cent rural and urban population with potable water supply and sanitation to 20 per cent and 80 per cent population in Rural and Urban areas respectively;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure fulfilment of the targets set; and

(c) the percentage of rural and urban population that has been provided with potable water supply and sanitation and the percentage left over-State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) In the International Conference on Water and Sanitation at Mid Decade held at Calcutta from 6-9 January, 1986 by the Institute of Public Health Engineers, India (IPHE) in collaboration with WEDC, Loughborough, U. K. and supported by other International Agencies, Government of West Bengal and this Ministry, it was generally mentioned that in the case of non-fulfilment of the Decade targets for the Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, short-fall of adequate outlays would be one of the main reasons for scaling down of the targets.

(b) In so far as the Urban Water Supply and Urban Sanitation is concerned, the Conference of Ministers incharge of Urban Water Supply and Sanitation held at New Delhi on the 7th February, 1986 agreed that the targets for Urban Water Supply will have to be scaled down from 100 per cent to 90 per cent of the population and the targets in respect of the Urban Sanitation from 80 per cent to 50 per cent, subject to a review at a later stage.

(c) The information as projected at the Mid Decade Review of Decade Programme conducted recently is given in the Statement below.

**Statement**

*Mid Decade Review*

*Population Coverage (Percentage) As on 31-3-1985*

States/UTS	Urban water supply	Urban Sanitation	Rural water supply	Rural Sanitation
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	52.1	10.9	71.4	1.7
2. Assam	37.5	15.7	71.4	0.9

1	2	3	4	5
3. Bihar	59.5	22.9	77.8	3.7
4. Gujarat	83.2	38.0	79.7	0.24
5. Haryana	69.1	28.4	57.8	—
6. Himachal Pradesh	89.1	13.7	59.5	—
7. J & K	86.6	7.7	62.7	0.1
8. Karnataka	81.2	38.4	82.9	0.17
9. Kerala	64.5	28.2	40.8	1.6
10. Madhya Pradesh	79.7	7.8	62.7	—
11. Maharashtra	87.1	39.8	51.0	—
12. Manipur	51.5	0.8	67.6	0.09
13. Meghalaya	22.1	—	35.1	—
14. Nagaland	46.7	—	65.9	0.3
15. Orissa	38.1	9.5	82.0	—
16. Punjab	71.2	48.5	23.8	—
17. Rajasthan	56.0	9.6	58.7	—
18. Sikkim	89.0	32.9	43.3	—
19. Tamil Nadu	83.8	47.5	46.8	0.2
20. Tripura	51.5	13.2	65.6	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	70.1	14.1	28.3	—
22. West Bengal	63.7	19.5	52.5	0.06
1. A & N Islands	100.0	55.0	94.7	7.7
2. Arunachal Pradesh	88.5	38.5	90.2	0.2
3. Chandigarh	100.0	100.0	52.6	52.6
4. Delhi	98.1	73.4	100.0	—
5. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	76.5	—	84.1	—
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	81.9	13.3	44.2	—
7. Lakshadweep	—	—	45.8	—
8. Mizoram	7.6	1.5	64.3	43.7
9. Pondicherry	76.3	39.9	100.0	1.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>0.72</b>

Source : Information Furnished by States and UTs for the Mid Decade Review.

### Working of Kolar Gold Mines

3032. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kolar Gold Mines have not been working at their full capacity;

(b) whether due to unscientific mining there is no proper working of the mines; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to work the mines on most scientific methods and with foreign expertises ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The rated capacity of ore milling and capacity utilisation of the mines at the Kolar Gold Fields during the last three years is given below :

	In tonnes		
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Rated Capacity	4,20,432	4,20,432	4,20,432
Ore Treated	3,53,603	3,30,129	2,99,382
Percentage Utilisation of capacity	84.10	78.52	71.20

(b) and (c). Although gold reserves are declining in these century-old mines, it cannot be said that it is due to unscientific mining. However, in order to improve the performance of the company, a United Nations Development Programme Project commenced from 1st January, 1984 for a period of 33 months with the following aims and objectives :-

1. Strengthening capabilities for mining in deep, narrow veins under high rock stress conditions, and to develop plans for increasing output and reducing costs.
2. Locate new ore reserves in the KGF mines in the Kolar Schist belt.

3. Help in improving design and manufacture of mine equipment, and

4. Help in improving the recovery of gold and Scheelite.

### Committee for regrouping Fertilizer Plants

3033. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee was constituted to prepare a plan for regrouping the fertilizer plants;

(b) whether the committee has submitted its reports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

### Setting up of TV centres during Seventh Plan

3034. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has been taken in regard to establishing of T. V. relay centres in Seventh Five Year Plan period in the country :

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Balasore and Baripada in Orissa have been included in the programme if so, by when low/higher power relay/transmission centres will be established at both the places; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to consider to include these two places in the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Establishment of 181 new TV transmitters (including 21 high power trans-

mitters) and shifting of 22 existing low power (100 W) transmitters to new locations have been included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan for extension of TV service to uncovered areas. Besides, it is also envisaged to set up four 10 KW TV transmitters, one each at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, for 2nd channel service at these places.

(c) Yes, Sir. Implementation of these schemes would, however, depend on yearwise availability of funds and equipment during the VII Plan period.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Green Revolution in dry land areas

3035. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has enormous dry areas, of which more than 70 per cent cultivable land continues to face recurring spells of drought, forcing the population to migrate to the cities;

(b) whether Government lacks appropriate technology suitable for rainfed areas which can usher rise in food production in the dry areas; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose for operation of green revolution in dry land areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The dryland areas in the country account for about 72 per cent of net sown area as per Land Utilisation Statistics of 1982-83.

(b) and (c). The appropriate technologies available and suitable for different dryland areas have been worked out and the same are being updated with the advancement of knowledge. For the development of dryland areas during the 7th Plan a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture is proposed to be launched from 1986-87.

#### Popularisation of Coconut and its by-products

3036. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to market coconut and its by-products including tender coconuts within the country so as to popularise its consumption and sale during the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). As there has been a steep fall in market price of coconuts, Government have introduced a scheme for purchase of copra at Rs. 1200 per quintal to help the farmers. NAFED is also exploring the possibility of selling coconuts through its outlets in different States. Besides these, there is no other scheme under consideration of the Government for popularisation of consumption of coconut.

#### Legislation for welfare of Agriculture Workers

3037. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to bring a comprehensive legislation to protect the interests of the agricultural workers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). The question of having a Central Law for agricultural workers was considered at various levels and in the absence of any unanimity, it has been decided to leave it to the State Governments to enact a legislation at the state level to regulate the service conditions and to provide for the welfare of the agricultural labourers on the lines of Kerala Agricultural Act, 1974 and the Draft Central Bill, which was circulated to them earlier.

**Schemes for marketing agricultural produce in Backward areas**

3038. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to draw new plans and projects to help and market agricultural and farm produce in backward areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such schemes in operation and how many are planned to be operated in Haryana; and

(d) the funds allocated for each State for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (d). Agricultural marketing being a State subject, the role of the Central Government is limited to co-ordination and provision of general guidance. However, suggestions for improving the marketing system for agricultural produce are considered from time to time in consultation with the State Governments. These are taken into account in policy formulations. Further, in order to bring the market system within easy reach of farmers, this Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme for development of rural markets. This scheme is applicable to all States/Union Territories, including Haryana. Under this scheme, central assistance is provided at the rate of Rs. 5.00 lakh per market, subject to a ceiling of 50 per cent of the project cost, for the development of infrastructure in wholesale rural markets in recognised backward areas covered under Hill Areas Development Programme, Integrated Tribal Development Programme, Draught Prone Areas Programmes and Desert Development Programme. In Haryana, 4 such agricultural markets have been granted central assistance of Rs. 20.00 lakh so far. The practice so far has been not to earmark funds State-wise, but to consider cases received from States/Union territories on merit.

**New T. V. channel for Educational Programmes**

3039. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMA-

TION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the conference of Education Ministers of States held in New Delhi on 24th January, 1986 a suggestion was made for opening of a new TV Channel for programmes relating to education and implementation of three language formula; and

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

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

(a) One of the Groups set up during the Conference of Education Ministers of State and Union Territories held on 23-24 January, 1986 recommended, inter alia, an exclusive channel for TV education.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government at present to introduce an exclusive channel on TV for education. However, educational TV programmes are already telecast on Doordarshan network. Thus, curriculum-based school TV programmes are telecast at Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Srinagar. Educational TV programmes in respective languages for primary school children are telecast, via INSAT-IB, by all transmitters in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. Educational TV programmes in Hindi are similarly relayed by the transmitters in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. Programmes on higher education provided by the University Grants Commission are also telecast on the national network for two hours every day. In addition, various programme producing Doordarshan Kendras put out non-formal educational programmes as a part of their general programming.

**Housing schemes by HUDCO**

3040. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of housing schemes sanctioned by HUDCO in the country upto 31 December, 1985; and

(b) the number of housing schemes sanctioned to Kerala and West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Upto 31.12.1985, HUDCO has sanctioned 4090 schemes all over the country. Of these, 186 schemes are in the State of Karala and 56 in the State of West Bengal.

[Translation]

**TV centre at Pandukhal**

3041. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places in Garhwal Division of Uttar Pradesh where television relay centres are proposed to be opened during 1986-87;

(b) whether there is proposal to open a television relay centre at Pandukhal in this Division; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Establishment of low power (2X10 W) TV transmitters, one each at Uttarkashi and Gangotri in Uttarkashi district and Gopeshwar in Chamoli district of Garhwal Division, has been included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan. Implementation of these schemes would depend on actual annual allocation of resources during the Plan period.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) TV service in the country can be expanded only in phases, in accordance with the availability of resources. Further improvement of TV service in Garhwal Division would, therefore, depend on availability of resources during future Plan for TV expansion.

[English]

**Large mini steel plants in private sector**

3042. SHRI MANIK REDDY :  
SHRI BANWARI LAL  
PUROHIT :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :  
SHRIMATI GEETA  
MUKHERJEE :  
SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :  
DR. G. S. RAJHANS :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to persuade private sector to set up large mini steel plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir,

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

**Cultivation of banned kesari dal**

3043. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of kesari dal is banned in the country;

(b) if so, the States which are still producing kesari dal; and

(c) the steps taken by Central Government to stop the cultivation of this harmful dal in States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Cultivation of khesari dal is banned in Uttar Pradesh and Assam. However, it is being produced in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal.

(c) The Government of India had written to all the kesari dal growing States to examine the possibilities of banning its cultivation. The States of Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh have taken steps to replace its cultivation in a phased manner. In Madhya Pradesh a Centrally

Sponsored Scheme on Pulses Development is in operation with a special component to replace cultivation of kesari dal since 1983-84. During 1984-85 mini-kits of gram were also supplied free of cost to the farmers under the Central Sector Scheme to replace kesari dal.

#### Imports of trawlers, in Seventh Plan

3044. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of trawlers and river crafts of different type and design proposed to be imported during Seventh Plan period;

(b) the proposed cost of those trawlers and river crafts;

(c) the foreign exchange likely to be involved in the above import proposal; and

(d) the countries from where those trawlers and river crafts are proposed to be imported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No river craft for fishing are proposed to be imported. The deep sea fishing policy is aimed mainly at building up the fleet strength. As such there is no specific target for import.

(b) to (d). Import of deep sea fishing vessels by the companies depends on the nature of their projects and suitability of designs, source and reasonableness of cost are considered by the Inter-Ministerial Fishing Vessel Acquisition Committee. As such a total cost of fishing trawlers to be imported and foreign exchange involved cannot be estimated in advance.

#### Loss to Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation and Fertilizer Corporation of India

3045. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation has accumulated huge losses over

the past several years, if so, the total losses till the end of the last financial year;

(b) whether any units of the Corporation are facing closure due to continued losses;

(c) the measures proposed to be taken by Government to remedy the situation;

(d) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India has also been suffering losses, if so, the extent of losses; and

(e) the remedial measures proposed to be taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (d). Yes, Sir. The cumulative losses of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC) and Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI), till 31st March, 1985 were Rs. 360.91 crores and Rs. 604.42 crores respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (e). The losses in both the companies are mainly due to low capacity utilisation in their units on account of power shortage/voltage dips and equipment breakdowns. Some short-term and long-term remedial measures have already been taken to improve the performance of the units of these companies. A decision on some more long-term measures to improve the performance and profitability of the companies will be taken after feasibility studies which are now under way, have been completed.

#### Transmissions operated by AIR Gangtok

3046. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of transmissions operated by All India Radio, Gangtok;

(b) whether All India Radio station Gangtok has not the normal three transmissions ?

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Government have any proposal to start all the three transmissions at the earliest ?

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

(a) to (c): AIR, Gangtok has presently an interim set up with 10 KW MW transmitter. It is operating on a temporary aerial with limited range and does not have facility for more than one transmission.

(d) Yes Sir. A scheme to have a permanent set up at Gangtok with 20 KW MW transmitter, Type I studios receiving facilities and Staff Quarters is expected to be completed during current, 7th Five year Plan.

#### Closure of Talchar unit of Fertilizer Corporation

3047. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Talchar Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India has been shut down for an indefinite period following damage to its ammonia reactor in a fire accident recently;

(b) whether the cause of the fire has been enquired into; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) The Talchar plant of Fertilizer Corporation of India remained shut down from 8.2.86 to 5.3.86.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) According to the Committee, constituted by the company to investigate the matter, the fire was caused due to leakage of synthesis gas from the ammonia converter top flange resulting from damage of gasket.

#### Investment on Vijayanagar Steel Plant in Karnataka

3048. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not taking a decision on investment in Vijayanagar Steel Plant in Karnataka; and

(b) the funds allotted for its execution in Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) It has not been possible to take an investment decision on Vijayanagar Steel Plant due to the overall constraints of resources.

(b) The total Plan provision in the Seventh Five Year Plan for new steel plants which includes the Vijayanagar Steel Plant is Rs. 10 crores.

#### Women trained under Trysem

3049. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of women trained under the Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment in each year of the Sixth Plan with their number, State-wise;

(b) whether any monitoring was done about the utilisation of the training thus obtained for self-employment; and

(c) if so, what are the findings ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) The required information is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). Monitoring of self-employment under the scheme is done through monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports. During the last three years of the Sixth Plan, the percentage of self-employed women, to those trained, comes to 58.4%.



## Statement

*Number of Women trained and their percentage in total trained youth under the Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment.*

Sl. No.	State/UT	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85		Total (1980-85)	
		Women trained (No.)	Percent to total youth trained	Women trained (No.)	Percent to total youth trained	Women trained (No.)	Percent to total youth trained	Women trained (No.)	Percent to total youth trained	Women trained (No.)	Percent to total youth trained	Women trained (No.)	Percent to total youth trained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2079	14.6	44.15	71.0	5003	34.2	4194	41.6	6394	61.1	22085	39.7
2.	Assam	—	—	3068	72.1	3875	78.3	1984	58.9	3544	63.9	12471	65.9
3.	Bihar	858	27.1	2087	2.4	4505	34.2	6292	46.5	4792	57.3	18534	33.7
4.	Gujarat	6200	42.7	NR	—	3737	30.7	1707	19.6	1862	17.8	13506	26.1
5.	Haryana	401	9.9	369	26.6	633	22.9	574	21.4	385	9.5	2362	15.8
6.	Himachal Pradesh	706	39.9	859	46.8	1060	35.0	972	34.0	781	37.5	4378	37.7
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	1111	60.5	NR	—	NR	—	641	28.8	1752	12.4
8.	Karnataka	2038	50.3	3595	65.0	5122	61.0	3792	50.9	3469	37.3	18016	51.9

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9. Kerala	582	34.1	693	58.4	2543	63.8	4249	54.2	6000	61.5	14067	57.5		
10. Madhya Pradesh	1787	2.07	4200	19.9	3432	9.5	4073	19.0	3733	18.6	17225	16.5		
11. Maharashtra	NR	—	NR	—	1653	37.0	2084	17.0	4461	34.1	8198	18.7		
12. Manipur	160	28.5	NR	—	227	46.7	NR	—	250	56.6	637	29.9		
13. Meghalaya	Nil	—	Nil	—	NR	—	NR	—	Nil	—	Nil	—		
14. Nagaland	60	57.1	205	67.2	270	52.0	NR	—	NR	—	535	57.6		
15. Orissa	Nil	—	1212	24.6	1092	13.0	2340	24.8	2702	28.7	7346	20.6		
16. Punjab	NR	—	NR	—	13013	78.7	13814	84.6	8020	67.6	34847	63.0		
17. Rajasthan	2069	19.3	3433	16.1	4895	18.3	5408	27.8	6414	28.7	22219	22.1		
18. Sikkim	Nil	—	10	100.0	NR	—	136	56.7	NR	—	146	37.9		
19. Tamil Nadu	12325	75.6	28493	46.6	21484	53.1	15944	51.5	5180	30.0	83426	50.2		
20. Tripura	NR	—	696	50.0	875	76.8	168	31.5	176	40.6	1915	39.0		
21. Uttar Pradesh	4179	14.1	5607	20.1	5386	18.7	5843	24.9	15281	32.5	36266	23.1		
22. West Bengal	128	32.3	565	44.4	765	22.5	NR	—	1248	10.6	2706	11.4		
23. A&N Islands	5	35.7	15	100.0	NR	—	—	—	NR	—	20	70.0		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
24. Arunachal Pradesh			Nil	—	NR	—	—	—	5	—	44	22.6	49	18.5
25. Chandigarh			Nil	—	6	15.0	—	—	—	—	Nil	—	6	2.2
26. D&N Haveli			Nil	—	NR	—	2	2.7	—	—	NR	—	2	1.4
27. Delhi			32	13.7	NR	—	740	77.2	—	—	375	51.2	1147	40.3
28. G.D. & Diu			30	71.4	NR	—	2577	97.6	—	—	2568	88.0	5169	49.5
29. Lakshadweep			NI	—	NI	—	NI	—	—	—	Nil	—	Nil	—
30. Mizoram			NI	—	NI	—	10	100.0	722	65.6	530	71.1	12.67	68.0
31. Pondicherry			6	46.2	4	66.7	NR	—	98	55.1	222	90.2	330	69.9
ALL INDIA :			33645	27.1	62000	30.3	82893	34.3	74404	36.4	79042	35.9	331984	33.4

NR — Not Reported.

NI — Not Implemented.

[Translation]

**Installation of hand pumps and digging of wells for drinking water in Villages**

3050. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :  
SHRI VISHNU MODI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government aim at providing drinking water facility in each village of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have any policy under which State Governments are required to seek permission of the Central Government for installing hand pumps and digging wells etc. for providing drinking water facility in their villages;

(c) if so, the number of such proposals under consideration of Government, State-wise break-up thereof and the names of the places for which these proposals have been received;

(d) whether Government are also considering issuing any guidelines for taking immediate decision on these proposals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) The Seventh Plan aims providing adequate drinking water facilities to the entire rural population in line with the objective of the International Drinking water Supply and Sanitation Decade.

(b) to (e) Provision of drinking water in the rural areas is the responsibility of the States and accordingly permission of Central Government is not required by the States for installation of hand pumps and digging wells etc. for providing drinking water facilities in the villages. Rural Water Supply schemes taken up under the Central Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme are technically scrutinised and approved by the Central Government before they are taken up for execution by the States.

[English]

**Setting up of TV centres in Gujarat**

3051. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of places in Gujarat where small T.V. Centres are proposed to be set up and the locations thereof;

(b) the total area in Gujarat which will remain uncovered by Doordarshan even after the setting up of new T.V. Centres; and

(c) the time by which entire State of Gujarat is likely to be fully covered by Door-darshan ?

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

(a) A low power (100W) TV transmitter is under implementation at Bhuj as a part of the VI Plan. Establishment of low power (100W) TV transmitters at Veraval, Palanpur, Surendranagar, Junagadh, Amreli, Valsad, Ahwa and Godhra in Gujarat has been included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan.

(b) It is expected that about 29.7 per cent of the area of the State of Gujarat would remain uncovered after the schemes included in the VII Plan of Door-darshan are implemented.

(c) TV service in the country can be expanded only in phases, depending on availability of resources. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate at this stage the period within which the whole of Gujarat State would be covered by TV service.

[Translation]

**Setting up Chemical Fertilizer factory in Guna, Madhya Pradesh**

3052. SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Chemical Fertilizer factory has been set up in Guna district of Madhya Pradesh and its natural gas pipeline is pass-

ing through Tikamgarh district and other districts of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up a fertilizer factory in Tikamgarh district, which is an industrially backward area; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) :** (a) to (c). A gas-based Nitrogenous fertilizer plant is under construction at Bijaipur in Guna District of Madhya Pradesh; gas would be supplied to this plant from the H.B.J. gas pipeline.

This gas pipeline would not be passing through Tikamgarh District of Madhya Pradesh. There is, thus, no question of setting up a fertilizer plant in Tikamgarh District based on gas from this pipeline.

[English]

#### Closure of TV centre, PIJ

3053. **DR. PHULRENU GUHA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pij TV Centre in Kheda District near Ahmedabad after getting prize from UNESCO/international Programme for Development Council has been closed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :** (a) and (b). On commissioning of the 10KW transmitter at Ahmadabad, operation of the 1kw transmitter at Pij was stopped because the 10KW transmitter at Ahmedabad fully covers the area served earlier by the 1KW transmitter at Pij. Moreover, the rural developmental programmes earlier put out on the TV transmitter, Pij continue to be telecast from the TV transmitter, Ahmedabad.

#### Construction of houses by private firms on behalf of DDA.

3054. **PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :** Will the Minister of

URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether private firms have offered to build houses on behalf of D.D.A.;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the number of private firms who have offered to build houses; and

(d) whether Government have accepted the offer of private firms ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :** (a) to (d). The private firms eligible and registered in the appropriate class submit their offers from time to time in response to the tender notices issued by DDA for construction of houses. Recently tenders have been called for construction of 12000 pre-fabricated MIG houses based on large panel industrialised building technique. The tenders are being processed by DDA.

#### Rate of increase in foodgrains production

3055. **SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the anticipated rate of increase in production of foodgrains during the Seventh Plan; and

(b) the special efforts being made to achieve this rate of growth ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) The anticipated rate of increase in production of foodgrains during the Seventh Plan is 3.48—4.06 per cent per annum.

(b) Efforts being made to achieve this rate of growth of foodgrains are as follows :—

1. Increase in productivity of different crops under irrigated and rainfed areas through adoption of improved production technology and propa-

gation of rainfed farming technology on watershed management basis;

2. Adoption of area approach in potential regions/districts for increasing the production and productivity of various crops;
3. Timely and adequate supply of agricultural inputs like technology, seeds, fertilisers, water, implements, pesticides, credit etc.
4. Increase in the crop intensity through double and multiple cropping and increase in area under pulse crops through inter cropping and growing these crops in rice fallows by utilising the residual moisture during rabi season;
5. Increase in coverage of area under location specific High Yielding Varieties resistant/tolerant to insect-pest and diseases and various stress conditions;
6. Adoption of integrated plant protection measures over a larger area;
7. Intensification of research efforts for making efforts for making available the economic and viable improved production technology;
8. Assuring remunerative prices of various foodcrops to the farmers and strengthening the organisational support for the purchase of food-grains at support prices.

**Demonstration and sea trials of new fishing vessels**

3056. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to undertake demonstration and sea trials of new prototypes of fishing vessels manufactured from steel reinforced concrete;

(b) whether Government have also signed any agreement with Food and Agriculture Organisation for this purpose; and

(c) the details of the programme of Government in this regard ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A project on "out-fitting and demonstration of ferro-cement inshore fishing vessels" will be taken up with the assistance from Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). An agreement in this regard was signed on 28.2.1986. The objectives of the project are—

- (i) To assist in the out-fitting and trials of three ferro-cement fishing vessels;
- (ii) To demonstrate the operation of small ferro-cement fishing vessels to fishermen and fishermen's organisation in selected coastal states in India. The total contribution from FAO on the project would be US \$ 1,26,000.

**Telecast and broadcast of Urdu programmes on TV./A.I.R.**

3057. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Urdu talks, feature programmes and news broadcast from the different Stations of AIR and Urdu programmes and news items telecast from the different TV centres alongwith the total time during the year 1985; and

(b) the comparative figures of other regional languages and Hindi during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). AIR stations and Doordarshan Kendras broadcast and telecast news bulletins as well as composite programmes in Urdu consisting of talks, features, songs etc., as per details given in the annexure. The telecast time over Doordarshan Kendras

is limited and, therefore, programmes in Urdu are not necessarily telecast on the basis of fixed-point charts. The exact time devoted by AIR stations and Doordarshan Kendras for composite Urdu programmes are not maintained in a compiled form.

AIR Stations and Doordarshan Kendras

broadcast and telecast programmes mainly in the language widely spoken and understood in the service area concerned. Details of the time devoted to broadcast/telecast in such a main language, including Hindi, and other regional languages, are not maintained in a compiled form.

#### Annexure

#### Statement showing Urdu programmes broadcast from AIR Stations

##### (A) All India Radio

Sl. No.	Name of the Station	Frequency	Duration
1	2	3	4
1.	Aurangabad	Daily	30 mts
2.	Allahabad	Twice a month	20 mts
3.	Ahmedabad	Once a week	30 mts
4.	Bombay	Daily	30 mts
5.	Bhopal	Weekly	55 mts
6.	Bhadravaui	Weekly	45 mts
7.	Bangalore	Weekly	45 mts
8.	Bikaner	Once a week	30 mts
9.	Calcutta	Weekly	30 mts
10.	Delhi	Daily	40 mts
11.	Darbhanga	Daily	55 mts
12.	Dharwad	Once a week	40 mts
13.	Gorakhpur	Once a week	60 mts
14.	Gulberga	Weekly	60 mts
15.	Hyderabad	Daily	2.00 hrs.
16.	Indore	Weekly	45 mts
17.	Jammu	Weekly	90 mts
18.	Jalandhar	Weekly	30 mts
19.	Jalgaon	Monthly	30 mts
20.	Jaipur	Weekly	30 mts
21.	Jodhpur	Weekly	30 mts
22.	Lucknow	Daily	20 mts

1	2	3	4
23.	Nagpur	Once a week	30 mts
24.	Ratnagiri	Monthly	30 mts
25.	Rampur	Daily	20 mts
26.	Ranchi	Weekly	45 mts
27.	Simla	Monthly	24 mts
28.	Udaipur	Weekly	30 mts
29.	Vijayawada	Weekly	14 mts
30.	Vadodara	Once a week	30 mts
31.	Patna	Daily	55 mts
32.	Mysore	Weekly	30 mts
53.	Rohtak	Once a month	25 mts

*Stations Relaying Central News Bulletins in Urdu*

Sl. No.	Name of the Station	Time of Relay
1	2	3
1.	Delhi (Originated)	8.50 AM 1.50 PM 9.15 PM
2.	Lucknow	8.50 AM 9.15 PM
3.	Allahabad	8.50 AM 9.15 PM
4.	Varanasi	8.50 AM 9.15 PM
5.	Rampur	8.50 AM 9.15 PM
6.	Gorakhpur	8.50 AM 1.50 PM
7.	Patna	8.50 AM 9.15 PM



1	2	3
8.	Bhagalpur	8.50 AM 9.15 PM
9.	Ranchi	9.15 PM
10.	Darbhanga	8.50 AM 9.15 PM
11.	Bhopal	9.15 PM
12.	Jalandhar	1.50 PM 9.15 PM
13.	Simla	8.50 AM
14.	Srinagar	8.50 AM 1.50 PM 9.15 PM
15.	Jammu	8.50 AM 9.15 PM
16.	Leh	8.50 AM 1.50 PM 9.15 PM
17.	Aurangabad	1.50 PM 9.15 PM 1.50 PM
18.	Parbhani	1.50 PM 9.15 PM
19.	Hyderabad	8.50 AM 1.50 PM 9.15 PM

*Stations Originating Regional News Bulletins in Urdu*

Sl. No.	Station	Time of Broadcast	Duration
1	2	3	4
1.	Srinagar	9.20 AM	5 mts

1	2	3	4
		12.30 PM	5 mts
		7.45 PM	10 mts
		4.00 PM	30 mts Slow speed Bulletin
2.	Lucknow	2.30 PM	5 mts
3.	Hyderabad	5.50 PM	10 mts

*Stations relaying Regional News Bulletins in Urdu*

1.	Leh	7.45 PM	10 mts from Srinagar
2.	Jammu	7.45 PM	10 mts from Srinagar
3.	Rampur	2.30 PM	5 mts from Lucknow
4.	Varanasi	2.30 PM	5 mts from Lucknow

**(B) Doordarshan**

- (i) Only Srinagar Kendra telecast news in Urdu.
- (ii) 6 Doordarshan Kendras namely, Srinagar, Lucknow, Jalandhar, Hyderabad, Delhi and Bombay carry Urdu programmes regularly as part of their general transmission.
- (iii) Kendras other than these 6 Kendras also telecast programmes occasionally.

**Annual production and requirement  
of gold**

(In Kgs.)

		1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
3058. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :	Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	1369.94	1185.57	1091.21
(a) the approximate annual production of gold in the country;	Hutti Gold Mines Ltd.	753.62	821.09	865.12
(b) the approximate annual requirement; and	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	117.00	71.00	80.00
(c) the steps being taken to meet the demand ?		2240.56	2077.66	2036.33

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The gold production in the last 3 years is as given below :

(b) There are no reliable estimates of the annual requirement of gold in the Department.

(c) Does not arise.

**Production targets of Steel Plants**

(b) if so, the plant-wise details thereof ?

3059 SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) whether Government have fixed production targets for the steel plants set up in various States for the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) The Working Group on Iron and Steel set up by the Planning Commission envisaged the following production of saleable steel by the SAIL Steel Plants during the Seventh Plan period :

(in Million tonnes)

UNIT	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Bhilai Steel Plant	2.04	2.27	2.59	2.88	3.00
Durgapur Steel Plant	0.72	0.80	0.82	0.82	0.90
Rourkela Steel Plant	0.94	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.98
Bokaro Steel Plant	1.72	2.08	2.08	2.46	2.56
IISCO	0.48	0.50	0.51	0.52	0.53
VSP	—	—	—	0.31	0.62
Total :	5.90	6.61	6.97	7.97	8.59

The actual production 1985-86 by the SAIL Steel Plants is expected to be 5.06 MT. The production target for 1986-87 is 7.2 MT against 6.6 MT envisaged by the Working Group.

**Centrally sponsored scheme for Bhumpal-Naunghi group of villages in H.P.**

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Details in this regard are being ascertained from the State Government.

3060. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

**Research on dry-land fodder**

(a) whether the centrally sponsored scheme for BHUMPAL-NAUNGHI group of villages in HAMIRPUR District of Himachal Pradesh has been under execution for nearly 3 years now;

3061. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(b) if so, the date of its commencement, the expenditure incurred so far and the total estimated cost of the scheme alongwith the number of villages and the population which the scheme is likely to serve; and

(a) whether any effort has been made to promote research on dry land fodder in the Shivalik ranges of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Haryana during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(c) the reasons for delay and the likely date of its completion ?

(b) if so, a brief outline of the steps taken in this regard, including the number of research stations, set up, if any for this purpose in each of the four states;

(c) the follow-up steps proposed to be taken in this regard in the Seventh Plan; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the nature of strategy evolved to promote fodder growing in this sphere ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been planning and organising research on the development of location specific varieties and production technologies in respect of dryland forage species through the main institute on Grassland and Fodder Research located at Jhansi, its Regional Station located at Manasbal (Jammu and Kashmir) and the net work of research centres located in Agricultural Universities.

(b) Centres for research on cultivated and dryland forage species were established at Himachal Pradesh Agricultural University, Palampur and Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar, under the aegis of All India Coordinated Research Project on Forage Crops, the Centre located at Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, has been functioning as a voluntary Centre during VI Plan. With a view to take care of research needs of the temperate and subtemperate areas of Jammu and Kashmir, the Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute had established its Regional Station at Manasbal, Jammu and Kashmir in 1973-74.

(c) The research needs of the different centres vis-a-vis the results obtained by each centre were reviewed recently by a Quinquennial Review Team. Based on the recommendations of this team, the project Centres located in three states, namely, Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh would be strengthened. The Regional Station of Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, at Manasbal is also proposed to be strengthened to carry out mission-oriented research on fodder and pasture species of lower hills.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Promotion of programmes for prevention of Cruelty to Animals

3062. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been planned for the promotion of the programmes of prevention of Cruelty to Animals during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, a brief outline thereof and the response of State Governments to such efforts during the Seventh Plan;

(c) whether it is proposed to enshrine this concept in the educational syllabi at the school level so as to promote the idea among the younger generation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is envisaged for 7th plan as against the 6th Plan outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs on animal welfare programmes. Details of the programmes to be undertaken during the 7th Plan have not been finalised.

(c) and (d). Suggestions have been received that the environmental studies curriculum for class IV and V and Science Curriculum for class VI & VII should include relevant content to develop within learners the reverence and compassion for all living things and that this component should also be an integral part of primary and middle school level teachers training curricula. It has also been suggested that learning experiences given to children should be so designed that they will help to kindle sympathy for all living beings and generate feeling against merciless killings of animals. These suggestions will be considered and appropriate action taken.

#### Scarcity of drinking water in Orissa

3063. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2016 on 8th April, 1985 regarding scarcity of drinking water in Orissa and state :

(a) whether the amount out of Rs. 100 lakhs approved by the High Level Committee on relief for digging tubewells in Orissa has been released to the State;

(b) if so, the amount spent so far and the number of tubewells dug;

(c) whether Orissa Government have requested Union Government for more funds to cover the unidentified villages as well as identified villages for digging tubewells; and

(d) if so, the amount sanctioned by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (d). Details in this regard are being collected from State Government.

#### Problems of Indian workers in Saudi Arabia

3064. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the outcome of the Indo-Saudi Joint Commission meeting held on January 4, 1986 at Rayadh in respect of labour problems of Indian workers employed in Saudi Arabia; and

(b) the remedial follow up steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The Indo-Saudi Joint Commission meeting scheduled for 4th and 5th January, 1986 at Riyadh was postponed. No new date has been fixed.

[Translation]

#### Gas leakage in Century Spinning and Weaving Mills Bombay

3065. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on January 18, 1986, 15 persons were affected due to

leakage of chlorine gas in the Century Spinning and Weaving Mills in Worli, Bombay, as reported in the 'Nav Bharat Times' dated January 19, 1986;

(b) if so, the causes of the leakage of gas and the number of persons affected and the amount of assistance paid to the affected persons by the company;

(c) whether Government propose to investigate into the causes of gas leakage; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by Government against the management of the company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected.

[English]

#### Dearth of Government accommodation in New Delhi

3066. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a dearth of Government accommodation in New Delhi for the Central Government employees working in various Ministries/ Departments;

(b) if so; the total number of Type-I, II, III quarters constructed and released during 1985-86 upto 31 January, 1986; and

(c) the number of quarters under construction at present, type-wise that are proposed to be released during 1986 ?

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

(b) The following quarters have been constructed and released during 1985-86 upto 31 January, 1986 :

Type—A	—	145
Type—B	—	320
Type—C	—	1505
		<hr/>
		1970

(c) Type—A	—	322
Type—B	—	789
Type—C	—	1987
Type—D	—	128
Type—E	—	102
Hostel-Family Apartment.	—	184 suites

#### Exploitation of marine resources

3067. PROF P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of exploitation of marine resources in the country;

(b) whether any perspective plan has been prepared for the fuller exploitation of these resources; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Out of the presently estimated marine fish resources of about 4.5 million tonnes in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), the present level of exploitation is 39.5 per cent.

