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Vaisakha 8, 1908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Fifth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 28 1986/Vaisakha 8,
1908 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

WELCOME TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon'ble Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon'ble Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming Honourable Mr. Paul Verges and other Hon'ble Members of the European Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests. The other Hon'ble Members of the delegation are :

1. Mr. George W. Stevenson
2. Mr. Wilhelm F. T. Hahn
3. Mrs. Marie-Claude Vaysade
4. Mr. Friedrich Wilhelm Graefe Zu Baringdorf
5. Sir Peter B. R. Vanneck
6. Mr. Willem J. Vergeer
7. Mr. Michelangelo Ciancaglini
8. Mr. Enrique Sapena Granell
9. Mr. Florus A. Wijsenbeek
10. Mr. Bernard Thareau

The delegation arrived Delhi on Saturday, 26 April, 1986. They are now seated

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in the Special Box. We wish them a very happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the European Parliament.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

National policy for drinking water supply

826. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a national policy for supply of drinking water is under formulation;

(b) if so, when the said policy is likely to be announced; and

(c) to what extent the villages in different States facing acute shortage of drinking water will get the facility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The National Master Plan for drinking water supply to rural and urban areas was announced in '81 in the context of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. The plan envisages provision of safe and adequate drinking water facilities to the entire population by March 1991. A recent review, has however, indicated that it might be possible to provide drinking water facilities to only 90 per cent of the urban population and 85 per cent of the rural population by 1991.

(c) Out of about 2.31 lakhs problem villages identified in 1980, about 1.92 lakh villages were provided with atleast one source of safe drinking water by the end of 6th

Five Year Plan. During the 7th Five Year Plan, priority will be given to coverage of remaining problem villages as well as problem villages identified subsequently and to provide full coverage for villages partially covered earlier.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the shortage of drinking water exists everywhere, in the urban areas as well as in the rural areas. Especially, you take Nagpur or the villages of Maharashtra, everywhere the people are facing acute scarcity of water and are raising their voice. I would like to inform the Hon. Minister that ever since the survey was conducted in 1980, the water level has fallen sharply during the course of past 5 or 6 years. It has been falling at all places.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Especially in Rajasthan.

MR. SPEAKER : Sometimes Dagaji speaks a right thing.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Water level is falling sharply in the States like Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, etc. In Maharashtra, where one used to find water at a depth of 50 feet earlier, water level has now fallen as low as 125 to 300 feet and even at that depth, it is difficult to strike water. Secondly, due to water pollution, the river water has become dirty and people do not get potable drinking water. Thirdly, since the survey was done, the population has increased immensely and the norms which were fixed at that time are not adequate.

My specific question to the Hon. Minister is that if he wants to give assistance by applying norms of 1980, the assistance so given will be too inadequate to be of any use. Therefore, I would like to know whether he would consider changing norms in view of the present conditions for giving assistance to the villages which are facing scarcity of water ?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : The question of the Hon. Member is that the water level is falling day by day. This is due to deforestation. Secondly, India is also one of the

signatories to the U. N. Resolution on the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade passed in 1981. We had made a commitment in that Resolution that we would endeavour to supply adequate drinking water and sanitation facilities to the entire population by 1991. As has been stated by the Hon. Member, we had conducted a survey in 1980 during the Sixth Five Year Plan and out of about 2.31 lakh problem villages, about 1.92 lakh villages were provided with drinking water supply by the end of the Sixth Plan. We intend to cover the remaining villages during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not the answer to my question. I seek your protection. What I had asked was whether he would consider changing the norms in view of the changed conditions after the survey was conducted.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : Norms will certainly be changed... (*Interruptions*). It is not that the job of the State Government is over after having helped the problem villages. Arrangements will be made to supply drinking water in new villages also. This is not static in the Seventh Five Year Plan that—

[English]

Once declared a problem village, it will always remain a problem village.

[Translation]

The shortage of water is due to increase in population. Whatever is possible will be done.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Old problems will be solved; new problems will arise.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : The assistance being received from the Centre is totally inadequate. I would like to quote an example Maharashtra had sought Rs. 116 crores for 1985-86 and you had provided only Rs. 7.83 crores. Their need for making

arrangements for supply of drinking water is Rs. 116 crores and you are giving them only Rs. 7.83 crores. How then will you be able to solve this problem, will you let me understand ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : I shall explain it like this—Uptil a few days ago, we were looking after this Department, now it has come under the charge of our Agriculture Minister. This question has already been discussed in this House. During my tenure, there was an incentive scheme under which the States which would supply drinking water to their problem villages speedily were to be given cash incentive. Your State might have lagged behind. We from the Centre do not make arrangement for the supply of water. We provide the required assistance only. It is for the State to execute the scheme. We do not supply water...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Sir, there were orders from the Central Government for the construction of overhead water tanks for drinking water in the villages during the Fifth Five Year Plan and water tanks were used to be constructed during the Fifth Plan, but this scheme was abandoned during the Sixth Plan. Similar advice was received for the Seventh Plan as well. In the villages, the water tanks were the only source of pure drinking water. I want to know as to why this scheme was discontinued in the Seventh Plan ? In the absence of water tanks, should we take it that the Government do not want to supply pure drinking water in the villages ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : As I have already stated, once the Central Government had written to all the State Governments to identify such areas and villages in their respective States as do not have even a single source of assured drinking water supply. A report in this respect was received and on the basis of that, funds were sanctioned. After the funds are sanctioned, the responsibility thereafter rests with the State Governments. Even after that, as stated by the Hon. Member from Maharashtra, if water level has fallen, it will be our earnest endeavour to get boring done by another 20 feet...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : What I am saying is that the U. P. Government had

submitted the list of scarcity villages and you had also allotted it full share, but in spite of that the Jal Nigam has stopped constructing water tanks with effect from the Sixth Five Year Plan. The submission of the U. P. Government is that they have submitted a complete list of scarcity villages. May I know as to why the State Government are not constructing the water tanks even though the State has been given its share ? The list in Uttar Pradesh is quite long...

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : If a State Government says that they are making arrangements for drinking water, I do not think the Centre would stop them. This is just not possible.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : I am asking for specific information.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. He is also very specific in his reply that it cannot be done.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : He is replying in ifs and buts, I am saying that the Uttar Pradesh Government wants to do it but will the Central Government arrange to construct water tanks to provide drinking water to the villages.

MR. SPEAKER : You take your seat.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : The problem of drinking water...

MR. SPEAKER : What is your problem, are you also facing the same difficulty ?

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : This problem is particularly severe in the desert areas of Rajasthan. Earlier, during the Sixth Five Year Plan, a good amount of assistance was provided by the Centre to Rajasthan. The assistance so provided under the A. R. P. was 14 per cent to all the States, but now it has been reduced to 6 per cent and the norms now fixed do not have a cost consideration.

The cost of supplying water to one village in Rajasthan is sufficient enough to supply water to 20 villages in U. P. and Bihar. Therefore, I want to know whether the Government would consider about cost consideration and accordingly change the norms for such areas with a view to giving them special assistance under the A. R. P. ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : With regard to your suggestion I would say that the Hon. Speaker also comes from the same area. One day when I was replying to a question, he had said that I should do it quickly and that he would recommend me for Padma Vibhushan...

MR. SPEAKER : I had said about Param Veer Chakra.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : Therefore, I am looking after all these things. I think my responsibility is towards him...

MR. SPEAKER : I am keeping a close watch.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : You tell us whether norms would be changed in case of Rajasthan or not ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : Only Rajasthan in India...

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Rajasthan cannot get water unless the norms are changed. Change of norms for Rajasthan should be announced.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr Minister, how have you replied to his supplementary when I did not allow ?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : The Hon. Minister has replied that in 1980 the States were asked to give a list of villages and towns which faced acute shortage of drinking water. In the meantime, the conditions have undergone a change, population has registered an unprecedented increase and there has also been some migration of population from one place to another. As such, the population of cities has increased and new markets have come up in the villages which do not have

arrangement for drinking water. Therefore, will the Hon. Minister consider asking for new lists of scarcity prone villages and cities for the Seventh Five Year Plan ? At the same time, I would like to ask a specific question in this regard. Varanasi is quite an important city as compared to other cities and pilgrims from all parts of the country go there. But there is acute shortage of drinking water there. Yesterday only, I took a round of a number of localities where people had to fetch water from the streets. It was a terrible situation. It was in this context that I had requested the Hon. Prime Minister to allocate an amount of Rs. 4 crores, otherwise a terrible situation is likely to be created in the coming summer season. Will the Hon. Minister give it a consideration and take steps in this regard ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : So far as the question of allocation of funds is concerned, we are not in a position to say that an amount of Rs. 4 crores would be allocated.

So far as the plea of an elderly Member like you that there will be commotion in Varanasi, is concerned, it is indeed a big problem. I shall talk to the Chief Minister of your State and ask him what he is going to do in this matter. There may be any Government, but when there is such a problem, it has to be solved. On our part, we shall do whatever is possible in a difficult situation like this.

[English]

Development of National Capital Region

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*828. **SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :**
DR. B. L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the development of National Capital Region would be speeded up during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the main outlines of the plan, the allocation made for the purpose and the programmes included for execution in the Plan as a whole as also separately for each year ?

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

(b) The National Capital Region Planning Board is in the process of preparing a comprehensive regional plan, which would contain the details of the programmes to be executed under the regional plan and which would necessitate additionality of outlays. Against the allocation of Rs. 35 crores earmarked during the current plan, an amount of Rs. 3.9 crores was released during the year 1985-86 and the amount of Rs. 4.25 crores is being released during the year 1986-87. The balance amount of Rs. 26.85 crores will be spent during the remaining years of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now the Hon. Minister has informed about the amount of funds released for the development of National Capital Region. He has also stated that an allocation of Rs. 35 crores has been made for this purpose during the current plan. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the criterion according to which this allocation has been made and the programmes to be implemented with this amount of Rs. 35 crores? The Hon. Minister's reply—

[English]

“The National Capital Region Planning Board is in the process of preparing a comprehensive regional plan...”

[Translation]

—does not make anything clear. I want to know for which work have you allocated the funds without planning? Also, how much expenditure has been incurred on this scheme during the last two years and what is the quantum of work done?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : Perhaps, the Hon. Member wants to know the details of about Rs. 4 crores released

during the year 1985-86. As you know, the National Capital Region Planning Board was set up on 27th March, 1985 and it is 28th April, 1986 today. Thus, only a period of 13 months has passed since this Board came into being, whereas it took centuries for Delhi to build and re-build. Do you think all this will be done in a single day? That is just not possible. After the Board was set up, it convened a meeting which was attended by the Chief Ministers of all the States falling under National Capital Region. Their experts and all other people connected with this Act also took part in the meeting. We put forward a proposal before them to submit the draft plan of their respective regions suggesting as to how development should take place. They have submitted draft plans of their regions which include Rajasthan, Haryana and U.P. Thereafter, we constituted a committee of this Board and entrusted it with the work of future planning. It includes all things such as roads, development of towns, acquisition of land and evolving ways and means to reduce Delhi's population and to provide necessary infrastructure in the neighbouring region for this purpose. Only a year has passed since this Board was set up and during this short period we have drawn a blueprint of these things. We have kept all these things in view and I would like to inform the House that things like “Demographic Features of the Region and Regional Settlement and Land Use” will also be taken care of by this Board. Thereafter, regional roads, national highways, metropolitan transport will come and then the question of water supply will also come, to which reference has been made just now. When some people will migrate from one place to the other, the question of water supply is sure to come up. Fourthly, the question of power will also come up. Fifth question is of industries.

MR. SPEAKER : Be brief.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : The Planning Committee of the Board has been constituted exclusively to consider all these things. They have given us a rough idea after considering all these aspects and according to this rough estimate we need a minimum of about Rs. 867 crores for this

work so as to enable us to implement all these schemes. As of now, we have been allocated only an amount of Rs. 35 crores and we are taking up as much work as possible with this amount.

MR. SPEAKER : The Hon. Minister is so busy with this work that he is giving you complete information along with the dates.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : Therefore, you need not worry. As soon as we get more allocation, more work would be taken up.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the Hon. Minister...

MR. SPEAKER : Are you not satisfied even after such a detailed reply ?

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : No, Sir. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the time by which this scheme would be implemented and the names of the States along with the details of the projects on which this amount of Rs. 3.9 crores allocated in 1985-86 has been spent ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : I would like to tell the Hon. Member that the progress of the country has not been achieved in a single day. This scheme of National Capital Region was taken up in some areas a long back. These areas are Alwar, Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Panipat, Meerut and Hapur. In these areas, this scheme was going on earlier too.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Is there none in Andhra Pradesh ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : I am coming to that. I shall read out the details of the amount released area-wise. This scheme had an outlay of Rs. 57 crores. The State Government also used to contribute its share. Ever since this Act was enacted, we have been giving them funds with the instruction not to abandon this scheme. An amount of Rs. 38 crores out of Rs. 57 crores has so far been spent and the work is continuing. Why do you worry ?

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Since the name of Alwar has been mentioned, I.....

MR. SPEAKER : What do you want to ask Ram Singhji ?

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this project of National Capital Region was started by Shrimati Indira Gandhi in 1975 when Bhagatji was the Minister of this Department and he had held a meeting at Alwar. Thereafter, the project report was prepared, the maps were drawn up. A comprehensive project report of all the projects failing in the periphery of 100 miles of Ring Railway and Ring Road was prepared. At that point of time, the Janata Party came into power and that Government totally shelved this project, because they did not want Delhi to be developed. Thus, this project did not get even a single paisa during three years of Janata Party rule. Not only that, the project itself was shelved. Now the present Prime Minister has again considered it and his attention has been drawn to the fast growing population of Delhi. Delhi's population can be checked only by building satellite towns and by providing them the same facilities which are at present available in Delhi. When this project was conceived, it was thought that some offices of the Central Government would be transferred to the neighbouring satellite towns. Therefore, I would like to know whether you have made adequate arrangements in the field of education, technical education in satellite towns of the National Capital Region in order to prevent any possible influx of student community or other population to Delhi... ..

MR. SPEAKER : Finish it now.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Have you made some provision for industrialisation in the project and if so, what is the progress in this regard ?

MR. SPEAKER : Stop it now. You have started telling a story ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : Mr. Speaker, Sir. I was to deliver this lecture,

he has done it for me instead. I too wanted.....

MR. SPEAKER : All right, then you may ditto him. Say 'As you wish'.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : All right, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri C. Madhav Reddi.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have not allowed even the reply to come.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : Let me give him the sample, you.....

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, now we have already taken up the next question.

Funds for National Capital Region

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*829. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of only Rs. 35 crores has been allocated under the Seventh Five Year Plan for the development of the National Capital Region;

(b) if so, the actual amount demanded for the said purpose;

(c) whether the Government have asked the concerned departments to reconsider the matter; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the concerned Departments thereto ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir. A sum of Rs. 35 crores has been allocated in the Central Sector for Urban Development under the National Capital Region schemes in the Seventh Plan;

(b) The National Capital Region Planning Board has prepared an integrated investment plan involving an expenditure of Rs. 867 crores;

(c) and (d). The question of providing additional funds for implementing the National Capital Region scheme is under process in consultation with Planning Commission and Finance Ministry.

[Translation]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Sir, just now, the Hon. Minister has stated that development of Delhi will take time. We have heard that the creation or construction of a thing takes time, but it could be destroyed in no time. Ever since this legislation was enacted and this project was propagated, my information is that the price of land in the Capital region has risen sharply. It has given rise to speculation and many people have started buying land incessantly. Government just announces a project and leaves it at that and does not implement it, as a result of which the price of land goes on increasing. I want to know whether the Government have given it a consideration and if so, do they propose to take some steps to check its further deterioration ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : There are many items in the market, the prices of which are rising, which are beyond our or your control. For example. I tell you that we got a survey conducted in respect of metropolitan and other big cities of the country to find out by how much the cost of construction has risen during the last five years. From the results of the survey we came to know that the increase was about 15 or 16 per cent. For instance, a bag of cement which earlier cost you Rs. 15 or 16 now cost you Rs. 50 or 60. Earlier the wages of a labourer were Rs. 7 or 8 per day. Now he charges Rs. 40 per day. Similarly, the wages of the carpenter have increased. The increase is also attributed to the increased price of wood. As and when these developments take place, we also do research so as to bring the cost down.

It is a fact that unfortunately a large number of refugees thronged the capital

following the partition of the country. They had to be resettled here. Generally we see that the tendency today is to go to the city from the village. This is human psychology. These migrants include beggars as well as well-to-do persons. This influx has surely resulted in pushing up the land prices. This rise in price has to be borne by all. Government too will have to spend accordingly. What else can you do ?

The only way to increase the land is that one country should capture the other country. That we do not want. You know the policy of India. Since we have to manage within this land, there is no other way out.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : The Hon. Minister did not get time to deliver a lecture on that question. That is why he is doing it now.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Just now, the Hon. Minister has stated that the Board has formulated a plan involving an expenditure of Rs. 860 crores. This plan has been referred to the Planning Commission and is receiving their consideration or should I take it that a small scheme under a bigger plan involving Rs. 860 crores has been conceived and placed before the Planning Commission ? Is there any proposal to obtain money from the World Bank, L.I.C. or other organisations ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : The Planning Committee of the Board has submitted a plan with an outlay of Rs. 867 crores. If you want to know the details, let me tell you that the construction of Railway Line Phase I between Khurja, Palwal, Rewari, Rohtak, Panipat, is included in it. If it gets through it would greatly reduce our transport congestion. It involves an expenditure of Rs. 90 crores.

As regards the tele-communications, there is a provision of Rs. 70 crores for the satellite towns that would come in this region although my demand in this respect is for Rs. 280 crores.

Similarly, the Planning Committee had conceived a scheme of Rs. 97 crores for the

national highways. All these taken together, it comes to Rs. 867 crores. Out of this Rs. 35 crores have been sanctioned recently in the Seventh Five Year Plan. But in view of its importance and also in view of the restlessness on the part of the Hon. Member, we have told the Prime Minister and have also written to the Planning Commission to have mercy on us and further increase the allocation. So this is the position with regard to the work. If our request is acceded to, the tempo of work will pick up.

MR. SPEAKER : Vyas ji, would you like to ask anything further on this ?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Ghafoor Saheb is not able to understand the matters involving accounts. He has just now stated that earlier, a bag used to cost Rs. 15 or 16 but now it costs Rs. 57, thereby registering an increase of 15 per cent. But, in fact, the price increase comes to more than 300 per cent. Today, if we go by the rise in the price of land, it has risen thousand times. Keeping all these factors in view, if he has demand Rs. 280 crores, it would not be adequate. What will be the use of having Rs. 280 crores out of Rs. 850 crores ? Therefore, I would say that the amount should be worked out properly and the Planning Commission and the Prime Minister should be requested to sanction funds as early as possible.

MR. SPEAKER : All right.

[English]

Security arrangements for Journalists

*830. **SHRI MEWA SINGH GILL :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Federation of Working Journalists has requested for strengthening the security arrangements for journalists;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Indian Federation of Working Journalists has written to the Minister of State for Internal Security in the Ministry of Home Affairs suggesting creation of a Special Cell in the Ministry to provide protection to the journalists, particularly, those living in the mofussil and interior areas.

(c) The Government is of the view that existing arrangements are quite adequate and effective to protect the lives and property of journalists to enable them to discharge their professional obligations effectively. Specific cases of harassment or assault, if any, brought to the notice of the Government are looked into.

SHRI M. S. GILL : Sir, it is quite clear from the answer that the Government is satisfied with the security arrangements. Yet, they are looking into some cases of assault or harassment. May I know from the Hon. Minister how many cases of assault from the working journalists have been registered, in which State and, if so, with what result? Was there also any conspiracy behind it?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : I have got all the figures. But it will take a lot of time of the House. Since law and order situation is the State subject, we get the figures from them. Most of the States, I must state, have reported nil. Some States have indicated there are 4 cases, 5 cases and one case. But it cannot be said from these figures supplied by State Governments that the assaults are on the increase.

SHRI M. S. GILL : May I know whether the origin of these letters of threat or harassment to the working journalists has been traced and if so, with what result?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : As I said, this is a subject which is dealt with by the State Government. Whatever information I get, I am prepared to pass on, about the letters, threat etc.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, the assault or harassment of journalists is an extremely serious matter and it should be condemned.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, through you, whether the cases of harassment and assault on them are on the increase. He says, they are not on the increase. But from newspaper reports, it appears that the occurrence of violence against journalists is on the increase.

Is the Minister aware that the extremists now in control of the Golden Temple in Amritsar have issued a long list of journalists who are on their hit list? If so, what arrangements have been made for their protection?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : As I said, the figures that I have got from the State Governments, I am prepared to furnish. The whole list does not indicate *prima facie* at least that the attacks are on the increase.

Secondly some individual cases by name were pointed out by certain Hon. Members of this House as well as of the other House. When the information was called for from the State Governments, all the States have reported that most of those specific cases do not relate to his writing or his performance in the profession. They are result of some private feud or some such other motive.

As far as the third part of the question is concerned, I submit that is the question which can be properly answered by the Minister for Internal Security.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : It must have been brought to your notice that the list has been published by them of the journalists' names.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : He further asked, what action is proposed to be taken.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Are you aware?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Yes, I am aware. The Home Ministry deals with it.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Sir, this is not a question of ordinary law and order. In some sensitive areas, many journalists who express their view points, without fear or favour, have to pay dearly even with their

lives. There have been recent occurrences where journalists who tried to expose corruption in high office and public office have been subjected not only to threat but to harassment, intimidation and assault. Therefore, may I know whether the Ministry has made any study of these trends because if the journalists cannot express their views without fear or favour, that would be a very sad day for our democracy?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : The Government believes in a free and fearless press. That has been stated many times. Like you, I salute any journalist who fearlessly performs his duty in public interest. That is why, if any particular case is brought to our notice, we write to the State Government and ask for information. One recent case is there in which—I would not like to mention the State because the matter is under investigation—it was pointed out to me that because of certain things he wrote that he was assaulted. The State Government has reported to me that the matter is under investigation. As soon as the investigation is complete, I will get the report.

Assistance for deep sea fishing

*831. **SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount given as assistance to the States for deep-sea fishing in 1985-86;

(b) whether any assistance has been given to Kerala during this period; and

(c) if so, the amount given to Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) An amount of Rs. 136.56 lakhs was released to the maritime States during 1985-86 as Central share of expenditure for the Development of Minor Fishing Harbours designed to accommodate deep sea fishing vessels under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Apart from this, an amount of Rs. 62.60 lakhs was released to the Port Trusts for the Development of Major Fishing Harbours under the Central Scheme.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Kerala has a long sea shore extending more than 500 KM which is suitable for fishing. By the end of the Sixth Plan when the total production of fish in the country was only 29.5 lakh tonnes, Kerala had produced 4.5 lakh tonnes. Even though Kerala is a small State—area-wise it is only 1 per cent of this big country—but still we do not have much facility for deep sea fishing. There is much scope in Kerala for tapping deep sea resources with improved crafts and gear technology. Will the Government be kind enough to give assistance to the Kerala Government for developing the deep sea fishing?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Yes. The Government of India is giving assistance for the deep sea fishing and so far we have given to Kerala also, Rs. 733.48 lakhs for the development of Cochin and Vizhinjam Fishing harbour.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : In his reply, the Hon. Minister has said that nothing has been given to Kerala Government in 1985-86. This Vizhinjam harbour in Kerala is planned as a harbour for the operation of this deep sea fishing vessels. The first stage of the project is now complete. According to the revised project report, for the completion of the second and third stages of the project, the total cost of the harbour and shore facilities is Rs. 9.12 crores. But in order to accelerate the execution of the schemes, will the Government be kind enough to expedite the sanction of this amount?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I will examine this.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Throughout the country wherever there is coastal belt, it has been found that a large number of fishermen do not have any security at the time of fishing either for getting trawlers or for getting the help of mechanised boats. They do have to depend on certain cooperative societies and that too, with the assistance of the State Government, and sup-

ported by the Central Government. Haphazardly, an indiscriminate attitude is being developed also to distribute the assistance without comparing the actual fishing zone in that belt. I do not like to refer to the particular case of Bengal but in general this is happening. In this regard, I would request the Hon. Minister to consider a comprehensive proposal for having a deep sea fishing authority to undertake a survey of the actual fishing zone of the whole country in the deep sea and to provide a comprehensive proposal in terms of financial assistance and security of the mechanised boats so that all the fishermen of the country will understand the actual involvement of deep sea fishing through a comprehensive policy of the Government instead of *ad hoc* policy for Kerala or Bengal or Orissa.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is a good suggestion. We will examine.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS : There are 23 lakhs fishermen in Kerala. We have brought almost all these fishermen under the co-operative sector. Now the deep sea fishing is mainly carried out by the big industries like the Tatas. So my request to you is whether the Government of India will help our co-operative sector to go into the deep sea fishing.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : We, are helping the co-operative sector.

[Translation]

Provision of houses at concessional rates to class IV employees

*832. **SHRI JAGANATH PRASAD :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme to provide houses at concessional rates to Class IV employees of Government whose income is very low so that they can live in Delhi after their retirement and if so, the details thereof ; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to consider this matter ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAIBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is no such specific Scheme. However, these employees can avail of the benefits under the Scheme for allotment of houses by DDA to retiring/retired employees in LIG and Janata categories as also the Scheme for allotment of small sized plots to LIG Sections under Rohini project.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD : I want to know whether keeping in view the difficulties being faced by the class IV Employees after retirement with regard to housing, the Hon. Minister is considering some other scheme in addition to the scheme of D.D.A. ?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : There is no such proposal under consideration. Although in 1979 there was no priority for allotment of houses for the retiring employees, yet with a view to helping them it was decided in 1985 to give them priority. 1035 registrations were made in 1985 by the employees who had already retired on 15.12.1979 or were to be retired soon. Out of these applicants, 559 persons have been allotted flats. Of these flats, 284 are M.I.G. and 261 L.I.G. flats. The remaining applicants would also be allotted flats as and when the flats are available.

[English]

SHRI K. S. RAO : If the Associations of Class IV employees come forward to construct their own houses, will the Government think in terms of giving land to them at concessional prices as they have given earlier to some other associations and also loans at concessional rate of interest, spread over a period of fifteen years ?

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : As of now, we are very much hard-pressed for land in Delhi. The matter will be considered as soon as the land is available.

[English]

Loans to fishing industry

*833. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to give long term promotional assistance to deep-sea fishing industry by way of interest concessions on loans etc ;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to arrange for re-scheduling of repayment of Shipping Development Fund Committee loans and loans from other financial institutions ; and

(c) whether Government propose to convene a meeting of the nationalised banks so as to ensure that loans at reasonable terms are given to all fishing units, penal interest is done away with and high rates of interest on the purchase of fishing boats and trawlers are abolished ?

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

Statement

(a) Under the Trawler Development Scheme which was in operation till 31-3-86 soft loan facilities were extended to the fishing companies for aquisition of deep-sea fishing vessels by either import or indigeneous construction. Under the scheme, loans were extended upto 90 percent of CIF value in the case of imported trawlers at an annual interest rate of 7.5 percent and in the case of indigeneous trawlers, loans upto 95 percent of the cost of trawler minus 33 percent subsidy, which is given to Indian Shipyards, at an annual interest rate of 6.75 percent. Soft loans facilities, were, however, not available to the large houses and the companies coming under the provisions of MRTP/FERA. The continuance of the scheme beyond March 1986, is currently under review:

(b) A small Group has been constituted to look into the cases of overdues from defaulting Fishing companies and to suggest remedial measures including reschedulement, if necessary, for consideration of the Government.

There are only 4 companies involved who have defaulted in payment of dues arising from the deferred payment guarantees given by the State Bank of India to the Mexican Financing Institution on behalf of these companies to cover 80 percent of the cost of trawler imported from that country. In case of one company the SBI have agreed to reschedule the loan. In the case of remaining three companies, the SBI have filed civil suits in the Court of Subordinate Judge, Vishakhapatnam and the matter is pending.

(c) With a view to opening a supplementary window through commercial banks, negotiations are being held with the Nationalised banks, for extending soft loans at reasonable terms to the fishing industry for acquisition of deep sea fishing trawlers.

SHRI D.P. JADEJA : The statement that has been given to us is satisfactory and very exhaustive. But I would like to know from the hon Minister that when he says that the catches for the last year have been less than what it was in the earlier years, does it mean that either there is overfishing in the main fishing areas over there or is it because of more trawlers than what is necessary having been imported or constructed in India ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Our fleet of trawlers is not very big even at present. It should be nearly 300 to 500 where as it is only 120 at present including the 33 chartered trawlers. But the catch of the fish depends upon so many factors like climatic conditions and also sometimes the current of seas. Then there are migratory species which migrate from place to place. So there are a number of factors which affect the volume of the catch.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA : To develop deep sea fishing there was an incentive scheme whereby all State Corporations who deal in fishing were given trawlers out of turn, rather they were allowed to import trawlers.

May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the State Governments which have got trawlers for developing deep sea fishing within their limits or fishing in their own State area have moved over to Vizag as most of the fishing companies throughout India have now gone to Vizag where over-fishing is taking place and the fishermen there are not as active as the fishermen in Kerala because the over-fishing boats cannot operate in Kerala Waters. Regarding Part (c) of your answer, may I know from the Hon. Minister when he said that a small group has been constituted to go into all these details, will he also consider that the SDFG loan which is to be extended for another 3 months may be extended for one year so that all the backlog is also cleared?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is under review.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : It has been reported that the fish catch is on the decline especially in the Western Coast. I hope the Minister is also aware of this. He has made a hint of this in the answer. I would like to know whether a study has been conducted on the reasons for this? Is it due to over-exploitation of the resources and that leads to depletion of our valuable resources and in that case what conservation measures you are taking for keeping up our resources and for better resource management.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I can say that there is a marginal decline this year. But this question pertains about the assistance to the deep-sea finishing (Interruptions). It is not over-exploitation. There is a marginal decline, I can say, which is due to a number of reasons. There is no evidence at present to prove that this is because of the more number of Trawlers which are fishing in this area and, therefore, there is over-exploitation, you can say, and therefore there is a 'decline'. There is a slight decline, a marginal decline. But it cannot be said 'decline' also.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Financial assistance to U.P. for Soyabean Development Project

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

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal from Government of Uttar Pradesh for securing financial assistance from the International Fund for Agricultural Development for Integrated Soyabean Development Project ; and

(b) if so, the total estimated cost thereof and the action taken by Government in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA). (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir. A proposal entitled "Integrated Development of Soyabean in Hill Districts of Uttar Pradesh" has been received from Uttar Pradesh Government, for posing to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), for financial assistance. The proposal is for Rs. 4631.57 lakhs which entails Rs. 84.15 lakhs in foreign exchange.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh has been requested to provide certain further details to enable the Government of India to process the matter.