(b) and (c). Through the successive Five Year Plans steps have been taken for fuller exploitation of marine fish resources. By the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan about 45 per cent of the estimated potential is planned to be harvested.

#### Urban Community Movement

3068. DR. D. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether urban community movement as in case of countries like South Korea (Saemual Undong) are virtually non-existent in India; and

(b) whether Government would encourage voluntary organisations to take up work in this direction for effective community development and mass public participation in

constructive nation building and character-building activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Urban Community Development Movement was initiated in Delhi in 1955. It was extended to Ahmedabad in 1962, Baroda in 1965, Calcutta in 1966 and to Hyderabad in 1967. The Seventh Five Year Plan has launched a new all inclusive scheme known as Urban Basic Services laying great emphasis on involvement and participation of public and voluntary organisation.

#### Setting up of Metallurgical Industries in Public Sector in Karnataka

3069. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of metallurgical industries in public sector in Karnataka; and

(b) whether Government propose to set up more metallurgical industries in public sector in Karnataka in view of the fact that Karnataka has got chromium, manganese and ferrous ore deposits ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Bharat Gold Mines Limited have Nundydroog Mill and Mysore Mill in Karnataka where gold ore extracted by Kolar Gold Fields is milled and processed.

Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited has two establishments in Karnataka—one for the production of iron ore concentrates and the other for converting iron ore concentrate into pellets.

The Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited located in Karnataka is a producer of special and alloy steels.

(b) Government has no such proposal.

#### Aluminium as a replacement of wood for Furniture etc.

3070. DR. CHINTA MOHAN :  
SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA  
NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR :

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

(a) whether Government have any plan to encourage use of aluminium in buildings to save vanishing forests in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether prices of aluminium as a replacement of wood in furniture, buildings and construction items etc. would be made attractive and more competitive ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Although there is no policy specifically on the use of aluminium as replacement of wood, Government has been emphasising on all possible measures for substitution of wood.

(b) The prices of primary aluminium are controlled under the Essential Commodities Act in order to make the metal available to

the consumers at fair prices. The excise duty on aluminium has also been progressively brought down during the last few years.

#### Employment of women

3071. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of women employed in factories, mines and plantations as at the end of the year 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985; and

(b) the corresponding figures in respect of men employed in these sectors during the aforesaid period ?

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

#### Statement

*Number of women and men employed (average daily employment)  
in (i) Factories, (ii) Mines, and (iii) Plantations.*

Sl. No.	Sector of Employment	No. employed during the year				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<b>1. Factories</b>						
	Women	4,97,849 (P)	5,31,842 (P)	5,20,822 (P)	Not available	Not available
	Men	47,91,452 (P)	48,10,215 (P)	47,45,877 (P)		
<b>2. Mines</b>						
	Women	74,881	75,195	71,827	68,381	Not available
	Men	6,74,922	7,04,356	7,02,135	7,13,074	
<b>3. Plantations</b>						
	Women	4,04,320 (P)	3,76,836 (P)	4,30,264 (P)	Not available	Not available
	Men	4,86,967 (P)	4,56,486 (P)	5,73,274 (P)		

(P)=Provisional.

**Policy on import of Deep-Sea Trawlers**

3072. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Government towards import of deep-sea trawlers; and

(b) the requirement of deep-sea trawlers during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government Policy towards deep sea fishing is to build up a sizeable fleet of deep sea fishing vessels in order to optimally utilise the available fishery resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone of the country. Import of deep sea fishing vessels is also being permitted.

(b) It is envisaged to build up a fleet to about 350-500 deep sea fishing trawlers in the near future.

**Spreading irrigation without proper drainage system**

3073. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether experts at a seminar held in the Central Salinity Research Institute in mid-February, 1986 warned about the disastrous consequences of spreading irrigation without proper drainage system;

(b) if so, the details of their findings; and

(c) whether Government's irrigation programmes in future would take these views into consideration ?

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

(b) The expert committees set up to evaluate major irrigation projects have indi-

cated in their reports the disastrous effect of spreading irrigation system without proper drainage. It has been pointed out that in some of the projects like Tawa project in Madhya Pradesh, Gandak and Kosi Projects in Bihar and Mahanadi project in Orissa, not only there has been no increase in agricultural production but on the other hand there has been deterioration of land through water-logging.

(c) Yes, Sir. The 7th plan programmes of the water Resources Ministry have given due consideration for providing adequate drainage systems in irrigation projects.

**Agricultural Polytechnics**

3074. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any agricultural polytechnics in the country;

(b) if so, how many are there in Karnataka;

(c) whether Government propose to convert existing agricultural training centres into agricultural polytechnics; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. There are Krishi Vigyan Kendras (Farm Science Centres) in the country.

(b) There are five Krishi Vigyan Kendras in Karnataka State.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government of India is considering conversion of the Farmers' Training Centres in Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

(d) The proposal is being examined for inclusion in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. Depending upon the availability of resources, these Farmers Training Centres will be converted into Krishi Vigyan Kendras in a phased manner.



**T. V. micro-wave facility between  
Bangalore and Mysore**

3075. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :  
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND  
BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is T. V. micro-wave  
facility between Bangalore and Mysore; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose  
to provide such facility between Bangalore  
and Mysore so as to facilitate direct telecast  
of events between Bangalore and Mysore ?

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

(a) No, Sir. Even though the microwave  
link between Bombay and Bangalore passes  
through Mysore, there is no end-link at  
Mysore to enable relay of TV programmes  
from Bangalore by the transmitter at  
Mysore.

(b) Satellite linkage is envisaged to  
enable relay of programmes from Bangalore  
by all transmitter in Karnataka. VII Plan of  
Doordarshan includes provision of a satellite  
uplink at Bangalore for this purpose. This  
mode of linkage will also depend on availabi-  
lity of additional satellite capability.

[Translation]

**Demolition of huts in Safdarjung  
Enclave, New Delhi**

3077. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOP-  
MENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the demoli-  
tion squad of the Delhi Development Autho-  
rity had demolished pucca stalls and shops  
in Safdarjung Enclave including some pucca  
stalls opposite Kamal Cinema House on 11  
January, 1986 which were constructed and  
allotted by the Delhi Municipal Corporation  
in 1979 resulting in heavy losses to allottees;

(b) whether it is also a fact that hundreds  
of huts in front of the residence of the

Deputy Mayor of M. C. D. which have been  
erected illegally have not been demolished so  
far and even after the visit of the Lt.  
Governor; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose  
to take any action in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) DDA removed  
40 encroachments from the shopping centre  
in Safdarjung Enclave on 11.1.1986. The  
encroachers did not produce any documents  
about being licencees or teh Bazari holders  
of MCD at the time of removal of encroach-  
ments.

(b) and (c). The MCD has reported that  
125 jhuggis have been in existence in front of  
Deputy Mayors house No. K-12, Green Park  
Extension for the more than 5 years and that  
they had requested the DDA to give alter-  
native sites so that these jhuggis could be  
removed. However, no decision has been  
taken so far by the DDA to shift these  
jhuggis.

[English]

**Labour houses constructed in planta-  
tion areas**

3078. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will  
the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state  
how many labour houses have been cons-  
tructed in plantation areas according to the  
provisions of Plantation Labour Act 1951.  
industry-wise and State-wise.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A.  
SANGMA) : According to information  
available, as on 31.12.85 a total of 39,864  
houses have been constructed for Plantation  
workers. Of these 38,565 units have been  
constructed under the subsidised housing  
scheme in the Central Sector and 1,299 in  
the State Sector. The State-wise break-up is  
as follows :

State	State Sector	Central Sector	Total
Assam	48	16480	16528
Tripura	—	72	72
West Bengal	392	16514	16906
Tamil Nadu	211	1318	1529
Karnataka	38	1016	1054
Kerala	182	3165	3347
Uttar Pradesh	428	—	428
	1299	38565	39854

#### Kurseong T. V. relay centre

3079. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Kurseong Television relay centre has failed to cover the whole of the district of Darjeeling as well as the plain areas of neighbouring districts as assured by Government; and

(b) if so, whether Government would reconsider the matter and set up a relay centre at the Tiger Hill in Darjeeling so that all these areas could be covered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). The high power TV transmitter at Kurseong, at present operating on reduced power of 1 KW, is expected to be commissioned in service on its full rated power of 10 KW on completion of the 135 metre high TV tower. With the commissioning of the transmitter on full-power, TV coverage in Darjeeling and adjoining districts is expected to improve. Besides, establishment of low power (100W) TV transmitters, one each at Darjeeling and Kalimpong in Darjeeling district, and one at Alipurduar in Jalpaiguri district, has been included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan with a view to further improving TV service in the area.

#### Foreign collaboration in fishery Industry

3080. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any foreign collaboration in the fisheries development projects for development of fishing industry in coastal area as of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Government propose to revive Indo-Swiss collaboration scheme for the benefit of fishermen in Koniseema area of East Godavari District; and

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

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

(b) and (c). Question does not arise as there was no project proposal for the development of fishing industry in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh with Swiss assistance.

#### New Insurance Gratuity Scheme

3081. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to

state : whether there has been general agreement in favour of the new Insurance Gratuity Scheme of the Government and if so, details thereof and plans for implementation in order to uplift a large number of low paid workers in the country ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) :** A suggestion for making a suitable provision in the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 for compulsory insurance of employers' liability/setting up of a separate trust fund, for payment of gratuity was considered at the Indian Labour Conference held in November, 1985 and was generally accepted. The recommendation of the conference is under consideration of the Government.

**Establishment of fertiliser plant at Mezenga in Sibsagar, Assam**

3083. **SHRI PARAG CHALIHA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to establish a Fertiliser plant at Mezenga in Sibsagar, Assam, where natural gas could be easily and profitably utilised; and

(b) if so, whether it has been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan; if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) At present, a new gas-based fertilizer plant, known as Namrup-III project, is under installation in Assam; it is expected to be commissioned by August, 1986. Production from the existing gas-based fertilizer units at Namrup and the new Namrup-III unit, would be more than adequate to meet the Nitrogenous fertilizer requirement of the entire North Eastern Region during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Keeping this surplus situation in view, there is no proposal to establish another new gas-based fertilizer plant in Assam.

**Assistance to Kerala for flood relief**

3084. **SHRI T. BASHEER :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the Central assistance sought and sanctioned to Kerala during the last year to meet the situation caused by floods in the State;

(b) the total amount released;

(c) whether Government of Kerala have requested any further assistance from Central Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps Government have taken in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) During the year 1985-86 the Government of Kerala submitted Memorandum seeking central assistance in the wake of floods to the tune of Rs. 743.36 crores. A ceiling of central assistance amounting to Rs. 134.79 crores has been sanctioned to Kerala on 28.8.1985.

(b) A total assistance of Rs. 108.88 crores has been released on the basis of details of expenditure sent by the State Government.

(c) and (d). No further request for central assistance in the wake of floods has been received from the Government of Kerala.

(e) Does not arise.

**Coconut cultivation development schemes undertaken by Coconut Board**

3085. **SHRI T. BASHEER :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes undertaken by the Coconut Board for development of coconut cultivation in the country during the last year;

(b) the amount spent on those schemes; and

(c) the results achieved ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND**

**COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) During last year, the Coconut Development Board has undertaken a number of schemes for the development of coconut cultivation such as schemes relating to expansion of area under coconut; production of quality coconut seedlings; removal of rootwilt diseased coconut palms; production, procurement and distribution of quality coconut seedlings and provision of improved irrigation facilities to coconut growers.

(b) An amount of Rs. 157.00 lakh was spent by the Board on the schemes during 1984-85.

(c) The main results achieved are :

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| (i) Expansion of area under coconut   | 4,400 ha                  |
| (ii) Number of nurseries strengthened   | 34                        |
| (iii) Number of new seedlings planted on canal embankment and planted seedlings maintained, in Orissa | 2.20 lakh                 |
| (iv) Rootwilt diseased palms removed.   | 1.06 lakh                 |
| (v) Procurement and distribution of seed coconuts   | 6.00 lakh                 |
| (vi) Improved Irrigation facilities for coconut growers.  | 1,000 Pump-sets provided. |

**Development of fisheries in Kerala during 7th Plan Period**

3086. **SHRI T. BASHEER :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the proposals submitted by the State Government of Kerala for the development of fisheries during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether the proposals have been approved; and

(c) if so, the total outlay earmarked for the development of fisheries in Kerala during Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) The proposals submitted by Government of Kerala for fisheries development during 7th Five Year Plan include 57 schemes. The major schemes are housing, education and training, fishermen welfare, motorisation of country craft, supply of country craft and gear, fish marketing, Matsyafed, Brackish water fish farms, development of fishing harbours and landing centres and deep sea fishing.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 4000 lakhs was approved for fisheries development in Kerala during Seventh Five Year Plan.

**Loan for construction of houses in approved colonies in Delhi**

3087. **SHRI SOMNATH RATH :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a scheme to arrange loans to build Houses for those who have plots of land in approved colonies in Delhi, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :** (a) and (b). A statement indicating the number of schemes under which loans can be extended to the plot-holders is given below.

Besides, Government servants and some other similarly placed eligible categories can benefit from house-building advances.

**Statement**

*Office of the Assistant Housing Commissioner (Loans) Delhi Administration : 'A' Block : Vikas Bhawan : New Delhi*

Delhi Administration, Delhi advances loan for the construction of house in the Union Territory of Delhi under the following schemes :

*Urban Area of Union Territory of Delhi*

*1. Housing Scheme for Middle Income Group*

A loan of Rs. 33,400/- is sanctioned against the mortgage of plot on which the house is to be constructed with interest @ 11.5 per cent p.a. repayable in twelve yearly instalments. The applicant has to furnish a building plan duly approved by the competent authority of the area. The proposed covered area of the house should be between 400 sq. ft. to 1000 sq. ft. The income of the applicant should be between Rs. 601/- to Rs. 1500/- p. m. This scheme is for the construction of house in urban area of the Union Territory of Delhi.

*2. Housing Scheme for Low Income Group.*

A loan of Rs. 15,300/- is sanctioned against the mortgage of plot on which the house is to be constructed with interest @ 8 per cent p. a. repayable in 15 yearly instalments. The applicant has to furnish a building plan duly approved by the competent authority of the area. The proposed covered area of the house should be between 232 sq. ft. to 600 sq. ft. The income of the applicant should be between Rs. 351/- to Rs. 600/- p. m. This scheme is for the construction of house in the urban area of the Union Territory of Delhi.

*3. Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Section of the Society.*

A loan of Rs. 8,300/- is sanctioned against the mortgage of plot on which the house is to be constructed, with interest @ 5 per cent p. a. repayable in 20 yearly instalments. The applicant has to furnish a building plan duly approved by the competent authority of the area. The proposed covered area of the house should be between 111 sq. ft. to 300 sq. ft. The income of the applicant should be upto Rs. 350/- p. m. This scheme is for the construction of houses in the Urban areas of the Union Territory of Delhi.

*Rural area of Union Territory of Delhi  
Village Housing Project Scheme*

A loan of Rs. 5,000/- is sanctioned against the mortgage of plot on which the house is to be constructed, with interest @

9 per cent p. a. repayable in 20 yearly instalments. The applicant has to furnish a building plan duly approved by the competent authority of the area. The proposed covered area of the house should be between 100 sq. ft. to 300 sq. ft. The income of the applicant should be upto Rs. 600/- p. m. This scheme is for the construction of house in the rural areas of the Union Territory of Delhi.

**Bharat Aluminium Project at Ratnagiri**

3088. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the present stage of the Bharat Aluminium Corporation projects sanctioned at Ratnagiri in Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount so far spent on this public sector project;

(c) whether Bharat Aluminium Corporation has taken a decision to drop the entire aluminium project; and

(d) if so, who is held responsible for the huge expenditure incurred on this project by both the Central and State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d). The implementation of Ratnagiri Project of Bharat Aluminium Company Limited has not been taken up due to uneconomic size of the proposed Alumina/Aluminium Plant and non-viability of exploitation of West Coast Bauxite. An expenditure of about Rs. 194 lakhs has been incurred upto January, 1986 on the above Project. Expenditure, if any, incurred by Maharashtra Government is not known to the Government of India.

**Bauxite deposits located in Ratnagiri district**

3089. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether large quantity of Bauxite deposits have been located in Ratnagiri district;

(b) if so, the estimated quantity of deposits and the exact locations thereof; and

(c) the other mineral deposits traced in Ratnagiri District and the locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) In the erstwhile district of Ratnagiri of Maharashtra now comprising of Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg, a number of deposits/occurrences with individual reserves varying from few thousand tonnes to 1.5 million tonnes have been located.

(b) Total estimated reserves of bauxite in Ratnagiri district are placed at 5.23 million tonnes with Alumina content ranging from 40 to 62 per cent. These deposits are located in Anjarle, Chikalgaon (East and West), Kavdoli, Umbershet, Uthamber, Velas-Sakhri, Advivadi-Inolvadi, Aronda-Guldev, Ilne, Malevadi, Vanoshi, Vanjhale, Dabhoi and Sateli-Satarda areas in the district.

(c) Apart from bauxite the other minerals occurring in the district with locations thereof are as follows :

Mineral	Area
Iron Ore	— Redi, Banda, Dhabholi, Talwana-Ajgaon, etc.
Chromite	— Kankauli, Janoli and Vagda
Clay	— Kumbharmati, Nemale, Otavane, Malvan, etc.
Ilmenite	— Undi-Reel-Varawake, Tiware, Malgund, Nevere-Dhokmale-Vare, Are-Kalbadevi.
Talc-Steatite	— Bidwadi, Asgani, Kirlosi, Kumberli
Silica Sand	Math, Vetora, Tendoli, Chendwan, Phondaghat, Kasarda, Valasal etc.
Maganese Ore	— Pondiya to Netrade, Panwal-Padve, Digve, Morgaon, Sasoli etc.

Limestone	— Kasarda, Ratnagiri-Guhagar
Mica	— Kadaval
Felspar and quartz	— Kadaval
Asbeston	— Akheri
Graphite/graphitic schist	— Kochra, Bidwadi
Copper ore	— Hodavada

#### Decision by SAIL to review product line

3090. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :  
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :  
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :  
SHRI CHITTA MAHAJA :

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

(a) whether Steel Authority of India has decided to review its product line to make items that have greater demand; and

(b) whether the individual plants will also be asked to organise production in a more efficient way so as to earn profit?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Emphasis is being laid in the SAIL steel plants on production of demand-oriented special and critical items to cater effectively to the market needs, so as to minimise imports of such items. SAIL plants in close coordination with their R & D units are trying to effect economies, improve quality and develop products which are in short supply. As a result many special and critical items have been developed and improved upon. Such products include LPG sheets, electrolytic tin plates, DD/EDD, HR and CR products, micro alloy steels like SAIL-MA, IS-2062 plates, electrode quality wire rods and high wear resistance rails. A Statement indicating production details of such items for the last four years is given below.

Action is being taken in SAIL both at the Corporate and plant levels, to increase efficiency through a new work culture and to achieve cost reduction through higher produc-

tion and productivity, better utilisation of capacities, better technological norms, saving in energy utilisation and containment of labour and administrative costs.

### Statement

#### Production of special/critical items from sail plants

(Unit : Tonnes)

ITEMS	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Boiler Quality Plates	6860	6612	14867	11661
Ship-building Quality Plates	26878	22400	24457	18355
IS : 20621 Plates	67805	45963	57351	74311
HR Coi als for sale (2.55 mm and below)	140406	152701	192191	272897
0.63 mm and below CR Products	78177	76520	84441	91149
0 4/0.5 mm GP/GC Sheets	7359	15223	27538	35408
Electrical Steel Sheets	20971	12073	17241	26576
Electrolytic Tin Plates	41531	29685	48076	72781
LPG Sheets	21803	18314	62388	63007
D/DD/EDD Killed CR Products	11827	8788	20288	25303
Rails (Tested)	211000	255000	272000	294100
Electrode Quality Wire Rods	8500	10900	21500	19481
Fish Plates	2541	2607	3100	2950
Tor-Steel	150039	164231	14002	136291
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>795697</b>	<b>821017</b>	<b>989440</b>	<b>1144270</b>

[Translation]

#### Construction of T. V. tower at Pitampura

3091. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of work still to be done for completion of the TV tower being set up in Pitampura, Delhi;

(b) the number of such TV towers proposed to be set up in the country and the life span of the said TV towers;

(c) whether Government have gone into the technical aspects regarding stability and span of life of TV Tower in Pitampura;

(d) whether it is a fact that in the northern part of Pitampura area, land has sunk at a number of places due to rains and other causes; if so, the causes thereof; and

(e) whether it is likely to affect the stability of TV Tower there ?

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

(a) Construction of the 235 metre high RCC TV tower has been completed upto a height of 143.50 metres. Construction of the 4

storeyed skypod and steel tower above this height is yet to be undertaken.

(b) There is no proposal at present to set up a similar tower elsewhere in the country. Average life span of such a structure is estimated to be over 100 years.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). There has been no sinking of land within the area allocated for the project. Moreover, such a sinking would not adversely affect the kind of structure under construction at Pitampura.

#### Development of T. V. Centres

3092. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in order to provide latest technology to television, Government propose to develop all relay centres in the country; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of television centres proposed to be developed in Rajasthan ?

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

(a) Within the resources available, VII Plan of Doordarshan provides, inter alia, for (i) upgradation of existing T. V. relay transmitters at appropriate places with a view to achieving optimum coverage, (ii) establishment of TV studio centres at capitals of major States where they do not exist at present; and (iii) linking transmitters in individual States with the respective T. V. Centres at Capitals via Microwave/satellite links so that programmes put out from the State capital can be relayed by transmitters in the concerned State. Further, establishment of programme production facilities at important relay centres has also been included in the Plan.

(b) While a full-fledged colour T. V. Studio Centre is already under implementation at Jaipur, it is envisaged to replace, during the 7th plan period, the existing low power (100 W) TV transmitters at Kota,

Jaisalmer and Barmer by high power (10 KW) transmitters and to set up 13 new low power (100 W) TV transmitters in Rajasthan. Besides, establishment of a satellite uplink at Jaipur has also been included in the 7th Plan to enable relay of programmes produced at Jaipur by all transmitters in the State with the help of INSAT-II group of satellites, which is expected to be operationalised by early 1990s.

[English]

#### Review of Video Films in Newspapers

3093. SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether imported Video films are being regularly reviewed in national papers;

(b) whether such video films have been imported with Government knowledge and approval; and

(c) if so, the names of video films permitted during the years 1984 and 1985 and the amount of foreign exchange spent thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). Reviews of foreign video films do appear in some newspapers. It is, however, not known as to whether all these reviews relate to imported video films.

Since the licensing year April 1984—March 1985, the importing agency for video films (except video films imported by Doordarshan) is the National Film Development Corporation. It has so far imported the following 19 video films by spending foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 8.35 lakhs :

- (1) Disappearance of Harry
- (2) Black Wax
- (3) Giro City
- (4) Blue Hawaii
- (5) Return of the Man from UNCLE
- (6) Svengali
- (7) The Phoenix
- (8) Phantom of the Opera



- (9) Murder in Music City
- (10) The Last Tycoon
- (11) Concrete Cowboys
- (12) Fun in Acapulco
- (13) High Noon II
- (14) The Amazing Dober Mans
- (15) Bad and Love
- (16) California Gold Rush
- (17) Angel on my Shoulder
- (18) Bogie the last Hero
- (19) Witches Brew.

The Corporation has not permitted any private party to import video films. The information given above does not include information about video films imported by Doordarshan and video films imported under O. G. L. namely; video films of pre-dominantly educational and non-fictional nature and video films imported by training institutions etc as teaching aids.

**Liberal aid by HUDCO to  
Andhra Pradesh**

3094. SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have approached Housing Urban Development Corporation for a liberal aid to help speed up its housing programme; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon in order to ease housing shortage in the State capital ?

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

(b) HUDCO had allocated a sum of Rs. 28.07 crores to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the year 1985-86. As against this allocation the actual sanctions as on 28.2.1986 are of the order of Rs. 44.38 crores. During the year 1985-86 so far, 27 schemes have been sanctioned for Hyderabad city at a project cost of Rs. 15.95 crores with a loan component of Rs. 13.82 crores. These schemes will involve construction of 5511 dwelling units and two commercial complexes.

**Technology for Zinc and Aluminium  
Coating for Steel**

3095. SHRI SARFARAJ AHMAD : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India propose to undertake a joint study with BHP Group of Australia for introducing a new high technology of zinc and aluminium coating for steel plants in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Steel Authority of India Limited is undertaking a joint feasibility study with BHP Group of Australia for introduction of galvalume coating of sheet products at Rourkela Steel Plant and Bokaro Steel Limited.

(b) The feasibility study will examine all aspects of modification of the existing tinning line at Rourkela and the new galvanising line at Bokaro to galvalume coating. The study is expected to be completed in April, 1986.

[Translation]

**Mineral Survey in Bundelkhand**

3096. SHRIDAL CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey has been conducted in large areas in Bundelkhand (Madhya Pradesh) to find out minerals;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the scheme, if any, to conduct such a survey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Survey of minerals is a continuous process. Preliminary mineral survey has been done by Geological Survey of India in large areas of Chhattarpur, Sagar, Gwalior, Tikamgarh, Datia, Damoh, districts of Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh.

Regional survey for rock phosphate and basemetals is likely to be taken up in Gwalior and Shivpuri districts, during the next field season programme. At present surveys are continuing in Chhattarpur, Tikamgarh and Guna districts.

[English]

**Protection to Indian workers in foreign countries**

3097. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to ensure greater protection to Indian workers in the countries importing manpower from India;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) The Government has entered into a labour agreement with the State of Qatar for regulating the recruitment of Indian workers and also payment of wages and basic terms and conditions of employment including end of service benefits. There is also a provision for quick disposal of workers complaints. The Government is negotiating similar agreements with other labour receiving countries.

**Interim relief to Journalists**

3098. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing resentment among working journalists and other workers against the delay in awarding interim relief;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter; and

(c) whether any establishments have already given interim relief to their employees and if so, the names thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Wage Boards for Working Journalists and Non-Journalist Newspaper Employees, constituted by the Government of India in July, 1985, under the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, in regard to interim rates of Wages are still awaited. The Government have already requested the Wage Boards to expedite their recommendations. As soon as the recommendations are received, the same will be considered by the Government under Section 13A of the Act.

(c) The requisite information has been called for from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and the same would be laid on the Table of the House when received.

**Setting up of T.V. relay centres**

3099. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria laid down by Government for setting up new T.V. relay centres in each district of the country;

(b) whether while considering proposal for setting up such relay centres, geographical area and coverage distance are taken into consideration;

(c) if so, Ahmednagar in Maharashtra being the largest district in the State geographically, whether Government propose to set up new centres in the district in the near future to meet the growing needs of the people; and

(d) if so, the steps taken so far in this regard and if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(a) and (b). The criteria for selecting locations for TV Centres include various factors like extent of resultant coverage to

rural and urban population; service to backward, remote and border areas; availability of TV coverage from transmitters in the adjoining areas and availability of facilities for linkage with Programme Production Centres and other infrastructural facilities.

(c) and (d). A low power (100W) TV transmitter is functioning at Ahmednagar. Subject to availability of resources, the existing TV transmitters at Aurangabad and Pune are envisaged to be replaced by high power (10KW) TV transmitters during the VII Plan period. On implementation of these schemes, TV coverage in Ahmednagar district is expected to improve further.

**New integrated research laboratories based on agro-based products**

3100. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether agriculture is the main source of gross national income and provides maximum employment directly or indirectly in rural areas;

(b) if so, whether in view of this Government propose to set up new integrated research laboratories in the country based on agro-based products like sugarcane, molasses etc. to further increase national income through agriculture and to provide maximum employment; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is one of the main sources of gross national income contributing about 37 per cent and provides maximum employment.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The National Sugar Institute at Kanpur under the Department of Food is already involved in developing technologies for enhanced use of sugarcane and molasses,

A Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology is also planned to be established by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during the 7th Plan. This Institute will take up research work for enhancing the utilisation of agricultural produce and by-products. Industries based on the technologies developed will not only increase national income but would also provide an increased employment potential.

**Dry land farming in Karnataka**

3101. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposed to activities Dry Land Farming in the drought prone areas/districts in the country;

(b) whether any such programme has been planned in the drought prone districts of Karnataka; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Improvement in the productivity of dryland agriculture through restructuring of the traditional cropping patterns, adoption of suitable agronomic practices and techniques of soil and water conservation is one of the basic objectives of drought prone area programme (DPAP) which is being implemented in 615 blocks of 90 districts in 13 States. The schemes taken up under the programme lay emphasis, among other things, on the development of dryland farming on watershed basis through soil water conservation and improved dryland farming practices. Improved agronomic practices and new crops and crops rotations are introduced in these areas through crop demonstrations, training programmes, seminars, field days, field visits and visits to dryland centres for imparting knowledge about the latest dry farming techniques. Agricultural scientists are being associated with preparation on plans for extension of the latest dryland farming technology to the farmer's fields.

In Karnataka, where DPAP is under implementation in 71 blocks of 11 districts, activities of soil and moisture conservation such as construction of field bunds, farm

ponds and percolation tanks as also land shaping and gully plugging (nala bunding) are being undertaken. Programmes like subabul cultivation demonstrations and strengthening of land demonstration on dryland farms are also under implementation.

Besides the schemes under DPAP, a central sector scheme for the propagation of water conservation/harvesting technology for the dryland areas in Mysore District is also in operation since 1983-84. From 1986-87, this scheme is proposed to be merged into a new Centrally sponsored scheme of National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture which will be implemented to selected districts. The districts to be selected for this scheme will include certain drought prone districts in Karnataka also.

#### Financial allocation to Himachal Pradesh under CSRWP

3102. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have ensured adequate financial allocations to Himachal Pradesh for speedy execution and early completion of all the Centrally Sponsored rural water supply schemes in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the annual plans for 1985-86 and 1986-87 in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Provision of drinking water supply is the responsibility of the States. The Centre assists the States in their effort in providing drinking water in the rural areas through assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARP). Rs. 914.84 lakhs has been released to Himachal Pradesh under ARP during 1985-86. The allocations under ARP for 1986-87 have not been finalised.

#### Introduction of second channel in Doordarshan Kendras

3103. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce second channel in other Doordarshan Kendras also;

(b) if so, the names of such Kendras and by when second channels are likely to be introduced; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to introduce second channel TV service at Doordarshan Kendras, Madras and Calcutta during 1987.

(c) Does not arise.

#### High power transmitters in Kerala

3104. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHADRAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new high power T.V. transmitters are intended to be sanctioned in the State of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the proposed locations and estimated costs thereof ?

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

(a) No, Sir. No such scheme has been included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Seeds included in the category of oilseeds

3105. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any variety of seeds are included in the category of oilseeds; and

(b) the criteria adopted for including a seeds in the oilseed category ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The expression 'oilseeds' generally embraces annually cultivated oilseeds like groundnut, rape-seed mustard, sesamum, safflower, sunflower, soyabean niger, linseed and castor. However, there are some other oilbearing plants from which oil can be extracted but they are not generally categorised as 'oilseeds.'

**Land to landless labourers**

3106. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH  
MALIK :  
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of landless labourers at present in the country;

(b) the number of landless labourers who have been allotted land during the last three years, year-wise, in each State; and

(c) the time by which the remaining landless labourers will be given land for agriculture ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) As per the census of India 1981, there are 55,499,704 agricultural labourers in India (excluding Assam where no census was conducted in 1981)

(b) Under the programme of distribution of surplus land accruing as a result of imposition of ceiling on agriculture holdings, lands have been allotted to landless persons and the State-wise figures for the last three years year-wise are furnished in the Statement given below.

(c) Providing land to landless depends upon the availability of land for distribution. 43.30 lakh acres of surplus land vesting in the State consequent to imposition of agricultural land ceiling have been distributed till now to 33.76 lakh beneficiaries. About 16.97 lakh acres of surplus land are involved in litigation and will become available for distribution only when it gets released after the court cases are decided. States have been requested to take measures for early disposal of cases involved in litigation, early allotment of undistributed Bhoodan Lands and culturable waste lands.

**Statement**

(In acres)

States/UTS.	Area distributed		
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	22,500	13,077	22,169
2. Assam	8,080	20,327	11,200
3. Bihar	8,300	22,678	20,351
4. Gujarat	14,300	29,016	12,943
5. Haryana	3,140	2,313	2,910
6. Karnataka	97,620	6,322	6,671
7. Kerala	2,590	2,183	3,591
8. Madhya Pradesh	8,040	5,388	2,020

1	2	3	4
9. Maharashtra	2,040	7,382	13,210
10. Manipur	420	271	345
11. Orissa	8,410	10,857	9,595
12. Punjab	5,540	2,690	997
13. Rajasthan	17,800	24,608	24,086
14. Tamil Nadu	11,960	11,412	5,067
15. Tripura	320	90	112
16. Uttar Pradesh	4,830	6,910	5,003
17. West Bengal	26,070	24,888	17,764
Union Territories	687	564	194
ALL INDIA	2,42,647	1,90,996	1,58,228

#### Auction of plots by D. D. A.

3107. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of plots auctioned by DDA in the Capital during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of plots allotted by DDA during the same period; and

(c) the profit earned by DDA through auctions and allotments of plots during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The details regarding total number of industrial, commercial and residential plots auctioned by DDA in each during the last three years are as follows :

1983	1984	1985	Total
308	397	1525	2230

(b) The total number of plots allotted by DDA during the same period is 27272.

(c) DDA has reported that precise information in this regard is not available, as no such record has been maintained by them.

#### [Translation]

#### TV facilities to Dharchula, Munsyori and Joshimath of U.P.

3108. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are formulating any scheme for providing television facilities in border areas of the country; and

(b) if so, whether Dharchula, Munsyori and Joshimath Tehsils in Uttar Pradesh are also proposed to be covered under the said scheme ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

**Shifting of cold water fisheries research centre**

3109. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Jammu and Kashmir based Cold Water Fisheries Research Centre has been shifted to Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether this centre has started functioning;

(c) if so, the location thereof; and

(d) whether it is a fact that there are no snow streams where this centre has been started ?

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

(b) to (d). In view of (a) above, the question (b), (c) and (d) do not arise.

**Blocks to be included under the DPAP in Uttar Pradesh**

3110. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of additional development blocks in Uttar Pradesh proposed to be included under the Drought Prone Area Programme in 1986-87; and

(b) the names and the details of these development blocks ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) & (b). The drought prone area programme is being implemented from 1985-86 in 87 blocks of 16 districts in Uttar Pradesh. A statement indicating the names of these blocks is given below. No additional blocks are proposed to be included in this programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

**Statement**

*List of blocks in Uttar Pradesh covered by Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP).*

Name of district	Name of Block
1. Mirzapur	1. Chhanve 2. Halia 3. Ghorawal 4. Robertsganj 5. Chatara 6. Nagva 7. Chopan 8. Myorpur 9. Dudhi 10. Babhani
2. Hamirpur	1. Sumerpur 2. Maudhah 3. Kabarai 4. Charkhari 5. Sarila
3. Jalaun	1. Dakore 2. Kadaura 3. Mahewa
4. Banda	1. Karvi 2. Manikpur 3. Mau 4. Pahari 5. Ramnagar 6. Naraini 7. Kamasdin 8. Jaspura 9. Tindwari 10. Brother Khurd
5. Allahabad	1. Shankargarh
6. Jhansi	1. Mauranipur 2. Gursarai 3. Bamour
7. Baharaich	1. Ikauna 2. Gilaula 3. Sirsea

4. Hariharpur Ram  
 5. Balha  
 6. Nawabganj  
 7. Sheopur  
 8. Mahsi  
 9. Tajwapur  
 10. Fakharpur  
 11. Hazurpur  
 12. Mahinpurwa  
 13. Kaisarganj  
 14. Jarwal
8. Lalitpur  
 1. Birdha  
 2. Mahawara
9. Lakhimpur Khiri  
 1. Bijuwa  
 2. Nakaha
10. Sitapur  
 1. Behta  
 2. Sakran  
 3. Reosa
11. Gonda  
 1. Gainsari  
 2. Harraiya Satpurwa  
 3. Panchupurwa  
 4. Tulsipur
12. Chamoli  
 1. Joshimath  
 2. Narayan Bagar  
 3. Gairsain  
 4. Tharali
13. Pauri Garhwal  
 1. Pauri  
 2. Lansdown  
 3. Kota  
 4. Khirsu  
 5. Virokhal  
 6. Pabo  
 7. Kaljikhil  
 8. Thaliasain  
 9. Yamkeshwar

10. Dangu  
 1. Chamba  
 2. Deoparyag  
 3. Kirtinagar
14. Tehri Garhwal  
 1. Takula  
 2. Lamgadha  
 3. Kapkot  
 4. Tarikhet  
 5. Dwarahat  
 6. Bhikiasain  
 7. Syalde  
 8. Salt
15. Almora  
 1. Pithoragarh  
 2. Gangolihat  
 3. Champawat  
 4. Barakot  
 5. Lohaghat
16. Pithoragarh  
 1. Pithoragarh  
 2. Gangolihat  
 3. Champawat  
 4. Barakot  
 5. Lohaghat

TOTAL 87 BLOCKS

---

Amount spent under Drought Prone Area Programme

3111. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent under Drought Prone Area Programme in districts Almora and Pithoragarh in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1985-86; and

(b) the details of the amount spent programme-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). An expenditure of Rs. 51.08 lakhs has been reported under the Drought Prone Areas Programme in the districts of Almora and Pithoragarh so far during 1985-86. Sectorwise break-up of the expenditure is as under :



(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Districts	
	Almora	Pithoragarh
1. Minor Irrigation	0.35	17.00
2. Soil Conservation	25.03	—
3. Afforestation	3.68	3.89
4. Animal Husbandary	—	0.50
5. Horticulture	0.35	—
6. Others	0.11	0.17
	29.52	21.56

[English]

**New policy for steel distribution**

3112. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to announce a new policy for steel distribution;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said policy will be announced ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Iron and Steel materials are distributed in terms of the distribution guidelines announced by the Joint Plant Committee of the main producers. The last guidelines were issued in 1980 and were amended periodically. These guidelines are being reviewed.

(c) The new guidelines will be issued after discussion with the main producers, consumers and other Government Departments.

**Evaluation of hazards of DDT and BHC pesticides**

3113. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee headed by Dr. S. N. Banerjee had been appointed by Government to evaluate hazards of DDT and BHC pesticides in agricultural operations and on human health and, if so, the results of this Committee's work; and

(b) whether the important, operational recommendations are being implemented and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). No Committee for the evaluation of hazards of DDT and BHC had been appointed by this Ministry. However, a High Level Expert Committee had been set up to review the use in India of all the pesticides which have been banned or restricted in other countries, including DDT and BHC. The said Committee has submitted its report to the Government on DDT. The question of implementing or otherwise, of its recommendation can be considered after its examination and after taking into account all relevant factors.

**National agricultural price marketing commission for fixing prices**

3114. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that coconut oil prices have fallen in Delhi on arrival of two wagons;

(b) whether it is also a fact that prices of agricultural products are subject to speculation;

(c) whether Government propose to set up a National Agricultural Pricing Marketing Commission for fixing fair price for producers and consumers, specially for inter-State goods and supplies; and

(d) whether such an authority would be set up in the Union Territory of Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) In recent weeks while the week-end wholesale prices of coconut oil in Delhi have tended to rise, at the retail level these prices have been observed to be steady.

(b) An element of speculation is present in all trade, including the trade in agricultural products, in which there is a time gap between the production/purchase and sale of a commodity. In case of perishable agricultural commodities, however, the scope for speculation is reduced because of the limited time gap between their production/purchase and sale.

(c) and (d). Government have no proposal to set up a National Agricultural Pricing Marketing Commission.

#### Bidi workers in the country

3115. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bidi workers in the country, State-wise;

(b) how many of them are women and children; and

(c) whether a common wage policy will be implemented for the bidi workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Estimated number of bidi workers State-wise are as indicated below :

<i>States</i>	<i>No. in lakhs</i>
Andhra Pradesh	2.50
Bihar	3.50
Gujarat	0.22
Karnataka	3.00
Kerala	1.50
Madhya Pradesh	5.00
Maharashtra	2.50
Orissa	1.60
Rajasthan	0.35
Tamil Nadu	2.00
Uttar Pradesh	4.50
West Bengal, Assam Tripura, Meghalaya	4.50

(b) According to a sample survey made in 1978-79 by the Labour Bureau, 22% of the beedi workers were women, and 1% children.

(c) The question of uniformity in minimum wages in general and in Beedi Industry in particular, has been considered at length. The general question of uniformity in wages was discussed at the 31st Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in July, 1980. It was agreed at the Conference that while absolute uniformity is not possible, there should not be too wide wage disparity in wages prescribed by the neighbouring States as it might lead to flight of 'Industry' from one State to another. Accordingly the Conference emphasised that while fixing/ revising minimum wages under the Minimum wages Act due regard will be given to the impact that the prescribed wages might have on the 'Industry' in other States, specially in neighbouring ones.

The question of a national minimum wage in general was also discussed in the 28th session of the Indian Labour Conference held in November, 1985. The Conference decided that till such time as this is not feasible, it will be desirable to have Regional Minimum Wage.

**Promotion of marine fisheries in Orissa**

3116. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps for promotion of marine fisheries;

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

(c) whether Government have a proposal to take steps in Seventh Plan for the promotion of marine fisheries in Orissa; and

(d) if so, the details of the Centrally sponsored schemes proposed to be launched in Orissa for the purpose ?

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

(b) The important schemes on marine fisheries development are provision of landing and berthing facilities, survey of marine fisheries resources, introduction of mechanised boats, mechanisation of traditional craft and welfare measures for fishermen. A minor fishing harbour at Dhamra at a cost of Rs. 70 lakhs and 4 fish landing centres at Chandipur (Rs. 14.74 lakhs), Sebelia (Rs. 2.42 lakhs), Pathara (Rs. 2.50 lakhs) and Chudamani (Rs. 14.07 lakhs) sanctioned under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been completed. A fishery project at Astarang at an estimated cost of Rs. 642 lakhs and with assistance from Overseas Development Authority (ODA) of the Government of United Kingdom (UK) is being implemented from January, 1984. The Fisheries Resources upto about 40 fathom have been surveyed by Fishery Survey of India (FSI) and the survey is being continued for areas outside of this. About 775 mechanised boats are in operation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A project report for the construction of fish landing centre at Rushikulya prepared by the Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for fishery at Bangalore is under

examination. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, it is proposed to introduce beach landing craft (BLC) and to mechanise traditional fishing craft during Seventh Plan. The Centrally Sponsored Group Accident Insurance Scheme is being implemented by State Government. It also avails of welfare measures under National Welfare Fund Society, another Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

**National Media**

3117. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to introduce a national media policy is under consideration of Government;

(b) whether the representatives of the media have been consulted and their views obtained in the matter;

(c) which other sections have been invited to give their views;

(d) the steps taken to examine those suggestions; and

(e) the time by which such policy is expected to be implemented ?

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

(b) The views of All India Newspaper Editors' Conference, Indian Federation of Small and Medium Newspapers and a few individuals have been received in this regard.

(c) All sections of public opinion engaged in the field of information and mass media including press bodies and professional organisations are welcome to send their views on the subject to Government.

(d) All the views received would be taken into account in formulating a draft National Media Policy; and

(e) In view of the complexities and time consuming process involved in consulting

several official and non-official agencies, it is rather difficult at this stage to precisely indicate the time by which the National Media Policy can be finalised.

#### **Targets of production of oilseeds**

3118. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the targets set for the production of oilseeds in 1985-86;

(b) whether the target has been achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the production of edible oil and oilseeds in 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The production target of oilseeds during 1985-86, is 136 lakh tonnes.

(b) and (c). Oilseed crop year 1985-86 is not yet over. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the production of oilseeds as compared to target.

(d) The Centrally Sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project which was initiated during 1984-85 is continued during 1986-87 also for increasing the production of oilseeds.

#### **Fishery Development Programme under Tribal Sub-Plan**

3119. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Fishery Development Programmes have been undertaken in some States through Tribal Sub-Plan and Component Plan programme;

(b) if so, the States where such programmes have been introduced in Tribal Sub-Plan areas and in the Component Plan programme areas; and

(c) the details of the work done these programmes in those States so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

#### **Commercial serials shown on Doordarshan**

3120. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of commercial serials are being shown on Doordarshan these days;

(b) if so, the total number of commercials received by Doordarshan during 1984 and 1985 and how many were accepted, rejected or are under consideration;

(c) the strength of staff entrusted with the evaluation of offers received for commercial serials;

(d) the main grounds or guidelines on which these offers are accepted or rejected;

(e) whether Government have received any complaints of favouritism or delay in the evaluation of these serials; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by Government to check them ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given below :

Year	Total number of proposals for commercial serials received	No. of concepts of serials/ideas which has been approved and full scripts and pilots asked for final consideration	No. of serials rejected	No. of serials under consideration
1984	51	23	28	—
1985	944	119	310	515

(c) The proposals in respect of sponsorship of T. V. programmes submitted to Doordarshan are evaluated by a committee consisting of Director General; Additional Director General and concerned Controller of Programmes in the Directorate General, Doordarshan.

(d) Proposals for sponsored programmes received by Doordarshan are examined on the basis of the theme, treatment of the subject, approach, script quality, experience and eminence of the production team, etc.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise,

#### Gas Leakage in Rourkela Steel Plant

3121. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a gas leakage from the fourth blast furnace pipelines of Rourkela Steel Plant was discovered in the month of February this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). During a routine inspection of Blast Furnace raw gas main near Blast Furnace No. 4 of Rourkela Steel Plant, a minor gas leakage was detected on January 25, 1986.

Welding of the cleaning socket of the main pipe-line had given way partially at some places, thus leading to this leakage. Some leakage was also observed at the

explosion flap at the top of the pipe-line. Circumferential cracks were also noticed on the pipe-line.

The following remedial measures were taken :

(i) Action was taken to cordon off the affected area and caution boards were displayed at various places. The adjacent passage was also barricaded.

(ii) Repair job was carried out by taking full safety precautions.

(iii) The extent of gas concentration in the surrounding areas was monitored at regular intervals round the clock. The gas leakage has now been totally eliminated.

There was no case of injury or gas poisoning as a result of the gas leakage.

[Translation]

#### Withdrawal of restrictions on Indian and Pakistani journalists

3122. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Editors Guild has demanded that Government should immediately withdraw restriction on the Indian and Pakistani journalists to visit each other's country;

(b) if so, the time by which Government propose to remove this restriction; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Generally, bonafide Pakistani Journalists visiting India for professional purposes are not subjected to normal visa restrictions. Normally, they are given exemption from reporting to police at every stop. Moreover, visas for more than four places are given to them if their requirements are of this nature. As regards Pakistani restrictions on visiting Indian journalists, it is understood that Pakistani authorities have also quite often relaxed the visa restrictions for Indian journalists.

Exchange of newspapers and  
magazines between India  
and Pakistan

3123. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :  
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND  
BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received and proposal from the Editors' Guild suggesting exchange of newspapers and magazines between Indian and Pakistan;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon;

(c) whether Government are also considering the question of appointment of Resident Correspondents;

(d) if so, the time by which it would be done; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The matter has been taken up with the Pakistani authorities from time to time. But the Pakistan Government has been showing reluctance in this regard. However it has been agreed to continue discussions in the matter.

(c) and (d). There are already three Resident Correspondents each in Delhi and Islamabad. Correspondents from the Indian side, in Islamabad belong to Press Trust of India, 'Times of India' and All India Radio, Pakistanis correspondents in Delhi represent A. P. P News Agency, "Jang" and Radio Pakistan. Recently it has been agreed between the two countries to appoint one more Resident Correspondent on reciprocal basis. Since it is to be done on reciprocal basis, it is difficult to vindicate any time-frame for this purpose.

(e) Does not arise.

Setting up of T. V. Centres at  
Chhatarpur and Tikamgarh

3124. SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI  
CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of  
INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up the T. V. centres at Chhatarpur and Tikamgarh in the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND  
BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL):  
(a) and (b). No, Sir. Though schemes for setting up low power T. V. transmitters, one each at Chhatarpur and Tikamgarh have been included in the VII plan of Doordarshan, their implementation would depend on yearwise availability of funds during the Plan period.

[English]

Cost of production of report on  
Anti-poverty Programme

3125. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI  
KHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Rural Development hired the services of an advertising agency and a public sector firm to produce a report on anti-poverty programme at an enormous cost of Rs. 400/- per copy;

(b) if so, the total cost involved in the production of the report stating the number of issues produced in a year; and

(c) the reasons for producing the report of informatory nature at such a high cost ?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) :** (a) to (c). The Department of Rural Development have utilised the services of an advertising agency for the designing, artwork and printing of a report entitled "Rural Development Performance Report, April-December, 1985". The cost per copy works out to Rs. 309/-, since the Department had ordered for only 250 copies. The cost per copy is not considered high keeping in view the fact that order was placed for a small number of copies. This progress report brings out sharply the targets and achievements State-wise under all the rural development programmes for the first three quarters of this financial year in multicoloured charts and displays. This report covers a review of all the programmes of the Department of Rural Development having an outlay of the order of Rs. 1554 crores (Central sector) during 1985-86, and it is considered important for review of the programme at the Central level as well as at the State level.

#### Expansion of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants

3126. **PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which expansion of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants have been delayed by the end of 1985 and the extent of increase in the project cost for continuous slippage in the implementation of the expansion programme;

(b) the major constraints in the implementation of the expansion programme in respect of these plants and the annual loss in production as a result thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to modernise Durgapur, Rourkela and Burnpur steel plants on turn-key basis, if so, the details thereof, the cost involved and how do Government propose to implement the

plan within the stipulated period in view of the experience gained ?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) :** (a) The extent of delay in the implementation of the expansion programme in respect of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants alongwith the extent of the increase in cost estimates of these projects is given in the Statement below.

(b) The major constraints in the implementation of the expansion programme in respect of these plants have been :

- (i) Delayed supply of equipment by the major suppliers;
- (ii) Inadequate mobilisation of resources by major contractors for civil and structural works; and
- (iii) Delayed supply of fabricated structures.

It is difficult to quantify the loss of production due to delays in implementation of these expansion schemes at Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants mainly because of the difficulty in assessing the production capacities created during the period of progressive commissioning of various units and due to imbalances that continue to exist in the outputs/off-take of materials in various production units.

(c) The Durgapur Steel Plant modernisation may be implemented by adopting a turn-key concept by having one single package or a few different packages. The scheme is expected to cost about Rs. 990 crores and will enable the plant to attain its rated capacity of 1.6 MT per annum (ingot steel).

A scheme to modernise the Rourkela Steel Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 861 crores was formulated to enable the plant to attain its rated capacity of 1.8 MT per annum (ingot steel). Steel Authority of India Limited is, however, reviewing the scope of this proposal and evaluating various alternatives.

A proposal to modernise IISCO (Burnpur) at an estimated cost of Rs. 931 crores

has also been formulated. That would enable view of the overall resource constraint, no the plant to attain its rated capacity of 1.0 funds have been provided for this scheme in MT per annum (ingot steel). However, in the 7th Plan.

### Statement

*Details of original, revised and anticipated cost estimates and delays in the implementation of expansion schemes of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants*

Project	Commissioning Date		Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores) and base date		
	Original	Likely	Original	Revised	Anticipated
	Revised				
<b>Bokaro Steel Plant</b>					
4 Million Tonnes Expansion	June 1979	December			
excluding Cold Rolling Mill	November 1983	1986	947.24 (mid 1974)	1637.55 (April 1982)	1992.94 (October 1985)
4 Million Tonnes Expansion with Cold Rolling Mill	December 1982	May 1988			
	December 1984				
<b>Bhilai Steel Plant</b>					
4 Million Tonnes Expansion Phase-I	December 1981	June 1986			
	March 1984		937.70 (1st Qr. 1974)	1600.50 (4th Qr. 1981)	2256.41 (3rd Qr. 1985)
4 Million Tonnes Expansion Phase-II	June 1983	January 1988			
	December 1984				



**Fish Farmers Development Agencies  
in States/UTs.**

3127. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there is a scheme for establishment of Fish Farmers' Development Agencies at district level in each State for development of aquaculture;

(b) if so, whether any target was set for 1985-86;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) in how many districts in each State and Union Territory such agencies have been established ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. In most of the States district level Fish Farmers Development Agencies have been established.

(b) 35 new FFDA were planned to be established during 1985-86.

(c) and (d). Total FFDAs established so far are 147. State wise breakup of district level FFDA is given below :

Andhra Pradesh-5, Assam-6, Bihar-24, Gujarat-5, Haryana-6, Karnataka-6, Kerala-3, Madhya Pradesh-9, Mani-

pur-2, Maharashtra-5, Orissa-11, Punjab-5, Rajasthan-6, Tamil Nadu-7, Tripura-3, Uttar Pradesh-26, West Bengal-14 and Himachal Pradesh-1 (Regional level), Jammu & Kashmir 2 (Regional level) and Nagaland-1 (State level)

**Development of Brackish Water Prawn Farming**

3128. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme for development of brackish water prawn fish farm in maritime States and Union Territories and utilisation of saline lands for the purpose in land locked States;

(b) if so, whether any targets were set for 1985-86;

(c) if so, the details thereof State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(d) whether the targets were achieved ?

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

(c) and (d) . Details of targets set for 1985-86 for formulation of project reports, in consultation with the concerned State Governments and the achievements are as follows :

State	Target Ha.	Achievements Ha.	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	500	75	Lack of technical know-how.
Gujarat	500	52	Survey and investigations have been completed by the Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery covering an area of about 550 hectares.

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	100	...	Lack of technical know-how and limited area under Government possession.
Kerala	500	...	Lack of technical know-how.
Maharashtra	50	42	
Orissa	200	24	Lack of technical know-how.
Tamil Nadu	200	...	Lack of technical know-how.
West Bengal	500	...	Survey and investigations have been completed by the Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery covering an area of about 450 hectares.
Goa	Not Fixed	27	
Pondicherry	Not Fixed	25	

**Fish seed farm hatcheries in States and U.Ts.**

3129. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme to construct commercial size fish-seed farm hatcheries in each State and Union Territory;

(b) if so, whether any targets were set for each State and Union Territory in 1985-86;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the targets have been fulfilled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Construction of commercial size fish-seed hatcheries are planned in most of the States.

(b) During 1985-86 the target of construction of fish seed farm hatcheries is eight numbers.

(c) and (d). Four numbers of fish seed farm hatcheries, one each in West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have been completed and another four numbers, one each in Gujarat, Maharashtra and two in Kerala are nearing completion.

**Pre-fabrication know-how for development of housing**

3130. SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that housing in western countries has vastly developed with pre-fabricated material; and

(b) whether Government propose to import know-how and introduce the systems in our country so as to save expenses and time in construction of houses ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :** (a) and (b). Various suggestions made with regard to the adoption of pre-fab technology in use in Western countries are already engaging the attention of the Government.

**Sale point of SAIL at Siliguri**

**3131 SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open a sale point of Steel Authority of India at Siliguri to feed North Bengal, Sikkim and Bhutan; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) :** (a) and (b). The decisions regarding opening of outlets are taken by the main steel producers on the basis of their commercial judgement. Steel Authority of India Limited has no proposal for opening a sale point at Siliguri.

[Translation]

**Construction of houses by DDA in Motia Khan**

**3132. SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2023 on 8 April 1985 regarding construction of houses by DDA in Motia Khan and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the possession of LIG flats being constructed by the DDA at Motia Khan which was to be given in December, 1985 has not been given so far;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that previously the DDA had announced that possession of these flats would be given to allottees in 1982 and these flats were ready four years ago;

(c) if so, whether the cost of these flats will not be increased substantially on account of the fact that the possession of these flats had not had been given all these years; and

(d) the time by which the possession of these flats will be given to the allottees ?

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

(b) It is not correct that previously DDA had announced that the possession of these flats would be given to allottees in December, 1982. In fact, the allocation for these flats through draw of lots was held on 24.3.82. The expected date of completion of the flats was December '82, but since the contract of the original contractors had to be rescinded the work could not be completed.

(c) The final disposal cost of these flats will be worked out on completion thereof.

(d) Construction is likely to be completed by December, 1986 and possession of flats will be given soon thereafter.

[English]

**Viability of Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited**

**3133. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) what actions if any, has been taken on the viability report submitted to him in October 1985 by the delegations of employees of the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited;

(b) whether any plans are ready for diversification of HSCL activities into non-steel sectors and

(c) how many departmental workers are being kept idle and termed as "surplus" while engaging contractors labour for various types of fabrication and erection jobs including civil works ?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) :** (a) The Government has taken into consideration the alternatives suggested in the Viability Report submitted by the employees of Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited, and is examining various strategies to deal with the problems of the company.

(b) The company has already been diversifying its activities into non-steel sectors such as Power; Coal, Cement, Defence etc. for the last 4-5 years.

(c) Due to tapering off of works at various sites, particularly steel plants, the strength of workers exceeds the optimum requirement, leading to their under utilisation. Steps have been taken by HSCIL to impart multi-trade training to departmental workers with a view to reduce work through sub-contractors wherever possible.

#### F.F.D.A. in Kerala

**3134. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fish Farmers' Development Agencies (FFDA) in the country and how many of them are in Kerala State ;

(b) whether any more such Agencies are to be set up in the near future and if so, in which State ;

(c) whether Agencies for development of inland fisheries in brackish water have been set up in the State of Kerala; and

(d) whether Government propose to increase the number of units of such Agencies in Kerala in view of the extensive waterways, long coastal lines and extensive brackish water area in this State ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) Total 147 FFDA's have been set up in the country of which 3 are in Kerala.

(b) Yes, Sir. Proposals are under examination.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

#### Indian lurking in Saudi Arabia

**3135. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India are aware that several Indians, mostly people from Kerala, have been lurking in Saudi Arabia consequent to their being cheated by unscrupulous man-power exporters of Bombay;

(b) if so, how many such cases have been informed to the Government; and

(c) whether the Government intend to assist such persons to return to India ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) (a) to (c).** As per information received from Embassy of India in Saudi Arabia, 65 such persons reported to them during 1985-86.

Indian Missions extend all possible assistance to such persons to India.

#### Possession of MIG Flats in Ashok Vihar

**3136. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA have allotted some MIG flats in Pocket-J, Phase I, in Ashok Vihar in November/December, 1985;

(b) whether the allottees on hire purchase basis have paid their initial amount demanded by the DDA along with the necessary documents;

(c) whether the allottees have not yet been handed over the possession of flats, if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether the allottees had been asked to pay their monthly instalments of Rs. 696.80 p. m. from January, 1986, without handing over the flat; and

(e) if so, when Government propose to hand over the flats to the allottees and what compensation Government would give to the allottees for the loss they are suffering on account of the delay in the possession of flats?

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

(b) A large number of allottees have made the payment of initial deposit.

(c) Yes, Sir. The flats are not ready for handing over possession.

(d) Yes, Sir, at that point of time flats were not ready for handing over possession.

(e) The flats are now likely to be ready by June, 1986. The date of payment of monthly instalments will be deferred and allottees will be paid interest on their deposit and monthly instalments paid @ 7 per cent till the date of completion of flats at site.

#### Export of Indian Films

3137. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian films exported during the last one year and the number of films expected to be exported during the year 1986-87;

(b) whether there is a sharp decrease in export of Indian films; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to increase the export of Indian films?

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

(a) The number of Indian feature films exported during 1984-85 and 1985-86 (Upto January 1986) was 525 and 434, respectively. It is expected that during 1986-87, 450 films would be exported.

(b) Yes, Sir. There has been a decrease in the export of Indian feature films.

(c) The decline in the export of films is mainly due to the expansion of video technology, as a result of which video cassettes, both legal and pirated are readily available in the overseas market, seriously affecting the theatre attendance of Indian films abroad.

The following measures have been adopted by the National Film Development Corporation to increase the export of Indian films :

(i) The Corporation participates in film festivals and film markets abroad where it takes sub-titled films and video cassettes.

(ii) It sends business delegation to foreign countries;

(iii) Prospective buyers, individual as well as State agencies, are invited to participate in the Film Markets organised on the occasion of International Film Festivals and Filmotsavs held in India.

(iv) Foreign delegations are invited and encouraged to visit India to view Indian films for selection and purchase for their countries.

(v) Festivals of Indian films are arranged in various countries under the Cultural Exchange Programme or otherwise to create an interest in Indian films abroad.

(vi) Advances/loans are given to exporters for preparation of prints etc.

#### Setting up Fertilizer plant at District 24 Parganas, West Bengal

3138. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to set up a Fertilizer plant either in the Public Sector or in the Private Sector at District 24 Parganas, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is no

proposal to set up a fertilizer plant in the Public Sector in 24 Parganas District of West Bengal. It has, however, been decided to issue a Letter of Intent to a Private Unit for the setting up of a small fertilizer plant in 24 Parganas District with an annual capacity of 66,000 tonnes per annum of Single Super Phosphate.

(c) Does not arise

#### Land grabbing in East Delhi

3139. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been land grabbing in East Delhi ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken against the persons responsible ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Some encroachments have been made on part of the land vesting in DDA at various places in East Delhi.

(c) The DDA has registered cases with the local police under Section 447 of the

Indian Penal Code and with the Special Police Cell, Delhi Administration under Sections 3 and 4 of the Delhi Lands (Restriction on Transfer) Act, against the unauthorised occupants. Clearance operations for removal of encroachments according to law are also being undertaken by the DDA. Some of the encroachers have, however, obtained stay orders against their dis-possession.

#### Rise in Foodgrain Prices

3140. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent price increase is proportionate to increase in the procurement price from farmers;

(b) whether the increase in price is offset by the increase in the price of fertilisers; and

(c) whether the agriculturists will not stand to gain on account of the hike of the prices in the foodgrains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The table below indicates the recent increases in procurement prices of paddy (Common) and wheat as also issue prices of rice and wheat.

#### Procurement Price

(Rs. per quintal)

Commodity	Crop year	Price	Percentage increase
Paddy (Common)	1983-84	132.00	
	1985-86	142.00	7.6
Wheat	1982-83	151.00	
	1985-86	162.00	7.3
<b>Issue Price for Public Distribution System Effective from</b>			
Rice (Common)	16.1.84	208.00	
	1.2.86	231.00	11.1
Wheat	15.4.83	172.00	
	1.2.86	190.00	10.5

The issue prices are enhanced from time to time, consequent upon increases in the procurement prices of paddy and wheat. The issue prices of rice and wheat have been revised so that the amount thereby saved could be used for strengthening the plan efforts and provide further thrust in implementing the anti-poverty programmes including supply of cheaper foodgrains for tribal areas, rural works and for women and children under welfare programmes.

(b) and (c). Fertilizers is only one of the items of cost of production. The changes in input costs including that of the fertilizers, are, inter-alia, taken into account while fixing the procurement prices. The policy of Government is to fix remunerative support/procurement prices for important agricultural commodities to safeguard the interest of the producers.

#### Import of Newsprint

3141. SHRI B. V. DESAI :  
SHRI BRAJA MOHAN  
MOHANTY :

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

(a) whether Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society has called for the cancellation of newsprint imports; and

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

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : In the Tihar jail, security arrangements have totally failed. It is difficult to know

whether there was any security arrangement, the manner in which an international criminal has escaped along with six criminals. You should allow an adjournment motion on this.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) :  
You should allow an adjournment motion...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When Walcott escaped like that, Nath Pai's adjournment motion was admitted in this House. When Walcott, the famous smuggler escaped by aeroplane, his adjournment was admitted in this very House. This adjournment motion should also be admitted. It is a serious security arrangement failure. Do you consider this as a total failure of security arrangement ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : A *suo motu* statement is going to be made. It is now clear that *suo motu* statement shall be made at 2.P.M.

[English]

Then we will discuss it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, there is a precedent. (*Interruptions*) When Walcott escaped... (*Interruptions*) I will give you a precedent. When Walcott escaped, Nath Pai's adjournment motion was admitted in this very House. You can check up the precedent.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : The precedent, whatsoever, has been checked.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When the famous smuggler Walcott escaped by aeroplane, Nath Pai's adjournment motion was admitted in this very House, and it was discussed...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : A *suo motu* statement is going to be made, then we shall discuss it. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, allow the discussion.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It depends upon what you give in writing.

[English]

You can give a notice.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Really speaking, the Government deserves to be censured on this issue. It is a total failure of security arrangements in the capital.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please give it in writing. I shall look into it. It will be admitted according to the rules.

[English]

You can give a notice. That is all.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Can you give me a reason as to why the adjournment motion cannot be taken up ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It is not the subject for adjournment motion.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why not ? I will give you a precedent.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It is we who have created the precedent. It does not matter.

[English]

SHRI N.V. N. SOMU (Madras North) : We want a political solution for the Sri Lanka Tamils problem. But the Sri Lanka President has ruled out a political solution to that problem.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : That thing will also come up.

[English]

Now you can take it up during the debate on External Affairs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have given you the precedent.

MR. SPEAKER : I don't go by that precedent.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Walcott escaped. and that matter was discussed on Nath Pai's adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I create precedents. Sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Without any rhyme or reason you are rejecting the adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow a discussion. You give it to me afterwards.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : I have given Calling Attention. Malayalees in the Coorg district of Karnataka are being oppressed and harassed by certain anti-social elements. It is a very serious issue. All the papers have carried it : Mathrubhoomi, Malayala Manorama, Indian Express, The Hindu have carried it. This is a very serious matter.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It is their business.

[English]

That can be raised in the State Assembly. Sit down. I cannot take up a State subject.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record. No Papers Laid. Shri Abdul Ghafoor.

---

\*\*Not recorded.



12.02 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

[English]

**Annual Report and Review on the working of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1984-85.**

**THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : I beg to lay on the Table—**

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2252/86]

**Annual Report and Review on the working of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1984-85**

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table—**

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2253/86]

**Apprenticeship Amendment Rules, 1986 and Explanatory Statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Amendment Ordinance, 1986.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : I beg to lay on the Table—**

(1) A copy of the Apprenticeship Amendment Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 54 in Gazette of India dated the 18th January, 1986 under sub-section (3) of section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2254/86]

(2) An explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Amendment Ordinance, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2255/86]

**Notifications under section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Annual Reports and reviews on the working of the National Seeds Corporation and Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh etc.**

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : On behalf of Shri**

Yogendra Makwana, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential commodities Act, 1955 :

- (i) The Fertilizer (Movement Control) (Second Amendment) Order, 1985 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1986.
- (ii) G. S. R. 78 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 1986 regarding revision of prices of fertilisers.
- (iii) G. S. R. 93 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1986 regarding markings on the Containers of fertilisers.
- (iv) The Fertiliser (Control) (Second Amendment) Order, 1986 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 201 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th February, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 2256/86]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2257/86]

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1981-82.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1981-82; along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(5) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2258/86]

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE *rose*

MR. SPEAKER : I am not barring you from a discussion. You can give it to me after this *suo motu* statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why don't you say something ? Don't you think it is a serious matter ? Why don't you give a directive to the Home Minister ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a serious matter. That is why I am asking him to make a statement; and a statement is coming.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is he making a statement today ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes; at 2 o'clock.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA *rose*

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you read the book ? Why do you ask me ? It is your right.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : Two black-listed foreign nationals were received by the Kerala Government. An enquiry is necessary in this matter. I am bringing this matter to your notice. It is very serious.

MR. SPEAKER : You give me something in writing. I do not know what is what. I cannot take your words for granted. I cannot give you any understanding. You give me in writing and I shall find it out.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : I have given it in writing.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't raise it here. Not allowed. (Interruptions) Mr. Somu, why don't you listen ? You have got a debate on Foreign Affairs just coming very shortly. You take it up there.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarpurool) : I have given a notice that Sobraj and six others have escaped from Tihar Jail.

MR. SPEAKER : That issue is over.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : In case this can happen in jail, what would the position of security elsewhere.

MR. SPEAKER : A statement is going to be made on this subject. I may caution all the Hon. Members not to take sweets outside.

12.06 hrs.

PETITION RE : AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 311 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

[English]

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salen) : I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Om Prakash Maken, Patron, National Confederation of Central Government Employees and Workers, New Delhi and other 50 million citizens regarding amendment of article 311 of the Constitution of India with a view to ensure security of service to Government servants.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : Fifty million people signing a petition—it is a world record.

12.07 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) Need to establish a chain of Coast Guard Stations all along the 200 miles of sea coast of Orissa.

MR. SPEAKER : The House now shall take up matters under rule 377.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : The Baleshwar and Ganjam Coasts in Orissa contain strategic defence installations like the proof and experimentation zone in Chandapur in Baleshwar district and the Missiles Training and Research Centre in Ganjam District. The coastal areas are mostly unprotected and opened to the international water across bay.

The guarding of these unprotected coasts had become a problem during the Bangladesh war. It is therefore necessary to establish a chain of Coast Guard Stations all along the 200 miles sea coast where important industries like I. R. E. Limited area located. These Coast Guard Stations should be individually linked up by B. S. F. and Radar Station. This will help in identifying foreign ships navigating in the Bay of Bengal. The project may be examined and necessary steps be taken.

- (ii) Need to ground Boeing 747 aircraft and conduct necessary tests to determine their structural defects.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vai-shali) : The decision of the Japanese airlines to ground all their Boeing 747 aircrafts for further inspection follows admission by the Boeing Company that several structural deficiencies had been located in these aircrafts. Air India is also flying Boeing 747s. It is therefore essential that these aircraft are immediately grounded and the frame subjected to tests to determine whether there are any structural defects as reported. Though this may entail heavy losses to the airlines, this step is necessary in the interest of passenger safety.

- (iii) Need to take over the management of Empress Mills, Nagpur.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : It might have come to the notice of the Central Government that the 111 years old Empress Mills, the first industrial unit of the Tatas in the Nagpur City has sought permission from the Maharashtra State Government for its closure from 5th May, 1986. The mill has about 7000 workers and the monthly wage bill is Rs. 70 lakhs.

The decision for its closure has been announced by its management due to mounting losses every year. The management of the mill has not at all kept in their mind the interest and future of more than 50,000 people likely to be affected due to closure. The families of the 7000 workers have to face starvation due to the closure of the mill.