DR. CHANDR SHEKHARA TRIPATHI : Sir, may I know the date on which this proposal was submitted by the U.P. Government to the Central Government? What were the clarifications sought by the Centre and how many of them have since been received?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have got with me all the information, but I am afraid it will make the reply unnecessarily long. This proposal is for the hills of Uttar Pradesh. In the first instance, it was referred to the Agricultural Finance Corporation, Bombay. The proposal includes some foreign exchange component about which we have asked from the State Government. The State Govern-

ment has in turn sent it to N.C.B.C. We have sought some clarifications from them. As long as these clarifications are not received, it is difficult to say anything about it.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Sir, there is malnutrition and protein deficiency in almost all the States of the country and Uttar Pradesh tops the list. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether in view of the problem of malnutrition or protein deficiency in the districts like Basti, Gorakhpur, etc. of eastern Uttar Pradesh, the Central Government are executing any scheme to increase cultivation of soyabean or to extract oil, etc. therefrom?

My second supplementary is that the Central Government supply mini kits to the State Governments to increase production of different commodities. Among pulses, soyabean has the maximum content of protein. I would like to know whether the Government have prepared any programme for the distribution of mini kits to increase production of soyabean?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Assistance to the State Governments is given and mini kits distributed under the Oilseeds Development Project. We distribute these mini kits at places where there is even very small potential of soyabean cultivation. There are 8 hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh where soyabean is extensively grown. A processing plant for soyabean is also to be set up there. Already, we have one such processing plant there. Even in other districts, where the farmers want to grow soyabean under dry land farming, the Government of India gives assistance and it is our endeavour to distribute mini kits there also.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Just now, the Hon. Minister has stated that

soyabean processing plants are being set up in areas where soyabean is being grown and production thereof has increased. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether in view of the increase in the production of soyabean during the last 4 or 5 years, necessary capacity in the processing plant has been installed and if not, what action is being taken in this regard?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: As of now, we do have matching installed capacity in the processing plants. At some places, the installed capacity is more than the production. But our farmers are doing cultivation of soyabean and we are making efforts to increase its production even in the areas where dry land farming is practised, because it is a good source of oil.

[English]

Strike notice by the C.P.W.D. Junior Engineers Association

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*835. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :
SHRI MATILAL HANSDA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Junior Engineers Association of the CPWD has served a notice for one-day token strike on 6 May, 1986 and an indefinite strike from 4 June, 1986; and

(b) if so, what are their demands and the action Government contemplate to take?

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

(b) A statement is given below.

Statement

Sl. No.	Demands	Action Taken
1	2	3
1.	(i) Implementation of Rs. 550-900 pay scale for the Junior Engineer with retrospective effect from 1.1.1973. (ii) Recommendation of telescopic time bound scale (Rs. 1,500-5200).	The matter has been considered and it has been decided to await the recommendations of the 4th Pay Commission.
2.	Immediate Cadre Review	The cadre review proposals are being processed in consultation with Ministry of Finance.
3.	Fixed Travelling Allowance	This demand is under examination in consultation with Ministry of Finance.
4.	Filling up of all posts of (i) Assistant Engineer and (ii) Selection Grade.	Orders have been issued for filling up the back-log vacancies of Assistant Engineers falling in the promotion quota. As regards, selection grade posts, eligibility list has been prepared to make appointments to the selection grade.
5.	Enhancement of selection grade percentage and review of selection grade posts.	It has been decided that the matter, being linked with the cadre review proposals of J. Es., the finalisation of the Cadre review proposals may be awaited. However, the three-yearly review of selection grade posts under the existing percentage has been carried out.
6.	Immediate declaration of permanency for 90% Junior Engineers, regularisation of all ad-hoc promotions and publication of seniority list.	The eligibility list for confirmation of Jr. Engineers has been issued. Necessary orders for regularisation of the appointments of Asstt. Engineers are likely to be issued shortly. Thereafter, the seniority list of Asstt. Engineers will also be prepared.
7.	At least two promotions to all Junior Engineers and proper implementation of promotion rules.	The report of the 4th Pay Commission is awaited. However, the promotion rules of J Es are being implemented scrupulously.

1	2	3
8. Abolition of Class II direct recruitment.		The direct recruitment in Class II posts has been suspended since 1.4.1972. But it is not proposed to abolish this provision from the recruitment rules as it may become necessary to make direct recruitment to the Assistant Engineer's grade to inject fresh blood and/or to bring in fresh graduates Engineers to this grade.
9. No discrimination between Junior Engineers and Junior Engineer.		This matter has been referred to the 4th Pay Commission.
10. 5 day week for all Junior Engineers.		This demand has not been agreed to because this scheme was applicable in administrative offices of the Central Government and not to the field organisations.
11. Non-practicing allowance or practicing permission.		This demand falls within the purview of the 4th Pay Commission. Therefore, no decision can be taken by the Government until the report of the Commission becomes available and is duly considered/accepted.
12. Industrial rights for the Junior Engineers of Central P.W.D.		This demand is under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Law.
13. Expansion of the Department and review of workload norms.		More and more works are being taken by the CPWD for execution keeping in view the capacity of the Department. The work of revision of work-load norms is proposed to be entrusted to the National Productivity Council.
14. Ban on Class I recruitment and sanction of supernumerary posts.		This demand has not been acceded to because it will affect the efficiency of the Department. Sanction of supernumerary posts is not considered necessary.
15. Priority in allotment of residential accommodation and taking over of the surrendered quarters of Central P.W.D. from Director of Estates.		This cannot be acceded as special treatment to one category of employees in the giving of housing facilities is not considered desirable.
16. Improvement of general service and working condition of Junior Engineers of Central P.W.D.		This matter falls with the purview of the IVth Pay Commission.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : The All India CPWD Junior Engineers' Association have submitted a 16-point charter of demands to the Ministry and subsequently they were to agitate on the issue, but on the kind advice of the Prime Minister, they have suspended their agitation. Subsequently there was a meeting with the Principal Secretary of the Prime Minister where the Association leaders and also the Secretary, Urban Development Ministry, were present. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what was the decision taken in that meeting and subsequently what action has been taken in the matter.

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : The charter contains 16 demands of the Junior Engineers. But many of these demands are such that they cannot be considered as long as the decision of the Fourth Pay Commission is not received. Besides, the Hon. Member has mentioned about the meeting held in the office of the Hon. Prime Minister. These demands were considered in depth in that meeting and as soon as the report of the Fourth Pay Commission is received, these demands will be considered.

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Sir, my question has not been answered. I said that there was a meeting. I want to know what was the decision taken in that meeting and subsequently what action has been taken in the matter.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : All these things are mentioned in the paper that has been laid on the Table of the House. As regards the talks held in the Prime Minister's office, each demand was discussed with the Ministry of Finance as well as the other Ministries. Everything has been mentioned therein. Some of the demands are such that we cannot take any decision until the report of the Pay Commission is received. However, their main demand is :

[English]

"Immediate declaration of permanency for 90 per cent Junior Engineers, regularisation of all *ad hoc* promotions and publication of seniority list."

[Translation]

As regards this demand for regularisation, I would like to state that orders have been cyclostyled.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Fourth Pay Commission has been given as answer to the question.

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Mr. Speaker Sir, my second supplementary is that now the Hon. Minister has referred to the 4th Pay Commission. One is Rs. 550 to Rs. 900. That has been referred to the 4th Pay Commission. Another pay-scale is from Rs. 425 to Rs. 700. That is supposed to go to the Ministry of Finance for revision of the pay-scale; that has not been referred to the Pay Commission. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether in case nothing has been done, he would like to have a meeting with his counterpart in the Ministry of Finance to sort out the problem.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : Whatever were the demands of the Junior Engineers, many times they have been referred to the Finance Department. The Finance Department have rejected a majority of the cases. Then, we again requested the Finance Ministry to reconsider them.

That is in the process of reconsideration.

SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : I would like to know whether it is a fact that after the assurance of the Prime Minister the Association withdrew the proposed mass-casual leave and the Prime Minister's Secretary promised to fulfil the demands by 15th March 1986. If so, why the Prime Minister's assurance is not being considered ?

[Translation]

AN HON. MEMBER : The Hon. Minister has not heard what has been said.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : I can do it even without hearing it, on seeing his face.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a joke, it is telepathy.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : Wherever you may be, I can recognise you by face.

MR. SPEAKER : He is able to read one's mind.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : The paper that has been laid on the Table contains reply to each item. If need arises, our Secretary can again go and discuss it with the Ministry of Finance. This is being done. All the departmental people have been regularised. That was their main demand.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What about the Prime Minister's assurance ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : All this is being done because of his fear.

[*English*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : The Prime Minister is a source of fear to the Ministers.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Ministers are not allowed to think on their own. This is a question of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a question of privilege. This is a question of discipline,

[*Translation*]

**Allotment of accommodation to sub-
lettee Government employees**

*836. **SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in most of the cases of subletting of Government accommodation, persons sharing the accommodation are Government employees;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allot accommodation immediately to the

sharing Government employees who would be rendered homeless as a result of eviction of the allottee employees who are held guilty of subletting; and

(c) if not, what alternative arrangement is being made to meet their problem ?

[*English*]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :** (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) (b) and (c). According to the provisions of the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963, no officer shall sublet the whole of his residence; and no officer shall share the residence allotted to him except with the employees of the Central Government eligible for allotment of residences under the said rules. By administrative orders it has been provided inter-alia that Central Government employees who are not eligible for allotment of general pool accommodation can also share the accommodation but in such cases particulars of the sharer is to be intimated to the Director of Estates within two months of the date of commencement of sharing. Only one sharer is permitted. Since central government employees are eligible to share the accommodation allotted to Government employees, the question of such sharer employees being rendered homeless as a result of eviction of the allottee employees will not arise. In cases where the accommodation has been sublet either partially or fully to ineligible persons like those in private firms etc., or the entire accommodation is sublet to any person including Central Government employee; action under the provisions of the allotment rules will be taken. Since Central Government employees would continue to be eligible to share such accommodation, the question of Government making alternative arrangements will not arise. The employees have to secure allotment according to their date of priority.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Are the Government aware of the number of allottees of the Government accommodation who are

sharing accomodation ? How many allottees have sub-let the Government accomodation ? My question was about something different whereas the reply from the Minister is entirely different.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : It is not so. We are looking into these cases of sub-letting. If a Government employee has been allotted a Government flat and he has rented out the entire house, it becomes a case of sub-letting. In other case, if a Government employees is allotted Government accomodation and another Government employee is living with him, then it is a case of sharing. In the third case, a Government employee lets out the entire flat to a person who otherwise is not eligible for allotment of Government accomodation... try to understand it...

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : It will be 12 O' clock before you could make us understand.

MR. SPEAKER : For today, it is already 12 O' clock.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Opening of co-operatives throughout the country to sell agricultural products

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

(a) whether Government are considering opening of a chain of co-operative all over the country, particularly in the remote rural areas, through National Co-operative Development Corporation or any other agency to market the wheat and other agricultural products so as to make them available at cheaper rate and keep price rise under control;

(b) if so, the targets fixed for National Co-operative Development Corporation for expansion of its activities during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) in what way it is going to aid the agricultural development in production as well as marketing ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) 'Cooperative societies' being a State subject under the Constitution, it is for the State Governments to press into service co-operatives for various economic activities. NCDC as a Central agency is helping the farming community in cooperative sector in Rural Areas.

(b) Although the National Cooperative Development Corporation provides assistance to State Governments for the rural cooperative consumers programme, there is no target for organising a chain of new cooperatives for distribution of consumer goods.

(c) In the Seventh Plan, the emphasis of agricultural marketing cooperatives will be on providing support to farmers for marketing of their agricultural produce, particularly in price support and market intervention operations for oilseeds and coarsegrains.

Increase in cost of Alumina and of estimate of Aluminium Complex in Orissa

*837. **SHRI K. PRADHANI :**
SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY :

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

(a) whether the cost of the alumina as also estimate of the aluminium complex being set up by the National Aluminium Company Limited in Orissa has almost doubled;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the present estimated cost; and

(d) the details of the steps proposed to meet the finances taking into account the progress of implementation, the approved scheduled of completion and actual commitments made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c).

The original estimated cost of the National Aluminium Company project was Rs. 1242.4 crores at first quarter 1980 price level. The revised cost estimate at the first quarter 1985 price level is Rs. 2408.14 crores, mainly due to the following reasons :—

- (i) Inflation,
- (ii) Financial charges,
- (iii) Scope changes,
- (iv) Quantity variations,
- (v) Taxes and duties.

(d) The cumulative expenditure on the project upto March 1986 was 1777.5 crores. A provision of Rs. 380.4 crores has been made during 1986-87. The balance amount of about Rs. 250 crores will also be provided by the Government after 1986-87.

Acquiring transformers for Bangalore Doordarshan

*838. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra has been using transformers to relay its programmes when there is a power failure ; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to acquire transformers for the purpose ?

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

(a) and (b). It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member has referred to the use of diesel generator at Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore as a stand by arrangement in the event of failure of main power supply. A diesel generator is available in the premises where the interim studio centre is located at Bangalore. Initially, the 1 KW TV transmitter of Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore was also located in the same premises. However, consequent upon the power of the transmitter being augmented to 10 KW, the transmitter was shifted in March, 1985

to the permanent TV complex in Bangalore. A temporary power supply connection has been provided at the new location which is envisaged to be replaced by permanent power supply connection with duplicate feeders, to minimise interruptions in service due to power supply failures. The composite studio-transmitter complex, for which the load requirements are high, was planned on the basis of interruption-free power supply being available from the State Electricity Board. However, in view of the experience, it has been decided to provide a diesel generator at the new site also, as a stand by source of power for the transmitter.

[Translation]

Increase in cost of construction of houses in Delhi

*839. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of increase in the cost of construction of houses in Delhi during the period from 1980 to 1985 ;

(b) whether the cost of construction has risen in other metropolitan cities also;

(c) whether some research has been conducted to reduce the cost of construction ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) The study conducted by National Buildings Organisation shows that there was an average increase of 16 per cent per annum in construction cost in respect of residential building in Delhi during the period 1980-85.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The National Research Laboratories like the Central Building Research Institute and Structural Engineering Research Centre and other Research organisations have evolved new construction techniques, the details of which are contained in the statement given below.

Statement

Details of new Construction Techniques and Design Concepts Evolved by Research Institutions

1. Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), Roorkee.

- (i) Under-reamed pile foundation.
- (ii) Brick-on-edge cavity walls.
- (iii) Single thickness load bearing brick walls for 4 and 5 storeyed buildings.
- (iv) Improved method of brick laying and plastering.
- (v) Polythylene damp-proof course.
- (vi) Stone block masonry
- (vii) Light weight aggregate concrete blocks for partitions.
- (viii) Precast RC channel unit for roofing/flooring.
- (ix) Precast RC cored units for roofing/flooring.
- (x) Precast RC cellular units for roofing/flooring.
- (xi) Precast RC waffle units for roofing/flooring.
- (xii) Doubly curved tiles roofing system.
- (xiii) Precast RC solid planks for roofing/flooring
- (xiv) Precast R.C.L. panel roofing system.
- (xv) Precast reinforced brick panels for walls and roofing/flooring.
- (xvi) Particle board for door shutters.

- (xvii) Precast RCC frames for doors and windows.
 - (xviii) Magnesium oxy-chloride doors frame
 - (xix) Magnesium oxy-chloride tiles for flooring.
 - (xx) Stabilised soil cement base for cement concrete floor.
 - (xxi) Partial replacement of cement by flash in mortar and concrete.
 - (xxii) Single stack system of plumbing.
 - (xxiii) Precast thin lintels.
 - (xxiv) Water proofing in roof with lime concrete terracing.
 - (xxv) Tamping machine for tamping lime concrete on roof.
 - (xxvi) Surface water proofing of mud walls.
 - (xxvii) Corrugated roofing sheets from coir waste.
 - (xxviii) Fire retardant treatment of thatch.
 - (xxix) Improved clay roofing tiles.
 - (xxx) Improved design of brick kiln and lime kiln.
- #### 2. Structural Engineering Research Centre (SERC) Madras :
- (i) Hyperbolic paraboloid footings.
 - (ii) Precast RC waffle unit for roofing/flooring.
 - (iii) Prestressed concrete hyperboloid shell for roofing.
 - (iv) Precast doubly curved shells for roofing/flooring.
 - (v) Hyperbolic paraboloid shell roof.
 - (vi) Brick shell roof with flat bricks.
 - (vii) Lime-Flyash cellular slab for roofing.
 - (viii) Use of high strength deformed bars and ultimate design procedures.
 - (ix) Use of flyash in mortars and concrete.

- (x) Use of flyash in precast prestressed concrete products.
- (xi) Ferro-cement concrete water tank.
- (xii) Ferro-cement concrete silos, bins, etc. for grain storage.
- (xiii) Precast slab, using hollow clay blocks for floors roofs.
- (xiv) Precast RC joists and hollow clay block system.
- (xv) Precast channel units.
- (xvi) On site large panel prefabrication.
- (xvii) Precast two-way spanning flooring/roofing scheme.
- (xviii) Electrothermal prestressing.
- (xix) Prestressed concrete railway sleepers.
- (xx) Fibre reinforced concrete manhold covers.
- (xxi) Prestressed concrete poles.
- (xxii) Latro blocks (Building blocks from latrite soil).

3. Cement Research Institute, Delhi :

- (i) Use of flyash in concrete
- (ii) Use of flyash in concrete.
- (iii) Production of ready-mixed concrete.
- (iv) Production of strength mix design of concrete.
- (v) Cement soil stabilised blocks.
- (vi) Precast roofing tiles for low cost housing.
- (vii) Portland pozzolana cement.
- (viii) Prevention of chemical attack on reinforced concrete structures.

4. Central Road Research Institute, Delhi :

- (i) Reactive Surkhi;
- (ii) Waterproof mud plaster on mud walls.
- (iii) Flyash as partial replacement of fine aggregate in cement concrete.

- (iv) Lime/burnt clay pozzolana.
- (v) Direct field adjustment chart for control on concrete quality.
- (vi) Bituminous materials in the water proofing of mud walls.

5. Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu.

- (i) Prevention of corrosion of reinforcement in brick work.
- (ii) Prevention of corrosion of steel reinforcement cement concrete.
- (iii) Prevention of corrosion of steel reinforcement in flyash cement concrete.
- (iv) Corrosion in buildings-level of corrosibility in different regions of India.

6. Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun :

- (i) Secondary species of Timber.
- (ii) Small and medium span nail jointed timber trusses.
- (iii) Utilization of short length small dimension timbers for construction purposes.
- (iv) Termite proofing of buildings and houses.
- (v) Fire [retarding and preservative treatment of thatch roof.
- (vi) Preservative treatment of Bamboos.

7. Indian Plywood Industries Institute, Bangalore :

- (i) Veneers plywood shingles for roofing.
- (ii) Exterior grade plywood for roofing and walling.
- (iii) Hard-board for exterior applications.
- (iv) Glued wood-plywood structural

components like beams and structural components.

- (v) Glued laminated doors and window frames and other glued laminated products using structural synthetic resin-adhesive.

8. Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat :

- (i) Cement bonded fibre roofing sheets.
- (ii) Rice-husk flyash pozzolana.
- (iii) Paddy husk bricks.
- (iv) Paper corrugated roofing sheets.
- (v) Flooring tiles from A.C. waste.
- (vi) Bamboocrete for wall panel and roof.
- (vii) Water filter candle for obtaining drinking water.
- (viii) Cheap sanitary septic tanks from waste bitumen drums.

9. School of Research and Training in Earthquake Engineering Roorkee.

- (i) Single brick thick load bearing walls for 4 storeyed residential buildings.
- (ii) Single brick thick load bearing walls for 5 storeyed residential buildings.
- (iii) Half brick thick 'Z' shaped load bearing walls.
- (iv) Seismic design of precast RC systems for roofing/flooring.

10. Hindustan Prefab Ltd., Delhi :

- (i) Partial pre-fabricated framed structure with RC columns and beams.
- (ii) Pocket connections for precast columns with foundation.
- (iii) Load bearing concrete panels for walls.

- (iv) Hollow cinder block masonry.

- (v) Lime sand flyash hollow block masonry.

- (vi) Precast battens and hollow blocks for roofs and floors.

- (vii) Precast RC cored roofing/flooring system.

- (viii) Prestressed cement concrete beams.

- (ix) Prestressed concrete hollow cored slab resting in prestressed concrete beams for roofing and flooring.

- (x) Precast RC single flight staircase monolithically cast with landing.

- (xi) Prestressed concrete frames for doors and windows.

- (xii) Modified horizontal and vertical joints between concrete wall panels.

- (xiii) Full panel prefab method of construction.

- (xiv) Channel slab for roofing in residential and industrial buildings.

11. Indian Standard Institution, Delhi

- (i) National Buildings Code.
- (ii) Standards for low-income Group Housing.
- (iii) Modular Coordination in Buildings.
- (iv) Standard building specifications and codes.
- (v) Standard method of measurements.
- (vi) Standard output norms for materials.

12. U. P. PWD Research Institute, Lucknow :

- (i) Strength of brick masonry and mortars.
- (ii) Waterproofing of flat roofs.
- (iii) Replacement of cement by surkhi.
- (iv) Damp proof construction of walls.

- 13. Planning Action and Research Institute, Lucknow :**
- (i) Investigations of comparative efficiency of different types of chullahs and evolving design of smokeless chullahs.
- 14. Sri Ram Institute of Industrial Research, Delhi :**
- (i) Production of clay pozzolana by fluidized method.
 - (ii) Production of gypsum plaster by fluidized method.
- 15. Building and Road Research Laboratory, Chandigarh :**
- (i) Bitumen stabilised soil bricks.
- 16. Central Fuel Research Institute Geologora :**
- (i) Flyash bricks
- 17. Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur :**
- (i) Development of simple brick making machine.
 - (ii) Economized steel structure of open web sections.
 - (iii) Design development for castellated beams.
- 18. National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur :**
- (i) Sanitary Rural latrines.
 - (ii) Garbage chutes in multi-storeyed buildings.
- 19. College of Military Engineering (CME), Pune :**
- (i) Precast roofing flooring units such as cored units channel units, waffle shells and hyperboloid shells.
 - (ii) Damp proof course in cement mortar (1:4) with air entraining agent.
- 20. Regional Engineering College, Warangal:**
- (i) Composite joists filler blocks for roof floors.
 - (ii) Ribbed slab floor/roof (large units).
 - (iii) Ribbed slab floor/roof (small units)
- 21. Bengal Engineering college, Howrah (West Bengal) :**
- (i) Precast RC columns with bracket erected and fixed in recesses of RCC footings laid in situ.
 - (ii) Precast and prestressed beams resting on brackets of the columns.
 - (iii) Composite precast RC battens and hollow cinder blocks for flooring.
 - (iv) Precast and prestressed folded plate roof.
 - (v) Hollow cinder blocks masonry.
- 22. Maharashtra Engineering Research Institute, Nasik :**
- (i) Use of Surkhi in cement mortar as an inert.
 - (ii) Durability of pozzolana mortars and concrete.
 - (iii) Unburnt building bricks.
- 23. I.I.T. Madras :**
- (i) RC Portal frames construction.
 - (ii) Clay Products for roofing,
 - (iii) Composite slab with RCC joists and brick in fill for floors roofs.
 - (iv) Hollow grid slabs for roof/floors.
 - (v) Brick infilled RCC beams.
 - (vi) Simple hand operate hollow block making machine.
 - (vii) Shell foundations.
- 24. I.I.T. Kanpur :**
- (i) Cement from rice-husk.
- 25. Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Neyveli.**
- (i) Flyash lime gypsum brick for masonry.

26. National Buildings Organisation, Delhi :

- (i) Modular concept in planning and design of buildings.
- (ii) Clay pozzolana for mortars.
- (iii) Dry-hydrated lime for mortars and concrete.
- (iv) Cellular concrete building products.
- (v) High strength bricks and structural clay products.
- (vi) Asphaltic roofing, sheets.
- (vii) Ridged floors/roofs of concrete.
- (viii) Load bearing 19 cm thick brick walls.
- (ix) PVC pipes.
- (x) Plastic stays for steel windows.
- (xi) Hudson brick making machine.
- (xii) Sundried bricks and non-erodable water proof mud plaster.
- (xiii) Fire retardant treatment of thatch.
- (xiv) Preservative treatment of bamboos.
- (xv) Reed boards for roof and walling.
- (xvi) Bamboos reinforced concrete for roofing.
- (xvii) Lower ceiling height.

[English]

Catalogue of rice varieties

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

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the last 10 years a large number of rice varieties have been released by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Agricultural Universities to suit various needs and for improving productivity;

(b) whether a catalogue containing characteristic features of these varieties has

been brought out for ready reference for the use of field staff for transfer of technology and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any feed back on these varieties about their performance in the field and acceptance by farmers; and

(d) how do the varieties released by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research compare with IR-8 imported from IRRI, Manila ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. During the last 10 years, over 180 high yielding varieties of rice have been released by Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Agricultural Universities to suit various situations and for improving productivity.

(b) Yes, Sir. A booklet on High Yielding Varieties of rice and their area of adaptability was brought out by Project Director (Rice), Hyderabad in 1978. The up-dated catalogue of released varieties containing their area of adaptability along with their characteristic features, is under preparation.

(c) Feed back on the performance of released varieties is provided by production oriented surveys by State Departments of Agriculture, Kisan Melas organised by Agricultural Universities and Lab to Land programme of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(d) Varieties developed through All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Programme not only favourably compare with IR-8 in respect of yield, but some are even better in performance and quite tolerant to major insect pests, diseases and abiotic stresses. IR-8 has been used for incorporation of dwarfing genes into the tall local rice cultures for prevention of lodging and for increased fertiliser response.

**Criteria for including news in
National Programme**

***841. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for including news of national importance in National Programme; and

(b) the reasons for not including the "Sansad Samachar" and "Parliament News" in the National Programme ?

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

(a) The high level Media Advisory Committee attached to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has framed guidelines relating to news policy for broadcast media. These guidelines have been accepted by the Government and communicated to All India Radio and Doordarshan. These guidelines provide for ensuring objectivity, impartiality and accuracy in Doordarshan's newscasts. Basic features of these guidelines are indicated below :

- (i) The reporting of the news has to be factual, accurate and objective and only such views as make news should find a place in news broadcasts.
- (ii) Each news story should be judged strictly on the basis of its news value.
- (iii) In selection of news, AIR and Doordarshan should be guided by the highest possible professional standards.
- (iv) News should be treated factually and objectively and where necessary, background to the events and happenings should be provided to help place such events and happenings in proper perspective.
- (v) News should satisfy the highest criteria of accuracy and responsibility.
- (vi) People's participation in developmental activities as also significant work being done by voluntary agencies should be duly highlighted.
- (vii) The style and method of news reporting should reinforce the fundamental principles of national policies,

including territorial integrity, national integration, secularism, maintenance of public order and upholding the dignity and prestige of Parliament, State Legislatures and Judiciary.

- (viii) Ministerial statements and policy matters particularly those of the Prime Minister, and implementation of Government programmes should be given proper place in the news. The focus should be on information rather than on individuals.
- (ix) In reporting on political controversies, the broadcast media should be guided by objectivity and fair play. Due representation of differing views should be the aim.
- (x) In the choice of international events, the objective should be to keep the people informed of the world developments.

(b) At present, "Samachar" in Hindi and "Parliament News" in English are being telecast outside the National Programme of Doordarshan. These items are not included in the National Programmes as news relating to Parliament already accounts for about 10 per cent of the total time for the two National News Bulletins included in the National Programme. As the programme put out by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi are relayed by all the (160) satellite linked transmitters in the country, the news relating to Parliament is viewed by substantial number of viewers. As far as other Doordarshan Kendras are concerned, they telecast a summary of the Parliament Proceedings in their weekly bulletins in their respective languages. At present, the duration of the National Programme is 155 minutes which includes 20 minutes each for the two National News Bulletins in Hindi and English. Within the remaining 115 minutes, other items catering for a wide variety of programme requirements for various sections of viewers have to be accommodated. Therefore, it is not considered feasible to include "Sansad Samachar" and "Parliament News" in the National Programme of Doordarshan,

Diminishing trend in mango cultivation

*842. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the diminishing trends in mango cultivation and yields in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken to protect this variety of consumer and commercial plantation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Mango is not a forecast crop. There are no reliable reports indicating a diminishing trend either in area under mango cultivation or in the yield. However, as per the rough estimate, the area and production of mango have gone up in the recent years.

Subsidy to States for purchase of sprinkler irrigation equipments

*843. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are giving subsidy to various States for purchase of sprinkler irrigation equipments under the DPAP/DRDA schemes;

(b) if so, how much subsidy was given to the States during the last 3 years for the purpose;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Union Government that some State Governments are mis-utilising the subsidy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). The Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) is a centrally sponsored scheme with the expenditure shared equally by the Centre and the concerned States. The Central share is released as a grant to the States. Sprinkler irrigation

schemes come under Minor Irrigation which is one of the approved sectors of activity under DPAP and these are taken up either entirely at State cost or on a community scheme basis with 50 per cent subsidy to the beneficiaries, so far as capital costs are concerned.

Sprinkler irrigation scheme has been included under DPAP only in the State of Karnataka and the total outlay approved for community sprinkler irrigation well scheme and Group Sprinkler irrigation scheme in the Annual Action Plans during the last three years is about Rs. 544 lakhs. Purchase of the equipment when at State cost is done in accordance with the rules and procedures laid down by the State Government. Details of actual expenditure on purchase of sprinkler irrigation equipment are not maintained by the Central Government.

Only one complaint has been received that in Karnataka the rate contract for supply of Sprinkler irrigation equipment has not been placed with the firm quoting the lowest rate. The aggrieved parties had filed writ petitions in the High Court of Karnataka challenging the award of rate contract. According to the information provided by the Government of Karnataka, it is understood that the High Court of Karnataka in a recent judgement has quashed the existing rate contract.

Revision of rate of housing loans and subsidy to tea gardens

*844. SHRI MANIK SANYAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any suggestion from the Plantation Labour Housing Board for revision of rates of loan and subsidy to individual tea gardens for construction of houses for labourers as per the Plantation Labour Act, in the light of price escalation of all the commodities, like Galvanised Iron Sheet, cement, timber etc:

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the time by which the rates of loan and subsidy are expected to be revised; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) :

(a) It has been decided to discontinue the scheme of Subsidised Housing for Plantation Workers' with effect from 1986-87.