Since 1978 to 1982, the Empress Mills, Nagpur earned a total profit of Rs. 3.84

crores, but suddenly it incurred a loss of Rs. 4 crores after 1982. It appears that the management has deliberately shown losses after 1982 and there should be thorough probe in all the aspects of the mills working. The management of the mills should be awarded with stricter punishment.

In the end, I would request the Central Government to intervene in the matter and keeping in view the future of the 7000 workers of the Empress Mills and to save their families from starvation, either the Maharashtra State Government or the Central Government should take over the management of the said mills.

- (iv) Need to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act to enable the defence personnel to regain possession of their houses before retirement.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : I wish to bring to the notice of this House a matter of urgency and public interest.

12.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Over 55 thousand servicemen retire every year and have urgent need to resettle themselves. Even those who have their own houses in Delhi have to look for shelter elsewhere because there is no provision in the Delhi Rent Control Act by which they can regain possession of their residential property expeditiously once it has been rented out. In a number of States for example Maharashtra, Haryana and Tamil Nadu the procedure for regaining possession of their houses has been simplified by effective legislation.

Therefore, urgent need exists for suitable legislation to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act so that defence personnel due to retire can by law regain possession of their houses speedily at least one year or less before their date of retirement.

- (v) Need to study the effects of Halley's Comet on Indian climate.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha) : Halley's Comet returns after 75 years' journey through the heavens and is

coming closer and closer to the Earth's orbit hence affecting the astronomical and climatic conditions of the planet. This is a historical event of the twentieth century. The Comet's current appearance is of particular significance. After years of studying it from a distance, man, thanks to the advanced technology, will today be able to resolve the mystery associated with it. The world scientists are doing day and night research work on Halley's Comet. Our scientific installation, observatories and satellite system should also study its effect on the Indian climate. The erratic rains, hailstorm, snowfall and failure of monsoon could be due to its presence in the earth's orbit. So, I would like to request the Minister of State for Space and Science and Technology to make a statement in the House in this regard.

- (vi) Need to take steps to ensure remunerative prices to tobacco growers and sanction more money for research on tobacco.

**SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO** (Vijayawada) : The tobacco growers throughout the country are the worst sufferers. Though the cost of cultivation has increased considerably, the per acre output has decreased due to adverse seasonal conditions. The Central Government has not increased the minimum support prices for flue cured vergenia tobacco this year which is quite disturbing. The Government should reconsider its stand and increase the minimum support prices, which should be remunerative to farmers. The Government should see that foreign export orders are decided soon to enable the farmers to get higher prices. The Government should also set up a tobacco corporation to deal with Beedi Tobacco, Natu Tobacco and Suncured Tobacco just on the lines of Tobacco Board which is dealing with FCV Tobacco. The Government should fix minimum support price for Beedi Tobacco as well as Suncured Tobacco used for cigars and take all necessary steps for prompt payment to the farmers. Though tobacco is the highest contributor to the exchequer, the Government is not spending enough money for agricultural extension as well as research concerning tobacco. Government is spending very meagre amount as subsidy to farmers on technical programmes. So, the Government should spend adequate funds on these items

and help the tobacco growers as well as increase the per acre yield.

[*Translation*]

- (vii) Need to give adequate compensation to the owners of thousands of cattle which died recently in an epidemic in Bihar and take immediate steps to save the sick cattle.

**SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY** (Gopalganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to the following matter under rule 377.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to an epidemic which broke out in the capital of Bihar and other parts of the State resulting in the death of at least ten thousand cattle heads in February last. Majority of the dead cattle are cows, calves and buffaloes. The people whose villages and houses have already been affected due to erosion by the river Ganga have been left with no source of livelihood. Several pens in Patna, where previously hundreds of cattle heads used to be kept, now wear a deserted look. Thousands of cattle heads are lying sick in the private and collective pens and about Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 5 crores worth of cattle heads have perished. The expenditure incurred on their treatment is exclusive of this. The farmers and the pen owners of Patna and its eastern parts are facing starvation.

A number of social organisations have sent memoranda to the State Government and the Centre for taking action on the untimely death of such a large number of cattle. But no help has been provided to the people in distress and neither action has been taken to provide effective treatment to the cattle.

The Government is, therefore, requested to take effective steps immediately to check the epidemic among the cattle, secure compensation for the dead cattle, provide proper treatment for the sick cattle and to solve the problems concerning the livelihood of the milk producers.

12.17 hrs.

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR  
GRANTS (GENERAL) 1985-86**

**AND**

**DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS  
(GENERAL) 1983-84**

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, we will take further discussion on item No, 7 and item No, 8 to be taken together.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the General Budget presented by the Hon. Finance Minister. In the past, I had made demand in this very House (Shri Poojary is sitting here) that attention should be paid towards the functioning of I.R.D.P. or other schemes in operation in remote areas. It was the desire of the former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi that branches of urban banks should be opened in villages for the benefit of the rural population. Of course, in some States people were benefited from it. But, unfortunately, in Bihar the Bank managers, especially of banks situated in north Bihar, have amassed wealth worth crores of rupees through unfair means whereas earlier it was difficult for them to make both ends meet. The Government talk of raising resources but if it exercises proper control over the rural banks in the rural areas, these banks can serve as a good means to provide resources. In every area especially in Gopalganj, Western Champaran from where Gandhiji started his movement, Sitamarhi and Sheohar we have failed to raise the standard of living of the poor people through the rural banks. The rural banks are giving benefits to a few families only. As regards filling vacancies in the rural banks, once a person becomes the Chairman of a rural bank he gives preference to his relatives in the matter of appointment in the bank. In reply to my question you had given an assurance that the matter would be got investigated through CBI. You had assured me in clear terms that as the issue involved bungling of lakhs of rupees this case had been handed to the C.B.I., This case pertains

to Badhna rural bank. But I regret to say that the manager of the Bank is moving with impunity in a Fiat car and he says that he is not afraid of the enquiry. Poojaryji, I had offered that in case my allegations was proved wrong, I would tender my resignation from the membership of Lok Sabha. Accepting the challenge, you handed the case to the C.B.I. I do not understand why the C.B.I. is not taking any action on it for the last five months. The evidence can be destroyed and the allegations may appear to be false with the passage of time. In case any dacoity takes place in a rural bank or some fraud with the rural people is committed, instruction should be issued immediately that the property of the guilty person be attached so that other managers may take a lesson from it that the property of the persons who loot others' property can be attached by Government of India. With these words. I support the grants.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the Minister will reply.

SHRI MOGL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : I also wanted to speak, Sir, and I was asked to speak today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Daga Ji, time is already over. The Minister has to reply. You can speak on some other day.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I was waiting for the whole day hoping that my name will be called.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am very happy that you are always very keen to speak, but you can speak on some other day.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Sir, thirteen hon. Members have taken part in this debate. They have made very valuable contributions and I have noted down all their points. Some of the points raised by them related to other administrative Ministries. I assure the hon. Members that I am going to write about those points to the administrative Ministries concerned asking them to write to the hon. Members after considering

their points which are not related to our Ministry.

Coming to the Supplementary budget, the criticisms that have been advanced against the Supplementary budget are that the deficit has been increased and also that some of the States were not given sufficient assistance, particularly in terms of drought relief. They have also stated that poorer sections have been neglected and nothing has been given to the poorer sections; only the rich section has been looked after. Before going into these criticisms, I will be bringing to your notice an interesting feature of the subsidy. Even the hon. Members of the House will be interested in knowing the element of subsidy. The amount that is given as subsidy is Rs. 5,349.96 crores. I will give you the details how it is worked out. We are giving a subsidy of 72 paise per kg. on rice in order to see that it reaches the weaker sections at a lower rate. In the case of wheat, we have given 62 paise per kg. as subsidy. In the case of kerosene per litre, we are giving 71 paise and in the case of cooking gas we are giving Rs. 13.05 per cylinder. We are also giving a subsidy of Rs. 2 per sq. metre on handloom *Janata* cloth, Rs. 2 per sq. metre on millmade *dhotis* and sarees, Rs. 1.5 per sq. metre on millmade longcloth, and Rs. 3.70 per sq. metre on millmade polyester cotton blended cloth. Under RLEGP and NREP, we are giving subsidy to the extent of forty paise on wheat. As you know, Sir, we are giving wheat at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per kg. under those schemes. In the case of rice it is 37 to 39 paise per K.G. In the case of fertilizer it is Rs. 47.5 per bag of 50 KG. In the case of postal services, for one post card we are charging 15 paise. The cost of production and handling charge comes to Rs. 65.17 paise. We are giving subsidy of 50.17 paise per card. In the case of inland letter we are charging 35 paise. The total production and handling cost comes to 70.63 paise. We are giving subsidy of 35.63 paise. This is the subsidy we are giving for one inland letter. And, Sir, regarding newspapers I will give the figure. You get them in the early morning and newspapers are distributed. In the case of newspapers we are giving 67.53 paise per piece., in the case of registered newspaper. In respect of regis-

tered post, we give subsidy of Rs. 1.91 per article. In respect of money order Rs. 2.08 per money order is given as subsidy. Sir, we are moving essential articles by railways. Railways are carrying essential commodities at concessional rate of freight. For foodgrains we are giving subsidy of 90.39 crores. Otherwise the cost of foodgrains would have gone up to this extent. In the case of edible salt we are subsidising to the tune of Rs. 21.46 crores. In the case of fruits and vegetables it is Rs. 11.48 crores. In the case of fodder it is Rs. 14.86 crores. In order to earn foreign exchange we have to subsidise exports. So, we are giving Rs. 555 crores. So, if you take all these things into consideration it will come to Rs. 5349.96 crores. The question is whether we have to stop it or we have to give it to the poorer sections and the common people of the country. This is what we have to incur substantially from the Budget.

Some of the Hon. Members have stated that the financial institutions and banks are not functioning effectively. A point has been made that by giving loans to weaker sections the banks are doling out money and also incurring losses. If you kindly take into consideration the profits that were made in the year 1984, you would come to know that it was Rs. 82 crores. This year the profit has gone up to Rs. 109 crores. It is an increase of 32 percent. Now I will give you figures of financial institutions etc. So far as NABARD is concerned it has made profit of Rs.185 crores in 1984-85. In the case of LIC the valuation is done once in 2 years. In the year 1983 when it was valued, then, the profit was Rs. 783.13 crores. Now, when it was done in the year 1985, as on 31-3-85, the profit that was surplus was Rs. 1049.65 crores. In the case of IDBI for the year 1984-85 the profit was 79.91 crores. In the year 1983-84 it was Rs. 64.39 crores. In the FCI the profit was 23.89 crores in 1983-84. In the year 1984-85 it went up to Rs. 29.31 crores. So, these are the profits of the financial institutions managed by the Finance Ministry.

Coming to the tax collection or revenue collection, as the hon. Members know, it has also gone up. Some people have been telling even that it is not at all an achieve-

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

ment. Hon. Members from the Opposition as well as from this side have also been asking more from the Central Budget for roads, for irrigation projects and for everything. They want more from the Central Government. How could that be done? When we are just taxing or when the duty is imposed, then they say that we are taxing the people. On the contrary, they also say that more has to be done. For that, one argument is that there should be efficiency in the Administration. The question is whether it has been ensured. Now, people have been telling that no government, whether it is of Congress, whether it is of CPI, whether it is of Janata or whether it is of any other Government, nobody can touch the rich people the highly rich industrialists who are evading the taxes, who are running the parallel economy some of the people. We do not say that it is the case of the Government that all industrialists and all rich people are having this black money. When we have touched the rich people, when their houses were raided hue and cry have been raised in some sections of the press and also by some people saying that the entire economy will collapse. Whether the law of the country is for common people or for poor people or middle-class people and whether it is not for rich people. Nobody is above the law. Our raid is not against any industry or business community as such, our raid is against the black money and against the tax evaders who have been committing crimes.

Coming to the point as to whether it has to be done or not, whether the country needs it or not, now may submission is that it is for the House to decide, it is the House that governs.

Now, Sir, I am just bringing to your notice one thing. The hon. Members from the Opposition side and this side have made the point saying that we should be effective, there should be an effective administration throughout the country. The question is whether it has been done by the Government or not. If you take this into consideration, we have been able to give to the country about Rs. 2500 crores more in the form of

tax collection and this is revenue collection. The question is whether this is going to help the people of the country or not. When it is done, some people say that we have been harassing the people whose houses have been raided. No innocent person should be harassed and in such cases the Government should be very cautious and should be careful also. When action has been taken, hues and cries have been raised that it is going to be a police raj. You know, a great economist from Bombay has been making a point—he has gone to my constituency also, I do not know what he has said there, and throughout the country he is making this point. Hon. Member Shri Dandavate ji last time made a point saying that 'whenever a third man gives the credit, it is going to be a discredit for you'. Now this discrediting. I do not say it is a certificate for us, now it is discredit.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Minister, please excuse me for a minute. Let me go on record that I said last time that I welcome these raids, but do it in a proper way. Quoting Kirloskar's instance I said that fake numbers were given and the officers told in his presence to the higher officers that 'we had given fake numbers' and they get a handle to tell you that the raids were conducted in the wrong manner. Don't give that handle. And otherwise in a proper manner you do have the raids and dig out the black money. Only in a lighter vein I said that you utilise the black money for productive channels. don't use it for Centenary celebrations. That is all that I said.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : No, no I think the hon. Member has misunderstood me. I have what has stated in the last budget speech. Somewhere in the last budget discussion he had made the point. When Mr. Palkhivala I should not have mentioned his name, sorry. And when he has stated....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Palkhivala and I stand as North Pole and South Pole, He is an unreserved champion of the rich and I am the champion of the poor. That is the difference between the two of us.



**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** I am appreciating the stand which you have taken. That is what I have said that you havn misunderstood me. I have said that you have said that when that man gives a certificate to you, the Government, you should be very careful, You have stated h's. Am I correct ? I wanted to awerd that point. Whan I am saying here is that we should be very careful Mr. Dandavateji also has been telling that we should be very cautious and we should not harass innocent people. At the same time, whether it is Kirloskar or Voltas ranybody "A", "B", or "C", if he violates the law, he should not be spared. The country should be very careful here. If a poorman violates the law, he is put behind the bars. A t the same time, if anybody violates the law, he should also be dealt with. If he does not violate the law if he is innocent, we are also seeing that he is not harassed.

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** Is this a general debate ? There was no debate here. Only one Member spoke and mentioned one point

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** It is with retrospective effect.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** Not retrospective. Now I am just telling you. I am coming to the point. The people who are responsible for collecting more money, i.e. administration should be given a pat. The Parliament and the Government wanted that these people should work. They have taken action and they have succeeded in collecting more money. Is it not the duty of the Government, is it not the duty of Parliament to congratulate them pat them, whenever they have done a good job ? At the same time, it is the duty of Parliament and also the Government to take action against them, if they are going to any mischief. There also we have taken action. When we came to know that some people are doing mischief and they have collected money, there also we have taken action against such officials. I am making this point here. Hon. Member, Mr. Madhav Reddi can bear me out. I think, his own Party Member has made a point saying that more money should be given for drought

purpose and other things. Yes, we have given. But from where we have to give. The administration should be strengthened. The administration should be streamlined. When we are doing it, it is not only the duty of the Government, not only the duty of the Telugu Desam Party Members of Parliament but others also to do that. When your officers have been doing the good job, you should pat them. That should be the spirit. It should have come from the Hon. Member when he spoke on this point. When he initiated the debate on the budget, he did not do it. I expected Mr. Madhav Reddi to do that. He did not do that. That is why, I am making this point, as he is present here. If there is something wrong, let us condemn it. When there is anything wrong, let us criticise it also. Here, I just congratulate our revenue officials on their doing excellent job. At the same time, I am warning also that if they are going in the wrong way, if they are bringing bad name not only to Parliament but also to Government, we will not spare them. This is the assurance. I am giving to the hon. Minister. Some point's have been raised here. Hon. Members have stated about the bank functioning. I have stated what our banks have done. Hon. Member. Prof. N. C. Parashar has told that in hill areas, the norms should be relaxed for opening of branches. Yes. we are doing it. In case of hill areas, already the relaxation is there. He has raised some other points pertaining to other Departments also. If I am not mistaken, Mr. B. N. Reddy has made a point that more money should flow for drought relief in Andhra Pradesh. For that, we have been doing something. As per the norms fixed by the Finance Commission and all the other committees, we have been giving the drought relief to the concerned States. Now, for this, one thing I am just bringing to the notice of the Hon. Members. We want more roads. We want more facilities. We want more hospitals. We want more railway lines. But we do not want any deficit. We do not want any tax. For the States, we want more funds. Even for drought relief, we want more. What is the position during the Sixth Five Year Plan ? We gave Rs. 2800 crores as relief for the calamities. Already in this year, in one year, we have been able to give a ceiling of about Rs. 1,015 crores. The Budget provision was Rs. 270 crores

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

only. From where can we get more money? It is not coming from foreign countries. It is not coming from Heaven also. The provision is only Rs. 270 crores. The ceiling was Rs. 1,000 and odd crores. We have to give. Everybody should understand. After all, it is the joint responsibility. It is the responsibility of everybody.

If we are not giving, then we are attacked. We are complained against. If there is deficit or if there is tax, there also there is agitation. Everybody wants more. If our pockets are pinching, then somebody says "No, no. It should not be. We want more salary. We want more perks." Everybody wants more. Who is to look after the country? Whether this side or that side, we say in one breath that our country should progress. We say that so far as progress is concerned, our country should be strong. We say that our per capita income should be increased and also we say that our population should be curbed. All these things are there; in the national interest it has been stated. At the same time, we have to mind also our ancestors, particularly the freedom fighters. Some of the people are there today. We are seeing them with our eyes. They fought for the freedom. They got political freedom for us. It has to be preserved. We are calling those people as freedom fighters. Everybody is a freedom fighter. Today, whether it is from that side or this side; for the country, we have also to sacrifice, to a certain extent.

I have stated that in the case of Kerosene, we are giving subsidy, even after the increase of price. We increased to the tune of only 14 paise per litre. You kindly realise this one point I am making. If one poor man requires 5 litres per month, 14 paise we have increased. It will be 70 paise in one month. We are giving him 71 paise as subsidy. In the case of gas cylinder Rs. 13 and odd is given as subsidy. It is the responsibility of the Government. Even in the case of rice, we are giving about 71 paise or 72 paise as subsidy. Nobody is talking about it. We are, at the same time saying that more should be given. We have worked hard in the Finance

Ministry. It was the expectation of the Government and also it was the expectation of the hon. Members from the other side. What is the effect? We have been able to give more to the States. To that extent, the States have been able to get more from the Centre. In the case of small savings, as the Chairman of Small Savings Board, we have been monitoring it. What is the result? We have been able to give more. Even in the case of Karnataka, we have been able to give more. It is a joint effort. Even we have to pay higher rate of interest. But we have been able to do that.

In the case of three Mints situated in Hyderabad, Bombay and Calcutta, we are running short of these coins. We have managed. We are monitoring. We have imported 2,000 million pieces. I have told the Mint people also "No. This is not sufficient." They said "Not possible. This is the maximum." I said "It is possible." What happened? Per week, the production was 42 million pieces. Today, within two months, it has gone up to 57 million pieces per week. So, like that, we are monitoring. Every day we are monitoring and we have to monitor. That is the expectation of the House. We should work. Now there should be a change in the work ethos also. That is what the country expects of us. For that purpose I request the Hon. Members to be a little fair and see the difficulty of the nation. We have to move forward. Some people—Yes, they criticise us saying that we are rushing to the 21st century. Whether we rush or not, 21st century will come. We have to go. We have to enter and we cannot go back to the 15th or the 18th century. We have to go. Now, here, with efficiency we have to go. That is the expectation... (*Interruptions*) If you criticise, that applies to you also. Otherwise, I have not mentioned you. I have not pointed out. If you are accepting that this is your criticism, that is all right. I have not pointed out to you that it is my attack against you. What I am just saying is that whether we like it or not, whether Poojary likes it or not or whether Mr. Saifuddin Choudhary likes it or not, we have to go to the 21st century. It is not going back. That is what I have been telling you.

We do not know our own strength. We belittle ourselves. This is the tragedy with

us, the Indians and particularly some of the Indians. I will just give you one example. During the Sixth Five Year Plan our massive plan outlay was Rs. 97,500 crores. In the first four years we spent about Rs. 80,000 crores. In the fifth year we spent about Rs. 30,000 crores. The massive outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan was Rs. 110,000 crores. Foreign assistance. Some people say that foreign assistance was there. What was the foreign assistance? Only to the tune of 7 per cent. 93 per cent came from within the country.

Now, people may say you compare us with the world growth. I compared it also. I have stated in the Parliament earlier and given figures for 3 years ending 1984. Now I am giving the latest figure from 1980 to 1985. We have got it. What is the world growth? What is the growth of the developing countries? What is the growth of the developed countries? What is the growth of India? Let us see. We, the Indians, could be proud of it. If you kindly take into consideration the growth rate of India and compare it with the world figures and also the figures for the developed countries like America, West Germany and Japan, their growth rate was average 2.19 per cent for the period 1980—1985, for 5 years. In the case of developing countries, the growth rate was 2.45 per cent. World growth is average 2.37 per cent for this five year period and India's figure is 5.2 per cent....

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** What is the growth rate of China?

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** I will come to that. Now, are we the Indians not proud of it? We, the workers working in the factories, we the workers working in the fields, we the workers working in the Government offices, we, the workers, working outside this Parliament—are we not happy with this? Can we say that we, the Indians, are incompetent people? That national spirit should be there.

As I pointed out earlier, some people may say—I do not want to enter into any controversy with you. If I give you your performance during the Sixth Five Year Plan

—you are unnecessarily attacking it—you can see it for yourself. I do not want to mention the performance of your State. *(Interruptions)*

Let us not touch it. But let us see the All India performance for that purpose. I have stated that in order to preserve the freedom and Republic of India, today, all of us, should be freedom-fighters. We should be the freedom-fighters for the economic development of the country, for the poor people of this country. That should be our spirit. If we do not do it, one day history will definitely blame us. We should not do that.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY** (Katwa) : Even now, they are blaming.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** For that purpose, I have given the reply. If they are blaming, it is my duty, it is your duty and it is the duty of everybody to see that there should be improvement. For that purpose, let us work together. Let us form ourselves part and parcel in this important task of nation-building. Then only we can reach our goal. With these words, I conclude.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1985-86 to vote.

The question is :

“That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1986 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof :

Demand Nos. 1, 2, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60,

243 *Supplementary D.G. (Gen.)*  
*1985-86 and D. for Excess*  
*G. (Gen.) 1983-84*

MARCH 17, 1986

*Supplementary D.G. (Gen.) 244*  
*1985-86 and D. for Excess*  
*G. (Gen.) 1983-84*

62, 63, 65, 73, 76, 77, 78, 79,  
80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 87, 89, 90,  
92, 93, 97, 98, 99, 101 and

105."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1985-86**

**Voted by Lok Sabha.**

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by Lok Sabha.	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
<b>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>			
1.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	6,43,000	...
2.	Agriculture	8,59,61,000	...
<b>MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS</b>			
9.	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	151,02,29,000	98,26,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND SUPPLY</b>			
10.	Ministry of Commerce and Supply	12,73,000	...
11.	Foreign Trade and Export Production	2,000	...
12.	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	27,44,34,000	9,06,53,000
13.	Supplies and Disposals *	35,00,000	...
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS</b>			
16.	Postal Services	...	1,58,00,000
17.	Telecommunication Services	...	36,00,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF DEFENCE</b>			
18.	Ministry of Defence	42,17,24,000	37,74,00,000

1	2	3	
19.	Defence-Pensions	4,38,50,000	...
20.	Defence Services-Army	153,89,90,000	...
22.	Defence Services-Air Force	38,34,50,000	...
23.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	...	13,92,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF EDUCATION</b>			
25.	Education	6,000	...
<b>MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS</b>			
27.	Department of Forest and Wild Life	...	1,08,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS</b>			
28.	Ministry of External Affairs	17,64,94,000	10,83,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF FINANCE</b>			
29.	Ministry of Finance	1,04,14,000	...
30.	Customs	8,71,32,000	29,50,000
32.	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth		
	Tax and Gift Tax	7,38,10,000	...
33.	Stamps	74,59,000	...
34.	Audit	6,97,98,000	...
35.	Currency, Coinage and Mint	57,99,07,000	13,32,63,000
36.	Pensions	28,71,73,000	...
38.	Transfers to State Governments	259,44,25,000	...
40.	Loans to Government Servants etc.	...	48,79,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES</b>			
41.	Department of Food	10,48,32,000	1,000
<b>MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE</b>			
43.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	1,75,000	...
44.	Medical and Public Health	5,000	12,83,88,000
<b>MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS</b>			
46.	Ministry of Home Affairs	41,92,000	...

1	2	3
47. Cabinet	1,56,99,000	...
48. Police	60,02,38,000	...
49. Other Administrative and General Services	45,74,70,000	5,63,86,000
51. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	17,98,49,000	10,27,23,000
52. Delhi	5,88,00,000	30,66,66,000
53. Chandigarh	9,01,99,000	8,83,43,000
54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6,97,07,000	...
56. Lakshadweep	54,30,000	25,93,000
<b>MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS</b>		
57. Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs	3,00,000	...
58. Industries	...	50,25,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING</b>		
60. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	16,41,000	...
62. Broadcasting	27,53,24,000	5,18,01,000
<b>MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER</b>		
63. Department of Irrigation	1,000	...
<b>MINISTRY OF LABOUR</b>		
65. Ministry of Labour	3,11,000	...
<b>MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY</b>		
73. Department of Science and Technology	1,000	...
76. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	36,00,000	1,30,00,000
77. Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	4,35,01,000	...

1	2	3
<b>MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT</b>		
78. Ministry of Shipping and Transport	29,47,000	...
79. Roads	14,96,24,000	4,11,82,000
80. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	38,23,84,000	95,78,19,000
81. Road and Inland Water Transport	...	1,64,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMENS WELFARE</b>		
82. Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare	8,90,52,000	...
<b>MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND COAL</b>		
83. Department of Steel	63,17,92,000	45,13,50,000
84. Department of Mines	...	9,43,46,000
<b>MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION</b>		
87. Aviation	...	17,05,60,000
<b>MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING</b>		
89. Ministry of Works and Housing	7,56,000	...
90. Public Works	...	3,000
92. Housing and Urban Development	1,000	1,000
93. Stationery and Printing	8,22,46,000	...
<b>DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE</b>		
97. Department of Culture	1,000	...
98. Archaeology	55,80,000	...
<b>DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS</b>		
99. Department of Electronics	64,81,000	...
<b>DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS</b>		
101. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1,27,29,000	...
<b>PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION</b>		
105. Rajya Sabha	22,50,000	...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1983-84 to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make

good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on 31st day of March, 1984 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof :

Demand Nos. 17, 20, 22, 23, 34, 40, 57 and 78."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1983-84 Voted by Lok Sabha.*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands voted by Lok Sabha
<i>I Expenditure met from Revenue</i>		<i>Rs.</i>
20	Defence Services-Navy	15,87,57,204
22	Defence Services-Pensions	15,26,44,781
40	Pensions	3,51,01,906
57	Chandigarh	7,01,44,453
78	Roads	33,36,832
<i>II Expenditure met from Capital</i>		
17	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	4,81,28,839
23	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	28,06,91,426
34	Customs	72,70,828
57	Chandigarh	5,34,21,491

12.53. hrs.

**APPROPRIATION BILL**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister may now move for leave to introduce the Appropriation Bill for 1985-86.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, On behalf of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of

certain further sums from and out of the consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1985-86.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1985-86."

*The Motion was adopted.*



**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir,**  
I introduce the Bill. I beg to move :

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1985-86, be taken into consideration".

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the Services of the financial year 1985-86, be taken into consideration".

*The motion was adopted.*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule added to the Bill*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir,**  
I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.58 hrs

### APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL

*English*

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** Sir, on behalf of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1984, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1984, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir,**  
I introduce the Bill. I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1984, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1984, in excess of the amounts gran-

ted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, I beg to move."

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.59 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNALS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1986 AND ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNALS (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up items 13 and 14 of the agenda together.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) : Sir, I beg to the move :

"This House disapproves of the Administrative Tribunals (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. 1 of

1986) promulgated by the President on the 22nd January, 1986."

I move this Resolution because the Government has promulgated this Ordinance and is also coming forward with the Bill to amend the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985. The main objection is this.

13.00 hrs.

When I spoke on the main Bill, I suggested to the Government that there were so many lacunae in the original Bill and that the Government should not be in a hurry to pass that Bill.

We see now that after passing the original Bill more than a year has passed, but the Central Government is not able to constitute the Administrative Tribunal till now. The Government this time has come forward to amend the original Bill. I further suggested at that time as it involved the fate of at least 80 to 90 lakhs of State and Central Government employees, the Employees, Organisations should be consulted. But the Government did not pay any heed to that also.

Sir, I am connected with the State employees. The Government employees in general and the State employees in particular are opposing this type of administrative tribunals. This time, I think, the Government has come forward to amend the Bill and the Government has three objectives.

One is to keep the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in tact, because in the original Act the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was taken away. Under Article 32 of the Constitution, the Government can do that. But according to Dr. Ambedkar, when he dealt with this article at the time of framing the Constitution—he said that Article 32 is the soul of the Constitution, because according to Article 32, the fundamental rights of the citizens, particularly the employees and workers are protected. So, he gave great importance to Article 32. I think that the Government now wants to keep the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in tact. But in spite of that the problems of the employees and the workers will not be solved. Because the jurisdiction of the High Courts and other courts are taken away. It is not

possible for Class-III and Class-IV employees to go to the Supreme Court for justice. The Minister should know that the cost of the Supreme Court is so much that it would not be possible for Class-IV and Class-III employees to get justice from the Supreme Court.

So, you are keeping the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Actually that is the main thing. What are you doing about the jurisdiction of the High Courts and other courts? You are taking them away. That is clear. Any employee can go to the the High Court and other courts for their benefit. So, I think this is nothing but a farce that the Government wants to show to the people that they are democratic and so, they are keeping the option open for the employees and the workers to go to the Supreme Court, to the judicial arena. I think, this amendment will also not serve the purpose.

The second thing is that there is an attempt to depict the administrative tribunal and the judicial outlook. Previously there was a binding that the judicial persons should be the members of the tribunals. This time the Government wants to amend the original Bill by including a judicial person in the Administrative Tribunal. The other members of the Tribunal including the Chairman and the Secretary have only administrative background. Sir appointing one judicial person in the Tribunal will not change the character of the Administrative Tribunal. Actually what you are doing is that you replacing the judicial system by Administrative Tribunal. In place of judicial system the Administrative Tribunal cannot be the alternative. So, the amendment which is sought here is insignificant and it will not change the basic character of the original law. The members of the Tribunal are either Secretaries or Joint Secretaries who have worked in the administration. After having worked in the administration and with bureaucratic outlook when they will deal with the affairs of the employees definitely their outlook will be administrative and not judicial. So, the employees cannot get justice from this Tribunal. I am sure the Tribunal will go against the basic interests of the employees.

13.09 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

Further the jurisdiction of the courts under Industrial Disputes Act will be retained. Some employees who are working in the undertakings and who have the right to seek justice under Industrial Disputes Act and other Acts their right to go to the Industrial Tribunal will be retained. Side by side the Administrative Tribunal will also be there. The employees who can go to the Industrial tribunals simultaneously the administrative tribunals will also be applicable to them. I am not against that but what I say is that it is a contradiction. It is an ambiguity. So, I oppose the original Bill as well as this amending Bill. Actually, the Government want to snatch away the existing judicial rights of the employees and workers of the country. About 80-90 lakh Central Government employees constitute 60-65 per cent of the organised workers of the country. Therefore, you are snatching away the judicial rights of 60-65 per cent of the organised workers of the country. It is a serious thing; it is a serious action being taken after the independence. Why is the Government doing this ?

Further, it is not an isolated act. If we see the role of the Government at least from 1980, we shall find that by one act after the other, the Government is trying to snatch away the trade union and democratic rights of the people. The Government passed the National Security Act and the Essential Service Maintenance Act and by passing those Acts, the trade union and democratic rights of the workers and employees were snatched away and the workers have now no right to go on strike. The strike can be banned any time by the Government. If the workers want to demonstrate after office ours, they can be fined or imprisoned. As I said, the Government is systematically snatching away the democratic and judicial rights of the workers. Therefore, this attempt to constitute the Administrative Tribunals is not an isolated act on the part of the Government. It is very much linked with the total attempt, total movement of the Government to snatch away the trade union, democratic and judicial rights of the working people of this country.

The Government is facing economic and other crisis and they want to shift the entire

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

burden on the shoulders of the working people, the common people to overcome such crisis.

I oppose this Bill. I request the Government to withdraw not only this amendment but to withdraw the entire thing and keep the judicial rights of the employees, Central and State, in tact. You should allow the employees to go to the lower courts and high courts for full justice.

I may inform the Central Government that the Left Front Governments in West Bengal and Tripura are defending the trade union and democratic rights of the workers. Even if this Bill is passed, in spite of that, the West Bengal and Tripura Left Front Governments will not constitute these tribunals. We shall keep open for the employees to go to the lower courts and the high court. I oppose this Bill totally.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC  
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P.  
CHIDAMBARAM) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill to amend the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, among the Hon. Members who had given notice of this Statutory Resolution, only Shri Ajoy Biswas is here to move the Resolution. It may not be incorrect on my part to infer that the other members have had second thoughts about the Statutory Resolution and they broadly welcome this Amendment Bill.

In fact, this Bill was debated extensively when the parent Bill was introduced and passed by this House as well as Rajya Sabha. What we have done now is to take note of certain subsequent events and I submit that the Amending Bill is totally non-controversial and therefore, there should really be no dissent or reservation about this Amending Bill.

What have we done in this Amending Bill? I shall very briefly deal with the major provisions of the Amending Bill.

Firstly, we have decided that it is not necessary to take away the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Constitution. Article 323A enables us to make a law taking away the jurisdiction of the High Court under articles 226 and 227, as well as the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 32. But on second thoughts, Government have come to the conclusion that it is not necessary to touch the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 32. It will be quite adequate to take away the jurisdiction of the High Courts under Articles 226 and 227 and vest them in the Tribunal.

As far as composition is concerned, I must tell this Hon. House that in writ petitions filed before the Supreme Court and writ petitions transferred from the High Courts to the Supreme Courts, their Lordships of the Supreme Court were pleased to observe that in their view it would be better if the Branches were composed of one judicial member and one administrative member. Government looked into it and accepted the suggestion. We also believe that instead of having three members on the Benches, it be adequate to have two members on each Bench, one judicial member and one administrative member. In fact Hon. Members know that even today in the High Courts most service matters are heard only by one learned judge. In rare cases, an original writ petition is heard by Bench consisting of two learned judges. Only in very complicated cases involving grave questions of constitutional law, is the matter heard at the initial stage, by a full Bench of three judges. Therefore, we have provided now that each Bench of the Tribunal will consist of one judicial member and one administrative member. It is not as though such a pattern does not prevail in other Tribunals. For example, in the Income tax Appellate Tribunal, there are two members, one judicial member and one accountant member and persons who go to the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal for relief have found this arrangement very satisfactory. We believe that this arrangement of one judicial member and one administrative member will be a very satisfactory arrangement. The Bench will bring to bear upon the cases, judicial experience, judicial knowledge and understanding of the law, as well as administrative experience and understanding of the working of the system of govern-

ment and understanding of the working of the rules and understanding of the practical implications in deciding service matters.