(b) and (c). Question do not arise.

News captioned "Western Media Shapes Third World Views"

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Western Media Shapes Third World Views" published in the Hindustan Times dated 4 April, 1986;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to strengthen the Non-aligned News Pool as also to help the promotion of New International Information Order; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any steps to correct the Western bias and give an Asian orientation to the coverage of news reports ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India has played an active role in creating and promoting the Non-aligned News Agencies Pool since its inception in 1976. So far, 10 satellite links have been established and another 4 are in the process of being implemented. In addition, India has been taking active part in the various international conferences to ensure that the Pool continues to grow and serve its avowed objective of projecting the news about the Non-aligned Movement and Non-aligned countries in proper perspective.

(c) The Indian News Agencies are members of the Organisation of Asia-Pacific News Agencies (O.A.N.A.). This ensures multi-lateral arrangements among news agencies of the region which further their

common interests and increase the flow of information which the region and to other regions. Many members of the OANA belong to the Non-aligned Movement. The Government had extended assistance for holding of the 6th General Assembly of OANA in New Delhi in March 1985 when Press Trust of India assumed the Chairmanship of the Organisation for 3 years. The utilisation of the News Pool stories by the Indian press is reviewed from time to time by P.T.I. The results so far have been quite encouraging.

Multi-coloured scientific plates on Monghyr district published by G.S.I.

7914. **SHRI D. P. YADAVA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether compilation work containing scientific contents and multi-coloured scientific plates on Monghyr district has been finally published by the Geological Survey of India; and

(b) if not, the time by which the study report is to be finally published ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) All efforts would be made to publish the material next year.

[Translation]

"Sach Ki Parchhain"

7915. **SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times the programme 'Sach Ki Parchhain' have been telecast, so far and the names of the departments concerning which these programmes have been shown;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment about the impact of this program-

me in rooting out corruption among the public servants;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) So far, the programme 'Sach Ki Parchhain' has been telecast 10 times, on the following topics and dates :

Sl. No.	Topic	Date of telecast
1.	Police and the Public	7.10.85
2.	Food Adulteration	21.10.85
3.	Delhi Development Authority	4.11.85
4.	Railways	2.12.85
5.	Customs Services	6.1.86
6.	Swasthya Sevayen	20.1.86
7.	Income Tax	17.2.86
8.	Mahiloan Se Jude Kanoon Kitne Sarthak Hain	3.3.86
9.	Yaatayat Suvidhayen	17.3.86
10.	Bank loan	21.4.86

(b) No, Sir. Doordarshan has not made any assessment. However, it is for the departments concerned to take suitable action to remove the shortcomings and procedural bottlenecks, if any.

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

[English]

Cultivation of Quinua

7916. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Quinua, a high protein grain known and cultivated for centuries in the

Andes by Inca tribes, has been developed and tested in USA and found to be one of the most superior grains in the world;

(b) whether any of the known grains/crops in India have the same value;

(c) whether Quinua has been imported and tested in the country in exchange for thousands of seed varieties taken/given by our country to the outside world; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Quinua (Chenopodium quinoa) a high protein grain, is cultivated in the Andes by Inca Tribes but it is not the most superior grain in the world as it contains a toxin called 'Saponin' which dissolves red corpuscles in blood and irritates the eyes.

(b) In India we have grain amaranths, more suitable than quinua because of its nutritious grain, high yield and wider adaptability.

(c) and (d). Yes Sir. A few collections of Quinua were introduced in the country by National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources in 1965 from countries like France, Bolivia, U.S.A., East Germany through regular exchange programme in respect of conservation/augmentation of plant genetic resources which is an essential activity for crop improvement programmes. The material has been grown/tested a several places but has not become popular because of poor yield and presence of toxin (Saponin).

Central for Development of aluminium technology

7917. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government process to set up an Aluminium Research, Development and Design Centre for development of know-how and achievement of self-reliance in alumina and aluminium technology during

the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider the desirability of locating it in Orissa near the NALCO plant under installation with a view to achieving better co-ordination and development of basic technology in aluminium research; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The proposal for setting up of an Aluminium Research, Development and Design Centre is under the consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c). As per recommendations of the interministerial steering group, Nagpur has been recommended as the most appropriate site for the location of the Aluminium Research, Development and Design Centre, which is meant to cater to the needs of the Aluminium Industry in the country as a whole.

Destruction of paddy crop in Andhra Pradesh

7918. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether paddy crop in large areas of Krishna, Guntur and Prakasham district of Andhra Pradesh has been destroyed by rains during December, 1985;

(b) if so, the extent of damage caused;

(c) whether any special financial assistance is being given to rehabilitate the farmers;

(d) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested for relaxations in procurement of damaged and discoloured paddy to benefit the farmers; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported damage to paddy crops in districts of Krishna, Guntur and Prakasam due to heavy rains in December, 1985 as per details given below :

District	Cropped area affected (in acres)	Loss (Rs. in lakh)
Krishna	1,65,750	20.00
Guntur	4,02,000	690.00
Prakasam	3,000	90.00

(c) Based on the report of the Central Team which visited the affected areas and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 713.73 lakhs has been approved for flood relief. This includes Rs. 107.67 lakhs for agriculture input subsidy.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has been allowed to undertake procurement of the rice produced out of the affected paddy for distribution in the State.

Earnings by Doordarshan through sponsorship

7919. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the total amount of earnings made so far through sponsorship fees and spot advertisements of the T.V. serials—Khandan, Nukkad, Rajani, Karam Chand etc., separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : The total earnings made so far through sponsorship fees and spot advertisements of the TV serials—Khandan, Nukkad, Rajani and Karam Chand separately are as follows :

Name of the Serial	Total earnings	(a) whether production of steel in the public sector steel plants has increased during the year 1985-86, if so, by how much in each steel plant;
Khandan	348.47 lakhs	
Nukkad	80.73 „	
Rajani	205.06 „	(b) whether the steel plants are still running in losses; if so, the details of loss incurred by each plant during the year 1985-86; and
Karam Chand	58.82 „	

Contribution from National Fishermen Welfare Fund for Kerala

7920. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received a request from the Government of Kerala for substantial contribution from National Fishermen Welfare Fund to assist the State Government in setting up a Fishermen Welfare Fund; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government of Kerala had requested for contribution of Rs. 35 lakhs to the Kerala Fishermen Welfare Fund from Central Government.

(b) The Executive Committee of National Welfare Fund for Fishermen Society in a meeting held in March, 1986 decided that it is not feasible to make such contribution from the Fund to the Kerala Fishermen Welfare Fund or similar funds established by other States. However, the limited funds established by other States. However, the limited funds of the society could be utilised as seed money for implementing specific welfare schemes proposed by State Government Organisations.

Production of steel in public sector steel plants

7921. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(c) whether any study has been made to identify the causes; if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to solve the problems of these steel plants so that they earn profit ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Production of saleable steel at the SAIL steel plants in 1984-85 and 1985-86 is given below :

Plants	('000 tonnes)	
	1984-85 (Actuals)	1985-86 (Actuals)
Bhilai Steel Plant	1810	2055
Durgapur Steel Plant	621	723
Rourkela Steel Plant	1013	1005
Bokaro Steel Plant	1459	1720
Indian Iron & Steel Co.	380	500
SAIL	5283	6003

(b) The first quick estimates indicate that SAIL has earned a profit of approximately Rs. 156 crores during 1985-86. The plant-wise profit/loss position is given below :

Plants	(Rs. in crores)	
	(Profit (+)/Loss (-))	
Bhilai Steel Plant	67	
Durgapur Steel Plant	(—)34	
Rourkela Steel Plant	35.20	
Bokaro Steel Plant	116	
Alloy Steels Plant	(—)29.50	
Salem Steel Plant	1.50	
Total	156.20	

The final position will however be known only after the accounts are finalised and audited.

(c) In order to make steel plants more profitable the following measures have been/are being taken :

- (i) Increase in total production and also production of demand oriented products by diversifying the product mix.
- (ii) Improvement of techno-economic parameters and energy conservation.
- (iii) Improvement of yields of all products and better recovery of wastages and secondary arisings.
- (iv) Reduced inventories and working capital.
- (v) Improved maintenance of plants and equipment for better availability.
- (vi) Optimise captive power generation.
- (vii) Ensure adequate and right quality inputs.
- (viii) Modernisation, technological up-gradation and refurbishing of the existing ageing and obsolescent plant/equipment.
- (ix) Intensive research and development efforts.
- (x) Control on administrative expenditure.
- (xi) Introduction of a new work culture/organisational discipline to bring about a sense of belonging and participation among the workers and other employees of the plants/units.

Setting up of community viewing TV sets

7922. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have drawn plan for setting up of the community viewing TV sets; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the total number of community viewing television sets to be installed during the Seventh Five Year Plan, Statewise ?

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

(a) and (b). The VII Plan of Doordarshan has no provision for installing community viewing TV sets. However, a scheme has been approved in principle to instal 5,000 community viewing TV sets in the States and Union Territories of the North-Eastern Region. It has not been possible yet to commence implementation of the scheme due to lack of plan allocation. The details of distribution of these 5000 sets among the concerned States & Union Territories have also not been finalised yet. However, during the Conference of State Information Ministers held in June, 1985 and on several other occasions, State and Union Territory Governments have been requested to provide community viewing TV sets in their respective areas out of their own funds during the VII Plan period.

Establishment of mine-based industry in Cuddapah district, Andhra Pradesh

7923. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to establish a mine-based industry in Cuddapah district (Rayalseema) of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it would start functioning ?

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

[*Translation*]

Construction work of Shivaji Commercial Centre in West Delhi

7924. SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the foundation stone of Shivaji Commercial Centre was laid near the ring road in West Delhi by the Delhi Development Authority several years back;

(b) the details of the said scheme and the time by which the construction work will start; and

(c) the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The foundations stone was laid in August 1983.

(b) and (c). The layout plan of District Centre in West Delhi is being modified incorporating the observations of the Delhi Urban Arts Commission. The construction/development work will start, on approval of the modified plan.

Provision of grills in Janata flats in Pitampura

7925. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that grills have not been provided in Janata flats constructed by the Delhi Development Authority in Pitampura, ignoring the safety aspects and thus exposing the ground floor flats to thefts by breaking in through the glass window;

(b) whether grills have been provided in other types of flats constructed by the DDA;

(c) if so, the reasons for not providing grills in the Janata flats; and

(d) whether Government would now provide grills in the Janata flats also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Grills have not been provided in windows of Janata Flats in following schemes in Pitampura area;

(i) 312 Janta Houses Pkt. N (U)

(ii) 276 Janta Houses Pkt. J (U)

(iii) 156 Janta Houses Pkt. F (P)

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The grills have not been provided so as to keep the cost low.

(d) No, Sir.

[*English*]

Strength of Central Information Services

7926. SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the sanctioned strength of the Central Information Services grade examination as on 1 April, 1986.

(b) the date of the last cadre review:

(c) the vacancies in each grade as on 1 April, 1986; and

(d) the dates of announcement of last three panels for the posts which are to be filled in by promotion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The last cadre review of Central Information Service was held on 2nd November, 1982.

(c) Details are given in the enclosed statement (Annexure).

(d) The requisite information is given below :

Sl. No.	Grade and pay scale	Date of issue of orders for promotion
1.	Jr. Administrative Grade (Rs. 1500-2020)	16.10.1985
2.	Jr. Scale (Rs. 700-1300)	7.6.1985
3.	Jr. Administrative Grade (Rs. 1500-2000)	14.9.1984

Statement

Sl. No.	Grade and pay scale	Sanctioned Strength	Vacant post
1.	Selection Grade (Rs. 3000/-)	1	NIL
2.	Sr. Administrative Grade		
	(a) Level I (Rs. 2500-2750)	6	1
	(b) Level II (Rs. 2250-2500)		
3.	Jr. Administrative Grade (Rs. 1500-2000)	65	2
4.	Sr. Scale (Rs. 1100-1600)	206	45
5.	Jr. Scale (Rs. 700-1300)	178	19
6.	Grade III (Rs. 650-1200)	439	50
7.	Grade IV (Rs. 470-750)	251	74

Income and expenditure from Asiad flats

7927. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of flats constructed at Sri Fort Sports village, New Delhi showing the total cost and the purpose of construction;

(b) the manner in which these are being used since 1983; and

(c) the average yearly expenditure on maintenance of these flats and the average yearly income during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) 853 flats

were constructed for Asiad, 1982 in the Asian Games Village Complex at a total disposal cost of Rs 87.07 crores.

(b) (i) Stay of participants of NAM (1983).

(ii) The vacant flats were also used according to the requirements of the participants for sports events such as, NAMYEEST, National Games, National Sports Talent Contest held by the Sports Authority of India in November, 1985, National School Games in January, 1986 and lastly National Police Games in February, 1986.

(iii) Physical possession of 273 flats has been handed to the allottees since.

(c) The yearly expenditure on maintenance of these flats is Rs. 27.22 lakhs. The

flats are not for general use and were given as special case for the events connected with the National Sports mentioned above from which a sum of Rs. 21.83 lakhs have been received as income.

Supply of foodgrains to Karnataka

7928. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had made an aerial survey of Bangalore and other nearby districts and taken a decision for giving free foodgrains to Karnataka;

(b) if so, the quantum of foodgrains supplied to the State after his visit;

(c) other measures taken to help the State of Karnataka; and

(d) to what extent the State Government has utilised the Central aid of foodgrains ?

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

(b) After the visit of Agriculture Minister to Bangalore and other drought affected areas of Karnataka, a total of 46,080 MTs of foodgrains have been released to Karnataka under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.

(c) A ceiling of expenditure amounting to Rs. 100.01 crores has been approved for the State for drought relief measures for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 (upto June, 1986).

(d) Reports of utilisation of the foodgrains allotted have not been received from the State Governments.

Increase in urban population

7929. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the

steps, if any, under consideration of Government to stop the surging of urban population ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : The Government has launched a multi-pronged attack to stem and control population in large and cosmopolitan cities on the following lines :-

- (a) Improvement of job opportunities and living conditions in rural areas and development of rural growth centres.
- (b) Integrated development of small and medium towns.
- (c) Development of regions to stem migration of population to the cities.

Haldia complex of HFCL

7930. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of examining the options for salvaging the Haldia complex of Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation Limited and its merger with a profitable Public Undertaking or running it as an independent unit, or keeping it with HFCL has been gone into; and

(b) if so, the outcome of this exercise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government is making all efforts for commissioning and operating the Haldia complex of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.

Allotment of government accommodation to the wards of retired government servants

7931. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a son or a daughter of a Government employees who is also in

Government service and who lives with his or her parents without drawing house rent allowance, in the quarter allotted to his or her parents (father or mother as the case may be) is eligible for allotment of Government accommodation immediately after the retirement of his or her parents;

(b) if so, the number of applications from wards of retired employees for allotment of Government accommodation as mentioned above, pending in the beginning of 1985, and out of them how many have been allotted Government quarters so far; and

(c) the steps taken to speed up the process of making allotment of accommodation to the wards of retired Government employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, provided he or she fulfils the conditions prescribed by the government.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Monitoring cell to assess achievements of relief work

7932. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cell formed to monitor the progress of expenditure and physical achievements in the States, receiving Central assistance for tackling the natural calamities/disaster management has submitted any reports/accounts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Due to delay in appointment of staff sanctioned for the monitoring Cell, the Cell has not become fully functional yet.

Cheating of job seekers

7933. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a firm in Nehru Place, New Delhi has cheated thousands of workers by depriving them of thousands of rupees on the promise of sending them to Yemen;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the firm ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). A complaint has been received regarding extortion of money by Indian Road Construction Corporation for deployment of workers in Yemen.

(c) The matter has been referred to Delhi Police.

Establishment of machinery to resolve disputes between sponsors of programmes

7934. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has established any machinery to resolve disputes between different sponsors of programmes;

(b) if so, how many such disputes have been resolved so far; and

(c) if not, steps taken to resolve such disputes ?

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

(a) No, Sir

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

Robbery in Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers

7935. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a big robbery was reported in Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers some-time ago; and

(b) whether the robbery was investigated by the Central Bureau of investigation and if so, the findings of the investigation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) In the month of August, 1982 three platinum gauzes valued at about Rs. 70 lakhs were stolen from the RCF Plant at Trombay.

(b) The theft was investigated by the Bombay police CID Branch which resulted in the arrest of 15 persons including 3 personnel of Central Industrial Security Force and recovery of about 5 Kgs. material valued at nearly Rs. 15 lakhs. The investigation and efforts for recovery of the remaining material are in progress. A charge-sheet has been filed in the criminal court for prosecution of the accused persons.

Larger coverage to foreign news by news media

7936. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether a study conducted by the Editors Guild of India has revealed that news media gives large coverage of foreign news than Indian news;

(b) if so, the details of the findings of the report;

(c) whether very often Doordarshan includes in the news bulletin some events of fire in foreign countries or Iran and Iraq war and it goes on repeating them which the

Indian viewers are either not interested or may not like to see it more than once; and

(d) whether the study has suggested any change in the pattern being followed by the news media and if so, the details thereof with Government's reaction thereto; and if not, steps taken to give more publicity of news coming from towns and villages which may be of all India importance rather than the foreign news ?

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

(a) and (b). According to press reports, the Editors' Guild of India commissioned a study entitled "News Coverage and Values in Official Media" containing evaluation of ten major news stories of All India Radio, Doordarshan and four national dailies during the ten days period from 1st August 1985 to 10th August, 1985. The Guild has not made any copy of the report available to this Ministry. However, on the basis of the reports appearing in the press on the subject, it seems that the Study found that AIR and Doordarshan and the four National Dailies gave more space to the news from Delhi and State Capitals ignoring towns and villages in the process. It also commented upon more coverage being given to foreign news as compared to the news emanating within India and it also mentioned about the pre-occupation of the news media with politics. The Study called for an early national debate by journalists and their professional organisations to discuss news values and training of newsmen etc. to cover the information gaps revealed in the Study. This Ministry has no information on the action taken by these organisations.

(c) A proper balance is maintained between national and international news in Doordarshan's newscasts on the basis of the news value of the item, listeners' interest etc. About 70 per cent of news in Doordarshan are of Indian origin and relate to national events.

(d) A conscientious effort is made by AIR and Doordarshan to include as many items as possible emanating from various parts of the country. A.I.R. has a complement of over 80 regular correspondents and more than 190 part-time correspondents in

India. The Seventh Plan of A.I.R. envisages that at each State/Union Territory capital, there would be a Senior Correspondent with correspondents being assigned for groups of districts, taking into account news fall etc. In so far as Doordarshan is concerned, some of the recent steps taken are : (i) rates of payment to stringers were enhanced to offer them better opportunities to file worthwhile stories from distant parts of the country; and (ii) some news agencies were also empanelled for contributing high news value stories on special rate of payment. Further it has been decided to revamp and strengthen Doordarshan's News Bureau as a whole.

Telecast of "Newslines" programme

7937. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Doordarshan with regard to current affairs programmes to be telecast on Doordarshan;

(b) whether stricter control is proposed to be enforced on these programmes;

(c) whether contract for 'Newslines' programme of ITV telecast by Doordarshan is not being extended; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(a) Current Affairs programmes are planned to present a current topical issue in depth.

(b) No, Sir. The existing guidelines provide for fair and balanced programmes.

(c) and (d). The contract for 'Newslines' was fulfilled by Doordarshan as the proposal was only for 13 programmes.

[Translation]

Promotion of Journalism

7938. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the population of different language speaking people in India, separately, and the ratio of circulation of the daily newspapers of their language as compared to their total population; and

(b) the long-term and short-term steps taken by Government to promote journalism in those languages in which the number of daily newspapers as compared to the total population speaking those languages is relatively less ?

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

(a) The figures of population of different language speaking people in India as per census of 1971 are indicated in statement I given below. The processing of language data of 1981 census is in progress. The Government does not maintain data relating to ratio of circulation in various categories. However, circulation of newspapers in different languages is given in Statement-II given below.

(b) The Government has provided several facilities as indicated in Statement-III given below to the medium and small newspapers to promote their growth. An overwhelming majority of these newspapers is brought out in various Indian Languages. However, consistent with its policy of non-interfering in the internal matters of the press, the Government has no proposals for starting directly or indirectly any newspaper in any particular language.

Statement-I

Distribution of population by Languages (Inclusive of mother-Tongues grouped under each) specified in schedule VIII to the constitution of India

Languages	Number of Speakers as per 1971 Census
1	2
1. Assamese	8,959,558
2. Bengali	44,792,312
3. Gujarati	25,865,012

1	3
4. Hindi	208,514,005
5. Kannada	21,710,649
6. Kashmiri	2,495,487
7. Malayalam	21,938,760
8. Marathi	41,765,190
9. Oriya	19,863,198
10. Punjabi	14,108,443
11. Sanskrit	2,212
12. Sindhi	1,676,875
13. Tamil	37,690,106
14. Telugu	44,756,923
15. Urdu	28,620,895
TOTAL	522,759,625

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Language of Newspapers	No. of Newspapers	Circulation in thousand
1.	Hindi	554	5,424
2.	English	138	3,582
3.	Assamese	3	123
4.	Bengali	52	1,197
5.	Gujarati	41	1,226
6.	Kannada	93	627
7.	Kashmiri	—	—
8.	Malayalam	118	1,586
9.	Marathi	132	1,417
10.	Oriya	17	342
11.	Punjabi	29	337
12.	Sanskrit	2	2
13.	Sindhi	7	35
14.	Tamil	113	1,126
15.	Telugu	42	435
16.	Urdu	182	1,057
17.	Bilingual	35	41
18.	Multilingual	9	2
11.	Others	42	68
		1,609	18,727

Statement-III

(a) *Facilities extended by Press Registrar.*

At present the following facilities are available to Small and Medium Newspapers in matter of Allocation of newsprint etc.

- (a) Newsprint is supplied in sheets to the newspapers which are printed on sheetfed machines. In case, where sheets are not available, an additional 5 per cent of their entitlement is given to them for conversion of reels into sheets;
- (ii) The newspaper with entitlement less than 300 M. T. were given the option to obtain imported or indigenous newsprint either in part or in full;
- (iii) The validity period of authorisation for newspapers where entitlement was upto 50 tonnes was six months as against three months in the case of others. This concession enables a large majority of small newspapers to draw newsprint in a convenient and phased manner;
- (iv) Small newspapers with a circulation upto 2,000 copies are not required to give chartered accountant's certificate while applying for allotment of newsprint;
- (v) Small newspapers with a circulation upto 5,000 copies were given allowance of 10 to 20 per cent of copies distributed free, returned, unsold, or printed but neither sold or distributed free, while calculating their entitlement of newsprint, and 10 to 15 per cent for newspapers with circulation between 5,000 copies and 10,000 copies. In the case of others, the percentage is 5 to 10 per cent only.
- (vi) The government was charging customs duty at the rate of Rs. 82 P. M. T. of imported variety of newsprint. Whereas small newspapers were totally exempted from payment of customs duty, medium newspapers were required to pay

the customs duty @ Rs. 275 P. M. T. only. However, as a result of an interim decision of the Supreme Court, the big newspapers are at present being charged customs duty @ Rs. 550 P. M. T. on provisional basis.

(B) Facilities extended by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity :

Under the existing Advertisement Policy of the Government of India, the following facilities have been extended to language newspapers etc. in general and 'Small' and Medium Newspapers in particular :—

- (i) the general eligibility requirement of paid circulation is 1000 copies per issues. Relaxation is, however, permissible in the case of the following :
 - (a) Specialised/scientific/ technical journals with a paid circulation of 500 copies per issue:
 - (b) Sanskrit newspaper/journals and newspapers/journals published in backward, border or remote areas or in tribal languages on primarily meant for tribal readers, with a minimum paid circulation of 500 copies per issue,
- (ii) In the matter of print area also relaxation is permissible to newspapers/journals published in tribal languages or primarily meant for tribal readership.
- (iii) Newspapers/journals with paid circulation upto 2000 copies are exempted from the requirement of submitting certificate of circulation from a chartered accountant etc.
- (iv) there is parity of rates in the matter of fixing advertisement rates i. e. no discrimination is made between the English newspapers and language newspapers. However, language papers/periodicals upto a circulation of 10,000 copies enjoy

higher basic rate than their counterparts in English. A large number of small papers/periodicals borne on DAVP Media List fall in this category.

(C) Facilities extended by P. I. B.

Press Information Bureau extends from time to time a number of services pertaining to release of news, photos etc. apart from giving special representation to small and medium newspapers in the conducted tours organised by them with a view to have these newspapers first hand knowledge of developmental activities in different parts of the country. Accreditation Rules have also been liberalised to extend greater facilities to 'small' and 'medium newspapers.

**Allocation of funds to Rajasthan under
Indira Gandhi Awas Yojana**

7939. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the scheme for State-wise construction of houses, assistance/loans for which were provided by Life Insurance Corporation and HUDCO during 1984-85 & 1985-86 and the total amount of expenditure incurred thereon;

(b) the total amount to be allocated to Rajasthan during 1986-87 under the "Indira Gandhi Awas Yojana"; and

(c) whether Rajasthan is the most backward area from housing facility point of view and if so, whether this fact will specially be kept in view while making allotment of funds ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Life Insurance Corporation and HUDCO provide loan assistance to the States for construction of houses. The amount of loan given by LIC for general and rural housing during the year 1984-85 and 1985-86 is as under :

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	General	Rural	Total
1984-85	190.00	30.00	220.00
1985-86	214.00	30.00	244.00

The amount of loan assistance given by HUDCO for urban and rural housing for these two years is as under :—

Year	(Rs. in crores)		
	Urban	Rural	Total
1984-85	28.16	2.45	30.61
1985-86	21.84	0.00	21.84

(b) The provisional allocation for Rajasthan for 1986-87 under Indira Awas Yojana is Rs. 487.00 lakhs.

(c) Indira Awas Yojana is a Plan Scheme. Therefore, the allocation of funds to the States is done in accordance with the prescribed criteria of allocation of funds. According to this criteria, 50 per cent weightage is given to agricultural labourers, marginal farmers and marginal workers and 50 per cent weightage to the incidence of poverty. Rajasthan will get its share in accordance with this formula.

[English]

Drinking water supply scheme in Chikmangalur

7940. KUMARI D. K. THARADEVI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether former Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi laid the foundation stone for drinking water supply scheme at Chikmangalur District;

(b) the size and cost of project;

(c) whether the scheme has been implemented, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the time by which the project will be implemented; and

(e) whether Government would finance the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Government of Karnataka has intimated that late Prime Minister Smt Indira Gandhi laid the foundation stone for water supply scheme for Chikmangalur.

(b) The scheme was estimated to cost about Rs. 50 crores.

(c) No, the Government of Karnataka has intimated that the scheme was not implemented as the cost is too high and the scheme is not economically viable.

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

Unauthorised squatters on DDA land in Govindpuri, Delhi

7941. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that squatters have occupied a large area of land of Delhi Development Authority in Govindpuri along with main roads; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove these unauthorised squatters from Government land ?

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

(b) The D. D. A. has reported that the number of these jhuggi dwellers is very large and there is no immediate proposal for shifting them.

Assistance by National Co-operative Development Corporation

7942. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Co-operative Development Corporation has been set up to provide financial assistance to tribal co-operatives; and

(b) if so, the details of the amount sanctioned and utilised, State-wise and Union Territory-wise, during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) the National Co-operative Development Corporation does provide assistance for tribal co-operatives.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

*State-wise Details of financial Assistance sanctioned and released by the NCDC for
Development of co-operatives in tribal areas During 1983-84 to 1985-86*

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	1983-84		1984-85		1985-86	
		Sanctioned	Released	Sanctioned	Released	Sanctioned	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.600	4.49	10.687	...	...	...
2.	Assam	2.200	...	3.836	0.5	0.70	5.5825
3.	Bihar	21.387	...	23.27	39.44	7.50	64.706
4.	Gujarat	0.450	47.99	94.43	88.58	122.70	43.581
5.	Himachal Pradesh	25.500	27.73	12.165	4.925	2.50	7.2075
6.	Karnataka	0.390	...	...	...	4.9125	1.7052
7.	Kerala	5.590	1.50	...	...	1.95	1.90
8.	Madhya Pradesh	123.140	80.28	365.97	224.312	123.4655	90.46
9.	Maharashtra	189.125	136.33	1.25	11.21	25.57	20.115
10.	Manipur	—	6.49	10.427	2.334	46.04	37.157
11.	Meghalaya	1.700	7.20	12.65	5.82	30.87	30.87
12.	Nagaland	...	...	...	...	4.56	...

1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Orissa	4.450	...	69.016	27.393	19.71	2.12
14.	Rajasthan	22.000	49.52	73.882	14.09	31.93	48.001
15.	Tamil Nadu	9.700	1.07	2.20	6.881	...	3.133
16.	Tripura	7.900	17.84	14.02	13.902	18.78	4.10
17.	Uttar Pradesh	...	0.68	1.00	...	20.74	37.803
18.	West Bengal	6.67	6.67	17.04	8.35	5.00	29.63
19.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.60	...	...	1.86	5.08	5.08
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	...	...	...	...	—	—
21.	Lakshadweep	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	NAFED	1.04	...	...	...	1.828	1.828
		429.242	360.06	711.843	448.797	473.836	409.6292

Loans to Farmers by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

7943. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development is to step up finance to farmers;

(b) whether certain sizeable portion will be earmarked for mushroom cultivation, poultry and milch cattle;

(c) whether two on-going World Bank and EEC supported National Dairy Development Projects do not have any arrangement for finance for purchase of half-priced high producing milch cattle;

(d) whether I.D.C., a public sector unit, which is a financing body only has large unutilised funds looked up in banks gathering interest; and

(e) if so, whether this will be used to finance Purchase of cattle in order to boost milk production in Operation Flood areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides refinance to commercial banks, Regional Rural Banks, State Cooperative Banks, and State Cooperative Land Development Banks for agricultural development Programmes. Credit limits are sanctioned to the short-term cooperative credit structure and the Regional Rural Banks for meeting the credit requirements of seasonal agricultural operations to supplement their resources. For term investment in agriculture, refinance is provided by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to the banks. The quantum of refinance provided by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) on both the accounts has been increasing year after year. The 7th Five Year Plan envisages a substantial step-up in agricultural credit from about Rs. 5800 crores during 1984-85 to about Rs. 14,500 crores during the year 1989-90. Therefore, National Bank for

Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD's) refinance programmes are designed to meet the increased credit requirements.

(b) Mushroom cultivation, poultry and dairy activities are also included under the eligible purposes for which refinance is provided by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to the participating banks. Refinance is provided to these activities on the basis of the credit requirements and the eligibility of the participating banks for drawal of refinance. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides refinance depending upon the actual disbursements by the Banks.

(c) There is no provision in the World Bank assisted National Dairy Development Project (824-IN) for financing the purchase of half priced high producing milch cattle.

(d) and (e). No funds of the Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC) have been locked up with the nationalised banks. Funds are earmarked by the Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC) under the operation flood programmes, and pending actual utilisation, the unutilised amounts are kept with the nationalised banks.

Abolition of octroi duty

7944. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to abolish octroi duty; and

(b) if so, the alternative sources of income proposed to help civic bodies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Central Government have set up a Committee to examine the question of augmenting the resources of local bodies in the event of abolition of Octroi. The report of this Committee is expected within about two months.

**Centre for information on house buildings
methods in Karnataka**

7945. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka Transport and Housing Minister urged the Centre to set up a technical centre in Karnataka which would give information about house-building methods to rural and urban people with limited income; and

(b) if so, the action proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). A Regional Rural Housing Wing of NBO is already functioning at Bangalore which undertakes research, training and extension work in rural housing. They also propogate the use of low cost building technology in urban areas.

**Housing projects for Central Government
employees**

7946. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain housing development projects for Central Government employees during the Sixth Plan period have not yet been completed in different States;

(b) if so, the details of projects undertaken and progress made in each State; and

(c) the location of further projects to be undertaken during the years 1986-1988 ?

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

Housing scheme for industrial workers

7947. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up any provident fund linked housing plans of the benefit of industrial workers keeping in view their growing housing needs; and

(b) if so, the details of such schemes and how many industrial workers are proposed to be covered thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation will be getting the houses constructed for those provident fund subscribers who have sufficient provident fund accumulations at their credit and who are willing to have houses in the areas where houses can be arranged through the agencies like Delhi Development Authority, State Housing Boards etc. The proposals have accordingly been finalised for construction of 1527 houses, as per details given below :

(a) Haryana — 200 houses at Faridabad are almost at completion stage.

(b) Maharashtra—1200 houses in Bombay are expected to be ready by middle of 1987.

(c) Rajasthan —27 houses at Alwar are expected to be ready soon.

(d) Uttar Pradesh — 100 houses in Ghaziabad. The construction work is expected to be taken up soon.

The other States have also been requested to work out special scheme for provident fund subscribers or to atleast keep apart a certain percentage of houses in the existing schemes of their Housing Boards, for allotment to the provident fund subscribers.

Profit/loss of steel plants

7948. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the production and profit/loss of Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants in the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 separately;

(b) the manpower engaged in these plants and the details of overhead expenses on establishment, in each plant; and

(c) what criteria were followed while considering expansion and modernisation programme of these plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Production of saleable steel at Bhilai Steel Plant, Durgapur Steel Plant and Rourkela Steel Plant during 1984-85 and 1985-86 is given below :

Plant	'000 tonnes	
	1984-85 Actuals	1985-86 Actuals
Bhilai Steel Plant	1810	2055
Durgapur Steel Plant	621	724
Rourkela Steel Plant	1014	1005

The Profit/Loss of Bhilai Steel Plant, Durgapur Steel Plant and Rourkela Steel Plant in 1984-85 and 1985-86 (estimated) is as follows :

Name of the Plant	Profit (+) / Loss (—) Rs. in crores	
	1984-85	1985-86 (estimated)
Bhilai Steel Plant	(+) 49.27	(+) 67.0
Durgapur Steel Plant	(—) 53.36	(—) 34.0
Rourkela Steel Plant	(+) 27.10	(+) 35.20

The final position of 1985-86 profits/losses will, however, be known after the accounts are finalised and audited.

(b) The manpower engaged at Durgapur Steel Plant, Bhilai Steel Plant and Rourkela Steel Plant (including its Fertilizer Plant) as on 31.3.85 and 31-12-85 are given as under :

	Manpower as on	
	31.3.1985	31.12.1985
Durgapur Steel Plant	34905	34820
Bhilai Steel Plant	64729	65811
Rourkela Steel Plant	39827	39561

Details of overhead expenses in respect of Bhilai Steel Plant, Durgapur Steel Plant and Rourkela Steel Plant is given below :

Name of the Plant	(Rs. in crores)	
	1984-85	1985-86 (estimated)
Bhilai Steel Plant	19.00	20.76
Durgapur Steel Plant	11.19	12.53
Rourkela Steel Plant	12.83	15.28

(c) The scheme to modernise and technologically upgrade the Durgapur Steel Plant envisages restoration of its rated capacity of 1.6 m.t. (ingot steel).

There is no proposal to further expand the Bhilai Steel Plant but SAIL are formulating specific schemes on debottlenecking and technological upgradation of various areas to achieve its rated capacity of 4 MT.

SAIL had formulated a scheme to modernise and technologically upgrade the Rourkela Steel Plant to attain its rated capacity of 1.8 m.t. However, this scheme is being reviewed by SAIL to use the inbuilt capacities of the mills.

Withdrawal of allotment of Government accommodation from employees owning houses in Delhi

**7949. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM :
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:**

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of Government employees in Delhi provided with Government quarters to the total number of Government employees in the capital;

(b) whether a large number of Government employees who own flats or houses in Delhi are provided with Government accommodation;

(c) if so, their number; and

(d) whether it is proposed to withdraw the allotments to those who own houses in Delhi either in their own name or in the name of any of their family members ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) On the basis of limited applications invited in the year 1984, 49.29 per cent of the government employees stationed in Delhi have been provided the government quarters against a total demand of 1,36,221.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. 3399 officers/officials, who own houses, have been allotted residential accommodation from general pool in Delhi.

(d) No Sir.

Accidents in Talcher fertilizer factory

7950. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of accidents that have taken place in the Talcher fertilizer factory since January, 1985 till date;

(b) the reasons thereof;

(c) the losses caused by the accidents;

(d) the action taken against those responsible for the accidents; and

(e) the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken to prevent recurrence of such accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Three notable accidents have taken place in the Talcher fertilizer plant since January, 1985. These were due to fire outside the factory premises resulting from naphtha overflow in

the drain; CO gas leakage through defective flange and fire due to leakage of synthesis gas from ammonia reactor.

(c) Apart from production loss of about 24,000 tonnes of urea, a loss of approximately Rs. 11 lakhs was incurred on repairs and wastage of material. In addition, the first accident i.e. fire due to naphtha overflow, resulted in the death of a villager.

(d) and (e) Detailed enquiries have been held in each case to fix responsibility and suggest remedial measures to avoid recurrence of such accidents. Meanwhile, two Sr. Engineers have been charge-sheeted and one other has been suspended.

As regards remedial measures, certain modifications have been carried out in the Instrumentation and Electrical Systems to avoid naphtha overflow; possibility of improving the design of the ammonia converter top gas ket is being examined and action has been taken by the company to minimise the possibilities of leakage of toxic gases. Instructions have also been issued by the plant management to ensure that no unauthorised person is allowed to enter the factory and take up jobs without prescribed safety precautions.

Proposal for involving private sector for housing in Delhi

7951. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to involve the private sector in the construction of houses in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether this conforms to the policies of Government ?

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

Telecast of film 'Gandhi'

7952. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been the practice of Doordarshan to telecast films of high artistic quality and significant national message;

(b) if so, whether Doordarshan proposes to telecast Attenborough's film 'Gandhi' which projects the image of Mahatama Gandhi as a powerful re-sister to every form of injustice; and

(c) whether special efforts will be made to screen this film, particularly in various educational institutions, for the benefit of youths ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Doordarshan is in touch with the rightholders to procure this film for telecast.

(c) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has no such proposal under consideration, except that in rural and semi-urban areas, the field publicity units of the Directorate of Field Publicity have screened the film in some educational institutions. It may also be mentioned that the film has already been exhibited commercially in the theatrical circuits in India in the recent past.

Proposal to open new marketing centres

7953. **SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to open marketing centres during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the places where Government propose to open the centres and the main functions thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost of each project ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal to start marketing centres under the

Ministry of Agriculture during the VIIIth Plan period.

Thakurani Iron Ore Mines in Keonjhar District, Orissa

7954. **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a need to abolish private contractors from undertaking any type of work in Thakurani Iron Ore Mines in Keonjhar district, Orissa;

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

(c) the time by which private contractor system is going to be abolished from Thakurani Iron Ore Mines ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). The National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking has been engaged by the Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited to study the present operations and to prepare a Project Report for the rehabilitation and development of the mines and facilities.

It is neither possible at this stage to state whether the private contract system will be abolished in the mines nor to indicate any time schedule in this regard.

Creation of gross surplus by SAIL

7955. **SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Steel Authority of India proposes to have a gross surplus of about Rs. 1,000 crores during 1985-86;

(b) if so, the main reasons for creating such surplus;

(c) whether the capacity of the SAIL at present is not such as to be able to create this gross surplus; and

(d) whether Government have directed the SAIL to raise adequate internal resources to modernise its steel plants ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The condition of equipment, quality of raw materials particularly coking coal and the technology in certain plants are the main constraints to higher capacity utilisation and creation of larger internal resources.

(d) Efforts are being made to fund the plan outlay of SAIL during the VII Plan entirely from non-budgetary resources *i.e.*, partly from the Steel Development Fund and partly from its internal resources.

“Karnal Bunt” disease on wheat

7956. SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether “Karnal Bunt” disease of wheat which has been coming off and on for the last 50 years has since been totally controlled in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Total control of Karnal bunt disease is not possible as direct chemical control methods are not effective because of peculiar etiology and nature of the disease. However, the following measures are taken to minimise the disease incidence :

(i) Seed treatment with fungicides to reduce the primary inoculum of the fungus.

(ii) Use of tolerant varieties of wheat to Karnal bunt like HD-2281, HD-2285, DWL-5023 and PBN-34 (drum)

(iii) Restricting the movement of wheat seeds from diseased areas to disease free areas.

Production targets of oilseeds

7957. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of targets fixed by Central Government for production of oilseeds during the next three years in each State, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the financial assistance proposed to be provided to each State during the next three years for the purpose; and

(c) whether this scheme is likely to cross the target fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Planning Commission recommends the State-wise production targets of various crops based on the discussion of the Working Groups constituted to finalise the State Annual Plans. The oilseeds production targets recommended for different States including Andhra Pradesh by the Working Groups for 1986-87 are given in statement given below. The oilseeds production targets for 1987-88 and 1988-89 will be finalised by the Working Groups of Planning Commission before the commencement of these years.

(b) Financial assistance to the States for oilseeds development is provided through a Centrally Sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project which is operating in 17 oilseeds growing States. Financial assistance to each of the States included in the project is provided on year to year basis.

(c) it is too early to say that the scheme is likely to cross the target fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Statement

State-wise targets for oilseeds production during 1986-87 as finalised by the working groups of Planning Commission

Sl. No.	State	Tentative Production Target (Lakh Tonnes)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19.25
2.	Assam	2.41

1	2	3
3. Bihar		3.50
4. Gujarat		24.00
5. Haryana		2.62
6. Himachal Pradesh		0.16
7. Karnataka		13.45
8. Madhya Pradesh		20.57
9. Maharashtra		16.65
10. Orissa		9.20
11. Punjab		1.90
12. Rajasthan		13.00
13. Sikkim		0.11
14. Tamil Nadu		17.00
15. Uttar Pradesh		18.00
16. West Bengal		2.60
17. Jammu & Kashmir		0.70
18. National Target (All India)		148.00

Projects under Implementation by
National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.

7958. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will

the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd., in the public sector, had earned profit during 1984-85;

(b) if so, the profit earned during 1984-85 and the target of profitability fixed for 1985-86; and

(c) the important national and international projects undertaken by the National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. ?

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

(b) The Corporation earned profit of Rs. 1.57 crores during 1984-85. The target of profitability fixed by it for 1985-86 is Rs. 1.65 crores.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

List showing national and international projects undertaken by NBCC Ltd.

A. Projects completed during April '84' to March '86' :

Home Projects	Overseas Projects
1. IAAI Palam, New Delhi.	1. Hotel at Mosul (Iraq)
2. Cement plant, Walyar	2. Hotel at Kokan (Iraq)
3. Kolaghat (1, 2, 3)—1	3. Water Treatment Plant (Iraq)
4. Ammonia plant Thal Bombay.	4. Public utility services (Libya)
5. I S R O, Bangalore	5. Bir Hospital (Nepal).

B. Projects under Execution :

Home Projects

1. ONGC Works
2. FCI Works in different zones.
3. 100 MGD plant, Shahdara, Delhi.
4. Scope ph. II, New Delhi.
5. D.D.A. Works Delhi.
6. 3000 T.P.D. Cement plant Tandur.
7. TV Tower, Pitampura, Delhi.
8. 40 MGD, Keshovpura, Delhi.
9. ISBT Bridge, Delhi.
10. Coal Handling plant, Anapara
11. NTPC Chemney, Singrauli.
12. HAL Works, Kanpur.
13. Metro Project, Calcutta.
14. Kolaghat (4, 5, 6)—II.
15. NALCO Project, Angul.

Overseas Projects

1. Railway Projects (Iraq)
2. Brine storage tank (Iraq)
3. 120 Bed Hospital (Libya)
4. School & store at Ghat (Libya)
5. Nurses Training Centre (Libya)
6. Road works at Bergain and Idree (Libya)
7. Post Office & Telex exchange (Libya)
8. Museum-cum-Library, Hetaunda (Nepal)
9. Kohalpur-Mahakali Road (Nepal)
10. 774 Houses at Dhampur (Y.A.R.).

Note : The above list is not exhaustive.

Allotment of flats to M.Ps. by DDA

7959. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any scheme earlier made by the Delhi Development Authority to allot readymade built houses Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, how many flats were allotted to Members of Parliament;

(c) whether the scheme has been discontinued and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government process to renew the scheme for allotting flats to MPs and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be held on the Table of the Sabha.

Expansion of TV and Radio network

7960. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the targets fixed for T.V. and Radio network in the entire North Eastern States, Statewise with special reference to Manipur during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the shortfall, if any in respect of any State with reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Details regarding targets/shortfalls are given in the statement below.

So far as AIR is concerned, no scheme was included in the VI Plan in respect of Manipur State. However, Doordarshan set up Low Power Transmitters at Ukhrul and Imphal during the VI Plan.

Statement

Schemes for the states of north eastern region during sixth plan (1980-85)—target fixed and shortfall thereof

All India Radio

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Place	Scheme for completion in VI Plan	Reasons for shortfall
1.	Assam	1. Dibrugarh	Upgradation of 100 KW MW Tr. to 300 KW MW Tr.	Delayed receipt of mast.
		2. Guwahati	Replacement of 10 KW SW Tr. by 50 KW SW Tr.	Delayed receipt of Transmitter equipment at site.
2.	Meghalaya	1. Shillong	1. Upgradation of 1 KW MW Tr. by 100 KW MW Tr.	
		2. Tura	2. Establishment of 50 KW SW Tr. for New Integrated Service for North-Eastern Region. Setting up of New Radio Station with 20 KW MW Tr.	Delayed receipt of Transmitter equipment.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	New Radio Station with 100 KW MW Tr.	
4.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Permanent studios Type II.	

Doordarshan

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Existing TV Centre (As on 28.4.86)	TV Centres under implementation as part of the VI Plan
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	HPT (10 KW) at Guwahati. Studio Centre (interim) at Guwahati. LPTs at Silchar, Dibrugarh, Nazira & Tezpur.	Permanent Studio Centre at Guwahati as part of the Sixth Plan. Programme Production Centre at Guwahati as part of the North Eastern scheme. LPTs at Jorhat and Diphu. HPT (10 KW) with programme production facilities at Silchar and Dibrugarh in replacement of the existing LPTs.
2.	Meghalaya	LPTs at Tura and Shillong.	HPT (10 KW) with programme production facilities at Tura. HPT (1 KW) with programme production facilities at Shillong, in replacement of the existing LPTs at Tura & Shillong.
3.	Manipur	LPTs at Imphal & Ukhrul	HPT (1 KW) with programme production facilities at Imphal, in replacement of the existing LPT.
4.	Nagaland	LPT at Kohima	HPT (1 KW) with programme production facilities at Kohima, in replacement of the existing LPT.
5.	Tripura	LPT at Agartala	HPT (10 KW) at Agartala, in replacement of the LPT.
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	LPT at Itanagar	HPT (1 KW) with programme production facilities at Itanagar, in replacement of the LPT. LPTs at Tezu and Passighat.
7.	Mizoram	LPT at Aizawl	HPT (1 KW) with programme production facilities at Aizawl, in replacement of the existing LPT.

N.B. : Permanent TV studio centre at Guwahati is expected to be commissioned during 1987-88. There has been some delay in its commissioning due to change in scope of the project because of operation in colour instead of black & white.

HPT (10 KW) at Agartala, HPTs (1 KW) at Kohima and Dibrugarh are expected to be commissioned during 1986-87. There has been some delay in commissioning of HPT at Agartala due to delay in availability of site and erection of tower.

The remaining schemes mentioned above are expected to be commissioned by the end of 1987-88. The schemes in the North-East except for TV Studio Centre at Guwahati were approved in March, 1984.

Possession of plot to the Centre for Women Development Studies

7961. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had allotted in March, 1984 a plot of land measuring 477.33 Sq. Yards in the Institutional Area of Market Road, New Delhi to the Central for Women's Development Studies for construction of its office building;

(b) whether this Centre had paid the required amount for licence fee, security deposit and replacement cost of the structure as demand by the Ministry;

(c) if so, the reasons for not giving physical possession of the plot to the Centre so far; and

(d) the time by which this Centre is likely to get possession of the plot of land ?

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

(c) and (d). The possession of land could, however, not be handed over because the land is underneath a bungalow which is required to be vacated and demolished. The existing allottee of the bungalow is being offered alternative accommodation by Directorate of Estates. The possession of land will be handed over to the allottee Institution as soon as the land becomes available.

Safety and Health Accident Reduction Plan

7962. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only recently all fertilizer companies have been asked to carry out safety audit of their plants and submit their reports to the Government;

(b) whether Centre has drawn a detailed plan called 'Safety and Health Accident

Reduction Plan' and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of State Governments which have accepted this plan for implementation and the names of fertiliser companies which have submitted their reports of safety audit to the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The 'Safety and Health Accident Reduction Action Plan (SAHARA)' was drawn by the Ministry of Labour and circulated to the Central Workers and Employers Organisations and State Governments on 3rd July, 1985. This plan lists the action to be taken by employers workers and State Governments for avoiding accidents and health hazards in industrial undertakings where a dangerous manufacturing process is carried out.

(c) This is a voluntary Plan, however, the State Governments have been advised to take appropriate follow-up action for compliance of this Plan. The following fertilizer companies have submitted reports on safety audit to the Government :

- (a) Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers (MCF)
- (b) Southern Petro-Chemicals Industries Corporation (SPIC)
- (c) Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO)
- (d) Coromandel Fertilisers Ltd.
- (e) Indian Explosives Ltd. (IEL), and
- (f) Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited (RCF).

[Translation]

Marketing facilities in Yojna Vihar complex

7963. SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAWAL PRABHAKAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the norms laid down in regard to construction of markets in the colonies built by various cooperative societies on the land allotted to them by the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) the reasons why the DDA is not making marketing facilities available to such colonies even after these are well habited; and

(c) when proper marketing facilities are proposed to be provided in the trans-Yamuna colonies of Group Housing Societies, especially in Yojana Bihar complex ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Delhi Development Authority have not laid down any norms in regard to construction of shopping centres in the colonies developed by the various cooperative house building societies on the land allotted by them.

(b) As a matter of practice, as soon as the allottees start building the houses, the planning of the shopping centres is also taken up in hand. By the time around 50 per cent of the houses are built, the construction work of shopping centres are also taken up.

(c) In the various cooperative group housing societies in the Trans-Yamuna area a number of shopping centres have already been designed most of which are either under construction or have been constructed. In the case of Yojana Vihar complex two shopping centres have been planned the construction work of which is likely to be taken up shortly and completed by the end of the current financial year.

Policy regarding allotment of fertilizers to States

7964. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Central Government for allotment of fertilizers to the States under the Essential Commodities Act; and

(b) the area under agriculture in various States during the last three years and the allotment of fertilizers under the Essential Commodities Act made to them during the period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The requirement of fertilisers for each State/Union Territory/Commodity Board is assessed for each season in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories/Commodity Boards well in advance of the season. While assessing the requirements, the following factors are taken into consideration :

- (i) The consumption during the previous season;
- (ii) irrigated and unirrigated areas under various crops;
- (iii) average dose applied by the farmers;
- (iv) cropping pattern;
- (v) area covered under high yielding varieties of seeds; and
- (vi) the programme of crop production in the State and the expected annual growth rate of fertiliser consumption.

(b) The latest available data about gross area sown under agriculture in major States for the years 1980-81 to 1982-83 as well as the consumption of fertilizers in these years are indicated in the statement given below. The figures of consumption of fertilisers in these States during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 are also indicated in the statement.

Statement

Latest available data about gross area sown under agriculture and fertiliser consumption in Major States

Sl. No.	State	Provisional Gross Area ('000 Hectares)				Consumption of Fertilisers ('000 tonnes N+P+K)					
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12281	13047	12769	576	656	726	909	980		
2.	Assam	3373	3439	3556	9	11	13	17	14		
3.	Bihar	11148	10628	9641	204	205	204	292	382		
4.	Gujarat	10695	10903	10189	357	401	386	502	505		
5.	Haryana	5462	5826	5306	231	252	263	326	337		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	946	949	958	16	18	18	19	22		
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	974	978	1002	21	22	32	17	29		
8.	Karnataka	10660	11228	11151	344	384	401	487	591		
9.	Kerala	2862	2905	2862	98	95	108	129	128		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	21402	21756	22215	197	236	243	315	373		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Maharashtra	20133	20386	19957	421	529	506	642	581
12.	Orissa	8746	8744	8326	76	82	89	103	114
13.	Punjab	6763	6929	6915	754	820	886	992	1048
14.	Rajasthan	17350	18596	18395	135	138	115	210	207
15.	Tamil Nadu	6469	6909	6030	491	513	465	587	691
16.	Uttar Pradesh	24574	24773	24708	1151	1270	1427	1643	1613
17.	West Bengal	7621	7402	7004	283	258	262	369	406
18.	Others	1637	1644	1652	152	174	244	151	190
	All India	173096	177042	172636	5516	6064	6388	7710	8211

[English]

Increase in allocation of funds to HUDCO to meet demands from States

7965. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Housing Boards Rural Housing Boards and State Slum Clearance Boards have submitted schemes to HUDCO which are pending for want of funds;

(b) if so, the State-wise amounts of demands not yet met for want of funds as on 1 April, 1986; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to increase the allocation of funds to HUDCO to meet such demands ?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) An amount of Rs. 60.00 crores has been provided to HUDCO for 7th Five Year Plan as against an allocation of Rs. 50.00 crores during the Sixth Plan Period.

[Translation]

Rates of wages paid to contract workers in Bokaro Steel Plant

7966. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of contractors working under the management of Bokaro Steel Plant and the total number of contract workers working under these contractors;

(b) whether it is a fact that contract workers are engaged in both types of works i. e. construction and production;

(c) whether it is a fact that contract workers engaged in production work are

paid minimum wages fixed by Government of Bihar whereas they are entitled to get minimum wages fixed by the Central Government; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure payment of reasonable wages to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) As on 31.3.1986, there were 367 contractors working at the Bokaro Steel Plant (including its captive mines) and they employed 8798 contract workers.

(b) and (c). In the Bokaro Steel Plant contract workers are engaged in construction jobs as well as in the works area on jobs like cleaning, transportation etc. which are related to operational activities.

The State Government being the appropriate Government for fixation of minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, the contract workers engaged at Bokaro Steel City and in the construction activities at Bhavnathpur Mines, Koteswar Mines, Meghataburu and Kiruburu Iron Ore Mines are paid in accordance with the minimum wages prescribed by the respective State Government.

The contract workers engaged in mining operations at Bhavnathpur and Koteswar and Tulsidamar Limestone Mines, in which case the Central Government is the appropriate Government, are being paid productivity linked piece rated wages under Tripartite and bipartite settlements and such wages are higher than the minimum wages prescribed by the Central Government.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Taking over red sand mines by Government in Delhi

7967. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some red sand mines have been taken over by Government in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of mines taken over;

(c) the condition of those mines at the time of taking over; and

(d) the reasons that led to the taking over of these mines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). Red sand mines in Bhatti were taken over by Government in November, 1975. At the time of taking over there were about 300 working/abandoned pits.

(c) and (d). Conditions of these mines were very dangerous which resulted in a number of fatalities. As these mines caused grave concern due to unsafe conditions, the operations of those mines were taken over by Delhi Administration.

Distribution of goats, sheep etc. to SCs and STs in Madhya Pradesh

7968. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the various Centrally sponsored schemes under which goats, sheep, pigs and other animals were distributed to the SCs and STs in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) whether Government agencies are monitoring the implementation of the programme; and

(c) if so, the reports, if any, submitted by them regarding the implementation of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is no separate Centrally Sponsored Scheme for SCs and STs under which goats, sheep, pigs and other animals are distributed to the SCs and STs for the State of Madhya Pradesh. However, assistance is provided for setting up of sheep, goat, pigs and other animal units under Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Under the Special Livestock Production Programme during the last three years assistance for piggery, sheep and poultry units and cross-bred heifer rearing was provided in selected districts of Madhya Pradesh.

The programmes provide that 30 per cent of the families assisted should belong to SC and ST communities.

(b) and (c). The programmes are being monitored both by the Centre and State Governments through periodic progress reports.

Statement I and II showing the SC/ST families assisted during the last three years under IRDP and SLPP are given below.

Statement-I

Yearwise SC/ST beneficiaries Assisted in Madhya Pradesh under I.R.D. Programme

Name of State	Year	Total beneficiaries	SC/ST	% age of SC/ST
Madhya Pradesh	1983-84	325093	160148	49.26
	1984-85	321169	166877	51.96
	1985-86	193144	78749	40.77
	(till Feb. 86)			

Statement-II

The Districts covered under Special Livestock Production Programme and Beneficiaries Assisted during the last three years in Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Districts covered
1.	Cross-bred Calf-Rearing Scheme	(1) Bhopal (2) Bilaspur (3) Dewas (4) Dhar (5) Durg (6) Hoshangabad (7) Indore (8) Jabalpur (9) Mandsaur (10) Ratlam (11) Raisen (12) Raipur (13) Sagar (14) Sehore (15) Ujjain
2.	Establishment of Poultry Production Units	(1) Sagar (2) Durg (3) Raisen (4) Ujjain (5) Jabalpur (6) Sheoni (7) Khandwa
3.	Establishment of Piggery Production Units	(1) Jabalpur
4.	Establishment of Sheep Production Units	(1) Tikamgarh (2) Chattarpur (3) Rajgarh (4) Mandsaur

Beneficiaries Assisted

Name of the Scheme	1983-84			1984-85			1985-86 (upto Feb. 86)		
	Total	SC/ST	% of SC/ST of Total	Total	SC/ST	% of SC/ST of Total	Total	SC/ST	% of SC/ST of Total
1. Cross-bred Calf rearing	1280	299	23%	2079	261	13%	1073	126	12%
2. Poultry	775	453	59%	728	423	58%	220	122	60%
3. Piggery	— Not reported —								
4. Sheep	489	95	19%	498	103	21%	279	25	9%

Survey of mineral deposits

7969. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether an All India mineral deposit survey has been completed;

(b) if not, the areas which have been fully surveyed for ascertaining mineral deposits in the soil;

(c) the areas which are still to be surveyed;

(d) whether there is any time bound programme under taken by Union Government; and

(e) if so, the time by which the entire survey of mineral deposits will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (e). No, Sir. All India mineral deposit survey cannot be deemed complete since Geological Survey for minerals is a continuous process and cannot be taken as completed at any point of time. Development of new techniques of exploration, for example, including both ground and air borne geo-physical systems are capable of probing to greater and greater depths and also remote sensing and satellite imageries of higher resolution can reveal possibilities of blind or concealed are bodies which have to be explored further.

(b) and (c). About 64 per cent of the land area of the country has been covered by Geological mapping and the important mineral bearing areas have been broadly indentified. The remaining areas including some offshore areas, the Himalayan terrain and other inaccessible areas remain to be so covered.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Construction of houses for Central Government employees in West Bengal

7970. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the requirement of houses for Central Government employees in West Bengal has increased manifold;

(b) whether insufficient quarters/houses have been built for such employees during the last three years;

(c) if so, the reasons and details thereof; and

(d) the projects to be undertaken for such quarters/houses in the State of West Bengal during the next two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d). 'General pool' residential accommodation is available only in Calcutta in West Bengal. There is acute shortage of 'General pool' accommodation in Calcutta. Due to financial constraints and non-availability of land, sufficient number of quarters could not be constructed. Sanction for construction of 704 quarters of various types has been issued separately.

Foreign chartered fishing boats fishing in water of the Western Coast

7971. SHRI R. S. MANE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign charter fishing boats using the waters of the Western coast;

(b) the quantity of catches taken away by them in 1986 so far;

(c) the reasons to encourage foreign fishing boats when our own fishing industry and fishermen of the Western coast are suffering economically;

(d) the names of such foreign companies; and

(e) the steps being taken to reduce such foreign fishing activity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The foreign chartered

fishing vessels carry out fishing operations throughout the Exclusive Economic Zone of India and their area of operation is not restricted to either coast. Hence it is not possible to specifically indicate the number of vessel using the waters of the Western Coast.

(b) According to reports received by the Government since 1986, the total catch in respect of 15 vessels chartered by seven companies who have completed the fishing voyage is 1945.47 tons from one voyage each.

(c) The charter policy aims at augmenting the fleet of deep sea fishing vessels through obligatory purchase; transfer of technology; establishing overseas market for non conventional fish and establishing the economic viability of deep sea fishing. The area of operation of the chartered vessels specified by the Government ensures that the operation of these vessels does not clash with the interests of the traditional fishermen and small mechanised boat operators.

(d) Statement is attached.

(e) Chartered vessels are required to be phased out according to a fixed time frame and replaced by ownership vessels of Indian Companies.

Statement

List of Foreign Collaborators from whom Indian companies chartered fishing vessels

1. Trans Oriental Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
2. Singapore Union Line Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
3. Ribno Stopanstvo, Bulgaria.
4. Far Eastern Shipping Service Co. Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
5. Freespeed Limited, Hong Kong.
6. Singapore Food Industries Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
7. South Glory International Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.