We have also taken this opportunity to provide an additional forum to those Government servants who are also workmen within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act. I think, Hon. Member Shri Ajoy Biswas has completely misunderstood the scope of this provision. As the provision originally stood, a government servant who is also a workman within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act was not governed by the Administrative Tribunals Act in regard to such matters in respect of which he is governed by the Industrial Disputes Act.

Sir, I confess that that provision was rather ambiguously worded. One could argue that all that was kept out was a kind of case which would fall under Section 2 A of the Industrial Disputes Act. One could also contend that every matter for which provision is made in the Industrial Disputes Act was kept out. Sir, Hon. Members know that the procedure for making a reference of a dispute to the Labour Court or the Industrial Tribunal is a cumbersome procedure, and I do not think it is less cumbersome in the State from which Hon. Member Shri Ajoy Biswas hails. Today, we have provided an additional forum by which a Government servant who is also a workman as a matter of right, can take his dispute to the Tribunal. He need not go before a conciliation officer, he need not wait upon the Government to make a reference, he need not have a union espousing his cause, he need not do the 100 things required under the Industrial Disputes Act. He will have his dispute adjudicated by the Tribunal, as a matter of right. I think this is a far-reaching provision - a tremendous improvement upon the parent Act, and Hon. Member like Shri Ajoy Biswas who champions the rights of the working class should welcome this provision heartily.

Finally, we found that some small States found it difficult to establish separate Tribunals. In fact, it would have been wholly uneconomical for the Central Government to set up a Bench of the Central Tribunal in

a small State like Himachal Pradesh. It would also be wholly uneconomical for that State to set up its own State Tribunal to deal with the service matters of the State Government employees. We have, therefore, taken this opportunity to take power to designate Members of a Bench of the Central Tribunal as the Members of the State Tribunal with the consent of the State Government and if they so desire, and the contra power to designate the Members of the State Tribunal as the Members of the Bench of the Central Tribunal. This will save money; it will give the tribunal adequate number of cases to deal with in a year, both the Central Government employees and the State Government employees would approach the same Members of the two Tribunals. Sir, some minor clarificatory Amendments have been made to get over some problems which had been made to get over some problems which had been posed by some cases pending in the Courts. For example, whether the word "Union" included "Union Territory". Obviously, it does. And we have taken the opportunity to clarify it.

Regarding location of a Bench in New Bombay, the question was whether "Bombay" included "New Bombay". Whether "Delhi" included "New Delhi". We have clarified that. I think, it is a non-controversial Amending Bill and I commend this for consideration and adoption by this House. And I do sincerely hope that the House would be able to pass this Bill without dissent or reservation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motions moved :

"This House disapproves of the Administrative Tribunals (Amendment) ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1986) promulgated by the President on the 22nd January, 1986."

"That the Bill to amend the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, let me say that the Amendment which is proposed is

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

really required and it will be doing a very good service to the main Act by improving the legislation to a great extent.

Shri K. P. Singh Deo, then Minister in-charge had submitted [in the Lok Sabha at that time that "it is estimated that there are at present over 63,000 cases—to be exact 63,880 cases—relating to Central and State Government employees which are pending in various High Courts all over the country." The setting up of Administrative Tribunals to deal exclusively with service matters would not only reduce the present burden on the Courts thereby enabling them to devote more time to other cases, but also provide speedy relief to Government employees for redressal of their grievances relating to service matters.

In fact, the object of the main Act is such. But may I mention the case of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu in this context? You will see, we have a Bench for Bombay High Court established at Panaji. Matters under Article 226 of the Constitution can be dealt with by that Bench speedily. May be the other High Courts in the country take time to dispose of the cases pending with them. But any Government employee in Goa could have the redressal of his grievances in respect of such matters within a short span of time, of six months or a maximum of one year.

In respect of this Tribunal, we are now attached to Bombay; and Government servants will undergo a lot of suffering if they have to go all the way to Bombay for the purpose of filing of applications and setting the process in motion. You can understand how much hardship it will cause to a Government employee in Goa.

In this context, I request that a Bench of any of the Tribunals be established at Panaji, to solve this problem. If this is going to take some time, I will earnestly request you to restore the jurisdiction on the Bombay Bench till the time the Tribunal starts working. Otherwise, because of procedural reasons, it will take six months to one year, and damage will be done to the interests of Government servants.

As it is, you know that as far as recruitment to certain posts are concerned, it is done by UPSC. It is the UPSC which recruits people in Goa. They have to go to Delhi for the purpose of appearing before UPSC. So, nothing with respect to service matters is taken up in Goa. In respect of redressal of grievances also if they have to go miles away, it will become a problem. This may kindly be considered.

I would like to tell the Hon. Minister that in fact, since Portuguese times, we have an administrative Tribunal in Goa. It was earlier dealing with certain other matters. But now that Tribunal has been re-constituted and it deals with tenancy and rent matters. I suggest that the same Tribunal may be re-constituted with sufficient additional members; or even a separate Administrative Tribunal can be constituted. The Goa Tribunal is already functioning with a different jurisdiction and different powers vested in it, under local Statutes.

If any Administrative Tribunal is to be effective, then the recruitments rules of Government servants have also to be streamlined. I know you are doing considerable work in this respect. But in certain States, if you go to any Government Printing Press, you will not even get a booklet containing the recruitment rules in respect of Government servants. Government servants are not aware of their rights, and rules governing their service matters. So, if rules pertaining to Government servants are available, these rights will be known to them, and this may avoid unnecessary litigation i.e. if these rights are made well known, and are well circulated among the people.

I want to strengthen the whole structure of administrative tribunals. Character Rolls and Confidential Reports are maintained by the State Governments because promotions are based on the Character Rolls. In most of the States, I believe there are no Statutes governing the writing of Character Rolls. Except All India Services, we do not have any rules about how Character Rolls of Government Servants are to be written. This gives rise to so much of litigation with regard to service matters. If these rules are well laid down, and correctly explained to Government servants, it may reduce litiga-

tion Sometimes even higher officers do not know how to write a Character Roll. For example, once an officer wanted to write a Character Roll on an employee working under him. In fact, that employee was working very hard.

In fact, he want that this thing should be noted in his character roll; he wanted to say that he was doing a good job. But the officer wrote there, Mr. A worked hardly; in the sense he wanted to say that he worked hard, but he wrote in the character roll that he worked hardly. I am just pointing out this to you to show how it makes a different types of notings which are written in the character rolls by different officers, which makes different things for different Government Servants and interpretation of various courts by their things. Therefore, there is a need to streamline the procedure of writing character rolls. I know you are doing a lot in this field and you have put great efforts in this. Unless this aspect is strengthened, our whole structure of the tribunal may not be that effective.

You have also framed rules and they provide for interim injunction. As far as filing of applications before this tribunal is concerned, the rules state, in fact, the law itself says that a certain set of applications with all the documents are to be filed along with a full size empty envelope. Which tribunal or a court of law would require even an envelope to be given along with the petition? It is possible, but is it so essential that this should be mentioned in this statute that a full size empty envelope should be enclosed along with the papers. You may kindly consider this because ultimately these are minor things which the tribunal itself can look into.

Normally the tendency is to make justice cheaper. In the High Court, a petition can be filed on Rs. 2 stamp paper. Now, these cases are with respect to Government Servants; some of them are very low grade Government Servants. When a writ petition can be filed in the High Court on a Rs. 2 stamp paper, why Rs. 50 are charged for filing an application before the tribunal with the requirement of an empty full size envelope and a set of papers? We have to make the justice cheaper. Now-a-days, Rs. 2 and

Rs. 50 matter. Otherwise also, the Government Servants have to spend a lot, but it makes all the difference in the sense that you are taking away the jurisdiction from the High Court which charges a nominal fee and giving it to the tribunal, special tribunal which deals with matters of Government Servants by charging a fee of Rs. 50; it does not look to be fair. You may kindly review this aspect also.

There are so many matters which are involved in the service litigations. There are very crucial issues coming up before this tribunal. If there is a matter which the tribunal finds very crucial or if there is a matter where a constitutional issue of great importance is involved, I think that should be provided in the main Act for referring the matter to the Supreme Court of India, because service matters involve a lot of constitutional matters, and therefore, the highest tribunal should reserve such matters wherever issues of constitutional and great importance are coming before this tribunal. And then consequently some aspects of financial burden on the party especially the government servant will come. In such circumstances, I would suggest that in case the matter is referred to the Supreme Court and if the party, that is the government servant before the tribunal is unable to bear the expenses of litigation before the Supreme Court, he should be given the legal aid especially to appear before the Supreme Court; the legal assistance in the matter should be given to him.

[Translation]

SHRI K. N. PRADHAN (Bhopal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Amendment Bill presented by the Hon. Minister. It is highly commendable. Some improvements have been effected in it. There is no point in objecting why this ordinance was promulgated just before the session. Actually there were some suggestions of the Supreme Court and one of the suggestions was that there should be a judicial member in it. A good suggestion should be implemented at the earliest and there should not be any objection to it. By including a judicial member in the tribunal, its credibility among the people will increase. It pained me when Shri Ajoy Biswas opposed the Bill during his speech.

[Shri K. N. Pradhan]

So far as safeguarding of the interests of the workers and granting rights to them is concerned, you will not find an example in any country where the Government itself granted so many rights to the workers and the employees and safeguarded their interests to this extent.

I would like to say to my colleagues who are opposing the Bill that if the form of Government of that country changes in accordance with the ideology of the party to which they belong, the rights, which they are enjoying here will not be available to them any longer.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) :** There they have no such problem.

**SHRI K. N. PRADHAN :** They do not have a magic wand there. There no one can speak out; how can one ventilate one's grievances? You have made it a point to oppose every good measure.

Just now the Hon. Minister has stated that some categories of workers can raise their problems under the Industrial Disputes Act but the procedure is very complicated. Moreover, there will be two types of judgments on a similar set of facts. This will create an anomaly. You have given them a very good facility and saved them from a lot of botheration so that their problems are solved and they get justice. But we will also have to see that there must not be any anomaly.

Similarly, you have established some Division Benches and some more benches are proposed to be established. For this you have laid down the principle that Division Benches will be opened only in areas having permanent Benches of High Courts. But at many places where there are permanent Division Benches, they are not being opened, e.g. no Division Bench has been opened at Panaji. The basic thing is that it is necessary to open such Benches for securing inexpensive and easily available justice to the people. In this connection I would like to give a suggestion. Incidentally, Madhya Pradesh is a state in the country where there is neither High Court

nor Division Bench of the High Court. Jaswant Singh commission has, of course, submitted its report. We should keep it in mind that the seat of the Government and the seat justic should be at the same place. In many cases, the Government is a party to a case and the officers have to attend the court with files. To avoid this inconvenience, decision will have to be taken for the establishment of a Division Bench at Bhopal. Till such time as the Division Bench of the High Court is established, you must keep in mind that the employees of Bhopal, which is the capital of the biggest state, should get justice easily. I would request that this condition may not be implemented for the time being or at least there should be exception in this case so as to secure benefit for the maximum number of employees. With these words, I would again convey my thanks to the Hon. Minister for accepting the necessary amendments without delay because it is better to accept good suggestions immediately. If you had accepted it a little later, it would not have made such difference but you have accepted it immediately so that the employees may get justice speedily, the anomalies may be removed so as to enhance their faith. You have done the right thing. For this, you definitely deserve congratulations.

With these words, I support the Bill.

[*English*]

**SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE (Deoria) :** Sir, this is a very welcome measure. This will facilitate speedy disposal of thousands and thousands of cases pending in high Courts.

I think, all Members present here, are conscious of the fact that it is the low paid employee who suffers the most when his service conditions are affected and relief is not granted for many years to come. By this measure, we hope, that he will be able to have the relief within the shortest possible time and he will be happy to see that a bright future lies before him and his children.

This is not something new. There was already an Act and against this Act, there were certain misconceptions in the mind of judges of the Supreme Court. They suggested certain changes to be made in this Act. Up-



till now the practice had been that if a Central Government employee had any complaint or grievance, he could either go to the Tribunal or the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution or the Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Constitution. All the three remedies were there. And the result was that there was virtually an option with the Central or State Government employees to seek the remedy in any of the Courts. Now, by this amendment, it has been clearly amplified that the Central or State Government employees are required to go to the Administrative Tribunals. Unless they exhaust all the processes, the Supreme Court or the High Court will not listen to any grievance or complaint. The High Court jurisdiction under Article 226 of the Constitution has been taken away. I know for certain that in High Court service matters were pending for five to six years. Even a Class III or IV employee getting about Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 used to spend about Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000. The result was that even after their reinstatement and getting back all their emoluments, they had virtually collapsed either socially or by other way. So, I am grateful to the Minister concerned, who has brought forward this welcome measure to see that justice is done to those people who had suffered a great deal. Now, they will have sigh of relief at the bright future before them.

There are minor changes proposed in the Bill. Earlier it was Corporation. Now, they are including corporations and societies controlled by the Government. There are certain other very minor changes, regarding a Judicial Member and a Non-judicial Member. It has been suggested that the Judicial Member will be appointed in consultation with the Chief Justice and a Non-Judicial Member must be of the status of not less than Additional Secretary with two years experience, or a Joint Secretary with not less than three years experience. So, it gives a clear guarantee to all those people who had some kind of apprehension that in service matters, the absence of a Judicial Member did not give them such kind of relief which they will get now, though they were virtually satisfied that they could get the relief otherwise by this Act. So, I am grateful to the Minister who has brought forward this Bill. The Bill does

not need more discussion. It should be passed and I shall request the House to pass it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, why has this question arisen ? What was the necessity to frame such a law ? When all the Chief Secretaries had assembled here, our Prime Minister had said one thing :

[*English*]

"The Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said here on Thursday that our endeavour has to be not only to redress the present grievances of the people but also to modify the entire system in a manner which will prevent such grievances from arising in the future".

[*Translation*]

What is its reason ? The reason is that your Government do not have the capability to frame rules and regulations. Recently, you passed an Act, but within a few months you had to bring forward amendments to it. The Committee on Sub-ordinate Legislation submits its recommendations about the rules and regulations framed by the Government.

[*English*]

But they take years together to give reply. Whether those rules and regulations are in accordance with the Act or not, they do not care.

[*Translation*]

Who is framing rules and regulations in the Government ? A U. D. C. just copies the old rules and regulations. I was going through this article. It has been mentioned in it :

[*English*]

This article was written about the occasion when all the Chief Secretaries met together in Delhi. The article says : "The participants called for the simplification of the rules and procedures as well as a review of the controls and regulations, in order to review the conduct of the officials and those seeking clearances".

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

[Translation]

Can you not find out some way to frame properly the rules and regulations already-made? What you do is—

[English]

First you frame the rules, then they are vetted by the Law Department and then they are placed on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Sometimes even rules are not framed.

[English]

Even the Act is passed but the rules are not framed.

[Translation]

Sometimes regulations are not framed.

[English]

I am giving you one instance. I do not want to go into the details, and you will not allow me also to do that. I am just reading this Act. This is Import and Export Control Act, 1947. Mr. Chairman, you will take interest in seeing what this Act says and what are the rules framed by the Government. I want to point out only one or two instance. What it says is this. The definition is given in the Act. 'Act' means the 'Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947. Now, what are the subordinate officers doing? Who are the subordinate officers? This is defined in the Exports Control Order, 1977. I would like to read out to you what it says. It says as follows :

"Chief Controller of Imports and Exports includes Additional Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Export Commissioner in the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, a Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, a Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Assistant Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and Controller of Imports and Exports."

Sir, who has given them powers? We have never given them the powers. The Attorney-General says that you cannot go beyond the scope of the Act. But you do it. You go beyond the scope of the Act.

[Translation]

When Government do not frame rules, regulations and by-laws according to the constitution, it gives rise to more litigation. There are several definitions under it.

[English]

I was the Chairman of the Committee in 1982. I would like to read a few lines. The Committee is miniature Parliament.

[Translation]

I would like to submit to our new Minister for Administrative Reforms that he should frame rules, regulations, procedure and by-laws properly. It is very essential. The Committee has given a suggestion in this regard :

[English]

The Committee trust that the Ministry will give a serious thought as to how to remove frustration and hardship among the promotee officers. The Committee hope that the Government would see that all the officers work happily for the good of the people and the country at large.

[Translation]

The high officials of the Government are not capable of working at a quicker pace. They can work only when strong administrators are appointed. I would like to tell you what the Supreme Court has said about it.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Is it not traceable?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : It would take one more minute. I would read it out to you.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Sir, we want to listen to him.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : The Supreme Court has further said :

[English]

Why don't you make certain amendments to the rules ?

It is stated on page 38 of the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation :

"In the light of the observations of Supreme Court, the Committee is of the view that the Government should consider an alternative suggestion of revising the rules in a manner which should provide for a time bound promotion according to which an officer should be promoted to the next higher grade after a certain period of his efficient and honest service, e.g. after every 5 to 10 years and such promotions should not depend upon the quota or the rota or the resultant vacancies and so on."

[Translation]

Have you made any enquiry after the recommendation of the committee ?

[English]

This is a Report of 1982. Four years have passed.

[Translation]

The Government have not taken any action on that report and as the rules and regulations of the Government are not framed properly, the number of court cases increases. I would, therefore, like to request you to draft the laws properly so that the people could be benefited.

There is one thing more. How many months would these Tribunals require to deliver their judgements ? Is there any time limit for this ? After the framing of these rules and regulations, thousands of cases would come up and people would also go to the courts. Who are the people who go to the courts these days ? Only those employees go to the courts at present, who have other sources of income ; otherwise most of other people do not want to go to the courts.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : It is not correct on your part to say that all the corrupt and dishonest people go to the Supreme Court or Tribunal. Good people also go to the court, who have some grievance and they seek redressal of their grievances from the court.

[Translation]

AN HON. MEMBER : The corrupt people are never entrapped.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : They are not entrapped. What is happening these days is that no action can be taken against the officers. He cannot be suspended. If he has done anything wrong, can he be suspended ?

[English]

It is stated in *Commerce* dated February 16, 1985 (p.293) as follows :

"In the discussion of Indian public administration one fact of cardinal importance is overlooked that the officers belonging to the all-India services enjoy virtually absolute immunity against punishment. No Chief Minister has got the powers even to suspend, far less to dismiss, an officer belonging to the Indian Administrative Service or Indian Police Service. The fear of losing a job, for which persons in other walks of life might be prompted to make compromises, is absent in the top civil servants in the country. If, nevertheless, there is so much of corruption and indolence among the top civil service, it is a matter that requires some special consideration.

[Translation]

If a collector is found to be indulging in malpractices, the Chief Minister does not have the power to suspend him. How much power do you want to delegate to the officers? You provide them advance for purchase of a motor car or a conveyance. They are provided house building advance to the tune of more than Rs. one lakh. They have got the facility of telephone and staff car. I would like to say that they might be provided even

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

more facilities, but I would like to submit that they should work with honesty and dedication.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Daga, you will continue after the Statement by the Minister.

---

13.58 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM TIHAR JAIL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : At about 2.50 P.M., on 16th March, 1986, the Superintendent, Central Jail, was informed by Deputy Superintendent, Jail, Incharge Jail No.3. that some prisoners had escaped from Jail No. 3. The Superintendent, Central Jail, along with some officials rushed to the spot and an alarm was sounded. The Superintendent found that persons, who were on duty at the gate of Jail No.3, were lying in a state of semi-consciousness. These included Assistant Superintendent, Jail, on duty, two Warders, and two Constables from Tamil Nadu Special Police. The S.H.O. Janakpuri and Police Control Room as well as senior officers were informed. Counting of prisoners was also undertaken and it was found that the following 7 prisoners were missing and had escaped :-

1. Charles Shobraj S/O Hoth Chand (U/T).
2. Laxmi Narain S/O Goman Singh (U/T).
3. Ajay Singh S/O Vijay Singh (U/T).
4. Brij Mohan S/O Lokman (U/T).
5. Bajrang Lal S/O Ram Gopal (U/T).
6. Bhol Ram S/O Rati Ram (Convict).
7. Dinesh Kumar S/O Jiwan Singh (Convict).

The staff on duty at the Main Gate of Jail Na.3 in varying state of unconsciousness were taken to Jail Hospital and thereafter shifted to Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. Further facts of the case will be known when these people make statements.

On receipt of the information, the Police Control Room immediately flashed messages to all the other States and declared a Red Alert and started a hunt for the escapees. Through Interpol, information has also been sent to other countries.

Seven Jail officials including one Asstt. Superintendent, Jail, 4 Warders and two Constables of Tamil Nadu Special Police have been arrested. Eight Jail officials including one Deputy Superintendent of Jail No. 3 and one Assistant Superintendent, four Warders besides two Constables of Tamil Nadu Special Police have been placed under suspension. The Police have also registered a case and is conducting investigations. The Lt. Governor, Delhi who also visited the Jail has ordered an enquiry to be conducted by Shri S.D. Lakhar, a senior officer of the Delhi Administration, and at present Chairman, Civil Supplies Corporation. He will be assisted by Shri B.L. Anand, an Additional District Magistrate. The term of reference of the enquiry are as follows :-

- (a) To determine and inquire into the sequence of events and the circumstances leading to the escape of Charles Shobraj and six other prisoners from the Central Jail No.3, Tihar, New Delhi, in the afternoon of 16th March, 1986.
- (b) To fix responsibility for negligence or lapses, if any, on the part of the officials and security personnel posted at the Jail.
- (c) To determine the shortcomings and weaknesses in Jail Administration and to suggest remedial measures therefor.
- (d) Any other matter having bearing on the security and safety of the Jail.

The report will be submitted by the Enquiry Officer within one month.

---

14.83 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : DIS-  
APPROVAL OF ADMINISTRATIVE  
TRIBUNALS (AMENDMENT)  
ORDINANCE 1986  
AND  
ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNALS  
(AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri M. C. Daga to continue.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Chairman, one submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There can be no submission on the statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Formerly, when a similar case took place when Walcot escaped and ran away, there was an adjournment-motion. All I am suggesting is, there should be a discussion on the statement. We have already given a notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Member have mentioned it in the morning. The Speaker will decide it. But there can be no discussion on the statement made by the Minister now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But you communicate to the Minister that he should be ready for the discussion. Otherwise, he may also escape from the House!

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The notice for adjournment-motion should be allowed. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Speaker will decide it.

Yes, Mr. M.C. Daga to continue.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I was requesting as to whether you will tell us by what time your Administrative Tribunal will give its judgement? Will you fix a time limit for it? Or here also, as in the High Courts and the Supreme Court, the cases will re-

main pending? Will its procedure will be similar to that of the High Courts or the Supreme Court or you will simplify it? Will the people be allowed to engage a lawyer or not? All these things should be intimated to us.

I once again submit that if you appointed officers in these Tribunals, they will not be able to give right judgements. I can say with authority that if Joint Secretaries are appointed in the Tribunals, the judgments will not be of the same calibre as delivered by the High Court judges should be posted in the Tribunals. They should decide the cases. Your Administrative Officers should not be posted them.

[*English*]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : Sir, this Administrative Tribunals (Amendment) Bill is necessitated because, earlier you have not looked into the lacuna of the Act. Again, there will be problem in this. Delayed justice is denied justice and even in this process, which we are now formulating with regard to administrative tribunals, there should be some mandatory provision where the court is bound to give a decision, regarding the time factor for a decision of the case.

As regards the constitution of this tribunal, you are giving position to a person from the Joint Secretary's rank from the administrative side. According to the promotion rules in the Government, a person who has no judicial experience can become a Joint Secretary. In effect, a person is also included in the Administrative Tribunal and finally decides the matter which may have an adverse effect on the decision that may not be judicial. So, there is every possibility of getting diluted the judicial pronouncement of an administrative tribunal.

The second point is you are taking away the High Court's right under Article 226 to decide this matter and putting it to a body of tribunal where you are bringing the administrative tribunal. Therefore, the Government should make sufficient safeguard to see that justice is not denied and also persons, even though coming from the administrative side as Joint Secretary, should have

[Shri Thampan Thomas]

judicial experience Persons who are promotees from the Government who come up to Joint Secretary's rank may not have this experience. My submission is that it should be made clear that a person who works in the Administrative Tribunal should have the judicial experience.

The next point which I would like to highlight is the jurisdiction which you are now intending to bring behind the administrative tribunal and how that is going to conflict with the other main laws of the country like the Industrial Disputes Act or other laws which govern generally the classes who are employed. Industrial Disputes Act, it is said, will not, in any way affect us. The Act is such and the Amendment is also brought to take care of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act and how that is serving the service conditions of the employees.

I would like to point out that Industrial Disputes Act is mainly an approach of the industrial law to the collective bargaining purposes.

14.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUNY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Where there is trade union and collectively they bargain for others, there is a decision which is arrived at by the strength of the working class. You have brought railways to the jurisdiction of the administrative tribunal whereas the railway is enjoying the right of collective bargaining, where there is the organisation of trade unions and a permanent machinery which is called PNO machinery wherein the railway union, representatives of the officers as well as representatives of the workers assemble together and decide matters pertaining to their service through negotiations. Now because you have referred this matter to administrative tribunal, this will have a direct contradiction and conflict with the right of working class to collectively bargain. These two Sections which you have taken in are, one the Defence Services and the other is the Railway Services whereas the civil and defence also comes under the administrative tribunal. They are also permitted the trade union right and the jurisdiction of the administrative tribunal will have to be enquired into and the right of the workers to

organise and collectively bargain for their rights will have to be protected.

The area which is given for the operation of these administrative tribunals is a wide area which you have given. This is a larger area. Perhaps the tribunal may not be able to do justice to their work. Various States are put in one administrative tribunal. In such cases, sittings of these tribunals are not possible. You are only envisaging a camp sitting of these Tribunals. I have already touched that point. In Cochin this Tribunal is sitting only occasionally and there are a number of cases. One of the High Courts in India where a large number of service matters are pending is the Kerala High Court and the number of cases has been reduced because cases under Art. 226 are diverted to the Administrative Tribunal. But the Tribunal is not having frequent and continuous sittings in Cochin and they are not hearing the matters and delay occurs in getting orders from the Tribunal. Therefore, I say the decision by these Tribunals will be further delayed and the aggrieved persons may not get justice in these matters.

Another important aspect is that you are only bringing recruitment and service conditions and various things which come under their jurisdiction before this Tribunal. One of the main factors where we used to go to the High Court under Art. 226 in service matters is the policy decision of the body. You have brought the corporation, societies which are registered under the Societies Registration Act, not the co-operative societies, departments, Railways and other institutions under the jurisdiction of the Administrative Tribunal, whereas under Art 226 when in a policy matter where there is a *mala fide* in the mind of the administrative head of a Department or suppose a Board of Directors of a corporation, which are possible to be challenged, naturally the resultant is that of a service condition of the employee and an employee could go under Art. 226 to the High Court. Now, since the Administrative Tribunal is there and the employee can only approach the Tribunal and the Administrative Tribunal only goes through two things, that is the service condition and recruitment, the policy decision may not be in a position to be challenged. Therefore, *mala fide* actions and violations of the statutory provisions by the policy makers

may not be questioned before the Administrative Tribunal. Therefore, my submission is that since you are taking away the right of the worker to go to the High Court, you are reducing the remedy for these people to challenge it on other grounds. Matters pertaining to their service and recruitment may be the Administrative Tribunal may take care of whereas at present the employees who can challenge it on the ground of *mala fides*, want of jurisdiction and such pertinent legal points and constitutional validity cannot go to the Administrative Tribunal on these grounds. Therefore, my submission that in such cases there should be sufficient safeguards which should be provided by the Government in these cases. Of course, I find yet you are on the trial and error method. Earlier you brought this and again you are bringing amendments in the light of the Supreme Court decision. Further also there will be matters where you will have to bring in further amendments and we are waiting for the same.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) :  
Mr, Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Administrative Tribunals (Amendment) Bill, 1986 presented here and through you I want to submit certain points to the Hon. Minister. It is an important step towards administrative reforms by the Government. Many of the employees working in the administrative machinery have genuine grievances. From small employees to big officers working in the administrative services often approach me and the other Hon. Member of this august House with grievances about injustice done to them. We send letters to the Ministers quite often but the fate of these letters is that these are sent directly to those departments where injustice had been done with the complainant and where he had been the victim of the excesses of the head of the department. On receipt of the letter, they prepare a reply in their own way and the Minister concerned sends that reply to us. The only difference is that this letter is signed by the Minister. But the employee does not get justice. If there is a machinery in every Ministry where grievances of the aggrieved employees, who are victims of injustice like supersession in the matter of seniority or wrong punishment, are heard and efforts are made to provide justice to them.

I think it will benefit all the persons. That cell should be in the Department itself. I am aware that in several departments such cell are already working but there also they are not working effectively and the employees do not get the opportunity to submit their case properly and they are not heard properly. If their genuine grievances are redressed there itself, I think very few cases will come before these Tribunals and their burden will be lessened.

Secondly, the type of Tribunals being set up in the Central administrative machinery now already exist in many States which have been set up by the respective Governments for their employees. I would request the Hon. Minister to pay attention to the point being raised by me. I come from Uttar Pradesh and in our State such a Tribunal has been working there for quite a long time. But what happens is that when any employee approaches the Tribunal, his case is not decided for as many as 4 to 6 years. The reason is that the persons who are appointed as Presiding Officers or Members leave after a year or two and new persons are appointed in their place. They start the hearing afresh. They too go and new persons come who start hearing the case *ab initio*. In this way in every employee's case it takes 5 to 6 years to decide the case, whereas the employees go to the Tribunals with the hope of getting justice and relief. I am telling you this from my experience in the case of Uttar Pradesh Administrative Tribunal, I think same is the position in other States also where Tribunals exist and there also the same complaint must be there.

Therefore, I want to submit that in the Central Administrative Tribunal being set up, a time limit should be fixed that the employee will get relief within a stipulated period. The case must be decided within that period. You may provide this in the Bill or through some administrative order, but this arrangement must be made.

One more thing. Provision has been made to appoint in these Tribunals persons upto the rank of Joint Secretary but it is not clear whether they will be retired officers or serving officers. If they are serving officers then I think they will go elsewhere after two or three years; they will be transferred. On their transfer, new officers will take over and they

[Shri Zainul Basher]

will start hearing the case afresh. They will like to hear the entire case and in this way once again a lengthy procedure will start. I have no objection in your appointing the Joint Secretaries or even higher officers in the Tribunals because several administrative officers are good. Administrative officers too are good, honest and capable of doing justice but whosoever is posted here should be posted for at least for 5 or 10 years or he should be a retired person. In no case it should happen that a person who is to be shunted out for two or three years is posted in the Tribunal and when he is able to approach some high up, he may be transferred and posted to a better place. It should never happen. That is what is happening in the States. We have this experience in the case of State Governments. Whenever they feel that an officer is becoming inconvenient, they post him to the Tribunal and when that man is able to approach some high up, he is shifted from there to a better post. This is happening in the States. Therefore, I would request that when a personnel officer is appointed as Presiding Officer in the Tribunal, he should be appointed for a stipulated period and he should be able to work there for that period.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to say one more thing. Fortunately, the Minister of State for Defence is present here. You have not included Defence Services in it. You have included only employees of civil services. Our Minister of State for Defence must be aware that many cases of the Defence personnel are pending in the High Courts, and the Supreme Court, though you do not want that these cases should go to the courts and there is no such provision also. But under Article 126 of the Constitution they have gone to the Courts and such cases are pending in the Supreme Court. Therefore, I request that if this work cannot be done through these Tribunals, than at least a separate Tribunal should be constituted for the Defence personnel in which Defence personnel from Army, Navy and Air Force may be appointed as Chairman. If it is done, the Defence personnel will feel that they are able to get justice against grievances concerning promotion, pay, salaries and other matters and such people will be able to approach the Tribunal in the hope of getting

justice. Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, taking advantage of the opportunity, I would request the Government that there is need to constitute a Tribunal for the Defence personnel. Therefore, one Tribunal should be set up for them also.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the entire structure is built on our administrative machinery, be it at the district level or the Central level. The implementation of all our policies is carried out by this administrative machinery. This is the machinery through which we can undertake development works and it is this machinery which looks after the administration and law and order in the country. Therefore, it needs to be constantly improved. Wherever such a thing exists, there is scope for improvement in that. There is need to set right the machinery which may have gone out of order or developed some defects. All of us are aware that the bureaucracy is not functioning properly. It is not working the way it should be committed to the national interest and to the development and upliftment of people living below the poverty line and the way it should have worked for them. Today a sizable number of bureaucrats holding high offices in the Administrative service have neither seen poverty nor understood the rural life. They have not even been brought up and bred in Indian customs and traditions. Most of them are convent educated and they are not aware of the realities of the Indians life. Therefore, there is need to encourage the rural youth and the children of poor people so that they too get fair representation in these Administrative Services.

I have been continuously demanding for a long time that Public Schools and Convent Schools in the country should be closed down. Now I am disappointed because I feel that these cannot be closed down. If the public schools cannot be closed down at least efforts should be made to provide equal opportunities to all the students throughout the country. A child studies in a Public School while the other studies in a village primary school—which does not have even a building. How can one say that they are having equal opportunity? There is no doubt that when the two students compete in examination the Public school student will fare far better than the other, but this does not



necessarily mean that only the Public School Student can contribute better to the economic development of the country. Therefore, the need of the hour is that opportunities should be provided to poor families or to those who have been brought up and bred in rural background. Until they are provided good educational facilities they will not get suitable administrative positions. You should try and devise methods to achieve this end and thereby ensure justice. It is for you to ensure it, as you are the Minister of administrative reforms. It has been observed that the bureaucracy is proving an impediment in the proper utilisation of funds.

Allocation to the tune of Crores of rupees has been made for National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and other anti-poverty programmes. A record allocation has been made for eradicating poverty but what is being done to ensure whether the funds are reaching those for whom it is meant? What are the reasons that it is not reaching them?

We pass the Budget by voting in its favour and the funds are sanctioned but when the funds reach the field or tehsil level, the District Collector is all powerful and we have no control over it. We cannot even enquire from him the progress of the scheme or how and where the funds are being spent.

Today, we came across many complaints in the House. All of us are aware that if the funds for eradication of poverty had been properly utilised we would have been able to achieve our target or even double the target.

I would like to cite the example of Uttar Pradesh in this connection. The District Magistrate in Uttar Pradesh is thought to be the most powerful institution in the country at present. The power to ensure law and order in the district is vested in him. He is in charge of all the programmes that are being carried out in the district. We, M.Ps. and MLAs are mere members of the Committee. He is the Chairman of D.R.D.A., Municipal Board and the Town Area. Besides, he is the Chairman of all the co-operative institutions and all the financial powers are vested in him. He controls the purse with hand and wields the baton in the other hand i.e. all

the financial and administrative powers are vested in him. There is no mass involvement in the programmes. At some places there is no district board or Municipal Corporation. Even elections to cooperatives are not held. Now how can things be managed when the such is the State of affairs? Just now Shri G. K. V. R. Rao mentioned in his report to the Planning Commission that at least poverty alleviation programmes should be kept out of the District Magistrate's jurisdiction. Separate officers should be appointed to supervise them and they should be above the rank of District Magistrate. If he is below that rank, the District Magistrate will not allow him to work. He must have at least put in 14 to 15 years service. This is a very good suggestion. I welcome it. We shall be able to achieve good results in these programmes only if the administrative machinery functions properly.

Besides the need for reforms in the administrative machinery, there is also the need to meet the genuine demands of employees to give the respect due to them and to remove the shortcomings. It is generally said that the administrative machinery is corrupt, as Shri Daga was saying just now. But it is not always so. There are many people who are diligent and committed to their work. They have the will and the good intentions to help the poor and work for their upliftment. But if their grievances are not redressed and they feel that they are not getting justice, that injustice has been done to them in the matter of promotion, transfer etc, they will get disheartened and demoralised. The Tribunal which is proposed to be set up under the Administrative Tribunal (Amendment) Bill is a welcome step and I support it whole-heartedly. Therefore, the Hon. Minister should ensure that the aggrieved persons get speedy justice, because as the saying goes, justice delayed is justice denied. If justice is denied to them it would stall promotional chances and add to their woes.

Secondly, effective cells should be constituted in the Ministries and Departments — and not for namesake only—to facilitate effective and speedy redressal of grievances of the employees and then there will be no need for such Tribunals. With these words I welcome the Bill and expect the Hon. Minister, who is young, dynamic and energetic and is familiar with the realities of our villages and

[Shri Zainul Basher]

poor people and has long and varied administrative experience, to take effective steps in this regard. With these words I once again thank him.

[English]

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad) : Sir, I rise to welcome the Bill for more than one reason. First, it expands the purview of the tribunal jurisdiction by including not only the employees employed in the societies functioning under the control of the Government but also those employees who are otherwise covered by the Industrial Disputes Act. It was rightly pointed out that the Industrial Disputes Act mostly protects collective rights. Undoubtedly Section 11A of the Industrial Disputes Act provide for individual disputes also but under the industrial jurisdiction an employee had to wait for several years before he could get justice. Therefore, the exclusion of employees who were covered by Industrial Disputes Act has now been remedied by including those employees also. That is a welcome measure.

14.34 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

Second is provision for appeal. While High Court jurisdiction was excluded in the principal Act there was no provision for appeal from the judgements of the lower courts which had already decided the case. Now, there is a provision for appeal which can be brought to the Tribunal.

The third important aspect is for benches. In almost all the States there is Income Tax Office, P & T Office, Accountant General's Office, etc. but Tribunal was only functioning from Delhi and a few other centres. Now, the amendment provides for opening of more branches. I welcome this measure. In Gujarat also there is a dire need of establishing a permanent bench, rather than link the bench which is operating only for the purpose of interim order in Gujarat. There is an Income-tax Office P & T Office, Accountant General's Office; the railway employees are also there and there are many other Central Government establishments. The number of litigations pending in the High Court, when the

Tribunal was set up, was very large in Gujarat. Therefore, it is just and proper if the Government establishes a permanent bench anywhere in Gujarat, Gandhinagar or Ahmedabad, at an appropriate time without much delay.

In this connection, it becomes my duty to point out certain other aspects also. First, the amendment so far as it pertains to the jurisdiction of Article 32 requires to be re-considered. Somebody filed a petition in the High Court challenging the validity of the Tribunals Act. In the course of that proceedings before the High Court, it appears that the Government has agreed to restore Article 32 jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. That is not really necessary. Article 323A of the Constitution provides that it will be competent for the Parliament to exclude the jurisdiction of all courts except the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 136 with respect to the disputes or complaints referred to in Clause (1). The Constitution has empowered the Parliament to exclude the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Constitution so far as the Administrative Tribunals are concerned, which is within the meaning of Article 323A. The principal Act provided for appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to continue, because it cannot be set out under Article 323A. All decisions from the Tribunals are appealable under Article 136 of the Constitution. Assuming that there is some substance in what the Supreme Court decided in Indira Gandhi Versus Raj Narain Case in 1965, the judicial review is a part of the basic structure of the Constitution, and, therefore, cannot be totally done away with.

I join issue with the Supreme Court judgement on this point. Parliament is sovereign and no part of the Constitution is beyond the pale of amending power of Parliament under Article 368. Therefore, to that part of the decision of Keshavanand Bharati case which lays down that the basic structure of the Constitution cannot be amended, it is time the Parliament should take exception to that and we should take steps to restore the parliamentary sovereignty vis-a-vis the amending power. In no other country, the Constitution provides that the content of any constitutional amendment is challengeable in the court. It is only in India that in Golaknath and Keshavanand Bharati case, the Supreme Court assumed powers to undertake judicial

scrutiny of the content of amendment on the ground of basic structures. It was time now to restore the parliamentary sovereignty so far as the constituent power is concerned. We may recall the Bill placed before the Parliament by late Shri Nath Pai to restore the sovereignty of the Parliament after the Golaknath case. I think, similar efforts now be made to restore parliamentary sovereignty after the Kesavanand Bharati case instead of accepting the judgement of the Supreme Court that the basic structure or any part of the Constitution is beyond the parliamentary powers. Therefore, I join issue here. What was the need to capitulate before the Supreme Court when the Supreme Court suggested that powers under Article 32 should be restored to it. We could have said that Parliament is sovereign and Article 323A provides that Parliament can exclude jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Appeals have been provided, Article 136 has been retained. Once a judicial review has been retained, is it necessary that Article 32 should also be kept open? This will create only one impression, namely that we are not ready to exercise power conferred by the Constitution on us. Constitution confers powers to exclude jurisdiction under Article 32, but we are not ready to do it. I submit that this requires reconsideration.

There is another aspect. I am pointing this out because I am disturbed. Why should we not be keen to restore parliamentary democracy?

The executive administrative tribunals are part of the Government in nature. They will never be supposed to be subordinate judiciary. Right from the time that the administrative tribunals were set up in England, and here also, the appointment of tribunals was within the exclusive jurisdiction of the executive. It is exclusively within the executive power. Now the Supreme Court insists here and our Government readily agrees that in the appointment of the judicial member, the Chief Justice of India will be consulted. So, here also there is a surrender of power on the part of Government at the altar of judiciary. Should we not have insisted that so far as setting up of administrative tribunals is concerned, the appointment of a judicial member is exclusively within the realm of executive power of the State? I do

not think that any compromise is necessary on this issue. This perhaps, is a departure made by the Government so far as the policy of appointment of tribunals is concerned. Today, it is the administrative tribunals. Tomorrow, it may be the revenue tribunals and the Supreme Court may well insist that the Chairman should be appointed only in consultation with the Chief Justice of India. Then there are the social action tribunals also. Here also, if we have to consult the Chief Justice of India, with great respect, I beg to differ on this issue. I request that the Government may kindly reconsider these two issues whether it is time to restore the sovereignty of Parliament by questioning the wisdom of the Supreme Court's judgment that the basic structure of the Constitution is not subject to amendment.

Secondly, regarding the appointment of members of the tribunals also, I would like to say something. After all, we are not appointing judges to the Supreme Court or High Courts. Whenever we appoint them, we do consult the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court as also the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned. Why should we extend that consultative machinery to the tribunals also? This is a very dangerous trend and I think that at least this should be arrested here and let that be made clear.

When the Government is amending this Act, opportunity should also have been given to cover certain other aspects. For example, let us take Defence. Defence employees are excluded from the purview of this Bill. The purpose is that there should be no litigation about it. I welcome that purpose. But then, I do not think that there has been a lot of substance in what has been proposed right now. Let there be a Defence Tribunal. Otherwise people may go to High Courts. Article 227 provides for exclusion of jurisdiction from the Court martials. There is one anomaly which I must point out here. Article 227 provides:

"Nothing in this article shall be deemed to confer on a High Court powers of superintendence over any court or tribunal constituted by or under any law relating to the Armed Forces."

[Shri Haroobhai Mehta]

Therefore, Article 227 is not available so far as court martials are concerned. But there is no such provision in Article 226. I have seen petitions filed questioning the decisions of the court martials and High Courts entertaining petitions against court martials decisions under Article 226. Therefore, the purpose is not served. The member of the Armed Forces will go to High Courts and Civil Courts. Therefore, if there is a separate Tribunal set up for them, then their disputes will be taken away from the purview of the ordinary courts and High Courts. There should be a tribunal functioning and operating under the Army Act in order to help the adjudication of the disputes.

An apprehension has been expressed just a few minutes ago that this Tribunal will not be able to dispense justice on malafide, etc. It is not so. The only limitation that a tribunal has is that it cannot declare any Act or rule or legislation invalid, vis-a-vis constitutional Provisions. The *vires* of an Act or a Rule cannot be challenged in the Tribunal. The Tribunal is a creature of an Act and it has to function on the assumption that the Act is valid and it has no jurisdiction to declare any section of another Act as invalid. Subject to that limitation, a tribunal has powers to strike down any order of the Government on the grounds of malafide, want of jurisdiction or discrimination, etc. keeping in view the mandatory provisions of Article 14 and 16. Therefore, the apprehension expressed that the tribunal has a limited jurisdiction and that it would not be available when the bonafide of the executive action is challenged, I would like to submit with great respect, is not correct. It is perfectly within the jurisdiction of the tribunal to go into the question of malafide, discrimination or want of jurisdiction; etc. subject to only one limitation that an Act or rule cannot be gone into by the tribunal. With these observations, I welcome the move of the Government to amend the Tribunals Act.

**SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY** (Visakhapatnam): Sir, the Parliament was convened, summoned on 1st February and this ordinance was promulgated on 22 January, 1986, just a few days ahead. And they contemplated that it will

be very convenient and congenial to promulgate this ordinance.

Sir it is a known fact that, Parliament is to meet in the month of February. How is it that the Government keeps quiet and sleeps over the matter for quite some time, and at a time when the Parliament is about to meet, they come forward with an ordinance? They are habitual offenders, in a sense that Parliament is consistently being overlooked, by-passed and they want to administer the country through executive fiat. This is the common, usual practice to which we are habituated. And I urge on the Minister, being young, dynamic and new, that he may not take recourse to such measures hereafter in any case.

Sir, again, let us look to another aspect on it. A batch of writ petitions were admitted by the Supreme Court and they were coming up for discussion. In fact on 31.10.85, interim orders were also passed and that was the time when the Government gave such assurances to the Supreme Court. So, that means, in the early October, certain assurances must have been given to the Supreme Court. In the month of December, the Parliament was meeting. So, in pursuance of the assurances given, how is it that the Government failed to act and woke up suddenly in the month of January and that too at a time when the cases are likely to come up before the Supreme Court again. I quote the relevant sentence here in the Statement of Aims and objects.

“as the writ petitions in which the assurance has been given to the Supreme Court were coming up for hearing in January, 1986, it became necessary to fulfil assurances by making necessary Amendments because they are coming up before the Supreme Court, because the Supreme Court is taking up the matter again and they would pull them up and pass strictures.”

How is it that, you give an assurance and didn't stick to it? Now fulfil your obligations. Is it not a contempt of Court? Now apprehending some such eventualities and consequences, suddenly they wake up

and promulgate an ordinance. So, the position is not only, they try to by-pass the Parliament, but also if possible to the extent, even the assurances given before the Courts are also going to be kept in cold storage, until last minute, unless there is some compulsion, unless they are forced to do so. And this is the situation in which we find the Government and how it moves. He is the Minister, who is incharge of the Administrative Reforms for the speeding up of the matters, taking up expeditious decisions on all relevant public issues which matter for the public convenience let him look into the situation how his own administrative machinery too acts and functions. This is unfortunate. And I will not be able to support such things.

Then, the other thing is, the Parliament of course is no doubt empowered to create tribunals, to adjudicate matters relating to service matters of persons appointed to public services. But, then the question arises whether it is admissible and proper to bar the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and also the High Courts. That is the point in question. That is the crucial issue. At one time, Government had a recommendation which provided for the exclusion of the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 32, as well as of the High Courts under Article 226 of the Constitution. So, in pursuance of that, they have acted.

What is the position now? The position taken by the Government is that the courts are already overburdened. There is a backlog. So many cases are pending, and it will not be possible for them to dispose of various cases, if all of them have got necessarily to go before courts. So, the Administrative Tribunals were constituted, and they are necessary. That is the position which was taken.

This is a vexed problem which has been continuing year after year for a long time now. Why should they not think in terms of bringing reforms? Even the existing vacancies in various High Courts and the Supreme Court are not being filled. The question of judicial reform has receded into the background. What is it due to?

Instead of looking into that aspect of the Constitution, they say: "Why take recourse

to the Supreme Court and High Courts? We are having separate tribunals constituted for the purpose." It is highly deplorable that the Government themselves have to go before the Federal Court of the United States of America in a matter pertaining to the Bhopal gas tragedy. Then they plead that it is not possible (*Interruption*) for us to get speedy, expeditious remedy in the courts of India. That is the object situation to which we are reduced. We have become laughing stock of the world community.

Again, in this particular case it was stated that it is not possible for all the people to go before the various courts, seeking remedy. I would like to urge upon the Minister to re-examine whether it is not possible for the Government to expeditiously translate the assurances given into action, and come forward with some suitable judicial reforms, so as to meet the requirements of the situation, and the needs of the people at present. Barring the jurisdiction of the High Court is not a solution. That is objected to. That is the very matter which is being examined by the Supreme Court. The very constitutional validity of the Administrative Tribunals Act is being examined by the Supreme Court. Those are the circumstances under which certain assurances were given before the Supreme Court.

So, I would once again urge upon the Minister to re-examine and consider whether it is not possible for them to extend similar facilities to these people in the States, whenever they want to go to a High Court also, wherever and whenever needed. Because of the fact that the Administrative Tribunal is there, they first go to the Tribunal and have a decision; and as and when necessary, they may want to seek remedy from the High Courts. They can also invoke the writ jurisdiction of the High Court. The writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is going to be restored by this amendment. Why not do this in the case of the High Courts? The same position should apply there also. That is necessary to meet the ends of justice. That is the point I would finally urge upon the Government.

Government have taken a very extraordinary position. I read the relevant sentence here:

[Shri Bhattam Sriramamurty]

"It is, therefore, proposed to include in the Bill a few clarificatory amendments to make certain provisions included in the Ordinance retrospective from the date of establishment of Central Administrative Tribunals."

So, with retrospective effect they wanted to validate it because there were certain doubts, because certain suspicious were there. Therefore, they wanted to clarify the position with retrospective effect, a clarification with retrospective effect with a view to validate all the action taken by earlier various tribunals and government also. So, this is the very extraordinary position which they have taken recourse to; this is unfortunate and unwarranted; this must be avoided, as far as possible.

So, while saying that I will have to say one thing. The jurisdiction of the tribunal was also extended to persons who are governed by the provisions of the Industrial Dispute Act, that is the Central Government employees will hence-forth enjoy the facility of going before the tribunal and also the Supreme Court; so that facility was given to them, restored to them; and this is where I entirely agree with the spirit of the amendment which has been moved and the spirit is good, but the way in which the government machinery functions and how the entire thing is being validated, that itself is very abnoxious and does not sound democratic, and therefore, I oppose it from that point of view and I want the Ministry to reconsider the whole thing from that point of view.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Sir, I am thankful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak the Administrative Tribunals (Amedment) Bill.

Sir, so far as this Bill is concerned, anyone who knows something about law, cannot disagree with the spirit of the Bill. Besides, the comments made on the Bill are correct and acceptable to all. I welcome it and support it. In addition, I would like to raise two or three points through you.

I do not agree with the Members who had said that this ordinance was promulgated in haste and now it was being converted into a Bill in an undemocratic manner and everything is being done in haste. Sir, an elected Government has certain responsibilities and commitments towards the public which are to be fulfilled and for this purpose certain rules and regulations are to be made. But if Parliament is not in session, it is the duty of the Government to issue ordinances to fulfil its commitments. Thus, it is not wrong if any Government acts in this manner. But, Sir, it has been our experience—you also have a long experience—that certain defects or technical defects always remain in the Bills passed in haste. And when these Bills are challenged in the courts, they do not stand judicial scrutiny and the law-makers find themselves helpless. I would like to say one more thing that our Hon. Minister is a new, very wise and intelligent person and it would be better if all the aspects are looked into before passing the Bill. What reforms should be effected in Judicial administration and what should be the administrative reforms and what would be its far reaching consequences, all these things should be carefully considered and it would be better if a consolidated Act is brought for this purpose. We do not agree with several rulings of the Supreme Court and the High Courts and sometimes we express our resentment. It is right that we are sitting here and have a right but it cannot be denied that the laws enacted in haste are defective and the Supreme Court or the High Courts, after all, interpret the law of the land. Whenever the courts point out some defects, we resent it. Such deficiencies are also there in this Bill.

Sir, you will find that this Bill will provide speedy justice to the employees of the central as well as of the state Governments but not on time bound basis; what should be done for it. Your main object is that the people are not getting justice because courts are over burdened and cases are lying pending before the High Courts and the Supreme Court for a long time.

15.00 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the chair*]

Justice delayed is justice denied. Justice should be provided to those who are not getting it. We must do something for them.

[English]

Justice should not only be done, but it should seem to be done.

[Translation]

We are doing that. Now I would like to read it for you.

[English]

"If the members of the Bench differ in opinion on any point, the point shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority, if there is a majority, but if the Members are equally divided, they shall state the point or points on which they differ, and make a reference to the Chairman who shall either hear the point or points himself or refer the case for hearing on such point or points by one or more of the other Members of the Tribunal and such point or points shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of the Members of the Tribunal who have heard the case, including those who first heard it."

[Translation]

Those who go to the courts are the aggrieved persons, they are facing problems and some Administrative officer is certainly responsible for their sufferings. As such you should have brought a law to provide for a central administration for I. A. S. Officers so that you can transfer them anywhere you like. If they remain for long at one place they develop vested interests. You have made State cadres and they remain there.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : IAS means 'I am safe'.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : My friend here says, that 'IAS mean 'I am saved' and they have got the State cadres also.

[Translation]

You are going to regularise it. The Central Government employees or state Government

employees are the victims of the misdoings of these officers. Now they are not only posted in the Tribunal but also given power of voting. Whatever our views about the judiciary, the people belonging to judicial services do not have biased feelings about their colleagues just as our administrative officers have. They have vested interest and can go to any length to harm their colleagues. If they ignore the main cause or object of trouble, it will not be surprising. There should have been an option to the employees themselves.

There is an old saying in our area.

*Chame ka Bera kukur rakhwar*

Which means the aggrieved person is asked to seek redressal from one who is the cause of his troubles. It will be better if this responsibility is entrusted to the judicial services. Industrial Dispute Act is also there which has similar anomalies. Despite several rulings for and against this piece of legislation, it has not been amended even after such a long period. There is need to review the Administrative structure, because it is not in consonance with the present requirements. I was talking about the Administrative officers who have become big men after qualifying in a stiff competitive examination. They become members of such an elite class that even in this House no one can accuse them of any mistake. Today, we are sitting in the Indian Parliament which looks after the interest of the poor, the down-trodden and other different sections. Therefore, we would like to say that all the rights have been vested in these I. A. S. officers by making them members or chairmen of committees, tribunals, D. R. D. A. or District Councils. Everywhere you will find one remedy of all the troubles and that remedy is I. A. S. officer and that is what you are doing. It will be of no use to the country. By giving such powers to them, the Members of Parliament are bound to flatter them. If they become unhappy, neither you nor Government would listen to us. Whatever may be the status in the protocol or in the constitution, the implementation of the programmes and other things will be effected through them. I would, therefore, urge the Hon. Minister through you to desist from such tendency, as there is still a lot to be done. You should not leave the fate of the



[Shri Raj Kumar Rai]

people in the hands of I. A. S. officers and give them chance to do as they like. You should rely maximum on the judicial personnel. I donot say that they will not commit any mistake or their character is unblemished, but such persons can hardly be found among them whereas you can hardly find such a person among I. A. S. officers who has sympathy for the welfare of the people and who has a lenient view towards his colleagues. So, I would like to advise you to be careful in this matter. With these words I convey my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : I support the Administrative Tribunal (Amendment) Bill which has been presented before this august House.

The original Act which was passed in 1985, provides for setting up of an Administrative Tribunal at the Centre for dealing with grievances on service matters of the members of the All India Services and the Central Government employees, and State Tribunals dealing with the cases of employees belonging to the State Governments. That Bill was enacted under Article 323(a) of the Constitution.

I was hearing some of the arguments put forward by some of the Hon. Members from the other side. One Hon. Member has said that on the eve of Parliament it was not fair to promulgate an ordinance and according to him, it amounts to contempt of this august House. I am sorry to say that the Hon. Member has not gone through the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended with this Bill. The House had passed the Bill in 1985 and the Administrative Tribunal had already been established. A number of cases were also pending before it. Then doubts were raised in the Supreme Court. It was the duty of the Government to help the persons whose petitions were pending before the Tribunal. The Hon. Minister has given a careful thought to this and taken a very timely action by promulgating this ordinance. I congratulate the Hon. Minister removing the difficulty of so many persons who are in

service and whose petitions are pending before the Tribunal.

The Hon. Member has also stated that it was not proper to give retrospective effect to certain provisions of the Ordinance. But anybody who has some knowledge of the jurisprudence, knows that when such an ordinance is promulgated, necessarily it means that certain provisions will have to be given retrospective effect. I see nothing extraordinary in bringing this ordinance. It was only timely. It only shows that the Ministry was very careful and vigilant in removing the difficulties faced by the employees. I am happy that in the beginning of the session the necessary legislation to replace the ordinance, has also come up.

Regarding the Constitution of the Tribunal, I must point out to clause 6(3) which deals with the qualification for appointment as a judicial member. This is a very elastic provision. I feel that only a sitting judge of the High Court should be made eligible for appointment as a judicial member of the Tribunal. In case there is any difficulty in doing so, then as the retirement age for the Members of the Tribunal has been fixed, even a retired judge within that age limit can be appointed. It is one thing to be a judge "but it is quite another to have the necessary qualifications to be a judge". The Hon. Minister himself is a lawyer

(Interruptions)

The Hon. Minister is a renowned lawyer, and he knows that every lawyer cannot wield the responsibility of such an important office. He should have some experience in the administrative methods. This is obvious from the qualifications fixed for the Administrative Members. A person who has been an Additional Secretary, should be having the administrative experience but in spite of the fact, under section 6(3) dealing with the qualifications of the Administrative Member, there is a stipulation that the person should have administrative experience. So, I suggest that this clause should be deleted. Further, the term 'adequate' is also very loose. I cannot understand how the term 'adequate' is legally explained. Something may be adequate for the Minister but for the court that may not be adequate. So, it should be specifically



explained in the legislation, especially the clause which says that a person who is transferred from the Government, a person who has held the post of an Additional Secretary to the Government of India, or any other post under Central or State Government, should have the necessary administrative experience. I request the Hon. Minister that if at all any administrative experience is to be fixed, it should be for the Judicial Member. I also suggest that the term "is qualified to be" under section 6(3) (a) should be deleted because when we appoint a Judge as a Member of the Tribunal, the vacancy caused in the judiciary can be very well filled up by a person who is qualified to hold that post, but I personally feel that a Judicial Member should have the necessary administrative experience also. Only a judge or a retired judge should be brought to this high place.

As has already been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is clear that the Bill has now been brought forward to overcome certain difficulties in disposing of the writ petitions pending before the Supreme Court. I am glad that the Supreme Court jurisdiction is still retained. So, anybody who wants to go in for appeal can very well go to the Supreme Court. I, therefore, feel that this legislation has been brought very timely and I give my full support to this Amendment Bill.

**SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) :**  
 Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Administrative Tribunals (Amendment) Bill, 1986. The Hon. Minister deserves congratulations for having brought this Bill which is not only timely but appropriate also. It was only last night that the Hon. Minister appeared on TV and he made a point that those who are involved in governing have got to be not only changing in their way of thinking and the way of administering the Government but even the justice meted out to the people who feel aggrieved. This point has to be gone into. I think that this amending Bill deserves to be supported by the whole House in that context. He made very many points which are very valid. Not only valid, but I am glad to say, that through this Bill some of those suggestions and ideas are being implemented.

There is yet another aspect in this Bill. Some of the Hon. Members have said that even those people who are in the defence services should have accessibility to the right of coming to the Administrative Tribunals. I personally would like to differ with those Hon. friends because any person who is serving in the army, navy or air force in uniform has got accessibility to the court of inquiry or a summary of evidence and then a court martial. Now, in the Military, the most equivalent term for these processes can be administrative tribunal. Even the court martial proceedings have got to be confirmed by that authority which holds the right to order for a court martial. Now, keeping all these things in view I think it is a very dangerous phenomena or it would have been a very dangerous phenomena had this uniformed category been included under the proviso of this Administrative Tribunal Bill. I say this because I feel that defence services stand on certain traditions and principles of discipline. So far as the people who are not in uniform, who are called civilians in the term of their services are concerned, they have been included under this Bill; they can come forward to the administrative tribunals for redressal of their grievances. My only suggestion to the Minister through you, Mr. Chairman is this : I find that there is a bit of a confusion here. I feel that there are three types of civilians so far as the services are concerned. One is those civilians who are working under those installations which are under the Chief of Army, Navy or Air Force staff; the second is those civilians who are working under the defence installations who come under DGOF or Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production; the third are those civilians who may be serving in these defence installations or who may be non-combatants but who have got the embodiment liability; and the fourth is those who are ex-servicemen but who still have the reserve liability. It means that those who have retired can be called to service in case of emergency or the outbreak of war. Their position has not been cleared in those specific terms as I am sure the Minister would like to categorise and specify particularly those who have gone on retirement. Large number of cases are there where these persons have gone to the High Courts. The person who is going to retire has gone to the High Court saying, I have been unjustifiably retired. But God forbid, if there is an

[Shri Ajay Mushran]

opportunity or if there is a necessity for him to be called back to active service and if the case has gone to the administrative tribunal, what will be the position of the case and that man who has got to be dealt with? I suggest that such a category should specifically be excluded from the civilians who can go to the administrative tribunal and till a person is under the liability of recall to active service, he should not claim the right to go to the administrative tribunal. He can go to the High Court because as the Bill is silent over a civilian who is also under the Labour Act, he can go to a labour tribunal or he can go to the administrative tribunal. In the same way a person who has a liability of going to be recalled to service, he can either go to the Minister of Defence or he can go to the High Court. He has got the two channels to redress his grievance and ask for justice, but there is no need for him to have this third course open also because that will not only be an impediment in the smooth and disciplined way of discharging duties in the Defence Services, but will unnecessarily mount the number of cases which are already mounting in front of the administrative tribunals. One of the aims of bringing these administrative tribunals into existence is that we should have an agency where the cases of this type which can be dealt with by the administrative tribunals or at the moment under the High Court and there is a vast number of cases outstanding, has necessitated for these tribunals to come up because they will take the line of the High Court and justice will be meted out to people expeditiously because as some of the Hon. colleagues have brought out, at the moment justice delayed to the working class is justice denied and if a large number of people go to the High Courts, a case may be pending for 20 years, they have even retired, but the case of stoppage of their promotion or upgradation, permanency etc. has not been settled, although the person who has gone to the High Court may have retired. Such a long time is taken by the High Court for settling these cases.

The second aspect is, very strictly speaking, people working in the Defence installations under the Ministry of Defence are not under the Labour Act. They have been

allowed to form labour unions, but for all purposes they are Government servants. This category, whether they enjoy this right or it is only by usage that they have been allowed to use this privilege, must be clarified because if this is not clarified, at a later date their going to the administrative tribunals can be challenged whereas they could have got the justice because somebody would see that these people have not got even the rights and privileges under the Labour Act. This aspect, I am sure the Hon. Minister would have either looked into or would prefer to look into.

There are some suggestions which I have about the Bill itself. On page 4, clause 7, there is an insertion suggested in sub-section (2) of section 6, after clause (b), which is as follows :

“the following clause shall be inserted, namely :

“(bb) has, for at least five years, held the post of an Additional Secretary to the Government of India or any other post under the Central or a State Government carrying a scale of pay which is not less than that of an Additional Secretary to the Government of India.”

There is another insertion under the same clause 7 of the Bill, namely, 3A, which says :

“A person shall not be qualified for appointment as an Administrative Member unless he :

(a) has, for at least two years, held the post of an Additional Secretary to the Government of India or any other post under the Central or a State Government carrying a scale of pay which is not less than that of an Additional Secretary to the Government of India.”

Firstly, it is the general feeling which even some of the Hon. Members have said that these insertions make it very evident that the persons who would be most qualified to be the administrative member of the Tribunal or even the judicial member of the Tribunal would be IAS officers.

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM :** Not judicial member.

**SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN :** O. K. it is administrative member. If that be so, why the category of other than IAS officers could not be categorised here. There is nothing against the IAS officers. But generally if you see the cases of administrative injustice, they are against some of the administrative instructions passed by the IAS officers during their tenure of being Under Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Joint Secretary, Additional Secretary and so on and so forth, if not that of their kith and kin. Now we are all aware of their intense *esprit de corps* and I am sure most of the Hon. Members of this august House will agree with me that it has been found generally that wherever you had a commission of inquiry or justice and if there was an IAS officer on that commission of inquiry, he would have either absolved the IAS officer in question completely from any responsibility or injustice or he would have mitigated it to such an extent, he would have watered it down to such an extent that the IAS officer involved goes scot free. My humble submission is, barring IAS officers, there are certain other categories of officers .. (*Interruptions.*)

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM :** It is not confined to IAS officers alone.

**SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN :** That is the first picture emerges in my mind, that it is built-in.

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM :** It is not confined to IAS. Instead of my learned friend proceeding on a misconception, let me clarify. The provisions are very clear : anyone who has held the post at a particular level—IAS officer as well as officer belonging to any other Central Civil Services—is eligible to become a member. They are holding posts at different levels. We have appointed officers from other services also the tribunals. I will give you the names in my reply.

**SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN :** I am grateful to the clarifications given by the Hon. Minister. My further suggestion would be, it

will be even better, if you do not have IAS officers at all in this tribunal.

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM :** I will note that point.

**SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN :** On the same two sub-clauses, I have to say this. By the time a person reaches the scale of Additional Secretary or held the post of Additional Secretary for five years, he is bloody old. There is a lot of generation gap. The people who come to the administration tribunal for justice against whom injustice done to them earlier belong to the very low strata of class 4 class 3 or at least class 2 level. The officer who sits on the tribunal should not have such a big gap as Additional Secretary, Government of India as he will have lost touch with various problems, with various administrative hazards faced by the lower classes of people. The Additional Secretary, Government of India would have been in the North Block, South Block for the last 10 years before appointed on this tribunal. I am of the opinion that a younger person in the younger bracket of administrative bureaucracy should be considered so that, he has not lost touch with the problems and difficulties of those people who will come to the administrative tribunal for redressal of their grievances. We have got the Hon. Minister and he will understand the difference between having a young Minister and an old Minister.

Secondly, in the higher courts of the High Courts and the Supreme Court, some Hon. colleague was telling that anybody who has got a little knowledge of law will agree with him on a certain point. I personally feel that even a person like me who has no knowledge of the law, except military law, is of the view, that the hours of working of these tribunals, whether it is administrative or labour or high or low or whatever courts, must be long. Simply working for two or three hours and the rest of the day is only spent in contemplations, is not enough.

There has been a case which has been going on in this country's newspapers and public opinion where the judgment of the Supreme Court has made some stir in the

[Shri Ajay Mushran]

country. If you read that judgment, the first part of the judgment is legal. No objection. The second part of the judgment is purely sermon. Now sermonising is our sole prerogative. Interpreting what we make here is a big thing. Even in the administrative tribunal, this must be made in the rules and regulations which, I am sure, will be made after the Bill has been enacted. There will be certain rules and regulations for the procedure of this administrative tribunal. It should also be made specific that the judgment should not be more than two or three or four pages and purely on judicial matters, they should not say what is the demand of the society today and what is the demand of the poor class. This is for us to say. This aspect makes a judgment contradictory and controversial and they spent more time on the second part of the judgment. If you see, you will agree with me. There should be something stipulated in these rules and regulations which will be later made, as to what part of the judgment should be. There are some cases where the evidence is of lesser number of pages than the judgment.

There is another clause "on the application of any one of the parties or after notice", page 7, para 25. This is substitution of a Section for Sections 25 and 26. This says about the application any party can give for transfer of any case pending before a Bench. This means we are accepting that we will have a Bench in which some people will not have confidence. Why have people appointed on administrative tribunal against whom somebody will have a doubt? This is one of the delaying tactics which can be used by the administration, more than by the party and even the party can use it. I am not denying it. But why a Clause where delaying tactics can succeed whether they be of one party or the other. I personally feel once a Bench has been fixed, that Bench must deal with that case because after all, people whom you are going to have on this Bench, as the Minister said, are going to be people of impartiality. They will not be from IAS probably and the other judicial members will be of such eminence that their antecedents and their credentials will not be questionable. So, a Clause like this will result in delays of cases and this must be looked into

and I am sure the Hon. Minister will look into this.

In the end, I only want to say that this Administrative Tribunal Amendment Bill which is being brought is being brought, with a very correct idea in mind, to do justice to people who are aggrieved, in the shortest possible time. I am sure that delay in disposing of cases should not occur and should not be allowed to happen. This will only prove that our intention of bringing this Bill is fulfilled. Outstanding cases will naturally water down our intention and water down the aims and objectives of bringing this Bill.

In the end I vehemently support this Bill and I am sure in future also the Hon. Minister will bring more youthful Bills where people with 30 years service do not have a chance to become an administrative Member but we must have a younger lot of not only Ministers but also Administrative Tribunal Members. I conclude with supporting this Bill.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): I rise to support this Bill, the Administrative Tribunals (Amendment) Bill, 1986. In fact this is a simple Bill and there is nothing to object to it. Only the Supreme Court's suggestion which, for all purposes, has to be treated as a directive, has been accommodated mostly or mainly in this Amending Bill and while that suggestion has been accommodated, naturally some more lacunae which were noticed are sought to be removed and also some explanatory amendments are proposed in this Bill.

There has been a lot of discussion on different aspects of not only this amending Bill but also the original Act itself. Its working has also come under review by the House, by the Hon. Members who have taken the floor before me and there is not much left for me to speak on it.

The origin of this Bill, as I find, dates back to 1975. In 1975 Swaran Singh Committee had recommended that instead of burdening the courts with service matters, for speedy disposal, for expeditious hearing

or for redressal of the grievances of the government officers and employees, such Tribunals should be appointed. It was a sequel to this that in 1976 in 42nd Amendment to the Constitution the Government was empowered to appoint such Tribunals by amending Art 323. Under Art 323B(3) of the Constitution these Tribunals have been formed.

As you know the Tribunal has come into existence. It has started functioning since 1st November 1985 and in the course of its functioning also some employees went before different High Courts and also the Supreme Court and there was a suggestion given by the Supreme Court itself that there should be a two-man Tribunal, that every Bench of the Central Administrative Tribunal should have two members instead of one and one of the two will have to be a Judicial Member. This is really a good suggestion, and I feel by amending this Act accordingly in deference to the stand of the Supreme Court, certainly the image and the credibility of these tribunals will be enhanced. The judicial officers do certainly command confidence of the different sections of society in our country. However, impartial an administrative officer may be, in his approach, it is common knowledge that he does not command as much confidence as a judicial officer does and as such when the tribunal does not consist of the administrative officer alone but it consists of judicial officer also naturally the credibility or the image of the tribunals will go up. It will create a greater sense of confidence in the employees and in the officers who go before the tribunals. We have different types of tribunals like the industrial tribunals, administrative tribunals, labour tribunals in the States also. Earlier, before this arrangement came into existence at the Central level, some States have already such administrative tribunals functioning in their States. These tribunals are quasi-judicial in nature and when we remove the power of the High Court and vest such powers with such quasi-judicial bodies, we should also see that full justice is meted out to the aggrieved employees or the Government officers coming before them. Sometimes, injustice is done to the employees and it has to be checked immediately without waiting for loss of time. In such cases, only the aggrieved employees will be disappointed because there is no pro-

vision for stay or injunction exercisable by these tribunals.