8. Tropifauna Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.

9. Guan Wah Enterprises, Singapore.

10. Sunny Fisheries Corporation Ltd., Singapore.

11. Societa Esereizio Cantieri, Spa, Italy.

12. Hamaya Suiean Co. Ltd., Japan.

13. Showa Trading Company Ltd, Japan.

[Translation]

Labourers working in Khetri Copper Complex

7972. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of labourers working in Khetri Copper Complex and the number out of them belonging to Jhunjhunu area;

(b) the ratio between outside labourers and local labourers;

(c) the number of labourers in Khetri Copper Complex suffering from T.B. indicating the number of those who have been treated and of those who are still suffering from the disease; and

(d) the preventive steps taken to check the disease which is spreading in the local region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). Out of total number of 8112 labourers working in Khetri Copper Complex, a large number of them belong to Jhunjhunu area. Consequently the ratio of local labourers vis-a-vis outside labourers is very high.

(c) Since 1982, 54 cases of T.B. have been fully cured after treatment. There are in addition 97 cases of T.B. diagnosed since 1982 which are still under treatment.

(d) Preventive steps taken to check the disease include :

- (i) Periodical medical examination of those working in the mining area;

- (ii) Isolation of patients in the Sanatorium;
- (iii) Supply of safety appliances like gas masks, Markin clothes, etc. to the employees to prevent inhalation of gas and dust;
- (iv) Wet drilling in the mines to minimise dust generation; and
- (v) Holding of regular health education classes.

**Villages connected with roads in
Uttar Pradesh**

7973. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in Uttar Pradesh linked with pucca roads and the number of villages linked with kucha roads as also the number of those villages which are yet to be linked with either pucca or kucha roads;

(b) whether the percentage of villages which are not linked with pucca or kucha roads in Uttar Pradesh is comparatively more than that of other States; and

(c) if so, the amount of assistance proposed to be provided by government to Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan to link the remaining villages of the State with pucca approach roads, the details in this regard and the time by which all such villages are likely to be linked with approach roads ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) As on 1.4.85, 12089 villages with population over 1000 were connected by all-weather roads under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and 10206 villages with population over 1000 were still to be connected by all-weather roads. Information about villages linked with kucha roads is not maintained in this Ministry.

(b) Information about villages not linked with pucca or kucha roads is not maintained

by this Ministry. However, a statement showing statewise percentages of connectivity of villages with population over 1000 under MNP is given below.

(c) Construction of link roads is mainly taken up under MNP under the State Plans. It is envisaged under the Plan that all the villages with population over 1500 and 50 per cent of the villages with population between 1000-1500 are to be connected by all-weather roads by 1990 under the MNP. The Seventh Five Year Plan outlay for rural roads under MNP for Uttar Pradesh is Rs. 650 crores. Construction of roads can also be taken up under the Centrally Sponsored employment programmes of NREP and RLEGP. Expenditure under NREP is shared equally between the States and the Centre while that under RLEGP is met entirely by the Centre. Separate allocation of funds for construction of rural roads is, however, not made under these programmes.

Statement

Percentage of connectivity of villages with population over 1000 under the Minimum Needs Programme

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Percentage connectivity
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47.9
2.	Assam	88.5
3.	Bihar	62.7
4.	Gujarat	92.1
5.	Haryana	100.0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	72.4
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	90.0
8.	Karnataka	64.0
9.	Kerala	100.0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	61.6
11.	Maharashtra	72.9
12.	Manipur	48.8
13.	Meghalaya	57.4
14.	Nagaland	94.0

1	2	3
15. Orissa		22.2
16. Punjab		100.0
17. Rajasthan		59.3
18. Sikkim		64.3
19. Tamil Nadu		53.5
20. Tripura		85.9
21. Uttar Pradesh		54.2
22. West Bengal		52.8
Total :		61.7

[English]

Adoption of better mining method for exploitation of minerals

7974. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps for adopting better mining methods while exploiting the minerals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). Adoption of better mining methods is a continuous process and this has been receiving constant attention in the field of mining under the Public Sector. Steps taken in this regard are generally a part and parcel of the mining project. The mines of Public Sector units have their own plans of modernisation of mining methods suitable to geological conditions. These schemes provide for improved operating practices, improved resources, recovery, development and introduction of new technologies for better performance, improving productivity and environmental control.

Allotment of land to Cooperative Group Housing Societies

7975. DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN : Will be Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than 1000 new Co-operative Group Housing Societies were registered in 1983 in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the time by which land will be allotted to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) From 1983 till date 1415 new Cooperative Group Housing Societies have been registered by the Registrar, Cooperative Societies in the Union Territory of Delhi, out of which 1208 Societies have been sponsored by the Registrar to the Delhi Development Authority for allotment of land.

(b) No specific time limit for allotment of land to these Societies can be given.

Model Industrial Training Institute for Electronics at Calicut (Kerala)

7976. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of representations have been received from Calicut (Kerala) for upgrading of the Model Industrial Training Institute of Electronics at Calicut; and

(b) if so, the action being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. (SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Two representations have been received. One representation is for starting Instructor's training and also to provide training facilities for the persons going to Gulf countries for employment. In the other representation, the suggestion made is to develop the Model Industrial Training Institute (MITI), Calicut into a full-fledged institution under the Central Government for the benefit of unemployed educated youth of the State. In both the representations specific request have been made not to hand over the institute to the State Government.

(b) The scheme for setting up MITIs was approved subject to the condition that the possibility of the transfer of these institutions to the respective States during the VII Plan period will be considered in order to reduce

the burden on the Central Government. This matter is under consideration in consultation with the State Government. Hence the question of upgradation of MITI Calicut under the Central Government has not been considered.

Setting up of mushroom industry in Sikkim

7977. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is correct that mushroom is a highly nutritive food, specially for the vegetarian population;

(b) whether mushroom grows best at 20-30° C and it can grow better in hilly areas such as Sikkim at about 3000-4000 feet above sea level without much input of energy for incubation chambers; and

(c) whether mushroom cultivation will be taken up in Sikkim ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Mushroom is popular both for its delicacy and food value. It is a good source of vitamins, minerals and amino acids.

(b) Different types of mushrooms require different temperature ranges. Since temperature varies from season to season in Sikkim at different altitudes cultivation of mushroom throughout the year needs supplemental energy for commercial production.

(c) Sikkim Government proposes to establish a mushroom centre during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Kerala scheme for foreign collaboration in Fishing Industry

7979. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala has submitted a scheme for promotion of charter and joint

venture programmes with foreign collaborators for fishing;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Three proposals were received from the Kerala Fisheries Corporation for chartering foreign fishing vessels.

(b) and (c). The proposals were considered by the Government, Letter of intent on the first proposal was issued in August 1982 to charter 10 deep sea fishing vessels from M/s. Tropifauna (P) Ltd, Singapore. The Corporation fulfilled the condition of letter of intent in respect of 4 vessels for which permits were issued in March 1983. The Corporation, however, surrendered the permits in June 1984 as they could not bring the vessels. Letter of intent on their second proposal was issued in May 1983 to charter 5 vessels from M/s. Sunny Fisheries Corporation, Singapore. The Corporation could not fulfil the conditions of the letter of intent. On the third proposal of the Corporation letter of intent was issued in January 1984 to charter one vessel from M/s. Societa Esercizio Cantieri Spa, Italy. Charter permit was issued in January 1985 when the corporation fulfilled the conditions of letter of intent. Again the Corporation could not bring the vessel, and surrendered the permit in December, 1985.

News item captioned "AIR not available in J. K. border areas"

7980. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item "AIR not available in J & K border areas" published in the Hindustan Times dated 15 April, 1986;

(b) whether Jammu and Srinagar A.I.R. Stations cannot be tuned in Rajouri, Poonch, Pahalgam, and Leh and if at all people there are able to get the Stations, the voice is feeble and unintelligible whereas Pakistan Radio

is very clear and people tune in Pakistan or BBC; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this poor state of affairs and what urgent corrective measures are proposed to be taken to strengthen the A.I.R. Stations at Jammu and Srinagar ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is fact that the reception from the medium wave transmitters of Jammu and Srinagar at Rajouri, Poonch and Phalgam is less than satisfactory. The major contributing factors are hilly terrain, and night time shrinkage to which signals from medium wave transmitters are exposed the world over etc. The transmissions from Pakistan and BBC are probably from the powerful transmitters used for External Services. AIR external services also reach Pakistan and there is a wide listening in Pakistan to our Urdu external service. In J & K to support the medium wave transmissions, a support service on shortwave is available from Srinagar's transmitter. Leh area is served by AIR Leh.

In its 7th Plan, AIR proposes to set up new radio stations at Bhadarwah, Kargil Poonch and Kathua to provide coverage to areas hitherto uncovered. In addition, a 10 KW SW transmitter is also proposed to be set up at Leh. The power of AIR transmitters at Jammu and Srinagar is proposed to be upgraded as follows :

<i>Station</i>	<i>Existing power</i>	<i>Proposed power</i>
Srinagar	7.5 kw sw	50 kw sw
	1 kw mw	10 kw mw
Jammu	50 kw mw	300 kw mw
	1 kw mw	10 kw mw

With the implementation of the above 7th Plan schemes of AIR in J & K, radio coverage in the State would improve to 95 per cent by population. Simultaneously, the SW Support Service from the upgraded 50 kw Transmitter would be available to entire J & K region.

Closing of Bharat Gold Mines at Kolar

7981. **SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are examining or contemplating to close down the Bharat Gold Mines at Kolar in view of the increasing cost of mining and low yield of gold; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not the justification for the continuance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). In view of the falling grade of ore, increasing depth of mining, high cost of production and other factors the Bharat Gold Mines Limited has been incurring increasing losses continuously. The future working of the mines at Kolar has been engaging the attention of the Government. Before final decisions are taken all aspects of the matter will be carefully considered.

Allocation of funds to Kerala for Urban Development

7982. **SHRI SURESH KURUP:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount given to Kerala for Urban Development in the Sixth Plan period; and

(b) the actual amount utilised by Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Sixth Plan allocation for the State for urban development was Rs. 1900 lakhs and the actual expenditure was Rs. 1792 lakhs. Besides, Central assistance of Rs. 311.55 lakhs was released to the State for development of 9 towns under the Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns and Central incentive grants of Rs. 11 lakhs and Rs. 25 lakhs were also provided by the Central Government during 1983-84

and 1984-85 under the Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums Scheme for additional coverage of slum dwellers.

**Fall in underground water level in
A. P.**

7983. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the underground water level has fallen dangerously in certain areas of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Central Teams which visited the area recently have reported on the matter and if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure drinking water supply and save the industry from starving ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes Sir. On account of deficit rainfall, underground water level has fallen considerably in 21 districts of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c). Yes Sir. The Central Teams have reported on the fall in underground water level. On the basis of these reports of the Central Teams and recommendations of High Level Committee on Relief thereon, an amount of Rs. 18.59 crores has been sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh for drinking water supply during the Financial year 1985-86.

**Development of vegetarian cheese by
NDRI**

7984. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI) has found out the method to make 100 per cent vegetarian cheese;

(b) if so, whether the products has been finally tested and marketed;

(c) whether any other agencies like the Amul Dairy are also conducting any research to synthesise the medilaze enzyme from vegetable sources to produce vegetarian cheese; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI) has found a way to make 100 per cent vegetarian cheese by using microbial rennet as substitute for the conventional animal rennet in the manufacture of the cheese.

(b) Cheddar cheese prepared with microbial rennet has been tested and found organoleptically comparable to the animal rennet cheese. All the cheese available at the NDRI sales counter is prepared with microbial rennet.

(c) Most of the research in India and abroad on animal rennet substitutes has been carried out using micro-organisms like bacteria and fungi. While NDRI has developed a process for microbial rennet using bacteria, some work was also carried out at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore with fungal cultures. We have not come across any literature on Medilaze enzyme from vegetable sources from Amul Dairy or any other agency.

(d) In light of the above, the question does not arise.

**Introduction of Digital Microwave
systems of Transmission**

7985. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Maharashtra Electronics Corporation Limited (MELTRON) has bagged the All India Radio contract for introduction of digital microwave systems of transmission in the country;

(b) if so, the specialisation of MELTRON in this field and capital outlay involved in the contract; and

(c) the likely benefits to accrue from the introduction of digital microwave systems of transmission in various parts of the country and how it will benefit the transmissions made in the Eastern U. P. and Orissa ?

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

(a) and (b). Programmes from AIR studio are fed to the transmitting centres through underground cables. These studio-transmitter linkages constitute an important link in the broadcasting chain. However, due to certain unavoidable factors like digging of roads, underground seepage etc., these linkages do not make for broadcast-quality standards. A policy decision was, therefore, taken that such linkages between studios and transmitters may be operated through digital links. Accordingly in the VII Five Year Plan AIR proposes to establish such digital links for the new projects and also replace some of the existing underground cable links. In all, 50 links are proposed to be established.

After careful Inter-departmental consideration it was decided that MELTRON, a Maharashtra State Public Sector Company, should be designated as the manufacturing agency. In taking this decision, the fact that the Company was involved in the manufacture of UHF radio equipment and already had a foreign collaboration with M/s. Brown Boveri Company of Switzerland was taken into account. M/s. MELTRON had also supplied UHF equipment to the Railways and the Department of Telecommunications.

Out of the 50 links to be established order for supply of equipment for 30 links has been placed and the total outlay involved is Rs. 5.49 crores (approx).

(c) The quality of programmes to be fed to the transmitting station through the digital links is expected to be of top class broadcast quality and vastly superior to the cable links. Reliability will also improve at all places where such links are provided.

For the present there is no need to replace the existing cable links between studios and transmitters by digital links in AIR studios in Eastern U. P. and Orissa as the

performance of the cable links at these stations is considered satisfactory.

Assistance by NCDC to states

7986. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Cooperative Development Corporation is financing cooperative institutions in the country, if so, the amount granted by way of loan/subsidy during the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise, indicating their demand and actual amount granted; and

(b) whether Government have received any demand from Andaman and Nicobar Island for such assistance; if so, the action taken thereon ?

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

(a) National Cooperative Development Cooperation (NCDC) provides assistance for various cooperative development programmes to cooperatives through State Governments/State Cooperative Banks. To cooperative societies in the Union Territories financial assistance is provided directly by NCDC. NCDC's assistance is progress based and is provided on reimbursement basis *i. e.* State Governments or the State Cooperative Banks first provide assistance in respect of approved projects to the cooperatives and thereafter claim reimbursement from NCDC on the basis of progress of completion of the units/programmes.

During the last three years *i. e.* 1983-84 1984-85 and 1985-86, the Corporation provided assistance of the order of Rs. 376.69 crores for various cooperative development programmes in the country. The details are given in the statement given below.

(b) On the basis of the proposals for assistance received by the NCDC from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration, the Corporation has provided a total assistance of Rs. 14.542 lakhs upto 1985-86. During 1986-87, so far, proposals worth Rs. 31.59 lakhs received are under consideration of the Corporation.

Statement

State-wise Disbursement of Financial Assistance (Loan and subsidy Separately) by NCDC during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	1983-84		1984-85		1985-86	
		Loan	Subsidy	Loan	Subsidy	Loan	Subsidy
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	652.618	2.660	644.535	8.589	851.088	11.369
2.	Assam	78.970	0.200	143.578	17.324	354.235	1.848
3.	Bihar	523.980	6.592	843.589	17.582	480.259	9.150
4.	Gujarat	249.387	8.488	297.594	55.650	483.574	39.865
5.	Himachal Pradesh	211.718	10.968	201.122	8.166	250.586	11.908
6.	Haryana	558.414	1.468	211.344	0.026	62.240	3.355
7.	J & K	11.021	4.769	...	...	...	...
8.	Karnataka	565.379	2.527	558.515	11.319	699.735	4.906
9.	Kerala	180.818	2.531	134.279	6.031	438.381	74.451
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1398.654	14.078	1320.173	26.354	1108.466	8.735
11.	Maharashtra	2642.053	33.028	1386.171	40.089	1359.628	45.708
12.	Manipur	21.594	10.340	22.279	5.035	85.163	3.079
13.	Meghalaya	11.877	5.938	14.317	5.331	10.969	2.175

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14. Nagaland			20.000	...	...	...	...	...
15. Orissa			631.705	6.245	586.752	13.755	456.882	17.494
16. Punjab			1030.434	0.802	1012.248	1.402	807.980	0.251
17. Rajasthan			822.648	7.502	512.315	6.319	779.437	25.251
18. Sikkim			17.000	...	40.000	...	...	0.049
19. Tamil Nadu			489.273	16.037	813.904	9.258	502.352	13.438
20. Tripura			24.631	10.389	83.262	12.662	41.948	4.030
21. Uttar Pradesh			1839.553	51.140	2883.271	20.032	2058.829	31.449
22. West Bengal			408.943	30.608	465.077	28.997	430.508	18.576
23. A & N Islands			1.240	0.620	...	5.080
24. Chandigarh			0.450	0.150	...	...	...	...
25. Pondicherry			1.950	...	...	0.480	2.535	1.754
26. Others			63.950	42.154	397.690	42.776	357.320	76.510
TOTAL			12457.020	268.614	12573.255	337.797	11622.145	410.431

Allocation of direct receiving sets

7987. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of direct receiving sets earmarked for the entire country during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the details of their allocation ?

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

(a) and (b). VII Plan of Doordarshan has no provision for installing community viewing TV sets. However, a scheme has been approved in principle to provide 5000 community viewing TV sets in the States and Union Territories of the North-Eastern region. Due to lack of plan allocation, it has not been possible so far to start implementation of this scheme. The break-up of these 5000 sets between VHF and Direct Reception sets is also yet to be finalised. All State/UT Governments have, however, been requested to provide community viewing sets out of their own funds in their respective areas, during the VII Plan period.

Foodgrains to States under rural employment programmes

7988. **DR. B.L. SHAILESH :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to give the States two million tonnes of foodgrains, free of cost, to support their rural employment programmes during 1986-87;

(b) if so, the quantum of foodgrains allocation to Uttar Pradesh and portion out of that which will be utilised in the Eastern Uttar Pradesh where acute poverty conditions still exist; and

(c) the additional employment in terms of mandays likely to be generated ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Free foodgrains have been allocated to State during 1985-86 and 1986-87. It is expected that 2 million tonnes of foodgrains would be utilised during 1986-87.

(b) and (c). A total quantity of 1,76,340 tonnes of wheat has been allocated to Uttar Pradesh for the first two quarters of the year 1986-87. No separate allocation of foodgrains to be utilised in Eastern Uttar Pradesh has been made. The additional employment to be generated on account of additive wheat would work out to about 101 lakh mandays.

Implementation of National Capital Region

7989. **DR. B.L. SHAILESH :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh along with other States has asked for higher allocation for the National Capital Region;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the projects likely to be affected for lack of funds in the implementation of the National Capital Region plan in the initial stages, particularly the development of ring towns ?

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

(b) and (c). On the basis of the demands projected by the States, the National Capital Region Planning Board has drawn up a plan for Rs. 867 crores proposing investment in the selected sectors of Railways, Telecommunication, Roads in the region and for provision of infrastructural facilities in priority towns. The provision of Rs. 35 crores made in the Seventh Plan will be for National Capital Region schemes, approved by the Board.

[*Translation*]

Closure of Brauni Unit of HFC

7990. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Brauni Unit of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation is on the verge of closure due to heavy losses;

(b) if so, the total loss incurred by this unit since its inception and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether responsibility for these losses has been fixed; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The accumulated loss of Baruni Unit of HFC upto March, 1986 is about Rs. 145.48 crores. The loss is mainly on account of low capacity utilisation of the plants due to frequent equipment breakdowns, power failures/voltage dips and design deficiencies.

(d) There is a proposal for revamping the Unit. A 2.5 MW gas turbine set has been commissioned to protect the front-end of the ammonia plant against electrical disturbances. A 16 MW captive power plant is under implementation.

[*English*]

Income ceiling of workers

7991. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to raise the wage limit for coverage under various labour laws from Rs. 1600 to Rs. 2500 per month;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any final decision in this regard; and

(c) if not, the main reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). The position regarding wage limit for coverage under various labour laws is as under :

(i) *The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923*

The wage limit for coverage under this Act was done away with altogether by the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 1984 with effect from 1.7.1984.

(ii) *The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948*

The wage limit for coverage under the Act was raised from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1600 per month by the Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1984 with effect from 27.1.1985. There is at present no proposal for further enhancement of the wage limit for coverage under this Act.

(iii) *The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952*

The wage limit for coverage under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme was raised from Rs. 1600 to Rs. 2500 per month with effect from 1.9.1985.

(iv) *The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972*

The wage limit for coverage under the Act was raised from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1600 per month with effect from 1.7.1984. As per the recommendation of the Labour Minister's Conference, the Government is considering a proposal for doing away with the wage limit.

(v) *The Payment of Bonus Act, 1986*

The wage limit for coverage under the Payment of Bonus Act has been raised from Rs. 1600 to Rs. 2500 per month in respect of bonus payable for the accounting year commencing on any day during the year 1984 and subsequent accounting years.

(vi) *Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976*

At present the Act covers salesman who draws pay upto Rs. 750/- p.m. It is now

proposed to amend the definition of "Sales Promotion Employees" by raising the limit of Rs. 750/- per month to Rs. 1600 per month. An amendment bill to this effect has already been passed by the Lok Sabha on 2nd December, 1985. It is likely to come up before the Rajya Sabha for consideration during the current session.

(vii) *Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and Inter State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979.*

Under the contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1970 and Inter State Migrant Workmen Act 1979, the Income Ceiling for Supervisor mentioned in the definition of 'Workmen' in the above mentioned two Acts is Rs. 500 p.m. As such, there is no question of revision of ceiling from Rs. 1600 p.m.

**Selection of Newsreaders/Announcers
by Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra**

7992. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that for selecting Newsreaders and Announcers for Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra, the age limit of 30 years has been fixed;

(b) whether any age limit has been fixed for selection for the above jobs at the national level i.e. by the Delhi Doordarshan Kendra; and

(c) if so, when persons of more than 30 years of age are elected for the above jobs by Delhi Doordarshan Kendra, the reasons for fixing 30 years limit by Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore had fixed upper age limit of 30 years for selection of Newsreaders and Announcers on the lines of age limit for regular employment.

(b) No, Sir. Since 11th December, 1980 recruitment of Newsreaders and Announcers

had been stopped, relying instead on free-lance talent which is engaged for specific assignment on a fee basis.

(c) Doordarshan Bangalore is being advised to waive the upper age limit of 30 years in respect of casual Newsreaders and Announcers, as at other Kendras, and consider persons with due regard to suitability for the screen.

Workers participation in Management

7993. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) when the policy of labour participation in management was introduced;

(b) the number of Government undertakings and private sector undertakings where this policy has been introduced and details of State-wise industries involved so far separately;

(c) the extent to which workers participation in management has proved successful in enhancing the production in industry and reduction of labour trouble in the country; and

(d) how the development of labour participation in management is monitored and the action taken by Government to popularise the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d). The Government reviewed the working of earlier Schemes on Workers' Participation which were introduced in October, 1975 and January, 1977 respectively and in the light of the review and experience gained, the Government introduced a new comprehensive scheme vide its Resolution dated 30th December, 1983, a copy is laid on the table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2704/86]

The scheme is applicable to Central Public sector undertakings. In terms of para 8 of the scheme, the State Governments have also been requested to introduce the

scheme in their own public sector undertakings and also to encourage the private sector to implement the scheme. The scheme has been implemented at shop floor/plant level in 83 central public sector undertakings (list enclosed). The scheme has been accepted in principle in the States and in some of the States it has been introduced in a number of undertakings.

The scheme has been given wide publicity. This has been discussed at various forums, i.e. Labour Ministers' Conference, Meeting of State Labour Secretaries, meetings with the representatives of the trade unions and the employers' organisations and at the Indian Labour Conference (25-26 November, 1985).

The Ministry of Labour have set up a Tripartite Committee consisting of representatives of some of the Ministries/public Sector Undertakings/State Governments and Workers' Organisations to monitor the scheme and to review its progress from time to time. The Committee has noticed that the various shop and plant councils functioning in some of the undertakings had made positive contribution in improving production, productivity besides reducing absenteeism and overtime.

The Scheme is also discussed as a regular agenda item in the meetings of the Tripartite Industrial Committees for different industries, namely, Engineering, Jute, Textile, Cement, Chemicals, Road Transport, Plantations, Building and Construction, etc.

Monitoring and evaluation of Indian Dairy Corporation and National Dairy Development Board

7994. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether monitoring and evaluation of Indian Dairy Corporation, National Dairy Development Board and foreign aided and World Bank aided schemes run by them is done from time to time and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any review of targets and achievements of expenditure, year-wise and item-wise has been done during the last three years, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Steering Committee has been set up to monitor the implementation of Operation Flood II and help the Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC)/National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) overcome problems, if any, with the State Governments and concerned international aid agencies in implementation of the project. This Committee meets periodically and has held 3 meetings during the last three years i.e. 1983 to 1985. The performance of IDC/NDDB with reference to the specific objectives of the Operation Flood II project was also evaluated by a Committee led by Shri L.K. Jha during the year 1984.

The progress of National Dairy Development Board's project for "Restructuring edible oil and oilseeds production and marketing" is also reviewed periodically.

Allocation of foodgrains to States for distribution under Rural Employment Programme

7995. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have allocated foodgrains to the States for distribution under Rural Employment Programme for 1986-87;

(b) if so, the quantum thereof and the agency through which the distribution is intended to be made;

(c) whether any of the States have a surplus of foodgrains released to them under the programme for 1985-86; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) A total quantity of 10 lakh tonnes of foodgrains has

been allocated to the State/UTs under NREP/RLEGP for the first two quarters of the year 1986-87. In addition, an additional quantity of 2 lakh tonnes has been allocated to Rajasthan. The distribution is mostly through the public distribution system. In some cases the foodgrains are distributed through the implementing agencies directly.

(c) and (d). Complete reports of utilisation during the year 1985-86 have not yet become available. As such the exact position of carry-over stocks of foodgrains with different States is not known at present. However, 25 per cent of the resources allocated under NREP/RLEGP are permitted to be carried over during the current year. Any excess over and above this quantity will be adjusted from the second instalment during the current year.

Revival of charter policy

7996. SHRI D.P. JADEJA :
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to revive chartering policy under any other nomenclature, as joint ventures or 100 per cent exports;

(b) what guarantees have been sought to ensure that bank guarantees are extended by foreign parties, backing up their 100 per cent purchase offers;

(c) the precautions taken to ensure that the repetitive results of chartering do not happen in such matters;

(d) whether Government have tightened up the existing inspection procedures of chartering fishing vessels; and

(e) if so, the details of safeguards recently introduced in scrutinising chartering vessels ?

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

MAKWANA) : (a) No. Sir, However, the policy on chartering of foreign fishing vessels is being reviewed.

(b) Bank Guarantee is not insisted upon usually from the Foreign Parties in fulfilment of their purchase offer. Indian companies however furnish an undertaking for 120 per cent in case of proposals under the 100 per cent export oriented scheme.

(c) It is proposed to revise the charter terms and conditions.

(d) and (e). The Coast Guard monitors the operation of chartered foreign fishing vessels. As per rules, chartered fishing vessels are inspected by the Coast Guard authorities prior to commencing their fishing operations. The catch on board the chartered vessels is assessed by the customs authorities before the vessels depart to the foreign ports for export. The designated officers appointed by the Government also inspect the charter vessels at the end of each voyage and submit a report regarding the catch details and compliance of charter terms and conditions by the crew of the vessel etc.

Maintenance of Government hostels by CPWD

7997. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Central Government hostels for visiting officers maintained by the C.P.W.D. in the metropolitan cities throughout the country with their accommodation capacity, yearly expenditure incurred and revenue earned;

(b) whether Government have received representations from time to time about the sub-standard maintenance and care of such hostels; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

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

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

[*Translation*]

Maintenance of civic amenities in resettlement colonies in Delhi

7998. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI TARLOCHAN SINGH TUR :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Municipal Corporation has decided not to take responsibility of maintenance of civic amenities in 37 resettlement colonies built by the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). According to available information no decision to this effect has been taken by the Corporation but it is reported to be insisting on reimbursement of expenditure on maintenance of civic amenities in Resettlement Colonies.

(c) The entire question is being looked into in consultation with the Delhi Administration, DDA and the Corporation.

[*English*]

Targets and achievements for milk production and procurement

7999. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for milk production under National Milk Herd to be achieved by mid-1985 and actual achievement against the target;

(b) the target fixed for rural milk procurement by mid-1985 and actual achievement against the target; and

(c) the reasons for shortfalls, if any, and the remedial measures taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The projected daily milk production during the year 1984-85 under National Milk Herd (Operation Flood II) is 24.65 million kg. per day. No separate data of actual milk production under Operation Flood II areas, is available. However, the total milk production in the country during the year 1984-85 is estimated to be about 40.17 million tonnes.

(b) The average rural milk procurement target for 1984-85 was 55.3 lakh litres per day and achievement during this period was 57.84 lakh litres per day.

(c) Does not arise.

Benefits of increase in fish production to fishermen

8000. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether fish seed production target has exceeded by nearly two times and if so, the corresponding effect on fish production, State-wise;

(b) whether there has also been an increase in marine fish production and if so, the details thereof, year-wise for the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether such bumper crops have improved the quality of life of fishermen in areas such as Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the benefits, if any, are passing out to the exporters and middlemen and not to the fishermen due to absence of

Cooperatives and other infrastructure and non-provision of inputs to poor fishermen; and

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

(e) if so, the steps taken in this regard ? given below.

Statement

(a) The details of State-wise fish seed and inland fish production are furnished below :—

State/U.T.	1980-81		1984-85	
	Fish Seed production (in million)	Inland Fish production (in '000' tonnes)	Fish Seed production (in million)	Inland Fish production (in '000' tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	186.00	121.893	220.00	104.268
2. Assam	9.40	39.047	32.00	48.230
3. Bihar	120.00	78.359	150.00	106.019
4. Gujarat	2.00	16.538	63.40	24.974
5. Haryana	3.00	9.735	12.00	8.659
6. Himachal Pradesh	3.60	2.566	6.30	2.805
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1.50	8.423	3.00	9.825
8. Karnataka	55.50	46.652	75.00	39.634
9. Kerala	10.40	25.460	15.00	27.388
10. Madhya Pradesh	75.00	13.000	125.00	23.796
11. Maharashtra	4.50	23.975	50.00	28.050
12. Manipur	7.00	3.250	12.00	5.000
13. Meghalaya	0.20	0.971	2.00	0.726
14. Nagaland	...	4.000	0.40	4.000
15. Orissa	66.00	32.530	62.80	51.225
16. Punjab	2.00	2.800	0.50	3.500
17. Rajasthan	45.00	13.500	62.00	16.000
18. Sikkim	0.20	0.017	...	...
19. Tamil Nadu	124.00	165.000	150.00	159.900
20. Tripura	25.60	6.254	76.00	10.105
21. Uttar Pradesh	65.40	33.200	100.00	50.000
22. West Bengal	1800.00	235.000	4200.00	350.000
23. Andamans	...	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5
24. Arunachal Pradesh	11.00	0.460	...	0.946
25. Chandigarh	0.12	0.013	0.02	0.030
26. Delhi	1.20	1.200	2.20	2.200
27. Goa	...	1.225	...	1.413
28. Lakshadweep	...	...	...	...
29. Mizoram	...	0.900	1.00	1.970
30. Pondicherry	0.90	1.611	1.20	1.230
TOTAL	2619.52	887.579	5421.82	1081.893 (Provisional)

Increased availability of fish seed has helped in the overall increase in the production of fish from inland sector in the country from about 888 thousand tonnes during 1980-81 to about 1082 thousand tonnes by the end of 6th plan period.