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM :** There is a provision for this under Section 24 of the Act.

**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :** Sir, then it is all right. Further, an additional feature of this would be that some workmen or employees within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act, have the option to go before the tribunals and the Labour Courts. I think there will be confusion because some employees of one organisation can go and prefer the case before the tribunal and some employees of the same organisation may like to go to the labour courts and if contradictory verdicts are given by these two bodies, what will happen? Today we have the Bill under discussion, in this House. Immediately after this, we will take up the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Amendment Bill for discussion.

We find that amendment has been proposed to replace an Ordinance and the Ordinance was intended to, according to the version of the Minister as given in the Statement of Objects to have a uniform approach in, the Labour field. To have uniform industrial relationship throughout the country, they are trying to restrict some powers given earlier to the States in the matter of abolition of contract labour. That is good, but what will happen here is this. In respect of one Act, we find that the Government of India have come forward with an Ordinance and now to replace that Ordinance with an amending Bill : in order to have a uniform labour law or labour relations, the power which was earlier exercised or enjoyed by the State Governments to abolish contract labour is being taken away and it will now be concentrated in the hands of the Central Government. It is well and good; a uniform approach should be there. But at the same time here we find that the same class of Government employees—they may be called industrial workers coming within the definition of the Industrial Disputes Act—can go before the labour court and again they have the option to go before the Tribunal also. In the case of divergence or conflicting judgments or views expressed by these two organisations,

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

the labour court and the Tribunal, what will happen. This should be sorted out. I would like the Hon. Minister to reply to this doubt being expressed in different quarters.

As I said, there are so many Tribunals. It is good we are having Tribunals. The law courts are over-burdened. You know, Sir—you have the experience of the Bar; you are an esteemed member of the Bar—it takes quite a long time to get justice from the law courts, and it is always preferable to have a Tribunal. We welcome the constitution of Tribunals. This new Bill is having certain good features introduced to remove the lacunae which have been noticed in their functioning since November. They have done appreciably well; they have disposed of as many as 266 petitions in one month, that is, in February. It is very good. The doubt that was being expressed about appeal, etc., then about the Union Territory, how it will be covered, all those things have been made clear now. But I do not find any provision for review of the performance or the working of the Tribunal. So many Benches will be there; whether they are doing the work properly, whether there is some scope for improvement, whether some grievance is there, to attend to all these things there should be a provision for review. There is this system of Tribunals working satisfactorily in Great Britain; they have their Tribunals and to review their work and to give them proper guidance there is a Council in Great Britain. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether there is any proposal with the Central Government to have such a Council. I feel that the working of these Tribunals should be closely watched and whenever it is felt that such a review is necessary, there should be a Council to do that. I do not mean that they should interfere in the day-to-day working of these Tribunals but for the overall improvement etc., and to give them guidance, if necessary, from time to time there should be a Council constituted at the central level.

To start with we had five Benches. That is also being raised to eight with three Benches established at Guwahati, Chandigarh and Bangalore. I think, India being a very vast country, and also since we are taking

away the powers of the High Courts we should have such Benches at as many places as possible. Of course, there is a proposal to locate such a Bench at the place of the Headquarters of every High Court, it should be expedited. There is a proposal to go in for expansion or extension with five Benches to be established shortly at five places including one at Cuttack. As you know Sir, justice delayed is justice denied. So we have to see that justice is delivered dispensed as quickly as possible and at the door steps of these employees. They are Government employees and we know their financial conditions. If some injustice is done to them, they feel that they have grievances and they want to come before such tribunals. We have to see that they are not required to spend heavily on this account. Therefore, as early as possible such Benches should be established in different States.

With these suggestions I would like to conclude. I give my support to this Bill. There is nothing to object. As I said, it has been customary on the part of the opposition friends to come up with opposition. Whenever there is an ordinance, they try to find some loopholes to justify their opposition. Why it came in the form of an ordinance? The President of India promulgated this ordinance on the 21st of January. By that time there were summons etc. not issued for this Parliament Session. So, what is there to take objection to this?

Again, this was a very technical matter and cases were already pending before the High Court.

The High Court having no jurisdiction according to the provisions of this Act, this become a complicated matter and in order to avoid further complications the Supreme Court in their wisdom gave a good suggestion to accommodate a judicial member in all the Benches of the tribunal, and the Government promptly came to implement that suggestion given by the Supreme Court, the highest judicial body what is wrong in that? There is nothing to object to this.

Even the Supreme Court in a couple of its earlier judgements had recognised the need for people familiar with service laws to be on such tribunals. They themselves have

said earlier that sometimes, even the judges—not all the judges—are not very familiar with the service laws. The service laws in course of time have become very complicated and that needs to be looked into.

Certain expertise has got to be developed in respect of service laws also. It is good that we have this sort of tribunals. The lacunae or the suggestions made by the Supreme Court—that came forward in course of its functioning—have been accommodated in this Bill.

With this, I support this Bill wholeheartedly and request the Hon. Minister to give his kind consideration to some of the points that I have raised and to expedite the establishment of different Benches including one at Cuttack because those places are quite remote considered from national angle and people, if required to go elsewhere for this purpose naturally will have to face difficulty and also incur under financial expenditure.

**SHRI BHOLANATH SEN** (Calcutta South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill but I have a little confusion in my mind not because of anything else but because of the actions and observations taken or made by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has not allowed transfer of petition made under Article 32 but has not stayed transfer of the petition made to High Court under Article 226. I do not understand this. Under Article 32 the Supreme Court has lesser power though they exercise more. Article 32 says :

“The Supreme Court shall have power to issue directions or orders or writs, including writs in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari, whichever may be appropriate, for the enforcement of any of the rights.”

Now, I will also read out Article 226 :

“Notwithstanding anything under Article 32, every High Court shall have power, throughout the territories in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction, to issue to any person or authority, including in appropriate cases,

any government, within those territories directions, orders or writs including writs in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari of any of them, for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III and for any other purpose.”

So, Sir, as has already been pointed out by earlier speaker, the Supreme Court has not been given the power but still they are exercising this power. There have been occasions when the judgements passed by an earlier Bench were changed by a larger Bench later saying that the previous Bench had gone beyond the jurisdiction.

**PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE** : How is it that this point was not raised in the Supreme Court by anyone ?

**SHRI BHOLANATH SEN** : Supreme Court itself has admitted that fact on many occasions. I can show you where they reversed, distinguished and disagreed with the previous judgement. I can show you a number of such decisions. This point came up in 1975 when AICC was considering this aspect of the matter.

Article 14 is ‘equality before law.’ In Menaka Gandhi’s case Justice Iyer said Article 14 is omnipresent throughout India. This is now being challenged. Take the case of Andhra Pradesh where the age of retirement was arbitrarily reduced. Now, is it a fundamental right or is it not ? If it is a fundamental right to get that order quashed as it was quashed by the Supreme Court then where will you go ? Will you go to the Tribunal for this purpose or to High Court ? But the Tribunal cannot quash the order or enforce fundamental rights like High Court or Supreme Court. Article 226 says it has the same power to issue directions, orders or writs. Supposing for the Railway employees some rule is made which needs to be struck down as un-Constitutional it has happened many a time in respect of Customs rules or Railway rules which were struck down by the Supreme Court or High Court who has got the striking down power ? The Tribunal has not got the power to issue writs, etc. Where does that man go ? Who has got the constitutional right ? Where he can complain



[Shri Bholanath Sen]

against the validity of the law which has been passed contrary to the Constitution.

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN  
*in the Chair*]

Another thing is that when he has been adversely affected by virtue of that law. This is a complicated case. Where will he go? Will he go to the Tribunal? The Tribunal has not got the power to issue *mandamus*. What is the statutory provision?

Most of the case in India today are being fought by the employees for the purpose of preservation of their Fundamental Rights and equality before the law. That is the main thing. If certain rules are not followed, you can get the relief anywhere, but equality before law is even now at stake at the hands of some administrators. They just like one and do not like another, and acts without any hearing. The Supreme Court itself has said that actions in violation of natural justice is a nullity. He will have to suffer nullity; that order cannot be quashed by tribunal on that ground.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN  
SINHA : But who will suffer that nullity?

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : The employee would not get any relief.

SHRI STAYENDRA NARAYAN  
SINHA : Do you mean to say that the order of the Central Administrative Tribunal would be deemed to be nullity?

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : Might be... (*Interruptions*). The order has to be declared as a nullity, as the Supreme Court has said that non-compliance with the natural justice is a nullity.

Now, a new concept is coming up, in relation to Article 21, where it is being said that a man has a fundamental right to life and livelihood. It has been said in a case

from Bombay slums that Article 21 includes not only protection to life, but livelihood also. The Supreme Court has declared that, but I cannot go to tribunal, I can't, say: "Quash this order because it takes away my livelihood."?

I am not going very much into the small aspects, the Hon. Minister is competent enough and he will be able to look into the matter. I have great personal respect for him.

Kindly see Article 227. Article 226 has not been amended. High Court has the power, but a citizen will be deprived of that power, because it deals with the service conduct matters. There is a Tribunal in Calcutta. Article 227 says :

"Every High Court shall have superintendence over all courts and tribunals throughout the territories in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction."

Now, will they go to the Central Tribunal by way of appeal, or if there is anything wrong in law will they go to the High Court? This law says that no court shall have jurisdiction except the Supreme Court under Article 32.

Now, if an industrial award is made, what happens? An industrial award is made, and because there is a mistake in law, in the award, the High Court will quash it, though not on facts generally. Similarly, Supreme Court has also done the same thing. What is superintendence under Article 227(2). It says :

"Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the High Court may—

(a) call for returns from such courts;

(b) make and issue general rules and prescribe forms for regulating the practice and proceedings of such courts; and

(c) prescribe forms in which books, entries and accounts shall be kept by the officers of any such courts."



Then, Article 227(3) :

“The High Court may also settle tables of fees to be allowed to the sheriff and all clerks and officers of such courts and to attorneys, advocates and pleaders practising therein...”

Then 227(4) :

“Nothing in this article shall be deemed to be confer on a High Court powers of superintendence over any court or tribunal constituted by or under any law relating to the Armed Forces.”

Therefore, the High Court can make rules. The High Court alone can control and supervise and it has been held under Article 227 that if a man is aggrieved, because the Tribunal has acted beyond jurisdiction or has not decided a point of law, he can go to the High Court under Articles 226 and 227. Now again, I think there is a little bit to be thought about this thing. Naturally, the labour will have a right to go the Industrial Court (that has not been abolished) as well as to the Administrative Tribunal. There are public undertakings from which the workers can go to Industrial Courts and also in addition, if they do not like the face of a judge, they can go to the Administrative Tribunal. But a man, who does not belong to an organisation like industry, a man who is just an employee of the Government, he cannot go to the High Court. He can go only to the Tribunal. The Supreme Court's contribution in this case is that there should be a Bench of two. The Supreme Court has not yet approved the law. The law made may well be struck down, if the constitution of the Bench be different. Here find that violation of Article 14 looms large. It has been said that a Government employee or a public undertaking employee can go to the Supreme or High Court for violation of fundamental rights regarding his service rules, etc. But a man who is working in a public undertaking or industry cannot only go to the Supreme court or High Court for his fundamental rights or violation of the constitutional law but two the tribunal as also to the industrial court. These courts remain open to him. If the High Court is ruled out now, there are still three courts for him to go to. Here you say that instead of High

Court making the rules, the Central Government will make the rules. How can the High Court's power of making rules be taken away as long as it is in the Constitution? I know the objective is landable and there is no doubt about it. But the real thing is this. The High Courts have become so over-congested. They do not have any speedy remedy and the costs are also expensive. Just see what is happening in Calcutta. I noticed it the other day. There are about 3000 cases that have been transferred from High Court. There are only four judges. And I am told that 1,000 more cases will be coming within a month or so. How many cases will be expedited with four judges? There is not much chance! Now, if the question of cost is involved, how will the costs be reduced? There is again no chance! Instead of increasing the number of the High Courts or other courts, this has been done. And expenses also will not be reduced on the part of the Government.

But the basic point remains. Are we going to discriminate amongst the persons all of whom are workers? Some of them are employees of the Government; some of them are employees of the Government undertakings. Those who get less, they may go to the Industrial Court as well as the tribunals. Those who do not come within the definition of 'worker', they cannot go to the High Court. They can go to the Supreme Court or tribunal for identical relief. Everybody cannot go to the Supreme Court. But if you want to go to the High Court, you cannot. This power is excluded from the High Courts. The objective, I have no doubt in my mind, is very good and procedure should be found to expedite justice. Probably, the Hon. Minister will try to increase the number of judges or the Benches so that there is no delay. I would request one thing. One request to you. If a worker or an employee wins a case in the Tribunal, then, the State should not appeal or the employer should not appeal to the Supreme Court or the Central Tribunal and all that. This is possible in England, in the criminal matters, where the State does not appeal. So, in this particular case, our being a Welfare State more judges should be employed. In the Government, in the Public Sector Undertakings, in the big houses, organised industry, etc., where the employee wins a case in the Tribunal, there should be

[Shri Bholanath Sen]

no appeal to the Supreme Court. Don't take them to the Supreme Court, Don't allow that to happen. What is Industrial Disputes Act? A man will not get justice for 30 years and his employer goes to the High Court and if he wins in tribunal then they say this procedure has not been followed or that procedure has not been followed. Ultimately, the Supreme Court says, no such point will be entertained, except in a way. Now, I am reminding the Hon. Minister about this that there should be no appeal, although, I am speaking for their benefit only. Otherwise they will not get that benefit, which you have in your dreams. Please try and think about that matter. Apart from that, because of the laudable object of the Act, possible quick remedy and quick justice, I am all for this Bill.

[*Translation*]

\*KUMARI MAMATA BANARJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Administrative Tribunals Bill. I support this because of the reasons given by my previous speaker, Shri Bhola Nath Sen, an Hon. Member of the House. I entirely agree with some of the things said by him. I think that after this Bill passed, the labourers, workers and other employees of the State Government as well as the Central Government will be able to get quick justice, and they will get their lawful rights through this Bill. Before I started to speak, I faced some opposition. This is because whenever we, from the treasury benches, try to say something those members from the opposition side try to shut us. Not all the opposition leaders of course, there are some opposition leaders who really encourage us and from them we get fatherly treatment. We have great regard for them. But there are some opposition parties who cannot accept India as India, who cannot accept and recognise any good in our country, whose main aim is not good of India's politics, economy, India's culture, social life etc. those whose ideal is not Mahatma Gandhi, Subhas Bose, revolutionary poet Kazi Nazrul Islam, Rabindra Nath Tagore. Swami Vivekananda, Rama Krishna Paramhansa Dev etc. Those

\* The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

who believe that their guiding stars are Karl Marx and Lenin only. Those who cannot accept mother India as their mother, they only try to oppose everything that is good in this country. Sir, we know that the job of the opposition is to oppose. But they must oppose in a constructive way. They should not oppose everything good merely for opposition's sake. Their opposition must have constructive suggestions. They must produce fruitful results. The result should not be to tape the country backward. They should not always simply criticise all the progressive steps taken by our dynamic Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, they should not always criticise our Ministers. They should cooperate with our Government and give constructive suggestions if they have any. I will request them to join hands in the task of taking the country forward. Sir, I was trying to say that this Bill will be very effective for the good of the working classes. The Government employees will have no need to knock at the doors of the High courts. Both the State Government employees and the Central Government employees shall be benefited. The bench of the tribunal at the Centre and in the States will be able to solve the problems of the employees after fixing priorities. As Shri Bhola Nath Sen was saying a short while ago, cases are pending in the High Courts for 10 years or 15 years. In the Industrial tribunals also we have seen that cases under the Industrial Disputes Act are kept pending for years together. A worker who goes to them with some grievance has to wait for a long time to get justice. But as a result of this Administrative tribunal that delay will be cut short to a great extent. Sir, I do not want to cast any aspersions on the judiciary of our country, I have great respect and regard for our judges and the judicial system. But there is saying that 'good money good law; good money good barrister and good money good justice'. One with resources gets all justice but one who has not got anything does not get any justice. Somebody will get justice and some body will not get it, that will not do. Equality and equal justice is the main thing. I believe that through this Bill, the workers will get that justice. The Hon. Minister is himself an experienced lawyer and a dynamic youth leader. I want to tell him a few things. The Chairman of the Administrative Tribunal at the Centre, which will be on an All India

basis, should be the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. But I think there is some differences amongst us about the person who will be appointed at the Administrative level. The tribunal that will be set up at the State level, will have the Chief justice of the High Court as its Chairman. Then only the people will get justice. While making the appointment at the administrative level we should see what type of experience has he got. At the same time it should be ensured that he has got a good reputation; whether he has got past experience of dealing with cases under the industrial disputes Act. Sir, there is a saying in Bengali that :

*"Apan hedona sei jon bojhe,  
 je jon bhukto bhugi; Rog jantrana  
 Kobhu na bojhe hoi ni je  
 Kobhu rug!"*

One who has got experience of labour cases and has sympathy for the workers at heart, he can only deal with their cases in a just manner. He must understand the language of workers' pathos, pain and suffering. There is another saying :

*"Danditer Sathe Dandadata  
 Kande Jobe Seman Aaghate  
 Sarva Shrestha Se bichar."*

Therefore to dispense proper justice to the workers, the person who will be appointed on the Tribunal at the administrative level must have enough experience and sympathetic attitude towards the workers. At the same time he must have a good past reputation. I am somewhat apprehensive in this respect because 'a burnt child dreads the fire'. I know that the Government is trying to set up holding companies at certain levels. But for the chairmanship of such companies some such names have come, who are known for their past misdeeds, due to whose mismanagement one after another company fell sick, due to whose mismanagement in the past thousands of workers are on the streets today. I am afraid that they may be appointed on these tribunals and actually rewarded instead of being punished for their misdeeds. You must be on your guard against this sort of thing happening. You must keep a strict vigil against this.

Now Sir, I want to say something about Article 311 (2) (c). This a very important Article. You are going to set up administrative tribunals. We welcome it. At the same time, in the judgement of the Supreme Court under Article 311 (2)(c) it has been stated that if any Government employee indulges in anti-national or traitorous activities, then the administrative authorities have powers to take any action against him. He can be dismissed from Government service without assigning any reason. I support this view. If any body indulges in anti-national activity or does espionage work against the country's interests, he should be dismissed. I think not only I, but every member of this House will support such action. But Sir, I have a fear that this power may be misused. If some administrative officer has a personal grudge against some employee or is chemical towards him, he may misuse the provisions of this Article and dismiss the said employee ruining his life and career. You should ensure that the employee who is sought to be punished under Article 311 (2) (c) should be given a charge sheet and he should be given an opportunity to show cause and explain his position. At least he should know why he is being dismissed from service. No officer should be allowed to misuse his chair to ruin the career of some employee. Since the judgement of the Supreme Court was announced under this Article, all the State Government employees and the Central Government employees are passing their days under great suspense. A pall of gloom and disappointment has descended on their lives. They are apprehensive that any moment the administration or management may develop an adverse attitude towards them and they may be dismissed unceremoniously. The Government must intervene to allay this fear. Another thing Sir, the proper implementation of this legislation has got to be ensured. The Parliament has passed many legislation but they have not been properly implemented. As there are laws, so there are loopholes in them. In the anti-dowry act passed by Parliament it has been clearly stated that nobody can take dowry and nobody can give dowry. Both the given and taken of dowry is liable to be punished. In Muslim law it has been provided that the hands of a thief shall be chopped off. But are these laws really implemented. There are many such laws which are implemented. I do wish to go in the details. After this Adminis-

[Kumari Mamata Banarjee]

irative Tribunal Bill is passed, it must be implemented at the earliest. Then only the workers and employees will get quick justice.

The path of the employees to approach the tribunals should be made easy. If they have to cross several hurdles or are obstructed at every step to approach the tribunals, or if they have to pay huge fees, then the purpose will be defeated. It will not be possible for the workers to go to the tribunals to seek justice.

Now, Sir, I want to say something about the States. You are trying to set up benches of the tribunal in the States. It is necessary to take the view of the States because the States have an important role to play in the case of State Government employees no doubt. But do you know Sir, what is happening in West Bengal and Tripura? Particularly in Tripura those State Government employees who do not belong to the CPM cadre or those who do not subscribe to their ideology are being harassed. Those who are members of the Federation or of the INTUC or of the Employees' Action Committee, are being transferred now and then on the slightest pretext so as to prevent them from forming parties or to fight for the rights of the workers or to fight for their political rights. They are being transferred from one place to another upsetting their domestic lives. You know Sir, under the provisions of 311 (2) (c) a large number of employees there are in dread of losing their jobs unless, they are CPI (M) minded and are prepared to lick their fact. The Central Tribunal should have the total responsibility to look to such things, enquire into them and to give final decisions.

[English]

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : I am on a point of order.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : No, he cannot raise any point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Anybody can raise a point of order. Why are you worried about it? What is the point of order? Before I

come to your point of order, which rule has been infringed? (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Rule 376.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That rule 376 is about point of order.

You Continue.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Please sit down.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : She is referring to Article 311.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will not allow you to say anything. Anything said without the permission of the Chairman will not form part of the record.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Everything she has said should go on record?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will not allow any interruption.

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE : Sir, I thank the Hon. Member because I have been able to hit them where it hurts. There is a Bengali proverb that 'A thief's mind is always towards the bundle'.

[Translation]

As I have succeeded in hitting at the right place, the Hon. Member has felt the hurt. There is no harm in that Sir, the worker speaks his own language. It can neither be the language of 'Bande Mataram' a language of Marxism. The language of the worker is the language of his hunger, of his survival and his rights. They want their just dues and rights. There cannot be any question of Communists or Congress here. But Sir, the State Government of West Bengal and Tripura are misusing total powers and are victimising the workers. Those who do not belong to their cadre, those who are not members of CITU or the Coordination Committee, they are transferred to far flung places overnight. Sir, there are Government rules that if husband and wife work at the same station, one of them cannot be transferred out. But the West Bengal Government

is one such Government who transfer the husband to one place and his wife to same other place thus creating a division between husband and wife. The Administrative Tribunal is a vital thing. I will point out that the Block Development Officers there who are of the I. A. S. and I. P. S. cadre cannot work naturally. If some B. D. O. tries to work neutrally, the CPI (M) pressurises him to cater to CPM supporters. This is the alarming situation there ! There was a question in the House today as to why the activities of the NBCC is at a standstill. A few days ago the CPM goondas attacked the NBCC and stopped the work there. Not only in NBCC Sir, all work on the Metre railway on the circular railway, all work in the Haldia Complex has been stopped by the goondas and musalman of the CPI (M).

All work has stopped due to them. Through goondaism and muscle power politics can be done for a day but no constructive work can be done. I have to say humbly that it is the responsibility of the Central Government to look the welfare of the State Government employees also. It is the duty of the Administrative tribunal to watch the activities of the labour welfare committees. Whether the State labour welfare committees do welfare of the labour or of some particular individuals ? Are they doing welfare of the party or of labour ? Some time back labour welfare committees has been constituted in West Bengal. Those present here who are involved in trade unions, those who are wellwishers and sympathisers of labour, will be shocked to hear that in that labour welfare committee no representative of labour has been kept. Selected comrades of the CPM have been appointed in the labour welfare committee. How will the labour and workers get justice in this situation ? I am supporting this Administrative Tribunal. But side by side I will say that there is need of constant communication and cooperation between the Centre and the States. There should be uniformity of justice. It must not differ from person to person. Further, Sir, the public undertakings should also be brought under the jurisdiction and ambit. The employees of the public undertakings should also be an able to get quick justice in these tribunals. I will request the Hon. Minister to consider this. I once again wholeheartedly support the setting up the

administrative tribunals and suggest that some retired officers may be made members of this tribunal. That will be a good step, as they have sufficient experience to handle such cases properly. Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak and with that I conclude.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) :  
 Mr. Chairman, I support the Bill, Hon. Mamataji has covered most of the points about the Bill which merited consideration but when you have given me an opportunity to speak, I would like to raise a few points. Members of the Tribunal would be appointed from judiciary and from among Joint Secretaries and the Additional Secretaries but if you appoint some pro-cessor of the Public Administration as the Member, he would bring fresh enthusiasm in the field.

Two or three days back a number of Hon. Members decried the proposal to reduce the age for administrative services examinations from 28 years to 26 years as a great injustice. It was the view of almost all the Members that it is difficult for the children of the poor and the children living in the villages to enter these services. Perhaps you may not be aware that in the Hindi speaking states the results of examinations are not declared for as many as 3 to 4 years. Perhaps the Hon. Minister is not aware of it. It seems that the bureaucracy of this country has conspired not to allow the candidates belonging to Hindi speaking states to enter the Central Services.

May I know whether some thought has ever been given to the point why a the child of an I.A.S. officer becomes an I.A.S. officer and the child of an I.P.S officer become an I.P.S. officer ? (*Interruptions*) The affluent section of the society educate their children through the English medium and that is why they are selected as IAS officers but can the child of a poor man, who lives in a village and who finds it difficult to make ends meet, dream of becoming an I.A.S. or I.P.S. officer ? I had already said that this country is divided into two parts. One is called "India" where the people are

[Dr. G. S. Rajhans]

sophisticated, speak English and study in the Public Schools and inculcate 5 star culture. The other part is called "Bharat" where the people migrate from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan to the capital in search of livelihood. They speak Hindi and the people ridicule them by calling them Bhayyan. The constitution provides for equal opportunities to all in the name of equality but can the poor ever enjoy equal opportunities? We have become victim of this wrong system and effort should be made to do away with this system. A poor boy living in a village can never pass B.A. at the age of 22-23 years; he can pass it only at the age of 24 to 25 years. As such he should get 3 to 4 years time to compete for the Central Services. There is the theory of protection. If you want to arrange a wrestling bout between a wrestler and a child, one should wait till the child becomes wrestler by taking good diet and is able to give a fight to that wrestler. This is the theory of international trade which should be made applicable in the Indian context.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the matter is very serious. You cannot say that as there is no one to espouse the cause of that helpless class so they should not come forward to compete in the IAS or IPS examinations or are not fated to become IAS or IPS officer. These days IAS and IPS officers are considered demi-gods. I recall that in a Hindi state, a Chief Minister visited an old freedom fighter. While he was taking leave, the wife of the freedom fighter blessed him that he might become a collector. Such is the terror of the Collector or the District Magistrate that they have disrupted the entire system. Just now our colleague has said that the District Magistrate wields both financial and administrative power. He can change the fate of thousands of people.

People talk of corruption prevalent among politicians but these bureaucrats in every State build palatial buildings for their own use. Has anyone enquired into the source of their income? There are people in Delhi who because of their vested interest openly say that politicians can go but the bureaucrat will continue. There is oneness

and a feeling of fraternity among the bureaucrats which is not there among the politicians.

So, I would say that there is need to give attention towards administrative reforms afresh and the bureaucrats should be made accountable to the people. Even if you enact a number of legislations but unless you take steps in this direction the bureaucrats will not allow any policy to succeed. We have got our own experiences in this regard. We know that when we go to our constituencies, how these bureaucrats behave with us; they treat us in a very scornful manner. The solution of all these problems in this regard is that they should be told that the people elect the Government and we are the true representatives of the people and they are accountable to us. Whether we are in the treasury benches as or in the opposition, we should ponder in a true spirit how the bureaucracy is befooling us even after 38 years of independence and even now we are playing in their hands. How is the money being utilised which has been earmarked for development? It is now time to think about the whole system of bureaucracy afresh. In China, there are bare-foot civil servants. They go to their work on foot. They do not need any jeep or vehicle. But here there are as many as six vehicles at the disposal of a collector. His children study in the convent school. His official vehicle is used to receive and to see off his guests at the station. There are as many as twenty servants at the disposal of a S. P. or a Collector. In this facility available to others? A new kind of fraternity has been developed which looks down upon the rest of the people. They think that they are running the country and others are doing nothing. You will have to ponder over it seriously that in which direction the country is moving. If you failed in taking timely action, the bureaucrats will not allow your policy to succeed.

**SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN** (Barnier) : Who should take the place of the bureaucrats? (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI G. S. RAJHANS** : The people will have to be told that their representatives are accountable to them and the bureaucrats are accountable to the elected representatives

of the people. You will have to make the people aware of this fact.

If we visit our district we request the Collector to undertake some essential work in our area. The Collector replies in a haughty manner that the work cannot be undertaken because of the paucity of funds, whereas we know the true position. If he is a promotee collector his behaviour is all the more.....(Interruptions)

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) :  
A bad man in a bad company.

SHRI G. S. RAJHANS : Now time has come when we will have to think over the whole matter seriously.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : What happens when the bureaucrats become politicians ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Then they become accountable.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : My submission should not be taken lightly. My humble submission is that bureaucrats should be responsible to elected representatives of this country. Bureaucrats should have the welfare of people in their hearts. They should understand what the public want, not that they should live in 5-star culture, not that they should act as students of public schools.

[Translation]

I would like to submit that you will have to give a serious thought to the entire issue. You might have observed that the son of an I.A.S. officer becomes an I.A.S. officer very easily. It is very rare that the son of a farmer becomes an I.A.S. officer. Even if one qualifies in the competition, he is not selected as I.A.S. officer. You will have to give a serious thought to all the problems, as this country belongs to the poor and the farmers. The bureaucrats of this country will not allow the effective implementation of your economic and socialist policies I would, therefore, like to submit that it is now time when we will have to consider all the problems very seriously.

There is not much to say about the Bill, as our colleagues have already covered most of the points and I do not want to repeat them. Our Minister is a very competent and experienced person. He is highly educated and has got a lot of experience about civil service. He has received his education in a very good institution. I would, therefore, request him to adopt a practical approach. A young Minister has got an opportunity to work under a young Prime Minister and he should understand this fact very well that this country belongs to the poor, the agriculturists and the farmers. The bureaucrats will have to mould themselves according to the aspirations of the poor and the agriculturists and all the laws should be framed accordingly otherwise the future of this country cannot be improved. With these words I would like to express my thanks to you.

[English]

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset while welcoming the Bill from the point of view of the object of making it easier to the service employees to get relief, I may point out one or two very unfortunate outcomes due to certain sections in the Bill. Firstly, I am totally unable to understand the necessity to have a representation from the Administration on the tribunal because each one of us understands that invariably the matters that go before the tribunal are matters against the order of some member of the Administration who sits over and above invariably the rank of the Joint Secretary. So, obviously the Joint Secretary or the Additional Secretary or the Secretary of the Department who sits in the tribunal is in one way asked to look into the legalities, the justice, the fairness of an order of a colleague of his. It is unavoidable that he would be partial in one way or at least influenced by the fact that a colleague of his has passed the order. One cannot expect a member from the Administration sitting on the tribunal to be really fair. After all, justice is not only to be done, but also seen to be done. Can we expect that in the administrative tribunal? And if you are going to have a representation from the Administration, why not have a representation from the employees also? Why only



[Shri P. R. Kumaramangalam]

leave the Administration to have a representative on this tribunal? Why not have the employees? Elect them, if necessary, by means of a secret ballot among the employees to come up and sit in the tribunal and then, I would say, 'Yes, it is on par; there is one judicial member, there is one member representing the Administration and one representing employees.' But why only one from the Administration and none from the employees? In this not a situation where one is really tilting the balance of justice in favour of the administration and the bureaucrats? My good friend, Dr. Raj Hans just now categorically said that bureaucrats have to be made accountable. There is no doubt about it. Without quoting any names, we have seen bureaucrats who, while they were bureaucrats, how they behaved and when they became accountable to the people how they behaved. There is definitely a change.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :  
And when they became Ministers ?

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM :  
They will become better because they are more accountable. They will be accountable not only to their constituencies, but they will be accountable to the House also.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Mr. Patel will feel guilty.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM :  
Why he will feel guilty, Sir ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. Chairman, If I may humbly submit that the first question that arises is, are we going to really give justice to the service employees under this Bill by having an administrative member. I understand the object of the Bill is very laudable, undoubtedly. The employees in the service sector, the workers in the service sector required to have a new avenue where they could get quicker relief. In fact, in my capacity as lawyer, I have often felt the brunt which my poor clients used to feel of

delays in the courts. But now the point is, well there are not many member of tribunals that have been get up. I fact, they are lesser than the number of High Courts as there are more number of benches of High Courts in certain places. Will the tribunals not also pile up cases? Would not there also be great waiting time? Is it not necessary for us to create a situation factually where at least within six months, we can ensure that an employee or a member of the service who approaches the tribunal would get a result statutorily? Should it not be made enforceable, instead of just creating another court where there is some influence of bureaucracy in that court?

Mr. Chairman, the short question that arises is, while one talks of service law or rules, one undoubtedly is attracted to the fundamental rights and articles 310, 311 and even 309 where persons belonging to the civil service undoubtedly catch the right straw. When a fundamental right is violated, what happens is, according to the present situation, article 32 is the only way by which he can get the relief. But coming to the Supreme Court is not a mere joke. It costs thousands of rupees. Are you going to impose on the common civil servant, say class IV employee working in a State Government to come all the way to Delhi, for example, for my State of Tamil Nadu to challenge a rule which he feels is violative of article 14 or 15 or 16 or any of the other fundamental rights, under article 32? He has to pay a fancy fee to a fancy lawyer in the Supreme Court and also pay a fancy fee to a fancy clerk of the lawyer and finally he sells his property, hawks his wife jewels in order to prove that a particular rule is violative of the fundamental rights. I have a suggestion here. If the Hon. Minister is willing to remove firstly the administrative member, i.e. a member of the administration sitting on the tribunal, it is possible under article 32 (3) itself to grant power by law to any other court which includes tribunals to exercise powers within the local limits of its jurisdiction or any other powers exercisable by the Supreme Court under article 32 (2). So, he should consider whether it is possible to give tribunals the power to issue writs, which was a question which a very senior legal Member of this House, Shri Bhola Nath Sen has raised.



It is possible under clause (3) of article 32 to empower by law the tribunals to exercise these powers within the local limits of its jurisdiction. Of course, the definition of a "court" can be gone into. If it is not possible, then my submission would be, at least, let the High Courts be given the powers, when it comes to the violation of fundamental rights. If you feel there is no means by which you can give tribunals the status of a court and that you are constrained to give it a lower status of that being only a tribunal, in that event, you feel that it cannot strike down a particular rule because it is violative of fundamental rights, then we are in a position where we are back to square 1.

The rule making power is still exercised not by a legislation made on the floor of the House but by rules made under article 309, issued by the Presidential notification. Therefore, ultimately, it is the bureaucratic coin that rules and quite shamelessly in the last 36 years, they have made rules morning, night and day, which have violated the fundamental rights and have been struck down by the High Courts and Supreme Court off and on. The Hon. Minister knows. He has been in the profession for long enough and has varied experience of the service law. He is aware of how many rules—he himself has seen—were struck down by the courts because of being violative of fundamental rights. If that is the state of affairs, where does the poor service employee go? Is he to go all the way to Supreme Court? What is the objective of having this Act at all? Because if every time you say a particular rule is violated which is often so, when you talk of Article 16, and even if you talk of Article 311, you have to come all the way running here. What is the state of affairs?