(b) Yes, Sir. The State-wise details of Marine Fish Production for the last 3 years are furnished below :—

S. No.	State/U.Ts	1983-84	1984-85 (Provisional)	1985-86 (Estimated)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	151,284	146,511	126,848
2.	Gujarat	187,315	286,659	297,264
3.	Karnataka	98,410	167,362	180,185
4.	Kerala	385,275	424,718	277,452
5.	Maharashtra	289,914	321,460	386,454
6.	Orissa	47,065	46,984	49,014
7.	Tamil Nadu	244,360	272,841	272,841
8.	West Bengal	39,000	29,000	34,600
Total States		1442,623	1695,535	1624,658
Union Territories				
9.	Andamans	3,868	3,868	4,458
10.	Goa	50,878	53,711	39,422
11.	Lakshadweep	4,301	5,331	4,250
12.	Pondicherry	17,641	18,576	19,365
Total U.Ts.		76,688	81,486	67,495
Grand Total		1519,311	1777,021	1692,153

The slight variation of estimated marine fish production during 1985-86 with a fall of 1.7 per cent is attributed to Natural Fluctuation.

(c) In a recent study conducted by Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, it was reported that the per capita income of fish farmer in 1981-82 was Rs. 2,115/- as against Rs. 1,700/- per capita income of an average Indian during the period leading to the conclusion that Indian fishermen were better off.

(d) and (e). Some of the important steps taken by the Central Government for raising the economic status of the fishermen community are as follows :

- (a) Construction of Landing and Berthing facilities for traditional mechanised craft.
- (b) Motorisation of traditional craft to facilitate increased catch.
- (c) Introduction of improved beach landing craft.
- (d) Organisation of cooperatives.
- (e) Marketing of fish through the Corporations/Federations.

Opening of office of Employees Provident Fund Organisation at Jalpaiguri

8001. SHRI MANIK SANYAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Regional Committee of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation for West Bengal at their meetings held on 25 April and 13 May, 1984 favoured opening of sub-Regional Office of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation at Jalpaiguri as the area is dominated by tribal and about two lakhs tea workers;

(b) if so, the reasons for not opening such office till date;

(c) whether the office will now be opened to facilitate workers of the area; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The Regional Committee, Employees' Provident Fund, West Bengal Region, had considered and recommended the setting up of a Sub-Regional Office at Jalpaiguri, in their meetings held on 5.10.1982, 13.5.1983 and 14.5.1984.

(b) to (d). The proposals for opening of Sub-Regional Offices recommended by Regional Committees are considered by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund, and after their approval the proposals are referred to Government for final sanction. A blue print for opening of Sub-Regional Offices in the country has been prepared for consideration of the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund. The proposal for opening of a Sub-Regional Office at Jalpaiguri has been included in this blue print which will be placed before the Central Board of Trustees for their consideration.

Transfer of services of Resettlement Colonies from DDA to MCD

8002. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the services of 44 J. J. Resettlement Colonies in Delhi would be taken over by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi only after matching funds have been made available to the civil body so as to remove the deficiency and to meet recurring expenditure as recommended by the Standing Committee of the M.C.D.

(b) if so, the total amount required to remove deficiencies and to meet recurring expenditure involved in the maintenance of these colonies; and

(c) the likely date by which the Delhi Development Authority would transfer the colonies to the MCD ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). It has been decided to transfer the Resettlement

Colonies from DDA to MCD with effect from 1.5.86. The expenditure on deficiencies in existing services in these colonies is being examined by a Committee appointed by Delhi Administration.

The total amount required to remove deficiencies as also to meet recurring expenditure involved in the maintenance of Resettlement colonies would be known only after the Committee submits its report.

Malaj Khand Project of Hindustan Copper Limited

8003. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Malaj Khand Project of the Hindustan Copper Limited is yet to make a start;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay;

(c) whether arrangements with foreign collaborators have not yet been finalised; if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Malanjhand Copper Project consisting of a large open cast copper mine with a capacity of 2 million tonnes of ore production per annum, with a matching concentrator plant has been completed. It has been commissioned and has been working since November, 1982.

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

Development programme for metropolitan cities

8004. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent during Fifth and Sixth Plan periods for metropolitan cities

development programme including, World Bank assistance, in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi;

(b) the total number of slums and slum population in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras; and

(c) whether any comprehensive Bill is proposed to be brought forward or any proposal is being considered for converting all slums into houses during the Seventh Plan period ?

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

(b) No comprehensive survey has been made by the local authorities or the State Governments to identify the total number of slums and the slum population in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. However, from time to time, with a view to covering the slum population under the Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums Scheme, certain slum population have been identified in the cities. On the basis of the available statistics furnished by the State Governments, the identified slum population in these cities is as under :

<i>Name of the city</i>	<i>No. of lakhs</i>
Bombay	28.31
Calcutta	30.28
Delhi	18.00
Madras	13.63

(c) No, Sir.

Supply of wheat to Orissa under NREP

8005. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any demand has been made by the State of Orissa regarding the supply of wheat under NREP to be distributed to the famine-hit persons engaged in relief work;

(b) whether additional quantity of wheat has been earmarked for the chronic famine affected areas; and

(c) the details regarding the type of work as per programme done and the quantity of foodgrains supplied to the weaker sections of the society during the Sixth Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) No demand has been received so far from Government of Orissa for supply of wheat under NREP for utilisation on relief works.

(b) National Rural Employment Programme being a regular plan programme, no earmarking of resources under this programme is permitted for scarcity affected areas. Resources under NREP are allocated on the basis of a fixed criteria under which 50 per cent weightage is given to number of agricultural labourers, marginal workers and marginal farmers and 50 per cent weightage to the incidence of rural poverty and the same criteria is to be adopted for distribution of resources to different districts in the State.

(c) The types of works taken up in Orissa during the Sixth Plan are social forestry works, construction of village tanks, Rural Roads, School Buildings, Group houses, Soil conservation and land Reclamation works, minor irrigation works etc. The total quantity of foodgrains utilised during the Sixth Plan period in the State comes to 1.90 lakh tonnes.

Working of workshops looked into by Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.

8006. **SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited has looked into the working of Central Workshop at Nagpur field work

shops at Godbur (Bihar). Parasia (near Nagpur), Raniganj (West Bengal) and Kolar Gold Fields (Andhra Pradesh) during the last five years and suggested improvements; if so, the details of improvement achieved, if any;

(b) the details of manpower lost in the above workshops, year-wise during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85; and

(c) whether these workshops were to submit reports to the Corporation about their performance as against the projected programme for 1984-85, if so, whether these reports have been received and whether there is any improvement in the working of these workshops ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. An inhouse Committee of Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited has looked into the working of the workshops and suggested measures for improving their performance. As a result of those measures their performance has improved which is reflected in the improved over all performance of machinery engaged in drilling as is evident from the figures below :

Item	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
No. of drills worked	193	202	201
Metres drilled	2,18,422	2,63,390	3,30,737

(b) The number of man hours lost at the Central Workshop at Nagpur is as below :

1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
2567	1013.5	390

The field workshops are basically small preventive maintenance units whose work is not of a regular nature. Their output depends upon the intensity of deployment of machinery and standard of front line maintenance. It is therefore not possible to assess manpower losses in the field workshops.

(c) The field workshops are under the control of the Area Managers and render

repair services only on demand and according to maintenance schedules. As mentioned above, improvement in their functioning gets reflected in the overall improvement of the out put of the Corporation's machinery.

Working of units manufacturing tin plates

8007 SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of concerns manufacturing tin plates;

(b) the production of each unit during the last three years, year-wise comparing the same with the installed capacity;

(c) the quantity of imports of tin plates during the last three years with expenditure incurred thereon, year-wise and the reasons for imports;

(d) the names of concerns engaged in this trade which have not been able to attain the licensed capacity and the reasons for low production; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to improve the working in the concerns with low production and the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) There are three units at present producing tin plate. They are (1) M/s Tinplate Company of India Limited, (2) K.R. Steel Union Private Limited and (3) Rourkela Steel Plant of SAIL.

(b) The table below gives the requisite information :

(figures in tonnes)

Unit	Licensed Capacity	Production		
		1983-84	1984-84	1985-86
TCIL	90,000	46165	44060	59562
KRSU	60,000	23879	22035	19311
RSP	1,50,000	50026	71848	72597

(c) Imports of tinplate including waste, waste and seconds by SAIL in 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 has been as follows :

Year	Quantity imported (MT)	Value (Rs. lakhs-approx.)
1983-84	Nil	Nil
1984-85	8848	535
1985-86	36077	1945

During 1983-84 and 1985-86 imports were also made by actual users through the Supplementary Licensing route. Data in respect of these imports is not available.

(d) The names of the three concerns engaged in tinplate production are given in (a) above. None of these could attain full production capacity, since imported Tin Mill Black Plate from which tinplate is manufactured has a high landed cost which affects the level of consumption of indigenously manufactured tinplate in the country.

(e) Government has allowed import of Tin Mill Black Plate at a concessional rate of duty. The tinplate producers have asked the Government to reduce this duty further so that they can bring down the prices of indigenous tinplates to complete with imported material. Efforts are also being made to produce Tin Mill Black Plate in the country.

Rice varieties developed for rainfed areas

8008. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether high yielding varieties of rice developed for rainfed areas have failed totally despite claims to the contrary; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether biological nitrogen sources of manure such as blue green algae are being widely propagated and if so, details thereof ?

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

varieties of rice developed for rainfed areas have succeeded not only in stabilizing/increasing rice production but also helped in raising cropping intensity because of their short duration, enabling farmers to raise more than one crop on the same field during the year. For example, variety 'SATTARI' developed for rainfed upland areas by Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, matures in 70 days and permits the farmers take subsequently a crop of pulse, rabi maize, oilseed or winter paddy, depending upon availability of soil moisture. Some other high yielding, short duration varieties for adoption in rainfed areas are Neela, Annapurna, Rudra, Shanker and Kalinga III in Orissa; Birsadhan 101, 201, in Bihar; Tripti, Abha and Poorva in M.P.; Tuljapur in Maharashtra; Tirupathisa-ram, Paramkudi-1 in Tamil Nadu; Narendra 1 in U.P.; and Parasanna in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Yes, Sir. Blue green algae as a biological nitrogen source has been tested in All India Coordinated programme. Though found promising, its success in farmers' fields is dependent on good water management practices.

Telecast of films produced by Ajanta Arts, Bimal Roy and R.K. Productions

8009. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry or the relevant Committee, has considered feature films produced by Ajanta Arts, Bimal Roy and R. K. Productions for the purpose of telecast on Television;

(b) if so, the titles of films produced by these companies which have been telecast by Doordarshan; and

(c) whether any of their other films are likely to be telecast ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Payments to producers for telecast of feature films

8010. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount paid by Doordarshan to the producers of feature films whose films are telecast by Doordarshan;

(b) whether the amount was recently increased;

(c) whether the producers still demand higher amount; and

(d) if so, the amount they demand and details of the reasoning the producers have put forth in support thereof ?

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

(a) and (b). Rates for telecast of Hindi and Regional feature films in colour on National network have been recently revised upwards in pursuance of the demand from the Film Industry keeping in view the increase in the number of transmitters and other relevant cost factors. The new rates which become effective from 1.10.85 are as under :-

Category of film	Rates prior 1.10.85	Rates after 1.10.85
'A'	Rs. 4.00 lakhs	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
'B'	Rs. 3.00 lakhs	Rs. 4.00 lakhs
'C'	Rs. 2.00 lakhs	Rs. 3.00 lakhs

(c) No such demand has been received after the upward revision affected w.e.f. 1.10.85.

(d) Does not arise.

Telecast of programmes during day time on public holidays

8011. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to telecast TV entertainment programmes during day-time on public holidays;

(b) if so, the details of duration and nature of programmes; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Owing to constraint of resources it is not possible to take up such a proposal at present.

News-item "Indian proposals to ILO backfire"

8012. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Indian proposals to ILO backfire" appearing in the 'Statesman' dated 11 March, 1986 wherein it has been stated that India's suggestion about the employers' organisations to pay for the 'cost of employers' delegates attending the regional meetings of the International Labour Organisation was rejected by the Governing Body of the ILO;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter and the role played by Government to sort it out; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the situation in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). Yes Sir. The International Labour Office brought forward an item on the subject to Payment of Expenses of Tripartite Delegations to Regional Conferences for discussion in the Governing Body at its meeting held in March, 1986. Since reference was made to India's position in respect of the 10th Asian Regional Con-

ference held at Jakarta, the Government delegate intervened to explain the stand. It was the stand of the Government of India that the existing constitutional provisions of the ILO Constitution do not create financial obligation on the member countries and ILO should not resort to impose financial burden except by due process of constitutional amendment. Further the option to meet the expenses of non-government members of the delegation should be, as at present, with member countries who will take the decision in the light of rules and procedures prevailing in their countries. It was stated that Government of India has been meeting expenses of non-government delegations to the Regional Conferences, including the Asian Regional Conference held at Jakarta in December, 1985, voluntarily. Since attempts are being made to impose financial obligations on member countries by amendments to the existing Rules, that Government will be happy to meet the expenses of workers representatives only. The decision of the Governing Body on the subject was to refer the question of amendment of the Rules concerning Regional Conferences to the Committee on Standing Orders for examination. A formal communication regarding the decision of the Governing Body is awaited.

Ban on import of French film "Hail Mary"

8013. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have received any representation to ban the import of the French film "Hail Mary" which has shown Mother Mary naked; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon ?

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

(b) The film has not been imported so far. The National Film Development Corporation, which is the sole agency for importing and permitting the import of feature films into India has been advised to keep in

view the grievances/complaints contained in the representations in case the question of import of this film comes up for consideration before them.

Sanction of loans by HUDCO to G.C.D.A.

8014. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of projects submitted to HUDCO by the Greater Cochin Development Authority for sanction of loans;

(b) the amount involved in these projects; and

(c) when the sanction is likely to be given by HUDCO ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) One Commercial Scheme has been submitted by the Greater Cochin Development Authority to HUDCO for its approval.

(b) Total loan amount involved in this scheme is Rs. 80.00 lakh.

(c) Appraisal report has been sent by the HUDCO to the Agency for their compliance. The project will be considered for sanction after receipt of the reply from the Agency and the funds being available for the category of the Scheme in the State of Kerala.

White revolution in Rajasthan

8015. SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the white revolution has been a great success in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the targets and performance in mid-1985, statewide of Operation Flood-II in respect of rural milk marketing, milk procurement by 4 metro dairies, balancing

and feeder dairies, and long distance transportation; and

(c) the targets fixed and actual achievements State-wise of liquid milk and milk product supply to four metro dairies, towns with over one lakh population and towns with less than one lakh population ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) In spite of the vagaries of weather, milk production in Rajasthan is estimated to have increased from 3.25 million tonnes in 1980-81 to 3.50 million tonnes in 1984-85.

(b) and (c). No state-wise targets were made in Operation Flood II Project Document.

Import of pesticides

8016. SHRI V. TULSIRAM :
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an increase in the import of pesticides during the last three years;

(b) if so, the year-wise break up thereof with reasons for import;

(c) the total expenditure incurred on import of such pesticides during the last three years, pesticide-wise and year-wise;

(d) the steps being taken by Government to reduce the import of pesticide and increase their indigenous production; and

(e) whether some plants are expected to be set up during the Seventh Five Year Plan for this purpose, if so, the location thereof and how many of them will be set up in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The authentic figures of imports of pesticides during the past three years are not available. However, the information that has become available; reveals that the imports during 1983-84 were about 18 per cent more than those in 1982-83 while in 1984-85, they were about 23 per cent more than those in the previous year.

(c) According to the available information, the value of pesticides imported during the years 1982-83 to 1984-85 was as follows :

Year	Value of Imports (Rs. in crores)
1982-83	21.14
1983-84	27.72
1984-85	29.96

As already mentioned in reply to parts (a) and (b) above, no authentic figures are available. Similarly, precise pesticide-wise information is not available.

(d) The available information shows that imports during the past three years were between 5 per cent to 7 per cent of the total consumption of pesticides in the country. This quantum is not much, looking to the fact that many of the pesticides are not yet produced in the country. However, with a view to encourage the indigenous production, the import policy is so formulated that, in cases, where the indigenous production is sufficient to meet the domestic demand, or where the indigenous production is likely to come up, restricted imports should be allowed, wherever necessary. However, where the domestic production is either not there at present or is not sufficient to meet the demand, the Import Policy is a little more liberal. While laying down the Policy, the fact that the alternatives/substitutes for a particular product may be available in the country, is also taken into account. It is the Government Policy to encourage the indigenous production of pesticides and to reduce the dependence on import to the maximum extent possible.

(e) Yes, Sir. These are likely to be set up during the Seventh Five Year Plan mainly in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, U.P., Punjab, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh, out of the approvals given, two projects are likely to be implemented during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Construction of Houses for landless rural workers

8017. **SHRI V. TULSIRAM** : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Tamil Nadu was far behind in the construction of houses for landless rural workers under the 20-point Programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the comparative figures of houses built, State-wise for landless rural workers during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) how much more amount Government are going to provide/allocate to the States for the purpose during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Housing, being a State subject, all the social housing schemes including the scheme of the allotment of house sites-cum-construction assistance to rural landless workers, which forms part of the 20-point Programme, are implemented by the State Governments/ Union Territories. A statement indicating State/UT-wise achievement of the scheme of construction assistance during Sixth Five Year Plan is annexed.

(c) The Seventh Five Year Plan envisages a total provision of Rs. 541 crores for construction assistance for the rural landless workers.

Statement

Statement showing the achievements in respect of construction assistance of the various State Governments during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

S.No.	States	Achievements
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5,27,318
2.	Assam	56,713
3.	Bihar	40,777
4.	Gujarat	1,68,010
5.	Haryana	10,563
6.	Himachal Pradesh	747
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2,174
8.	Karnataka	2,92,568
9.	Kerala	10,102
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1,92,711
11.	Maharashtra	1,36,358
12.	Orissa	16,396
13.	Punjab	27,863
14.	Rajasthan	1,22,634
15.	Sikkim	60*
16.	Tamil Nadu	1,59,900
17.	Tripura	16,597
18.	Uttar Pradesh	59,055
19.	West Bengal	57,658
<i>U.Ts.</i>		
1.	A&N Island	1,020
2.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	955
3.	Delhi	2,699
4.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1,121
5.	Lakshdweep	...
6.	Pondicherry	9,520

*Sikkim has taken construction assistance 1984-85. Their target is 60 families.

NOTE: Scheme is not in operation in Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshdweep and Mizoram and programme in Chandigarh was not significant,

[Translation]

Supply of drinking water through Indira Gandhi Canal in Rajasthan

8018. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indira Gandhi Canal is the only permanent solution to end the drinking water shortage in desert areas of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the State Government with the cooperation/assistance of Central Government in this regard during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) the provision made by Centre and State Government for this purpose, separately?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) Schemes for providing drinking water are formulated and implemented by the States and are based on ground water, surface water including canal water, and other sources. Water from the Indira Gandhi Canal would also be utilised for providing drinking water facilities in Rajasthan. The revised Stage II Project of the Indira Gandhi Nahar provides for supply of 0.65 million acre feet of water for drinking and industrial purposes in the districts of Churu, Nagaur, Jodhpur, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner and Sriganganagar.

(b) and (c). During the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 400 crores has been approved for the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project. The approved outlays for the Seventh Plan for the State Rural Water Supply Sector under the Minimum Needs Programme is Rs. 150 crores. Under the Central Sector Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, Central assistance of Rs. 27.32 crores was released to the State during 1985-86 and Central assistance of Rs. 21.22 crores is proposed for 1986-87.

[English]**Regional Grid of telecasting**

8019. SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the Regional Grid of telecasting will come into being; and

(b) how many such grids will be there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) and (b). Introduction of primary (regional) service in a State requires availability of facilities for (i) programme production in the State (generally the capital) and (ii) microwave or satellite linkage of the Programme production centre with the transmitters in the State. By the end of VII Plan, facilities for programme production are expected to become available in all States. Depending on the availability of additional microwave links and satellite transponders, regional service in various States is expected to commence in phases.

[Translation]

Assistance to increase production of pulses and oilseeds

8020. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount and nature of assistance given by Union Government to various States for development of pulses and oilseeds;

(b) the criteria adopted for this purpose;

(c) whether the assistance is given on the basis of increase in production of the area under pulses or oilseeds cultivation; and

(d) the amount and nature of Central assistance given to different States, Statewise for the development of pulses and oilseeds during the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) An amount of Rs. 12537.39 lakhs has been released as grant-in-aid to various States for the development of Pulses and Oilseeds during the last five years.

(b) and (c). The grant-in-aid is given to the States keeping in view the existing area and production as well as potentialities for increasing the production of pulses and oilseed crops.

(d) The grants-in-aid provided as Central assistance to different States for development of pulses and oilseeds during the last five years is given below :

State	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)	
	Pulses	Oilseeds
Andhra Pradesh	55.60	1037.23
Assam	13.19	33.74
Bihar	120.33	110.50
Gujarat	166.73	4012.87
Haryana	86.81	73.85
Karnataka	59.84	516.55
Kerala	19.94	...
Madhya Pradesh	230.36	1369.40
Maharashtra	314.05	1078.44
Orissa	62.75	264.40
Punjab	27.26	88.19
Rajasthan	96.77	308.84
Tamil Nadu	64.40	1210.84
Uttar Pradesh	333.78	602.07
West Bengal	51.16	58.13
Himachal Pradesh	11.67	11.73
Jammu & Kashmir	4.01	4.52
Manipur	15.87	...
Tripura	5.47	...
Meghalaya	0.66	...
Sikkim	6.49	6.44
Nagaland	2.51	...
TOTAL	1749.65	10787.74

Elite Orchards in Madhya Pradesh

8021. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

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

(b) whether any elite orchard has been
set up in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) if not, whether any proposal is pen-
ding with the Central Government; and

(d) if so, the time by which it will be
set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA
MAKWANA) : (a) During the Sixth Five
Year Plan, 10 elite progeny orchards under
Central Sector Scheme have been set up by
the State Farms Corporation of India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) There was a proposal under
Central Sector Scheme to establish one elite
progeny orchard in Madhya Pradesh. How-
ever, it has been found not possible to set up
any more elite progeny orchard during the
Seventh Five Year Plan because of paucity
of funds.

[English]

Transportation of milk

8022. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGA-
LAM :
DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether liquid milk is being transpor-
ted by superfast express trains from places
like Indore, Madhya Pradesh and Anand.
Gujarat to Calcutta;

(b) whether this is the first achievement
of its kind anywhere in the world;

(c) the cost of milk so transported per
litre including all incidental and processing
expenditure etc.,

(d) whether under the National Milk
Grid Scheme, liquid milk was to be trans-
ported over short distances and skimmed
milk powder over long distances and whether
Jha Committee has made any suggestions in
this regard;

(e) whether sufficient rail and road faci-
lities have been created for transportation of
milk to ensure smooth and regular supplies
to Mother Dairies in Delhi and Calcutta;
and

(f) whether milk production in areas
around Delhi and Calcutta has not improved
sufficiently under the two national dairy pro-
jects started in 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA
MAKWANA) : (a) Liquid milk is being
transported from Anand in Gujarat to
Calcutta by Ahmedabad-Howrah Express.
However, no milk is being transported from
Indore to Calcutta.

(b) Long distance movement of milk to
Calcutta has been going on since 1979. The
information regarding similar movement of
milk in other parts of the world is not avail-
able.

(c) The cost of milk having composition
of 7 per cent Fat and 9 per cent SNT from
Anand to Calcutta is about Rs. 4.87 paise
per litre including processing and freight.

(d) The National Milk Grid is created
essentially for facilitating long distance trans-
portation of liquid milk from high potential
milk producing areas to the deficit areas. The
Jha Committee has commended the National
Milk Grid concept.

(e) Additional facilities for movement of
milk would be required.

(f) Figures regarding increase in produc-
tion of milk due to the Operation Flood
project I & II are not available.

Failure of CRRI to develop good rice Variety

8023. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack which has been functioning since 1946, has failed to develop any High Yielding Variety of rice to suit the conditions, especially in the Eastern States;

(b) if so, whether a high powered committee will be set up to review its work; and

(c) whether high yielding Taichung Native-1, developed in 1965 at Central Rice Research Institute out of imported varieties was not released due to its susceptibility to bacterial blight and instead IR-8 from International Rice Research Institute, Manila was introduced which has raised rice production in the North Western States of the country, and if so, the reasons thereof ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, functioning since 1946, has done commendable work in carrying out basic/applied/adaptive research in all disciplines of rice culture; as a national centre for conservation of rice germ-plasm; constraint analysis for improved production; transfer of technology and training research/extension workers. The Institute has to its credit evolution of some outstanding varieties like 'SATTARI', earliest maturing variety of 70 days duration in the world, Neela, Rudra Shanker, Kalinga-III, suitable for rainfed upland areas; Jagannath for lowlaying waterlogged areas; CR 1018 for late planting and appropriate technology like use of urea supergranules, bio-fertilizers such as Azolla/blue green algae, for increasing fertilizer use efficiency.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Taichung native-I, as the name implies, was not developed at Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack. It was introduced

from Taiwan in 64-65 for improving local rice cultures by incorporation of dwarfing genes of Taichung native-I, through hybridization. IR-8, a dwarf variety developed by IRRI was introduced in India in 1966, and was released in several States for its wider adoptability, higher yield and better pest tolerance.

Offer of building coastal highway by Arab Emirates in Bombay

8024. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether United Arab Emirates has offered to build the coastal highway from Nariman point to Bandra in Bombay;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of this offer; and

(c) whether decision has been taken on this proposal ?

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

Soil conservation in upper catchment areas of U.P.

8025. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have sponsored any scheme for taking effective soil conservation measures in the form of afforestation in the Upper catchment areas of various big and small rivers falling in hilly region of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

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

(e) the physical targets fixed for Seventh Plan ?

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

(b) to (d). The following Centrally sponsored schemes were operated in the upper catchment areas falling in hilly regions of Uttar Pradesh during the Sixth Plan and the same are being continued during the Seventh Plan.

- (i) Soil conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects covering Ramganga catchment.
- (ii) Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of Flood Prone Rivers covering Upper Ganga and Upper Yamuna.
- (iii) Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayan region of Uttar Pradesh.
- (iv) Social Forestry Including Rural Fuel Wood Plantations in the Districts of Kumaon and Garhwal regions.

Under the above schemes, afforestation including soil conservation was taken up over an area of about 54300 hectares against the target of about 55200 hectares, almost fulfilling the physical targets for the Sixth Plan. In addition to afforestation, other types of land are also treated with soil conservation measures under the first three schemes mentioned above.

(e) The allocations of funds for the above mentioned Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being made on year to year basis. Therefore, the Seventh Plan physical targets are yet to be finalised.

[Translation]

Metals and minerals found in Pithoragarh, U.P.

8026. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether many metals and minerals including copper have been found in Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names thereof;

(c) the places where these metals and minerals have been notified; and

(d) the steps to be taken to exploit this mineral wealth ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Details of the metals and minerals found and location thereof in Pithoragarh district of U.P. as follows :

<i>Name of Mineral</i>	<i>Location</i>
1. Copper lead-zinc	Askot
2. Limestone (Cement grade)	Gangolihat
3. Magnesite	Dewalthal, Thal, Chandag, Tarigaon and Charandeo.
4. Soapstone	Kanalichhina, Thal, Dewalthal, Chandag and Berinag etc.

(d) (i) The Askot deposit is presently under detailed exploration and proposal for exploitation if any, would be considered by the State Government only after the exploration is completed.

(ii) The Chaunala limestone deposit is being considered for two mini cement plants in the private sector.

(iii) The Dowal Thal deposit is being developed by M/s. Bharat Refractories Ltd.

Bharat Refractories in Pithoragarh

8027. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a refractory under the name of 'Bharat Refractories' in Pithoragarh, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether land has been acquired for the purpose; and

(c) the provision made in 1986-87 for the construction of this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir. A proposal had however, been formulated to be set up a unit for mining Magnesite and calcining it in a rotary kiln to be set up there.

(b) 46.94 acres of land was required for the construction of the plant and township out of which private land measuring 23.13 acres has already been acquired. The Government land is, however, yet to be acquired.

(c) A sum of Rs. 36 lakhs has been provided in the budget estimates for 1986-87.

Central assistance to U.P. for water supply

8028. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has received any comprehensive scheme from Government of Uttar Pradesh to provide drinking water facility in scarcity village of the State;

(b) whether the percentage of amount provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan for Uttar Pradesh for the purpose is much less as compared to many other States;

(c) if so, the details of the amount provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan for various States for supply of drinking water; and

(d) whether drinking water will be made available to all the scarcity villages with the amount given to Uttar Pradesh by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Water Supply being a State subject, schemes for providing

drinking water are formulated and implemented by the State Government. Only the schemes to be taken up under the Central Sector Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) are submitted to the Central Government for technical scrutiny and approval. No comprehensive scheme for providing drinking water to scarcity villages in Uttar Pradesh has been received from the State Government under ARWSP.

(b) and (c). The Statewise position of outlay under State Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) for rural water supply during the Seventh Plan is indicated in statement-I given below. The Statewise details of funds released during 1985-86 and provisional allocation for 1986-87 under ARWSP is indicated in statement-II given below. Under ARWSP Uttar Pradesh was provided Rs. 46.06 crores during 1985-86 and Rs. 46.15 crores has been provisionally allocated for 1986-87 for Uttar Pradesh, which is not less than the amount provided/allocated to other States. In addition a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 8.88 crores was approved for Uttar Pradesh in 1985-86 under drought relief for drinking water schemes.