This Act is ultimately going to defeat the purpose. Are we going to give quicker justice to the service employees, or are we going to end up with giving delayed, partial, prejudiced justice to the employees?

I would request, through you, the Hon. Minister to consider this point of violation of fundamental rights and find and seek a solution how it is that he can reduce the expenses that an employee goes through, to

ensure that he can challenge a particular rule, statutory or otherwise or even a particular Act to be violative of the fundamental rights. After all, the writ of certiorari does not lie in the tribunal, I presume.

The next question is let us come to Article 227. If you remove the jurisdiction under 226, what is the situation? Otherwise, when it comes to 227:

"Every High Court shall have superintendence over all courts and tribunals throughout the territory in relation to which they exercise jurisdiction."

Suppose, the tribunal at Madras, exercises jurisdiction over the State of Tamilnadu. Does the High Court of Judicature sitting in Madras has jurisdiction under Article 227 of superintendence over this tribunal? If it does it, then we have a situation which is highly embarrassing and even if it does not have, we have a situation which is embarrassing. It is like Delhi's *laddu*. If you have it, it will harm and if you do not have it, it will harm. The situation is very simple. If the High Court has a right, it is 100 per cent certain, if not, 150 per cent certain, that every matter that the employee wins in the tribunal, will go to the High Court first, spend another ten years in the High Court and then come to the Supreme Court for another 20 years. After all, the money does not go from the pocket of the IAS bureaucrats. It goes from our pocket and Consolidated Fund of India while for the employees, his wife's Mangalasutra he sells, to see that he somehow retains the respect in society. The monetary benefit that he will get will not be even half of what he would have spent in the courts.

If he cannot go, then comes the question, what happens if the administrative tribunal goes berserk? Once again, it is only the Supreme Court and there is the possibility of its going berserk because there is the Member of the Administration sitting. As a two Member Bench, one is Hon. judicial Member and the other is a representative of an obvious force, one of those who is a colleague of one who has issued the order which is under question. It is easily possible that the Judicial Member will sing in tune with the Administration Member. Then what happens?

**SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN :** He says he will be a non-IAS Officer.

**SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM :** Let us see. What sort of IAS Administration? It is not just Indian Administrative Service that matters. It is a class that matters. They all cling to each other, whether they belong to IAS or otherwise. Once they become part of the Administration and exercise power as the superior administrative force, they definitely have a class consciousness among themselves and treat the Class III, IV, II and I as inferiors to them.

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :** This is a fact.

**SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM :** I am sure many of the Members of the House would agree. Let us only see this. I can give an example. The Supreme Court struck down the recognition rules so far as the Government Employees Union is concerned, not now, way back. 13 years ago.

17.00 hrs.

But till date we have not seen the new rules coming. Why? For the simple reason that certain people in the bureaucracy find it very convenient to see that these rules does not come into being. There are certain very convenient friends who belong to us, the working class no doubt about it, who sit there with them, hobnob with them and get away with them. Therefore, the third question is: when they can restrain the government from bringing a rule for recognition for 13 years by mere friendship, do you not think, Mr. Chairman and I am sure the members of the House will agree with me, that they will be capable of ensuring a hundred per cent that the judgments or orders issued by the Tribunal are influenced.

A very important point which I would like to raise is that to-day morning I had presented a petition signed by over 5 crores citizens of India asking for security of service under Art 311 which in fact has been withdrawn by the judgment of the Supreme Court. Now the third question is: you want this country to move to the 21st century. If you want this country to move to the 21st century

in a victorious phase where we have productivity and we turn out to be one of those countries which are called developed countries, is it possible to do it without taking the working class into confidence or merely by taking the bureaucrats into confidence?

This Administrative Tribunal Amendment Bill which is coming before us is an amending Bill. But are the amendments sufficient? Is it going to really ensure on the one side to the millions of employees, 'Yes, you will get justice, you will get quick justice.'? No. If this is not going to do it, on the other hand when the Supreme Court gave unlimited and arbitrary powers to the bureaucrats, are you going to come forward and say, 'No, we shall correct the situation, we shall ensure what the framers of the Constitution wanted and the civil servants can exercise the powers honestly and without fear or favour.'? At the moment we do not see the signs of that. On the contrary, the Supreme Court has said in the judgment in the Tulsiram Patel's case—the Hon. Minister is very much aware of that—that you can remove an employee from service without giving him any show cause notice and without giving him any opportunity not necessarily when he indulges in violence or even against national security, it is sufficient if an allegation is there that in a particular office mass insubordination has taken place with or without violence and you can throw that person out of service. Then what happens to him? What is going to happen? You have created today, the Supreme Court's judgment has created it, without doubt a sense of insecurity and this Administrative Tribunal Amendment Bill, according to me, is only going to heighten that sense of insecurity unless you remove the administrative member from this Bill.

I would like to complete only by saying one last thing. There are certain services which according to the Supreme Court are both an integral part of the Army and at the same time an integral part of the civil service. It is a very nebulous situation. I refer to the Border Roads Organisation. It is an organisation which is supposed to be according to the Supreme Court an integral part of the Army but has the application of the Civil Services Procedure, Discipline and Conduct Rules. I would like to know what happens such employees. On the one side he is court-

martialled under the Army Act and on the other side does he have the remedy under the Administrative Tribunals Amendment Bill? It is a question which is important because Border Roads Organisation is one example I have given but there are many such departments and sections of the Services who do a tremendous duty for this country but who are treated as second rate citizens. It is extremely an unfortunate situation. I would like to request the Hon. Minister, through you Mr. Chairman, not to take this effort as a light effort. He has been a service lawyer and he has been in the trade union movement and he should be able to appreciate and I am sure that he does appreciate the fact that the workers, the employees, are today very much worried about their future. It is necessary that something is done to make them feel a little more secure and something is done to see that the bureaucrats do not continue their harassment and atrocities which they perpetrate on the employees. Thank you, Sir.

**SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI (Ratnagiri) :**  
Sir, we are discussing an amendment which is arising out of the litigation pending in the Supreme Court. This Bill was passed only last year. The matter was referred to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court held that it is contravening the provisions of Article 32 and Article 226. For us, the Members of Parliament, it is a very serious thing that what we pass in this House is struck down by the judiciary. At present the dispute is going on as to who is Supreme. As far as the legislative power is concerned, Parliament is supreme. We have to see that whenever we pass certain legislation, it does not infringe the provision of the Constitution. Today what we feel is that within one year, we have to go in for an Ordinance which is to be regularised today. This amendment a compromise which has been arrived at in the litigation where we have decided that as per the suggestion of the Supreme Court, we will amend the provisions of the Act passed last year in this House.

As far as the purpose of this Act is concerned, we have brought this legislation only because several matters of services of the Government employees are pending in Courts for a considerable time and in order to give them expeditious disposal, we have brought this legislation.

17.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The purpose is very laudable and in order to give early decision in such pending matters, we wanted that such a tribunal should be established and Government should take prompt action in establishing such tribunals. Now the tribunals have started functioning. In order that the working of the tribunals should not be obstructed, we have arrived at this compromise and an ordinance was promulgated to that effect and now we are replacing that Ordinance by this amendment Bill. But I would like to suggest here that the main Article under which the Supreme Court is feeling that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is being snatched away is Article 32. As a matter of fact, the provisions of the Act do not tamper with the inherent power of judicial review of the Supreme Court. On the contrary what we are doing is in the larger interest of the country and the people with a view to avoid delay in giving justice to the Government servants. But the Supreme Court is hurt that their jurisdiction of judicial review is being snatched away by this provision. The original provision which has been made in the Act was to appoint three members of the tribunal presided over by one of them. Under the amendment, the tribunal will consist of two members—one from Administration side and one from Judicial side. The Supreme Court has directed that there must be two members, *i.e.*, One Administrative Member, and the other Judicial Member. No appointment of Chairman/Vice-Chairman or a judicial member will be made except after consultation with the Chief Justice of India. So, that I feel is that in the proposed amendment we have agreed to the directions which have been given by the Supreme Court during the hearing of the proceedings pending before it arising out of the Administrative Tribunal Act.

Really speaking, we will have to set at rest this point some day whether once we pass legislation in this House keeping in view the larger national interest, whether it is within the powers of the court to have adverse judicial interpretation thereof. The other point which I wanted to highlight is about the members who are appointed from the admini-

[Shri Hussain Dalwai]

nistration—can they really be responsible for delay in disposing service matters which are pending before them. The tribunals should not be headed by the bureaucrats who will not give justice to the employees. The aim of the tribunals is to give expeditious decision in service matters and as such if a man with judicial background is appointed on the tribunal, the matter could be impartially decided. Such provision should have been made. All the members of the Tribunal should have some judicial background. Otherwise, the administrative bureaucrats will interfere and will again try to do injustice to the employees, and the purpose for which this legislation has been brought will not be served.

As far as the decision-making power of the Tribunal is concerned, I think, unless members with judicial background are appointed, this cannot be done. That is why I would like to request the Hon. Minister to think over this provision which he is making now; whether it will be foolproof or not. I endorse the view of my learned friend, Shri P. R. Kumaramangalam, in this regard. Please think over it again so that you do not have to come with an amendment again before this House. That is why I request that the Hon. Minister may consider this proposal regarding the formation of the administrative tribunals.

With these words, I support the amendment.

[*Translation*]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Administrative Tribunals (Amendment) Bill, which has been brought forward by the Government. As the Hon. Deputy Speaker has asked me to be brief, I would like to give a few suggestions only.

My first suggestion is that before going to the tribunal, there should be a cell in each Department or a Committee at the Departmental level to deal with the problems of service matters. Many cases can be solved at that level and this much of time and

money can be saved. If one does not get justice in the cell, there is the provision of appealing to the Administrative Tribunal. In order to ensure that they get justice, a provision has been made for the appointment of two members—one from the Administrative cadre and the other from the Judicial service cadre. In my view, it is a must, because the non-judicial Member is fully aware of the atmosphere in the services, as he has worked in all the Departments. He is fully aware of the problems of the employees and would be able to provide justice to them. So far as the question of appealing to Supreme Court is concerned, everybody cannot go to Supreme Court. Almost all the Members have said that every person cannot afford to go to the Supreme Court, as thousands of rupees have to be spent on each hearing. Therefore, if each case is disposed of at the Tribunal level, people would be able to get justice. The grievances regarding service matters generally pertain to postings, transfers and appointments. These Tribunals should have the power to review the appointments made by the Central Government and particularly by the State Governments. Just now one of our colleagues was mentioning about the state of affairs in some of the States, especially in West Bengal where persons of C. P. M. Cadre are reported to have been recruited in the various services. Same is the case in Punjab. You might have heard that anti-social elements/convicts who had been apprehended under the Terrorists Act and had been put behind the bars had been released unconditionally and now those very people are being recruited in the Police. You can just imagine as to what would be the condition when persons of such a background would be recruited in the Police force. What is the situation there and what is the condition of law and order there? Incidents of murder, loot and arson are taking place daily. Similar is the situation in Kashmir. Pro-Pak elements and communalists have been recruited in the police of Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH ATHWAL (Ropar) : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Under what rule ?

[Translation]

**SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH ATHWAL :** He has said that the persons who have been released are responsible for the incidents of murder. I would like to ask my friend if he can cite any instance that the persons who have been released are responsible for such incidents..... (*Interruptions*).....

[English]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** There is no point of order.

[Translation]

**SHRI P. NAMGYAL :** Such incidents have been happening especially in the border states. I am talking of Kashmir. Such people are being recruited in the Police force and Police remains a silent spectator to all the disturbances taking place there. Many communal riots have taken place there and the Police was also present on the spot, but it remained a silent spectator. Similar things are happening in Punjab and other places. What I mean to say is that these Administrative Tribunals should have the power to look into even minor complaints. These Tribunals should also have the powers to review the cases of anti-social elements recruited in the services as also to see whether the posting has been done in a regular manner or not.

As time is very short, with these few words, I support the Amendment Bill brought forward in the House.

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Administrative Tribunals (Amendment) Bill under discussion in the House, because only one amendment is being made in it which is according to the verdict of the Supreme Court. I would also like to say that there is great resentment among the Central Government employees and the employees of the corporation due to the judgement of the Supreme Court and it would be very wrong on our part if we do not amend Article 311 of the constitution. I would like to submit to you that it is only in our country where natural justice is provided and in every country there is a rule that a person must be intimated with the

reasons of his dismissal from service. I would like to submit to you that there is great resentment among the Government employees due to the judgement of the Supreme Court and not only that, a feeling of insecurity has also developed among them. As you know the opposition had given the call for a 'Bandh' and if all the employees had not opposed the 'Bandh', it would have been successful. Six million workers opposed it because they expect protection from the Government in case a bureaucrat expels them from service. There is a Tribunal in my own state, Uttar Pradesh. Sir, you would be surprised to know that not even a single finding of the Tribunal against I.A.S. officers has been implemented and no action has been taken against any I.A.S. officer and no I.A.S. officer has been punished. All the reports were suppressed.

Sir, it is not that I am levelling any allegation against I.A.S., but it has become an exclusive class. I.A.S. and I.P.S. are two separate cadres and these two cadres fight among themselves. Officers belonging to both the cadres claim superiority over each other. There is tension between both the cadres. Therefore, what is required today is the development of such a system of administration in the country and preparation of such cadres in which all the people get equal opportunities.

Sir, I would like to submit that before punishing a person, he should be given an opportunity to present his case. Sir, I support this Bill, but I also request that Government should bring forward a Comprehensive Bill defining specifically the powers and duties of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Cadres separately. We are seeing in various states as to how there is tension between I.A.S. and I.P.S. Cadres and as a result difficulty is being experienced in maintaining law and order at various places. At one place there is fight for seniority and at another place there is tussle for status. I would, therefore, request the Government to bring forward a Bill in this session to amend Article 311 of the constitution to bring about a definite feeling of security among the employees of all the categories and also the workers of the country could get natural justice. Our democratic Government has always been defending the interests of its employees, the poor and

[Shri Ram Pyare Panika]

the weaker sections. As Shri Kumarmanglamji has also said, Government should bring forward an amendment to Article 311 in this session of Parliament.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when I look towards our Minister, Shri Chidambaram, my mind is inclined to support the Bill, but when I try to analyse this Bill, I shudder with fear. I had hoped that Shri Chidambaram would bring forward a Bill which would have provisions to control the bureaucracy, to define their powers and to make it more responsive towards public, but when I went through this bill, it pained me very much. Whereas our bureaucracy had already been vested with unlimited powers, we are going to delegate them even more powers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a massive rally of the employees was held in Delhi in which a demand was made to amend Article 311 of the constitution, because a feeling of insecurity had developed among the employees due to the interpretation of some of the provisions of Article 311 of the constitution by the Supreme Court. Our bureaucracy has already been treating the employees very badly. Through this Bill, you are delegating more powers to the same bureaucracy and thus curtailing the rights of our workers. In this way bureaucracy would treat the employees as their personal servants. You propose to appoint one member from the civil services on this Tribunal. Through this Tribunal you are going to allow bureaucracy to enter into the jurisdiction of the judiciary. The judgements which the judiciary has so far been delivering in favour of the workers would no longer be in their favour.

He could have hoped a little to get justice but the appointment of the Administrative Member in the Central Administrative Tribunal has made people apprehensive about getting justice and I am myself apprehensive in this respect. The facts of the cases, in which an employee is harassed by a bureaucrat, would be covered up. Therefore, I shall ask you to reconsider this matter. In case it is not possible to reconsider it, besides appointing an Administrative Member you

should also appoint a Member from among the representatives of the employees, who would generally be a party in the appeal. You should give them representation in the Tribunal. As Shri Rangrajan just now mentioned, if the Administrative Member is appointed on the Tribunal, there must be a representative from employees' side also, which would ensure justice to the employees. Besides, a feeling was expressed regarding more branches of the Tribunal. At present all the tribunals are overburdened with cases, and there is a fear that they may also not turn into courts. The aim of getting speedy justice is not being fulfilled. I would, therefore, stress two points. First, you should again consider about the justification of appointing the Administrative Member in the Tribunal and if you find it justified the employees should also be given proper representation in it. Secondly, it should have more branches, so that the people may get justice within a reasonable time.

With these words, I shall request my young friend to reconsider the Bill.

CH. SUNDER SINGH (Phillaur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as far as this Bill is concerned, I am support it, because I am very happy with the bureaucrats. The landless people in our society, who are struggling to get possession of land for the last 20 to 30 years, are unable to do so because of the collusion between the bureaucrats and the owners. I feel that the 20 Point Programme is not being implemented properly by these bureaucrats. They will not let you implement any of your schemes. You may enact any law they will not let it be enforced. Now, when they felt aggrieved they demanded this remedy. Their children are studying in public schools and are enjoying all the facilities whereas the poor man, who is landless, is even denied justice. How will you usher in a socialistic pattern. Mahatma Gandhi had said :

[English]

“Among the many evils of foreign rule, this blighting imposition of a foreign medium upon the youth of the country will be counted by history as one of the greatest. It has sapped the energy of the nation, it has shortened

the lives of the pupils. It has estranged them from the masses, it has made education unnecessarily expensive. If this process is still persisted in, it bids fair to rob the nation of its soul”.

[Translation]

This is a quotation from Gandhiji. As far as the bureaucrats are concerned. They do not let any legislation to be implemented properly. Now, when they were in trouble they suggested this remedy and hence this Bill. Leave aside the Tribunal, they will not let any law to be implemented properly. I am totally against them and you should not listen to them. Even Patwaris are against them. Whenever one goes to meet them, one is told that the Saheb is in the bathroom. If we go to a minister, his Secretary does not listen to him. When we approach the Ministers about the redressal of the grievances of Harijans and other people we are sent to lower levels, where the bureaucrats write such lengthy notes that the minister is puzzled.

Nobody listens to us (Interruptions). The situation is very bad. No work is done for as many as two months. I belong to the Congress party that is why I am saying what I feel, otherwise I do not feel like saying so. (Interruptions) I have been trying for the last thirty years but nobody listens to the poor. If a Harijan or a poor person approaches an officer or a Minister the work is not done for as many as 4 weeks which should normally take a week. The people think that Ch. Sunder Singh has become an M. P. and as such he can get them transferred; but in fact nothing happens as the Minister replies.

[English]

“I will have the matter looked into”.

[Translation]

We try our level best but our letter is marked to junior officers where it takes months together. I am fed up with the bureaucracy. I do not understand what type of Tribunal are you setting up. You will listen to the sons of an I. A. S. or I. P. S. officer but

nobody listens to the poor...(Interruptions)  
In the end, I would say that I also support the Bill...(Interruptions).

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the Hon. Members for the very wide-ranging discussion which we have had this afternoon, on what I thought was a very non-controversial Bill and which would be adopted after a very brief discussion. But I would like to take this opportunity to clarify some doubts which have been raised by the distinguished members, many of them distinguished lawyers and many of them familiar with the intricacies of administrative law.

Firstly, let me briefly recount what these tribunals have done since they were established on the 1st of November 1985. We established only 5 benches on the 1st of November. We worked out a phased programme of establishing more benches and we promised ourselves and we told the Supreme Court that three more benches would be established before 31st March. I am glad to tell the House that even on the 3rd of March, we were able to establish three additional benches at Bangalore, Chandigarh and Guwahati. We also promised ourselves and we told the Supreme Court that we would establish seven more benches before the 30th of June. I am glad to tell the House that we will keep the deadline and well before the deadline, seven more benches will be established at Ahmedabad, Cuttack, Ernakulam, Hyderabad, Jabalpur, Jodhpur and Patna.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : What about Lucknow ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, we are obliged to establish benches in the first instance at the permanent seats of the High Courts because we are taking away the jurisdiction of the High Courts and vesting it in the tribunals. Therefore, logically as also because it is reasonable, we first established the benches where there is a permanent seat of High Court. But that does not mean that



[Shri P. Chidambaram]

we will not establish more benches. I can assure the House that it is our intention to provide speedy and effective justice to the government servants and to achieve this objective, we will establish as many benches are necessary particularly in those areas where the High Court today sits in circuit or where there is a concentration of Central Government employees. The programme is a phased programme. But as we work, this programme, Hon. Members will be able to appreciate that we will keep our promise of establishing as many Benches as are necessary to provide speedy and effective justice to Government servants.

Sir, as far as Panaji is concerned, there is today a Bench of the Bombay High Court. We have not yet established a Bench of the Tribunal at Ahmedabad. When we are able to establish a Bench of the Tribunal at Ahmedabad, I expect that the Bench of the Tribunal which is now located at New Bombay will sit in circuit at Panaji and later, if it becomes necessary to establish a Bench at Panaji, taking into account the number of cases which arise from Government employees working under the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu as well as the Central Government employees, we can always consider establishing a Bench at Panaji. But what I said about all other Benches will also apply to Panaji. Our objective is to establish as many Benches as may be necessary to provide speedy and effective justice.

Sir, a lot of learned arguments were advanced on the scope of the jurisdiction of this Tribunal. Sir, I do not want to convert this discussion into an argument before a Court. These arguments will no doubt take place in the Supreme Court, where the Act has been challenged. But I want to mention one or two things. We are quite clear in our minds that Article 323 A enables us to make a law, taking away the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 32. It also enables us to make a law taking away the jurisdiction of the High Courts under Article 226 and Article 227. In fact the parent Act did take away the jurisdiction of both the High Court and the Supreme Court. When the Act was challenged in the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court in its wisdom stayed the

transfer of petitions filed under Article 32. The Supreme Court made some other suggestions, but let me make it clear, the Supreme Court did not suggest, that we cannot pass a law taking away the power of the Supreme Court under Article 32. That was a question that the Supreme Court would consider at the final disposal of the writ petitions. Government have reconsidered the matter. Hon. Members are aware, what are service cases about. Most service cases are about dismissal, retrenchment, removal, reduction in rank, seniority, promotion, supersession. Incidentally, a service case may invoke Article 14 and Article 16. But the primary grievance is not to enforce a Fundamental Right, but to enforce rights under Service Rules. And what is our experience? Our experience is that the vast bulk of service cases are filed in the High Courts under Article 226. In fact, it is only on a rare occasion that Article 32 is invoked and I may also add that the Supreme Court is quite restrained in entertaining an original petition under Article 32, Invariably the Supreme Court advise the petition should go to the High Court and seek relief under Article 226. Considering all these matters, Government came to the conclusion that it was not necessary at this point of time to take away the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 32 and it would be quite adequate keeping in mind the objectives for which this Act was passed to take away the jurisdiction of the High Courts under Article 226 and Article 227 and vest them in the Tribunal.

Now, Sir, I know many Hon. Members feel that we should take the first opportunity to re-agitate the questions which have arisen consequent upon Kashwanand Bharathi, on the power of Parliament. But I ask in all humility is this the Act, is this the occasion, is this the time to join issue with Supreme Court? Our objective is to quickly set up a machinery whereby Government servants who have been suffering huge delays in the High Court—10 years, 12 years, 15 years—they have an effective forum where they get the speedy relief. That is our objective.

I do not think this is the issue on which we need join issue with persons who question the sovereign power of Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution, who question the validity of the 42nd Amendment, and who question Article 323A. Maybe there



will be another occasion, but this is not the occasion; and keeping in mind the objective, we thought the best course was not to tamper with the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 32.

But having said that, let me also say this: After these tribunals have been established, after these tribunals work for 5 or 10 years, after they win the confidence of the Government servants, after they win the confidence of the public, after they gain the confidence of the judicial system and the Supreme Court, 5 or 6 years later, we can always amend the Act, and once again take away the power of the Supreme Court under Article 32, because I am quite clear in my mind that Article 323A enables us to pass the law taking away the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court as well as the jurisdiction of the High Courts to deal with service matters.

Then, questions were raised about what is the jurisdiction of these tribunals *vis-a-vis* the jurisdiction of the High Court. I do not know why this doubt has arisen now. In fact, we have not touched that Section at all. That Section is under the parent Act. Section 14 makes it quite clear, viz.

“(1) Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, the Central Administrative Tribunal shall exercise, on and from the appointed day, all the jurisdiction, powers and authority exercisable immediately before that day by all courts (except the Supreme Court...)”

AN HON. MEMBER : Including the Writ of *Mandamus* ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Yes. I may make it quite clear that the tribunals, in Government's opinion, have all the powers of the High Court, under Article 226, including powers conferred specifically to issue high prerogative writs, and to pass such other orders, to render justice. In fact, these tribunals, if one looks at the background of Article 323A, it is quite clear if one looks at the history of the legislation behind Article 323A, that these tribunals displace High Courts; and whatever power the High Court has got under Article 226 or Article 227 now vests solely in the tribunals, and the High

Courts do not have power either under Article 226 or under Article 227 to interfere in any service matter.

The question has also been raised whether, under Article 227 the High Court would still continue to exercise superintendence over the tribunals. We gave our attention to that; and I may only point out that Section 27 of the parent Act has now been amended by Clause 18 of the amending Bill; and the result of the amendment is to make the orders of the tribunal final, and to make it beyond interference by any court. We have specifically provided that the order of the tribunal finally disposing of an application, shall be final, and shall not be called in question in any court. This, I think, read with Section 14 would make it quite clear that the High Courts do not have power under Article 226 or Article 227 to interfere in any service matter, or to interfere with any final order made by the tribunal.

Some doubt has been raised about the scope of the amending Bill which deletes Section 2(b). As I said in my introductory remarks, this is an additional right, this is a right which is now conferred upon the individual workman. Under the Industrial Disputes Act, firstly his right had to be espoused by a union; and in a limited class of cases which fell under Section 2A, he had an individual right, no doubt; but that individual right could not be exercised unless he obtained a reference from the appropriate Government.

Today, we have taken a dramatic step forward; and I sincerely hope the Hon. House will appreciate the tremendous improvement, the tremendous step forward that we have taken, so far as conferring this right upon Government servants who are also workmen is concerned. We have a class of Government servants who are not mere Government servants, but who are also workmen within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act. Now their rights under the Industrial Disputes Act are preserved. If they want to raise a collective dispute, if they want to agitate and gain for themselves a new contract which an industrial tribunal can make for

[Shri P. Chidambar am]

the employer and an employee under the South Indian Bank case ratio, they can still go to the industrial tribunal.

But what we have now done is that an individual workman who is dismissed, removed, retrenched or whose conditions of service have been altered or 3 or 4 workmen with a common cause can today without the intervention of the Union, without conciliation without seeking a reference before the appropriate Government, take a piece of Paper, go to the tribunal, lodge his grievance, lodge his petition and ask his case to be disposed of. This is the additional right; it is an additional form. We have done nothing which they do not have now. Today, they have a right under the Industrial Disputes Act; they have also a right to approach the High Court under Article 226, because he is workman he goes to the Industrial Disputes Act, because he is a government servant, he goes under Article 226. What we have done is we have merely transferred jurisdiction from the High Court to the tribunal. So, today, a workman he can go under the Industrial Disputes Act, as a government servant, he can go to the tribunal. I think this is a tremendous step forward and I am quite sure, as time passes, when all these tribunals begin to exercise their jurisdiction. Hon. members as well as people of this country and the government servants will realise that this is a valuable right which has been conferred by deleting section 2(b) and bringing them within the purview of the tribunal.

Hon. member, Shri Ajoy Biswas, bravely declared that his government will never establish a tribunal. I am sorry, he does not look far enough. When all the States of this country begin to establish State Tribunals for their own government servants, when Central Government Servants in Bengal go to the Central Administrative Tribunal, Government Servants under the Government of Bengal will realise that their government is stubbornly refusing them a right which other government servants have now been given, the pressure will come from his own government servants, the pressure will come from their own trade unions, the pressure will come from their own people to establish

a tribunal; and the day you establish a tribunal, you can take it from me, you have to eat your words.

I do not wish to dilate too much upon other questions. I am not putting the administrative member for the first time in this tribunal; it was there in the Parent Act. This matter was debated at great length on the last occasion and my distinguished predecessor has answered it effectively; he explained why it was necessary to keep persons there who are familiar with the administrative law, who are familiar with service laws, who are familiar with rules. It is government's intention to ensure that the tribunal has a proper mix, has a proper balance. There will be one judicial member and one administrative member.

In fact, I do not wish to take the time of this Hon. House, but the Supreme Court itself on a number of occasions had said, it is to the advantage of the government servants to have in a tribunal, somebody who knows service laws, somebody who is familiar with service laws and somebody who is familiar with the way administration works. I think the tribunal as it is now to be composed of consisting of one judicial member and one administrative member will be able to deliver justice. I may only give this Hon. House the figure for the month of February; February is one of our smaller months. We have only five benches and five benches have disposed of 266 cases. Can we name five High Courts which together disposed of 226 service cases in the month of February? I am quite confident, I am optimistic that this tribunal will be able to deliver speedy and effective justice and the superintendence of the Supreme Court under Article 136 will be an adequate monitor for the proper functioning of these tribunals.

We have accepted the suggestion of the Supreme Court that the judicial members must be appointed in consultation with the Chief Justice of India. I think this is a wholesome provision and I think when we take somebody from the judiciary to man a tribunal, it is a wholesome constraint; it is a wholesome principle to be followed that the Chief Justice of India should be consulted; and certainly consulting the

Chief Justice is not retrograde step but a positive step, so that the judiciary which is at the apex, supervising implementation of the laws in this country, can always feel confident that these tribunals are manned by proper people.

**PROF. N. G. RANGA :** Will these tribunals be asked to submit their annual reports ?

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM :** The tribunals are under the administrative control of the Ministry and the Ministry monitors the functioning of the tribunals and we can ask these tribunals to submit annual reports about their working, about the number of cases disposed of.

I am grateful to the suggestion of the Hon. Member, and I shall keep that in mind.

A number of other points were made about the time limit, etc. These are matters which should be governed by the rules. A set of rules were framed. After I joined the Ministry I have taken a look at the rules, I am not satisfied with the rules, but we were only waiting for this amending Bill to be passed, because it would be purposeless to make a set of rules when an amending Bill is pending before this House. When the amending Bill is passed by this House, we will frame—in the next few days—a new set of rules and you will find that the new set of rules will make the procedure far more simpler. We will ensure that the judgments are short, to the point and are delivered within a reasonable period of time. These are matters which we can take care of under the rules.

Sir, I think you must judge us by the concrete steps we take. Look at the persons whom we have appointed to the Tribunals. We have appointed distinguished, retired judges; even the civil servants whom we have appointed are distinguished civil servants. Look at their record. We have not appointed only IAS officers, we have appointed officers from very many services, we have appointed officers from the IPS, we have appointed officers from the IA&AS, and the other

Central Services. And we will attempt to draw the best talent that is available to us from the civil services, men of total integrity, impartiality, learning, wisdom and maturity.

And, on the other side, on the judicial side, we will appoint distinguished judges in consultation with the Chief Justice of India. I do not think that anybody has so far complained about any single appointment that the Government of India has made under this Act after the parent Act was passed.

Sir, I do not think that it is necessary for me to touch upon some of the other points which were made by the Hon. Members. I shall certainly keep them in mind while framing the rules. Most of these can be taken care of while framing the rules. I am sure that Hon. Members will be satisfied when the rules are published.

I beg to submit that this is a non-controversial Bill, this Bill removes all the lacunae, it is a Bill which takes the parent Act forward, it is an improvement upon the parent Act and I would most sincerely request Shri Ajoy Biswas not to press his Statutory Resolution but to join us in passing this Bill without any dissent or reservation.

**SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) :** I do not agree with the arguments which have been advanced by the Minister in support of the Bill. Actually, I want to make it quite clear and I categorically stated it also, that the Government of Tripura will not set up such type of administrative tribunals. This is not a new thing. Because, the Left Front Government want to uphold the rights of the working classes, trade unions and other rights of the employees.

You have enacted the National Security Act. You know that we are not implementing that Act in Tripura. (*Interruptions*)

To uphold the right of the working classes, to uphold the rights of the employees, we are working. You have enacted the Essential Services Maintenance Act, and actually the rights of the working classes have been snatched away by that Act. We are not implementing that Act in our State. So, in the same way we do not want to set up

[Shri Ajoy Biswas]

the tribunals in, in Tripura and West Bengal because we think that the present system of *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Who are you ? Are you representing the Government of Tripura ?

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : I am not yielding.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Sir, is he speaking on behalf of the Tripura Government, or is he speaking as a Member of Parliament ?

*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I want one clarification, whether a Member of Parliament can categorically state that he is not going... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He can express his views, but he cannot represent the Government.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : I know the stand of my Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Otherwise, he may persuade the Government to establish the tribunals. On behalf of that Government he cannot say anything.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : The Minister has said that the employees will put pressure on the State Government for establishing State Tribunal. I am the President of the State Government employees of Tripura, On behalf of the employees I can assure the Minister that the employees will not put pressure on the State for establishing Tribunal there. Rather, they are happy that the Tripura Government is not establishing Administrative Tribunal there. The difficulty is that the Central Government is not able to judge the mind of the people. What is the present situation ? The Hon. Member, Shri Kumaramangalam, has correctly pointed out that the State and Central employees are now having fear psychosis after the judgment of the Supreme Court. They want more judicial right or power, extension of the

present judicial system and amendment to the Constitution so that Article 311 (2)(a) (b) (c) goes. In the circumstances, when the mind of the employees is agitating over this issue, you have brought forward this amendment Bill in order to snatch away the existing judicial right of the employees. So, there is a clear contradiction in what the employees are demanding and what Government is doing.

AN. HON. MEMBER : What is your suggestion ?

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Do not disturb the present system.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Is it his suggestion that they should go to the High Court and wait there for ten or fifteen years? Is that securing rights for your workers ?

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : What about Labour Tribunal ? More than one lakh cases are pending there and some of the cases are pending for the last 15 years. So, how can you say that this Tribunal will speed up disposal of cases ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : You see the result of February.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will speeding up disposal of cases be in favour of the administration or the employees ? At this rate, in one year, you will clear all the cases. That is going to happen. You are speeding up the pending cases in favour of the administration. That is why, you have put in there bureaucrate.

The employees are agitated over the issue of Article 311(2) (a) (b) (c). After the Supreme Court judgment, the situation has taken a serious turn. In 1975, 29 State Government employees and teachers were removed under Article 311(2) (c) in.

Tripura. Tripura is a small State. There are only 35,000 employees and your Government removed 29 employees under article 311(2) (c). On 26th 50 lakh State Government employees observed total strike urging the Government to amend the article-311(2) (a) (b) (c) of the Constitution.

18.00 hrs.

So, this Bill actually adds fuel to the fire. I do not agree with the arguments that have been advanced by the Minister. Therefore, I oppose this Bill and press my Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Ajoy Biswas to the vote of the House. The question is :

"This House disapproves of the Administrative Tribunals (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1986) promulgated by the President on the 22nd January, 1986."

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to amend the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 26 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

Clauses 2 to 26 were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 210/86-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 110-Customs dated the 17th February, 1986 so as to extend the benefit of concessional rate of duty applicable under Heading 98.01 of the Customs Tariff to all goods imported into India for the Gateway Telephone Exchange Project, under section 10 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT.2259/86]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A. M.

18.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 18, 1986/Phalgun 27, 1907 (Saka).*