(d) The Seventh Plan aims at providing adequate drinking water facilities to the entire rural population in line with objective of the International Drinking Water Supply Sanitation Decade.

Statement-I

MNP provision in the State Plans during VIIth Plan

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts.	Seventh Plan 1985-90
		MNP Provisions
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	140.00
2.	Assam	90.00
3.	Bihar	95.00
4.	Gujarat	80.00

Statement-II

1	2	3
5. Haryana		105.00
6. Himachal Pradesh		68.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir		120.00
8. Kerala		81.00
9. Karnataka		75.00
10. Madhya Pradesh		143.00
11. Maharashtra		460.00
12. Manipur		22.00
13. Meghalaya		30.00
14. Nagaland		15.00
15. Orissa		40.00
16. Punjab		65.00
17. Rajasthan		150.00
18. Sikkim		10.00
19. Tamil Nadu		175.00
20. Tripura		20.00
21. Uttar Pradesh		175.00
22. West Bengal		35.00
23. A&N Islands		8.00
24. Arunachal Pradesh		18.00
25. Chandigarh		...
26. D&N Haveli		0.75
27. Delhi		6.00
28. G.D. & Diu		5.00
29. Lakshadweep		1.50
30. Mizoram		18.00
31. Pondicherry		2.00
Total		2253.25

Statewise position regarding release of funds during 1985-86 and provisional allocation for 1986-87 under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Releases made in 1985-86*	Provisional allocation 1986-87
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1587.44	1760.00
2.	Assam	1569.02	1370.00
3.	Bihar	1527.55	2930.00
4.	Gujarat	852.00	1016.00
5.	Haryana	943.00	520.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	914.84	630.00
7.	J. & K.	1486.00	1900.00
8.	Karnataka	1566.05	1254.00
9.	Kerala	1091.00	996.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2615.00	2266.00
11.	Maharashtra	1850.88	1934.00
12.	Manipur	451.98	308.00
13.	Meghalaya	400.00	420.00
14.	Nagaland	428.18	1278.00
15.	Orissa	951.00	1278.00
16.	Punjab	691.55	514.00
17.	Rajasthan	2735.13	2122.00
18.	Sikkim	212.00	372.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	2013.15	1544.00
20.	Tripura	361.00	350.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4606.00	4615.00
22.	West Bengal	667.00	2480.00
23.	A&N Islands	54.44	40.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	68.50	64.00
25.	Chandigarh	...	...
26.	D&N Haveli	...	12.00
27.	Delhi	...	...

1	2	3	4
28. G. D. & Diu		20.00	46.00
29. Lakshadweep		—	10.00
30. Mizoram		68.00	68.00
31. Pondicherry		10.75	26.00
Total		29741.66	31267.00

*Includes release made towards M & I units also.

[English]

Spices Research Centre in Kerala

8029. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a spices research centre in Kerala by ICAR during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the salient features and location thereof; and

(c) the commercial crops likely to be covered by this centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A National Research Centre for Spices will be established at Calicut by upgrading the existing Regional station of the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute. The Centre will have two field stations, one at Peruvannamuzhi in Kerala and the other at Appangala in Karnataka and a plan outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs during the Seventh Plan.

(c) The Centre will take up research work on pepper, ginger, turmeric, nutmeg, clove, cinnamon and cardamom.

World Bank aided Prawn culture project in Kerala

8030. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a World Bank aided integrated prawn culture project is being envisaged in Kerala;

(b) if so, its salient features thereof;

(c) the total investment made in the project;

(d) the number of people who will get direct and indirect employment; and

(e) the places being covered by the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The project proposal for implementation of Prawn and Fish Culture has not been considered favourably by the World Bank.

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

Putting out of more and varied features on public sector by Doordarshan

8031. PROF. Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether plans have been chalked out by the Doordarshan to telecast more and varied features on public sector;

(b) whether he is also aware that the total investment on telecast of programmes on public sector before the commencement of the current Plan was Rs. 35,000 crores whereas the Seventh Five Year Plan alone provides an investment of Rs. 1,80,000 crores; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to commission specialised agencies on public sector to prepare such features ?

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

(a) TV features on Public Sectors are already being telecast by Doordarshan both in its National Programme as well as by various Doordarshan Kendras in their respective

regional languages. The format and content of these programmes is constantly reviewed as a part of the exercise of Programme Planning, in consultation with the concerned Public Sector Undertakings.

(b) This Ministry is not directly concerned with the quantum of the Plan outlay of public sector. However, the Plan outlay of Doordarshan for the Seventh Plan is of the order of Rs. 700 crores.

(c) No, Sir.

Introduction of separate News Bureau by Doordarshan

8032. SHRI G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Doordarshan proposes to introduce its own news bureau in place of existing General News Room (GNC) in the country;

(b) the purpose behind introducing its own news bureau; and

(c) the extent to which news will be suitably covered by the news bureau ?

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

(b) and (c). Introduction of separate news bureau for Doordarshan is one of the series of steps which have been contemplated to improve the contents and standard of the presentation of the National News Bulletins on Doordarshan keeping in view the distinct requirements of Doordarshan as a visual media.

Indian films invited by Qatar TV

8033. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian films have been invited by Qatar Television;

(b) if so, the details of conditions and stipulations of the arrangement;

(c) the quantum of foreign exchange expected to be earned by this deal; and

(d) the details of titles and languages of the films intended to be sent for telecast to Qatar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL):
(a) to (d). The State of Qatar has shown interest in Indian feature films for Qatari Television network, However, no agreement has so far been entered into with them. It is, not, therefore, possible to give information about the quantum of foreign exchange expected to be earned or the details of the films to be sent to the Qatari Television network at this stage.

Unsold stock of steel

8034. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether both public and private sector steel producers find that the demand for steel has not picked up as was anticipated during 1985 and the present trend is also not too optimistic;

(b) if so, the reasons for non-picking up the demand; and

(c) whether this calls for change in the targets for the steel sector for 1986-87 and 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The off-take of steel in totality during 1985-86 has generally been in line with the anticipated demand.

(c) No, Sir.

Priority to retiring persons for allotment of DDA flats under HUDCO pattern scheme, 1979

8035. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give any priority to those retiring or retired persons who had registered for allotment of BDA flats under HUDCO Pattern Scheme, 1979 so that they are not forced to hire private residential accommodation at exorbitant rates; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no provision in the brochure for the registration of New Pattern (HUDCO) Scheme, 1979 for making priority allotment of flats to retired, retiring public servants. However, the Authority had taken a decision in 1985 to provide relief to such persons and applications were invited from them in May, 1985 who had retired after 15.12.79 or were due to retire upto December, 1985.

Out of 1035 applications received from eligible persons, flats have been allotted to 559 persons. The demand of LIG and Janta category registrants has been totally satisfied. Only 476 MIG category persons are yet to be provided allotment and they are likely to get allotment in the coming draws of lots.

Advertising Policy

8036. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) norms laid down for issuing Government advertisements by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity and criteria for determining their rates;

(b) the percentage of advertisement budget allocation for large press, medium press and small press for display advertisements employment and UPSC notices and tender notices;

(c) the newspapers and periodicals to whom DAVP advertisements are issued and their rates category-wise for display advertisements, employment and UPSC notices and tender notices;

(d) the Departments/Ministries whose advertisements are not given to small press and the reasons thereof;

(e) the public sector corporations whose advertisements are issued through DAVP; and

(f) the recommendations of the Diwakar Committee and the Third Press Commission on the issue of advertising and the extent to which Government are following the recommendations ?

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

(a) Government advertisements through the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity are issued in accordance with the policy guidelines laid down in the Advertising Policy. The advertisement rates are determined on the basis of a rate-structure evolved by the Government and if the commercial advertisement rate of a newspaper/periodical is less than the rate worked out on the basis of the DAVP rate-structure, the commercial rate of the newspapers/periodical is accepted.

(b) Until now Government advertisements were being released to big and medium/small newspapers in the ratio of 40:60. However, with a view to reaching the target readership as per requirement of the clientele Ministries/Departments, certain changes in the aforesaid ratio have become inevitable.

(c) and (d). DAVP releases advertisements on behalf of all the Ministries/Departments (except Railways), both display and classified, to newspapers borne on its media list depending on publicity requirements and availability of funds without any discrimination. During 1.4.85 to 31.12.85, such advertisements were issued to 2593 newspapers/periodicals. The rate of advertisements is the same for both display and classified advertisements. The rates of advertisement of individual newspaper/periodical depends on its circulation.

(e) While it is not mandatory of the public sector undertakings to channelise their advertisements through DAVP at

present, 11 public sector undertakings (Annexure) are releasing their advertisements through DAVP.

(f) The existing Advertising Policy was formulated keeping in view the recommendations of the Diwakar Committee (1965).

The Government has not set up the Third Press Commission.

Statement

List of Public Sector Undertakings Routing their Advertisements through DAVP

1. Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi.
2. Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay.
3. Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur.
4. State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi.
5. E. S. I. Corporation, New Delhi and its regional offices.
6. Industrial Finance Corporation Limited, New Delhi.
7. Housing and Urban Development Corporation, New Delhi.
8. Triveni Structural Limited, Allahabad.
9. Prototype Development and Training Centre, NSIC/Rajkot, New Delhi.
10. Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation, Ranikhet (U.P.).
11. Indian Road Construction Corporation, New Delhi.

Allotment of land by DDA for mosques and graveyards

8037. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for allotment of land for mosques and graveyards

in the urban territory of Delhi pending with the Delhi Development Authority as on 31st March, 1986 as well as those refused permission during 1985-86;

(b) the particulars thereof; and

(c) the reason for delay in allotment of land ?

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

	No. of cases pending	Refused during 1985-86
Mosques—	7	Nil
Graveyards—	4	

(b) The request for allotment of land for mosques is from Shalimar Bagh, Rohini, Sultan Puri, Turkman Gate, Nand Nagari, Janakpuri and Zamrudpur and for graveyards, from Wazirpur; Jawala Heri, Pashchim Vihar; Pandav Nagar, Trans-Yamuna area and Yamuna Vihar.

(c) While for the allotment of land for mosques, the cases are pending as the societies have not completed the required formalities, in the case of graveyards, all the cases are current and action has been initiated for earmarking/allocation of sites.

Deposits of ferrous and non-ferrous minerals

8038. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of significant deposits of ferrous and non-ferrous minerals discovered by Geological Survey of India during 1985-86; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on exploration work by G. S. I. during the period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Geological

Survey of India carries out geological mapping and regional mineral assessment according to Field season Programme (i. e. from 1st October to 30th September). GSI's annual programme for 1985-86 is programmed from October 85 to September 1986 and significant achievements/discoveries could be assessed only after completion of the work in September, based on the reports submitted.

(b) During the financial year 1985-86, the provisional booked expenditure of GSI under mineral exploration for survey parties is about Rs. 1878 lakhs.

Extinction of good milch cattle breeds

8039. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Dairy Development Board was set up in 1966 to develop India's vast dairy potential, especially the milch cattle breeds, and if so, the specific projects with their location and the achievements made in establishing milch cattle breeds with details of number of cattle of each breed established;

(b) whether some of the good milch cattle breeds in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh have been subjected to serious danger, death and extinction and if so, the role played by NDDB, the technical arm of Indian Dairy Corporation and Government in being them; and

(c) whether Government propose to revamp NDDB and place it under a full time professional dairy production man ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) was set up in September, 1965 primarily to promote dairy science and practice and diffusion of technical knowhow and to advise Government of India, State Governments, Corporations or local bodies in the matter of dairy development. NDDB is not involved in developing

milch breeds. Under Operation Flood-milk production enhancement programme, Artificial Insemination Services are provided to the animals under the cooperative ambit in the milk sheds. During the year 1984-85 artificial insemination services was provided by 7,543 dairy cooperative societies. The total number of 13,29,455 artificial inseminations were performed and 1,42,510 female calves were born during the year 1984-85.

(b) No such report has been received in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. There is, however, possibility of some cattle population having been affected as a result of drought in these States. Steps are being taken by respective State Governments to supply fodder, water and medicines in these areas to mitigate the hardships experienced by cattle breeders in the States.

(c) No, Sir.

Introduction of second channel on Doordarshan

8040. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce a second channel on Doordarshan's national network in the near future;

(b) if not, whether there is any possibility of introducing such second channel on Doordarshan's national network in Seventh Five Year Plan; and

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

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

(c) Does not arise.

Damage to cotton crop by 'White Fly' in Andhra Pradesh

8041. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that 'white fly' has played havoc with the cotton and other crops in Bellary, Raichur and Prakasham district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to eradicate the 'white fly' menace;

(c) whether any research, survey and remedial measures are taken up by Agriculture Research Department; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government is aware of damage caused by white fly in cotton and other crops like groundnut, sunflower and coriandar in Prakasam district of Andhra Pradesh and Ballary and Raichur of Karnataka.

(b) The incidence of heavy infestation of the agricultural crops by white fly is primarily due to indiscriminate use of synthetic pyrethroids, heavy doses of nitrogenous fertilizers and congenial weather conditions for pest multiplication. In the light of these, farmers are now advised to use only 2-3 sprays of synthetic pyrethroids alternating with other sprays of conventional pesticides for the control of sucking pests like white fly.

The Union Government/Indian Council of Agricultural Research, State Governments and Agricultural Universities are organising workshops, seminars, meetings and discussions exclusively on the usage of synthetic pyrethroids and on the resurgence of white fly in cotton and for identifying remedial measures.

(c) and (d). The officers of the State Department of Agriculture and Scientists from Agricultural University of Andhra Pradesh visited the affected areas and advised the farmers to take up following control measures for white fly :

(i) To discontinue the use of synthetic Pyrethroids immediately for the remaining crop period,

(ii) Insecticides like monocrotophos, dimethoate and oxy-demeton-methyl at recommended dosages should be used.

(iii) To cover the cotton plants thoroughly with insecticidal sprays @ 750 litres of spray fluid per hectare.

(iv) To undertake control of white fly on community basis.

(v) Uprooting of the existing crop and undertaking alternate crop like pulses, finger-millet etc.

(vi) To undertake control measures against white fly and other pest crops like bhindi, tomato and weeds.

(vii) To destroy cotton sticks and stubbles after last picking.

(viii) Cotton crop under rice fallows has to be discouraged completely to avoid continuance of the life-cycle of the pest.

(ix) The District Officials were advised to give wide publicity through All India Radio talks, leaflets, handbills, local newspapers regarding control of white fly.

Transmission of regional programmes by regional T.V. centres

8042. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether until granting of second channel in Doordarshan exclusively for the use of State Governments, there is any proposal to allot 'CHITRAHAR' programme exclusively to the regional Kendras to transmit in their own language;

(b) whether Government are allowing relay Kendras of Doordarshan to transmit programmes in regional language until the time for national programme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) There is no proposal to grant second channel to State Governments. However, regional Doordarshan Kendras which have production facilities relay Chitrabhar type programmes in their respective languages.

(b) and (c). The programmes produced by Doordarshan Kendras in regional languages are relayed by some transmitters in the respective States as detailed below :

<i>Doordarshan Kendra</i>	<i>Relay Transmitters</i>
1. Bombay	Pune
2. Lucknow	Kanpur
3. Calcutta	Asansol
4. Jalandhar	Amritsar

In addition, educational TV programmes in respective regional languages are relayed by transmitter in the States of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. Area-specific programmes in Hindi, Oriya and Telugu are relayed by transmitters in UP, Bihar, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, respectively. However, in the absence of facilities for linking studio centres in individual States with all transmitters in the respective States, programmes in languages of the States are not relayed by the transmitters in the States except to the extent mentioned above. Facilities for linkages have been provided for in the VII Plan. Relay of regional programmes in 8 States will, however, depend on the availability of INSAT-II Satellites which are likely to be operationalised by early 1990's.

Opening of Additional Agricultural Research Centres in Andhra Pradesh

8043. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether I.C.A.R. regional centre, Guntur (Andhra Pradesh) has sent proposals to set up five more research centres in Krishna-Godavari districts delta area;

(b) whether the World Bank and I.C.A.R. have given their consent to this proposal;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up a research centre at Guntur and Prakasam district of Andhra Pradesh;

(e) whether there is any proposal to set up a vegetable research centre at Managalgiri, Nootakki, Nerra Koduru of Guntur district in Andhra Pradesh; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has at Guntur a Regional centre of the Central Tobacco Research Institute (CTRI) Rajahmundry. The CTRI has proposed the establishment of another Regional Centre at Jeelugumilli in West Godavari district.

(b) and (c). The proposal is under consideration of the Council.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Plastic pipes in D.D.A. Janata Flats in Pitampura

8044. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that instead of iron taps and pipes, plastic pipes have been fitted in the Janata flats constructed by the Delhi Development Authority in Pitampura which burst soon due to heavy pressure of water, resulting in seepage of water through the walls;

(b) whether it is also a fact that life span of plastic pipes is very short whereas iron pipes last longer;

(c) the category-wise number of other flats in which plastic pipes have been fitted by the Delhi Development Authority;

(d) whether Government would make arrangements to replace the plastic pipes in all these Janata flats by iron pipes; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Plastic pipes
and taps have been fitted in Janata flats

constructed by DDA in Pitampura. These taps do not burst due to water pressure nor any information about seepage has been received by DDA.

(b) Life of these pipes is not short but these are delicate and need more care.

(c) The requisite information is given in the statement enclosed.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. The provision of plastic pipes and taps has been made as per policy to keep their cost low.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme in which plastic pipes have been fitted	Janta	LIG	MIG	Total
1.	C/o. 160 LIG houses in Pkt G-I Blk. B, Shalimar Bagh.	...	160	...	160
2.	C/o 336 Janta houses at Shalimar Bagh, Blk. A & P Pkt. F.	336	...	...	336
3.	C/o 936 Janta houses at Shalimar Bagh Blk. 8, Pkt. C	708	...	...	708
4.	C/o 204 LIG at Shalimar Bagh, Blk. B, Pkt. R.	...	204	...	204
5.	C/o 276 Janta houses in Pkt. G & J (U) Pitampura.	276	...	...	276
6.	C/o 384 LIG houses in L(P) Pitampura.	...	384	...	384
7.	C/o 480 HIG Houses in Pkt. (N)P Pitampura.	...	480	...	480
8.	C/o 288 LIG houses in Pkt. M(U) Pitampura.	...	288	...	288
9.	C/o 312 Janta houses in Pkt. M(U) Pitampura.	312	...	...	312
10.	C/o 108 Janta houses in Pkt. V(P) Pitampura out of 936 Janta houses.	108	...	...	108
11.	C/o 156 LIG houses at Lawrence Road, Pkt. A-2.	...	156	...	156

[English]

**Posts of Photographic Officers
in P.I.B.**

8045. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of posts of photographic Officers in the Press Information Bureau;

(b) the mode of their recruitment;

(c) the promotion quota fixed, if any, for these posts; and

(d) the number of officers on deputation from other cadres and for how many years ?

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

(a) There is no post of photographic officer in Press Information Bureau.

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

[Translation]

**Reports of the Press Commission and
Kuldip Nayar Committee**

8046. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for ignoring the First and Second reports of the Press Commission and Kuldip Nayar Committee Report for reconstituting Linguistic News Agencies;

(b) when the Goenka Committee was constituted;

(c) the terms of reference of the committee; and

(d) the recommendations thereof and action taken by Government thereon ?

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

(a) The first Press Commission did not make any specific recommendation regarding language news agencies and Hind Press Commission's recommendations are still under the consideration of the Government. As regards report of Kuldip Nayar Committee, the Government had agreed to its recommendations regarding restructuring of news agencies only to the extent of dissolving Samachar but had not agreed to setting up of two agencies by an act of Parliament. Instead, status quo ante was restored. The need for urgency for taking decision on the Goenka Committee report was under-scored by the fact that the existing two language news agencies, namely Hindustan Samachar & Samachar Bharati had almost become defunct and had reached a point of no return.

(b) to (d). The Goenka Committee came into being on 26th June, 1985 as a result of the deliberations of the leading Editors/proprietors of language newspapers with the Minister of State for Information & Broadcasting on 25th and 26th June, 1985. The Committee was not appointed by Government. The Committee was to determine whether in the context of almost non-functioning of the Samachar Bharati and Hindustan Samachar news agencies it would be possible to organise an independent viable news agency to meet the requirements of the language press. The Committee gave its report on 6th July, 1985. It evolved its own procedure and the Government consistent with its deep commitment to the freedom of the Press did not consider it appropriate to lay down any procedure and guidelines for the functioning of the Committee.

The Goenka Committee examined the technological and financial requirements of starting a new language news agency and the capacity of the language newspapers to raise the required capital. It came to the conclusion that it would not be feasible proposition to set up a new news agency and on the other hand existing English news agencies could provide satisfactory service in Indian languages. The Government agreed with this view and accordingly decided to discontinue subscription by AIR/Doordarshan or any

subsidy in any form to Hindustan Samachar & Samachar Bharati.

[English]

Rice and wheat allocated to Andhra Pradesh under NREP and RLEGP

8047. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of rice and wheat, respectively, allocated to Andhra Pradesh to boost the National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Labour Employment Guarantee Programme during 1985-86; and 1986-87;

(b) the number of mandays proposed to be created under these schemes in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether the allocated rice and wheat meet the demands of the Government of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if not, the action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) A quantity of 67900 MTs of foodgrains (18300 MTs of Rice and 49600 MTs of Wheat) was allocated under National Rural Employment Programme for the year 1985-86. A quantity of 47780 MTs of foodgrains (23890 MTs of wheat and 23890 MTs of Rice) has been allocated for the first two quarters of the year 1986-87. Under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme a quantity of 65900 MTs of foodgrains (16300 MTs of rice and 39600 MTs of wheat) was allocated for the year 1985-86. A quantity of 47780 MTs of foodgrains (23890 MTs of wheat and 23890 MTs of rice) has been allocated for the first two quarter of the year 1986-87.

(b) The employment proposed to be generated under these programmes in Andhra Pradesh is 235 lakh mandays under NREP and 206 lakh mandays under RLEGP making a total of 441 lakh mandays in 1986-87.

(c) and (d). The allocation of foodgrains to the States is done in accordance with the prescribed criteria. The prescribed criteria is 50 per cent weightage to agricultural labourers, marginal farmers and marginal workers and 50 per cent weightage to the incidence of poverty.

Man-days lost due to strike and lock-outs

8048. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the number of man-days lost due to strikes and lock-outs respectively during 1984 and 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : According to the latest available information, the number of mandays lost due to strikes and lock-outs during the years 1984 and 1985 is given below :

Year	No. of mandays lost due to		
	Strikes	Lock-outs	Total
1984 ...	39.96	16.07	56.03
1985 ...	10.32	18.87	29.19

Utilisation of Soyabean and soya products

8049. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether soyabean production has reached 1 million MT mark already and is to go up to 2.5 million MT by 1990;

(b) whether soyabean cake is being used in the country either for human or animal use and if so, the details thereof and the quantities exported;

(c) how much of soyabean produced is used directly in foods and how much for oil-crushing;

(d) whether soyabean is being widely used in consumer foods such as burgers, bakery flour, yoghurt etc., and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether export of soyacake and other groundnut cake has led to reduced milk production and in increased reliance on imports of milk products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The production of soyabean during 1984-85 is estimated at 9.34 lakh tonnes. The target of soyabean production at the terminal year of Seventh Five Year Plan, i. e., 1989-90 is placed at 12.8 lakh tonnes.

(b) Only a very small quantity of soya-meal is being used for human consumption and poultry feed in the country. During the year 1984-85 a quantity of 4.5 lakh tonnes of soya-cake was exported.

(c) Practically the entire quantity of soyabean is used for oil crushing.

(d) Extruded products made from soya-meal are being used, to a limited extent, in consumer goods.

(e) No, Sir. The milk production has rather increased from 31.62 million tonnes in 1980-81 to 40.17 million tonnes (anticipated) in 1984-85.

Alluminium Research Centre at Madras

8050. SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Aluminium Research Centre has been planned for Madras;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether aluminium industry consumes one of the highest rate of energy for aluminium manufacture and if so, Research and Development efforts made to reduce this quantity of energy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. Research and Development efforts to reduce energy consumption include modifications in alumina calciner for reduction in fuel oil consumption, use of lithium carbonate and micro-processor based control system for reduction of power consumption in aluminium smelting.

Programmes telecast on second Channel

**8051. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL
SHRI SOMNATH RATH :**

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

(a) whether Government have assessed the popularity of the programmes that are being catered through the Second Channel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether quality of reception is not good on the second channel unless some additional equipments/accessories are added to the television sets;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to improve the service without these additional linkage; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to main findings of Audience Research Surveys conducted by Door-darshan, the programmes telecast on the Second Channel have lower rate of viewing in comparison to those shown on the Primary Channel.

(c) The primary channel and second channel at Delhi and Bombay operate on Band I and Band III respectively. Although a single broad-band antenna can be used, the use of a separate receiving antenna for the two channels operating on different bands is advisable for obtaining better results.

(d) and (e). The existing 1 KW Second Channel service transmitters at Delhi and Bombay were set up as interim in September 1984 and May, 1985 respectively. These are proposed to be replaced by 10 KW transmitters and additional studios with professional grade equipment during the 7th P.L.A. Consequent upon commissioning of 10 KW transmitters, the reception of these transmitters, which is presently limited only to the cities, is expected to be available upto a range of 120 Kms.

High-rise buildings

8052. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether high-rise buildings are now in disfavour due to serious problem created therefrom in respect of traffic jams, energy needs, sanitation and fire danger;

(b) if so, the present guidelines in this regard; and

(c) whether Delhi Urban Art Commission has suggested setting up of an Expert Group to evolve these guidelines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). A ban on the construction of high-rise buildings beyond four storeys (45' high) and serviced by lifts, has been imposed in New Delhi and South Delhi with effect

from 17.10.1985 till the Master Plan for Delhi for 2001 has been finalised.

(c) No Sir.

Setting up of TV transmitters in A. P.

8053. SHRI N. VENKATARATNAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) time coverage of TV under regional language and Hindi in all the States at present; and

(b) the changes proposed in time coverage for regional languages and Hindi during the Seventh Plan period ?

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

(a) The requisite information is given in the statement below.

(b) Depending on the availability of resources, facilities for production of programmes are being provided, in a phased manner, at the capital and some other cities of various States and Union Territories where these facilities do not exist at present. On completion of VII Plan, facilities to originate programmes predominantly in the respective regional languages will be available at the capitals of all State and Union Territories, except those of Lakshadweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Statement

As a matter of policy Doordarshan encourages Doordarshan Kendras to produce programmes in the languages of the respective regions. All full-fledged Doordarshan Kendras put out services mainly in their respective languages for a duration of about 3 hours daily. However, all Doordarshan Kendras/Relay Transmitters, relay National network programmes put out by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi. The percentage of programmes in different languages are given below :

Percentage of Different Languages in :

	1	2	3
(a) <i>The programmes put out by DDK, Delhi & relayed by all the relay transmitters in the country</i>			
DDK, Delhi :			
		Hindi	50%
		English	34%
		Other languages/Music	16%

1

2

3

(b) the National Programme :

Hindi	54%
English	30%
Other languages/Music	16%

**(c) the programmes produced/
telecast by various Doordar-
shan Kendras :****DDK, Bombay**

Marathi	70%
Hindi	13%
English	2%
Gujarati	9%
Other languages/Music	6%

DDK, Calcutta :

Bengali	75%
Hindi	7%
English	13%
Other languages/Music	5%

DDK, Lucknow :

Hindi	85%
English	4%
Urdu	8%
Other languages/Music	3%

DDK, Madras :

Tamil (Regional Language)	65%
English	12%
Hindi	5%
Other languages/Music	18%

DDK, Srinagar :

Kashmiri	45%
Urdu	42%
English	4%
Hindi	4%
Other languages/Music	5%

DDK, Jalandhar :

Punjabi	63%
Urdu	9%
Hindi	10%
English	5%
Other languages/Music	13%

1	2	3
DDK, Trivandrum :	Malayalam	87%
	English	7%
	Hindi	...
	Other languages/Music	6%
DDK, Bangalore :	Kannada	80%
	Other South Indian Languages	15%
	Other languages/Music	5%
DDK, Hyderabad :	Telugu	93%
	Urdu	4%
	Other languages/Music	3%
DDK, Ahmedabad :	Gujarati	95%
	Other languages/Music	5%
DDK, Cuttack :	Oriya	86%
	Hindi	5%
	Other languages/Music	9%

Production of Jowar

8054. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether productivity of Jowar as per Economic Survey for 1985-86 was 739 Kgs./hec. in 1977-78, 657 Kg./hec. in 1982-83, 706 Kg./hec. in 1983-84 and 717 Kg./hec. in 1984-85;

(b) if so, the reasons for such disparity in production of Jowar in the country;

(c) whether new high yielding varieties were released in the country during the last three years, if so, the details thereof institution-wise indicating the performance claimed before release; and

(d) whether Jowar seeds giving better yield will be imported from abroad as has

been the case with other crops where yields have improved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The productivity of Jowar has been as under, as per Economic Survey for 1985-86 :

Year	Productivity (in Kg. per ha.)
1977-78	739
1982-83	657
1983-84	726
1984-85	717

(b) The fluctuation in the production of Jowar is on account of the crop grown most-

ly under rainfed conditions, on marginal and sub-marginal lands. The irrigated area under the crop is hardly 3.7 per cent. Therefore, the productivity of the crop depends on the behaviour of monsoon.

(c) Yes, Sir. The details of the most prominent Jowar varieties released during the last three years are given below :

Sl. No.	Name of the variety	Year of release	Yield claimed at Research Farms (Quintals per ha.)
I. All-India Coordinated Sorghum Improvement Project, IARI Regional Station, Hyderabad			
1.	SPV—126 (CSV-9)	1983	30-32
2.	SPV—346 (CSV—10)	1984	30-35
3.	SPV—351 (CSV—11)	1984	30-35
II. Agricultural University/State Department of Agriculture			
(a) Karnataka			
1.	S.B. 1066	1985	25
2.	S.B. 905	1985	30-35
(b) Gujarat			
1.	Gujarat Sorghum-35	1985	43
2.	Gujarat Sorghum Hyderabad-1	1985	32
3.	Gujarat Jowar-9	1985	18
(c) Uttar Pradesh			
1.	Varsha	1985	25-30
(d) Maharashtra			
1.	SPV—297	1985	37-40
2.	Swati (SPV—504)	1985	25-30
(e) Rajasthan			
1.	SPV—96	1985	20
2.	SPV—245	1985	41
(f) Tamil Nadu			
1.	CO 21	1985	42
2.	CO 22	1985	43
3.	CO 25	1985	45
4.	COH—3	1985	60

(d) No, Sir. The Sorghum Improvement programme in India is one of the best programmes and quite a good varieties/hybrids have been developed under this Project. The Sorghum hybrids released in India are also quite popular in other countries.

Imbalances in cropping patterns

8055. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Economic Survey (1984-85) indicates serious imbalance in cropping pattern in States;

(b) if so, whether in the light of this minimum prices will be fixed for various crops in different States to encourage production on scientific basis; and

(c) what action is proposed to overcome the various distortions and to reduce defective cropping patterns, area-wise in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No Sir. However, the Economic Survey (1985-86) has indicated that imbalances have begun to emerge in cropping patterns largely as a result of technological improvements in certain crops, the expansion of irrigated area and the effective intervention of the Government to support wheat and rice prices.

(b) Government of India fixes support/procurement prices for different crops on the basis of recommendations made by the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) in consultation with the concerned Central Ministries and the Planning Commission. While recommending support/procurement prices, the CACP keeps in view inter-alia the need to provide incentive to the producers for adopting improved technology and for maximising production. It also takes into account the cost of cultivation/production of concerned commodities in various States along with a comprehensive over-view

of the entire structure of the economy for balanced agricultural growth.

(c) A high level Expert Group appointed by the Government of India is currently examining in depth the question of developing optimal cropping patterns in different agroclimatic regions of the country, keeping in view all relevant factors. It is also proposed to evolve a long term agricultural price policy to facilitate correcting any imbalances which might develop in cropping patterns.

TV population to be covered in Andhra Pradesh

8056. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether 80 per cent of the population is proposed to be covered by Television by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether it would cover only 65.7 per cent population of Andhra Pradesh by that time; and

(c) the steps taken by Union Government to make up the deficit in population coverage in Andhra Pradesh.

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

(b) and (c). No, Sir. With the implementation of Schemes included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan, TV service in Andhra Pradesh is expected to become available to about 83 per cent of the State's population.

Production of HYV rice

8057. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the area covered by high yielding varieties of rice and the average annual production per hectare during 1983, 1984 and 1985 respectively ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : The area covered under High Yielding Varieties of Rice and average per hectare production of rice including local varieties during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 are given below :

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (Prov)
HYV coverage (lakh ha)	188.4	217.4	227.8
Average productivity of Rice (Kg/ha)	1231	1457	1425

Food production targets by 2000 A.D.

8058. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the food production targets Government have set for the country be achieved by the year 2000 AD; and

(b) the special steps Government are taking to achieve the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The foodgrain requirement by the year 2000 AD has been estimated at 235-240 million tonnes in the Seventh Plan Document. Details of Plan-wise targets will be worked out during the subsequent Plans.

(b) The broad strategy of development outlined in the above Plan Document for the years 1985-2000 include increased use of fertilizers in irrigated areas and to intensify research on dryland farming, to accelerate the transfer of new technologies from the laboratory to the farm and to channelise more credit into, and develop marketing facilities in, dry-farming areas so as to assist in the speedy application of new technologies.

Setting up of occupational health clinic to diagnose occupational diseases during Seventh Plan

8059. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up an occupational health clinic to diagnose occupational diseases and also to identify causes and to suggest appropriate medical care; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the occupational disease areas have been chosen for this purpose during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) A proposal for setting up four Zonal Centres under the ESI Scheme for detection and treatment of occupational diseases is under consideration of the ESI Corporation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

IEENS Representation on future prospect of Newspaper

8060. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that I.E.N.S. has given a representation to the Ministry concerning the future prospect of the newspapers and their free role;

(b) if so, the main points of the representation; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the demand ?

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

(a) and (b). Copies of two representations dated 22.3.86 and 10.4.86 addressed to the Finance Minister have been received. The main points raised in these representations are as under :

- (i) Abolition of customs duty on news-print.
- (ii) Reduction in customs duty on R.C. paper, graphic art film, pre-sensitised off set plates etc.
- (iii) Allowing of investment allowance on capital goods-equipment for printing industry.

(c) These demands pertain to the Ministry of Finance and are receiving their attention.

Welfare of Cine workers

8061. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has decided to look into the Central Acts which were enacted in 1981 regarding cine workers;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has revived the laws and has decided to constitute tripartite industrial committee to look into the growth of industry and expansion of welfare measures to the workers;

(c) if so, whether Government are also proposing to amend the Provident Fund Act to extend the scheme to the cine workers fund; and

(d) if so, what are the other measures being considered for them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The administration of three Acts viz., (i) the Cine Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1981, (ii) the Cine Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981 and (iii) the Cine Workers and Cinema-Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1981 have been transferred to the Ministry of Labour only with effect from 1st April, 1986.

(b) These Acts are in force and therefore there is no question of reviving them. In a meeting held on 27.3.86 the representatives of workers had requested the Government to constitute a Tripartite Industrial Committee on the lines of Committees set up for other industries. Four Advisory Committees at four different centres of the country (Bombay, Madras, Bangalore and Hyderabad) and a Central Advisory Committee have already been set up by Information and Broadcasting Ministry to advise the Central Government on matters arising out of the administration of Cine Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981.

(c) The extension of the Employees' Provident Fund Act to 'Cine Workers' does not call for any amendment in the Employees' Provident Fund Act. However, a proposal for making certain amendment in the EPF Scheme in its application to Cine Workers is under consideration.

(d) The provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 have been extended to Cinema Theatres employing 5 or more persons.

Migrant labour from Bihar and other States

8062. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of migrant labour from Bihar in other States;

(b) whether it is a fact that migrant labour is generally ill-treated and is not paid minimum wages; and

(c) whether Government of Bihar has established offices in other States to look after such migrant labour ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The appropriate Government for an establishment under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 may be the Central or State Government. The Act covers labour which is recruited by or through a contractor in one

State under an agreement or other arrangement for employment in an establishment in another State. The rules framed under the Act, enjoin upon the contractors and principal employers to send periodical returns to the specified authorities of the appropriate Government, which contain information, *inter-alia*, about the number of migrant workmen employed.

Information about the migrant labour from Bihar in other States is not maintained in the Ministry.

(b) Whenever complaints are received about exploitation of workers, including migrant workers, appropriate authorities are asked to take suitable action.

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

Welfare measures available for cinema workers

8063 SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the welfare measures presently available for the cinema workers;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to announce some additional measures for the welfare of cinema workers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). The implementation of the Cine Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981 is with the Ministry of Labour since 1st April, 1986. Necessary steps are being taken to extend welfare facilities to cine workers. Details have not yet been worked out.

Expenditure incurred on administering the Employees Provident Fund

8064. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation in administering the fund during the last three years ending 31 March, 1985.

(b) the increase in arrears of Provident Fund under all accounts during the last three years; and

(c) the reasons for this trend of showing increase in the Provident Fund arrears as well as increase in expenditure to administer this fund ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) the expenditure incurred was as given below :

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1982-83	1837.09
1983-84	2225.33
1984-85	2599.94

(b) The increase in arrears was as given below :

Year	Unexempted	Exempted	Total
(Rupees in crores)			
1982-83	9.79	10.81	20.60
1983-84	0.46	17.03	17.49
1984.85	10.68	18.17	28.85

(c) The increase in provident fund arrears could be generally attributed to :

- (1) Industrial sickness;
- (2) Inadequacies of penalties imposed on the defaulters by the Courts;
- (3) Stay orders issued by the Courts;
- (4) Pendency of reconstruction schemes ordered by the Courts;
- (5) Closures/Lock out of establishments;
- (6) Slow progress in the realisation of the outstanding dues through the revenue recovery machinery of the State Governments;

- (7) Cancellation of exemption in respect of certain large establishments for default in transfer of provident fund accumulations and consequent addition in arrears.

The increase in administrative expenditure was mainly due to increase in rates of dearness allowance, opening of more Sub-Regional Offices to cater to the needs of subscribers, rise in the costs of stationery; printing etc.

[Translation]

Centrally sponsored Milk schemes

8065. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schemes run by Central Government to supply pure milk to citizens all over the country;

(b) the number of milk schemes which are adding vitamin 'A' in the milk before supplying it to citizens so as to check the increasing incidence of blindness in the country; and

(c) whether Government propose to advise the defaulting milk schemes to add vitamin 'A' in the milk in requisite quantity; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Central Government only runs the Delhi Milk Scheme for the citizens of Delhi.

(b) Both Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy in Delhi add Vitamin 'A' to the toned milk they market. It has been ascertained from the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies that Mother Dairy in Calcutta, the dairies under the Karnataka Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation Ltd., viz. at Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and Kudige and the Dairy of the Sikkim Cooperative Milk Producers' Union Ltd. at Gangtok also fortify their milk with Vitamin 'A' under a scheme of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies.

(c) The Department of Food in the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies has a scheme to bear the cost of fortification on 100 per cent basis for 3 years. The dairies of several States/Union Territories have conveyed their willingness to implement this scheme. It is expected that most of the Government/Cooperative dairies of the country are likely to implement this scheme during the Seventh Plan.

[English]

**Use of DDA flats by bad elements
in Pitampura**

8066. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the DDA flats in Pitampura lying vacant are allegedly occupied by bad elements and several incidents have reportedly taken place inside them; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to ensure that unfinished and finished flats lying vacant are not used by anyone especially bad characters ?

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

(b) The question does not arise.

**Violation of PF laws by M/s Modi Spinning
and Weaving Mills Limited, Modinagar**

8067. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Provident Fund Commissioner has conducted a scrutiny about payment of the Provident Fund contribution by Modi Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. and the scrutiny has revealed many violations of Provident Fund law and that an amount of Rs. 1.29 crores of Provident Fund which was not paid to the Board of Trustees is in arrears:

(b) if so, the details of penal action taken against the company; and

(c) whether any such scrutines have been conducted into the Provident Fund dues of other such exempted companies and if so, the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir. According to the Provident Fund authorities M/s. Modi Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd., which is an exempted establishment under section 17(i) (a) of the Employees, Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 had failed to transfer Provident Fund Contributions amounting to Rs. 1.29 crores to their Board of Trustees, for the period from March, 1981 to December, 1983. There were also certain other violations of the Law. The Company is, however, since reported to have paid the entire outstanding dues of Rs. 1.29 crores.

(b) The details of action taken or proposed to be taken are as given below :

- (i) 32 prosecution cases were filed under section 14(2A) of the Employees' Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act against the management in the court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Ghaziabad on 26.7.84. These cases are still under trial:
- (ii) One complaint under section 406/409 Indian Penal Code was filed by the police authorities at Modi Nagar on 27.2.1986 for default in payment of employees share of contribution deducted from the wages of the employees.
- (iii) Action to levy penal interest/damages for default in payment of dues for the period March, 1981 to December, 1983 is under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir. The records of 13 other exempted establishments were subjected to special scrutiny by a special squad. The report of the squad is under examination.

Resettlement of Gulf immigrants in Kerala

8068. **SHRI T. BASHESR :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) what steps are being taken by the Planning Commission in co-ordination with Kerala Government to resettle workers returning from Gulf countries;

(b) whether any instructions have been issued to nationalised banks to speed up the loan applications of Gulf immigrants who are interested in setting up industries and other self-employed ventures; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) As per available information, no such scheme has been undertaken in Kerala for resettlement of returning workers.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Necessity has not arisen as there is no large scale exodus of workers from Gulf countries.

Appointment of a high powered committee to look into working of institutions imparting industrial safety courses

8069. **SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether to prevent mushrooming of institutions without proper facilities for imparting industrial safety courses, Government propose to appoint a High Powered Committee to look into the working of such institutions;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee; and

(c) the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). There is no such proposal.

**Insurance of crops and cattle by
General Insurance Corporation**

8070. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the insurance
of crops and cattle are being handled by the
General Insurance Corporation;

(b) if so, when the work in this field
was started;

(c) the details of cases and earnings
during the period of its working since
inception;

(d) the number of cases where claims
were entertained and amount paid during
the same period;

(e) the States and Union Territories
where this scheme is in vogue and how many
Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe and
marginal agriculturists have been benefitted;
and

(f) comparison between the total number
of cases of insurance in respect of crops
and cattle separately during the last two
years ?

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

MAKWANA): (a) Insurance of crops is
being done by the General Insurance Corpo-
ration of India in collaboration with State
Governments while the insurance of cattle
is done by the four subsidiaries of General
Insurance Corporation, namely, National
Insurance Co., New India Assurance Co.,
Oriental Fire and General Insurance Co.,
and United India Insurance Co.

(b) Cattle Insurance was started in 1974
while pilot crop insurance was started in the
year 1979 and the Comprehensive Crop
Insurance Scheme was started in the year
1985.

(c) and (d). The details of the business
secured and claims paid are given in the
enclosed statements (Annexures I and II).

(e) Cattle insurance is done throughout
the country while crop insurance is being
implemented in 13 States and 3 Union
Territories, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar,
Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya
Pradesh, Maharashtra Orissa, J & K, Uttar
Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West
Bengal and Union Territories of Pondicherry,
Goa, Daman & Diu and Andaman &
Nicobar Islands. Details of beneficiaries
belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled
Tribes as well as marginal agriculturists have
not been collected.

(f) Details are available in the State-
ments I and II given below.

Statement-I

Crop Insurance

Sl. No.	Year	No. of States	Area covered (in hecets.)	No. of farmers	Sum insured (Rs.)	Premium collected (Rs.)	Claims paid (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Pilot Scheme</i>							
1.	1979-80	3	13,181.06	16,268	1,30,29,866.33	5,22,933.21	5,29,235.67
2.	1980-81	3	18,703.01	23,422	1,65,76,815.94	6,93,292.71	3,26,511.52
3.	1981-82	8	24,152.44	24,625	2,02,82,457.37	7,55,201.09	9,64,202.80
4.	1982-83	9	70,728.96	50,855	4,68,25,694.82	15,64,826.25	37,31,541.72
5.	1983-84	11	87,347.07	60,349	6,53,63,691.00	21,14,765.03	8,36,568.00
6.	1984-85	12	4,77,545.00	4,47,086	44,77,92,791.46	1,38,20,307.10	90,54,382.00
<i>Comprehensive crop Insurance Scheme</i>							
7.	Kharif 1985	11 States & 1 U. T.	41,80,150.00	23,25,251	5,40,81,19,440.00	9,32,57,188.00	98,45,52,000.00*
8.	Rabi 1985 (Provisional)	13 States & 3 U.Ts.	7,01,928.00	4,48,228	68,20,88,516.00	1,25,48,840.00	...

*Note : Claims in respect of Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh have not been settled, and the claims of Maharashtra have not been fully settled.

Statement-II

Cattle Insurance

Sl. No.	Year	No. of animals insured (in lakhs)	Premium Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of cattle claims (in lakhs)	Incurring claims Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	1974	0.30	...	...	...
2.	1975	0.63	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3.	1976	2.10	132.93	0.04	58.35
4.	1977	5.89	247.18	0.10	140.17
5.	1978	14.10	472.47	0.26	341.07
6.	1979	32.30	948.16	0.54	806.11
7.	1980	43.72	1333.78	0.68	1101.53
8.	1981	56.56	1908.98	1.41	1592.74
9.	1982	82.35	2633.03	1.82	1743.48
10.	1983	105.78	3389.58	1.87	2414.71
11.	1984	142.67	4633.72	2.51	3135.26
12.	1985 (prov.)	158.41	5171.59	Not available	Not available

Settlement of claims received by GIC regarding damage to crops

8071. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of claims indicating value thereof received by General Insurance Corporation during 1985-86 in respect of damage to crops due to severe drought, State-wise details thereof;

(b) the amount of claims paid by General Insurance Corporation, State-wise;

(c) whether a number of claims have been pending for settlement;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(e) the reasons for delay; and

(f) when all the remaining claims are likely to be settled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (e). Details regarding Kharif 1985 season are given in the enclosed statement.

(f) The effort is to settle all the admissible claims promptly. However, no specific date could be indicated in this regard.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Sum Insured (Rs.)	Insurance charges (Premium) (Rs.)	No. of claims received by GIC	Amount claimed (Rs.)	Present status of settlement of claims
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	176,93,40,000	323,10,563	300	4,15,20,000	Not settled. Delay is due to non-availability of mandal level data.
2.	Bihar	6,70,84,296	13,41,728	...	*	
3.	Gujarat	109,46,10,000	134,92,000	867	73,55,10,000	Not settled. The delay is because of the fact that the claims had to be investigated since the amount involved was very high and beyond any expectation.
4.	Karnataka	26,99,34,000	47,38,833	...	*	
5.	Kerala	7,33,11,019	14,66,225	46	37,90,000	Settled
6.	Madhya Pradesh	14,02,35,000	28,06,945	12	21,59,000	Settled

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Maharashtra	78,11,11,837	135,46,876	481	19,78,21,000	Partially settled. Action has been initiated to expedite the settlement of the remaining claims.
8.	Orissa	17,53,24,359	35,07,476	...	*	
9.	Tamil Nadu	18,49,62,141	36,22,747	27	9,15,000	Settled
10.	Uttar Pradesh	55,00,00,000	110,00,000	31	8,36,000	Settled
11.	West Bengal	29,48,11,804	52,76,409	22	17,07,000	Settled
12.	Pondicherry	73,94,984	1,47,387	7	2,94,000	Settled
		5,40,81,19,440	9,32,57,188	1793	98,45,52,000	

* Date note received.

Note : One claim is in respect of one nodal office for one crop and as such does not indicate the number of farmers.

**Allotment of surplus land to
SCs and STs**

8072. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently some Members of Parliament belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have drawn Government's attention about the very inadequate measures being taken by State Governments to allocate the surplus land to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether, it is also a fact that the land allotted to them is less and not much help could be derived from such holdings by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe owners; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to devise methods whereby more good land

could be distributed and within a predetermined time frame ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Members of Parliament have drawn the attention of Government from time to time about the inadequate implementation of land reform measures by the States and allocation of surplus land to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In a meeting convened on 1.10.1985 by the Minister of State, Ministry of Welfare with the members of Parliament belonging to Scheduled Castes, some members mentioned about this also.

According to the latest compilation of reports from States, 43.301 lakh acres of ceiling surplus land have been distributed to 33.763 lakh beneficiaries. The area distributed and the number of beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given below :

	Area allotted		No. of Beneficiaries	
	Lakh acres	% of total distributed	No. in lakhs	% of total number of beneficiaries
Scheduled Castes	14.344	33.1	12.252	39.3
Scheduled Tribes	5.581	12.9	5.213	15.4

It will be seen that 54.7 per cent of the total number of beneficiaries belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have been allotted 46 per cent of the total surplus land distributed. Out of 72.641 lakh acres of land declared surplus, 59.6 per cent has been distributed. But 16.968 lakh acres are involved in litigation and are not available for distribution. Since the landholder has the choice of selecting the land to be surrendered as surplus, such surplus land will many a time be of poorer quality and dispersed in small parcels. There is a centrally sponsored scheme of giving assistance at Rs. 2500 per ha to help the ceiling surplus land allottees to develop the land. They can also get assistance under IRDP etc., subject to a ceiling of Rs. 8000 per family as subsidy, Guidelines of NREP and RLEGP also earmark 10 per cent of the annual allocation for works directly benefit-

ing Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and land development, irrigation wells etc. to help them to put the allotted land to productive use can be taken up out of these earmarked funds.

In the conference of State Revenue Ministers held in May 1985, States have also been requested to take measures for vigorous implementation of land ceiling laws including expeditious disposal of cases in courts in order to get more land for distribution. They have also been requested to see that physical possession of the allotted land is given after entering in records and physical demarcation of land and legislative provisions made, where not existing, and enforced to provide security to the allottees from eviction and to restore the land promptly by eviction of unlawful possessors.

Loss to DDA due to lesser penalty for regulation of unauthorised buildings

8073. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per auction conditions, private Builders at Bhikaji Cama Place were required to execute lease deed after payment of stamp duty of Rs. 2.5 crores before building plans of six auctioned plots could be sanctioned;

(b) whether buildings on these plots were constructed without sanction of building plans payment of stamp duty, execution of lease deeds and unauthorised buildings have been regularised in 1985 in accordance with building bye-laws of 1983;

(c) whether instead of a penalty of Rs. 500/- per sq. metre as provided in Building Byelaws, 1983 for regularisation of private business, commercial buildings, a much smaller penalty of Rs. 25/- per sq. metre has been charged, thus causing a loss of Rs. 3.16 crores to DDA; and

(d) the action Government propose to take against the guilty persons for causing a loss of Rs. 5.66 crores ?

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

Growth rate of employment during Sixth Plan

8074. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have studied the growth rate of employment during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been any decline in the rate of employment during the above period;

(d) if so, to what extent, State-Wise; and

(e) the details regarding the number of job seekers registered with the employment exchanges at the end of 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). According to the Seventh Five Year Plan document, the growth rate of employment during the Sixth Plan period was 4.32 per cent.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) 26.3 million job-seekers were registered with the Employment Exchanges at the end of 1985.

Deficiency of micro-nutrients in soil affecting production of crop

8075. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is increasing deficiency of micro-nutrients in the soil which affects the yield of the crops and their quality; and

(b) if so, the efforts made to develop new technology by the agricultural scientists in favour of farmers to increase their farm production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Micro nutrient deficiency has started showing up in high cropping intensity areas in particular and due to the use of high analysis fertilisers in general.

(b) The All India Coordinated Project on Micro-nutrients in plants and soil in

operation under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) since 1967 at nine Cooperating centres in different states has delineated the micro-nutrient deficient areas in the country. It also has screened crop varieties tolerant to micro-nutrient deficiency methods for ameliorating the deficiency in soil and plants by use of micro-nutrients carriers through soil application as well as spray application on crops have been worked out. The recommendations are already in use by the extension agencies and farmers to increase production in micro-nutrients deficient areas.

Sanctioning of additional fish landing centres in the country

8076. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to help exports of marine fisheries, some more landing centres have been approved and if so, the details thereof indicating the location, of all the landing centres, State-wise, minor and

major harbours, already functioning and the fish actually handled therein;

(b) whether a dry-dock has been sanctioned in 1985 at Visakhapatnam and if so, when is it likely to be commissioned; and

(c) whether there are any integrated development projects for fishermen already operating or proposed to be set up and if so, the details thereof, State-wise, and the number of fishermen in these States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Landing Centres have not been approved in order to help only exports of marine fish.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is likely to be completed by the end of 1988.

(c) (i) Two Integrated Marine Fisheries Projects (IMFP) in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh have been almost completed under the World Bank assisted projects and the details are as follows :

Project Proposals	I.M.F.P. Gujarat	I.M.F.P. Andhra Pradesh
(i) Sanctioned cost	Rs. 2353 lakhs	Rs. 2670 lakhs
(ii) Fishing Harbours	2 Nos.	3 Nos.
(iii) Mechanised Fishing vessels	270 Nos.	360 Nos.
(iv) Traditional Fishermen component etc.	350 canoes 1400 outboard motors	60 canoes Nil.
(v) Benefits :		
Additional Fish Production	32600 tonnes	23096 tonnes
Additional prawns production	2400 tonnes	6615 tonnes
Total Value	Rs. 920 lakhs	Rs. 1977 lakh

(ii) The other Integrated Marine Fisheries Projects which are under execution are at Tadri in Karnataka, Astarang and Kasafal in Orissa. The Broad details of these projects are given below :

Tadri Project : The project work was taken up in 1982 with an estimated cost of Rs. 638 lakhs out of which Rs. 532 50 lakhs is the DANIDA contribution. The time schedule of the project is 7 years. The salient

features of the project are (i) Construction of fishing harbour at Tadri (ii) Construction of 1400 sq. m Auction hall (iii) Construction of ice and freezing complex (iv) Distribution of gill netters and purse-seiners. (v) Construction of Community houses for rehabilitation of 500 fishermen families. (vi) Providing Water supply drainage and power supply etc.

Kasafal Project : The project will be implemented in 4 years from October 1985 at an estimated cost of Rs. 300 lakhs with Norwegian assistance. The main components are (i) Construction of fish landing jetty (ii) Construction of access roads to villages (iii) Setting up of ice plant, cold storage (iv) Supply of drinking water (v) Improvement of fish marketing conditions (vi) Housing and medical facilities to the local fishermen etc.

Astarang Project : The project at an estimated cost of Rs. 642 lakhs became effective since January 1984 under bilateral assistance from U.K. The project is scheduled to be implemented over a period of 5 years. The main components of the project are (i) Construction of a fishing harbour at Astarang (ii) Introduction of 80 mechanised fishing vessels of 10 mts length and (iii) Providing shore facilities like ice plants, cold storage etc.

The number of marine fishermen as reported by the State Government recently is 2,82,872 in Karnataka, 1,26,135 in Orissa, 1,77,212 in Gujarat, and 3,26,304 in Andhra Pradesh.

National Watershed Development Programme

8077. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Technology Mission for Dryland farming has been launched for providing improved seeds, organic manures instead of chemical fertilisers, payment of higher prices to farmers, improved tools and water conservation etc; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture for the development of dryland areas is proposed to be launched from 1986-87. Through this scheme, the appropriate technology available and suitable for different dryland areas will be popularised. The main features of the Scheme are (i) Land and moisture management, cropping system introduction including dryland horticulture, fodder production and farm forestry; (ii) contingency seed stocking and supply of seedlings and grass seed/slips; (iii) Training; (iv) adaptive research activity; (v) Provision of survey equipment and fabrication of new tools; and (vi) preparation of field manuals, etc.

Implementation of crop insurance

8078. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the crop insurance concept is modelled on the pattern of Japanese Crop Insurance;

(b) whether Government propose to make innovations in the scheme to increase its appeal to motivate the farmers to adopt it; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). Suggestions had been received from various State Governments for making modifications in the scheme so as to make it more attractive to the farmers than at present. A High Level Committee of officers looked into those suggestions and has made certain recommendations. Action has been initiated to examine the recommendations expeditiously.

Scheme for rehabilitation of farmers affected by droughts

8079. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased

to state whether Government propose to introduce a scheme for rehabilitation of farmers by writing off their debts which they are not able to pay due to successive drought in the country on the lines of the schemes for revitalisation of sick industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : The Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Weak Central Cooperative Banks in the country, which was in operation during the period from 1972-73 to 1979-80, *inter-alia*, provided for writing off irrecoverable dues of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACs), outstanding against small and marginal farmers. After 1979-80, some of the States are still continuing the said scheme on need-based considerations, as a part of their own plan. Besides, some States have also set-up Agricultural Credit Relief Funds to meet the expenditure on write-off of irrecoverable overdues on account of successive natural calamities. The Government of India has not introduced any scheme to write off the debts of farmers affected by successive natural calamities. However, a Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme has been introduced in the country since Kharif 1985. This scheme is intended to provide a measure of financial support to farmers in the event of a crop failure as a result of natural calamities; and to restore the credit eligibility of farmers, after a crop failure, for the next crop season.

Mandays lost during 1985 due to strikes and lockouts

8080. **SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mandays lost due to strikes and lockouts during 1985;

(b) whether there was improvement or deterioration in the position as compared with 1984; and

(c) the main causes of strikes and lockouts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A.

SANGMA) : (a) and (b). There has been an improvement in the industrial relations situation with the number of mandays lost sharply declining from 56.03 million in 1984 to 29.19 million in 1985.

(c) A cause-wise analysis of industrial disputes reveals that, amongst others, wages and allowances, indiscipline and violence and personnel and retrenchment, have been the main reasons for strikes and lockouts.

Increase in poultry production

8081. **SHRI D. N. REDDY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether increase in poultry production is due to poultry layer strains like HH-260 and BH-78, fast broiler strains developed by Central Poultry Breeding Farms and ICAR Institutes;

(b) whether this is based on data of poultry strains actually in use and if so, the estimated details of various poultry strains in use indicating the source of the strain; and

(c) whether successful poultry farmers are mostly landless and live below poverty line and if so, the details of their income before and after taking to poultry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The major contribution in increasing poultry production has been made by layer and broiler strains being made available to the poultry farmers by the private sector pureline poultry breeding farms as well as grandparent stock import based hatcheries. The strains developed at the Central Poultry Breeding Farms and under the ICAR Co-ordinated Poultry Breeding Projects have also contributed to this growth.

(b) In view of answer to part (a), the question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

News item captioned "dryland farming can treble production"

8082. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA :
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :
DR. G. S. RAJHANS :
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "dryland farming can treble production" as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 31 March, 1986;

(b) if so, whether according to the experts of the IARI, New Delhi it has been revealed that the crop production in the non-irrigated areas can be trebled by introducing indigenous dry land farming technologies; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to contemplate in this regard to promote the dry land farming in the country ?

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

(b) Results reported are based on the studies conducted by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi in its operational research project and lab-to-land programme covering an area of 200 ha involving 500 farmers at different locations in Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. These studies have indicated that the yield of mustard pusa bold variety could be increased on an average to 23 to 26 quintals per ha over the base yield of 7.5 quintals per ha obtained by following the traditional practices.

(c) Government is concentrating efforts by launching special programme in Seventh Plan such as :

(i) National Watershed Development Programme in rainfed areas.

(ii) Technology Mission on Oilseeds production.

(iii) Transfer of technology programme of Indian Council of Agricultural Research such as National Demonstrations Lab to Land and Operational Research Projects are being extended to rainfed areas.

Welfare to film workers

8083. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian film industry workers do not get compensation benefit and welfare measures although their number has increased tremendously in recent past;

(b) the estimated number of workers, artists, technicians etc. engaged in the film industry;

(c) the Central statutes existing in the interest and welfare of cine workers; and

(d) what efforts have been made to enlarge and modernise these Acts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The persons employed in producing cinematograph pictures intended for public exhibition or in exhibiting such pictures are covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 and can claim compensation under the Act in cases of disablement or death due to employment injury. Besides, they will also be entitled to all the welfare facilities like medical care, housing education and scholarships under the Cine Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981.

(b) The category-wise information is not available. However, it is estimated that approximately one lakh workers are engaged in the film industry.

(c) The following Central Acts has been enacted exclusively for the welfare of Cine workers and Cinema theatre workers :

- (i) The Cine Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1981;
- (ii) The Cine Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981;
- (iii) The Cine Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1981;

Besides, the following social security laws are also applicable to cine workers:

- (i) The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952;
- (ii) The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972;
- (iii) The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

(d) There is no proposal to enlarge the three specific Acts for Cine Workers at present. The Social Security laws are however, reviewed and amended from time to time, with a view to enlarge the coverage and to make other changes, as may be found necessary.

Failure of HYV Rice production

8084. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cultivation of HYV Rice has not been a success in the rainfed areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the States where it has failed together with the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of failure/success of HYV rice production in Andhra Pradesh and other States, separately; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to make this scheme a success in all the rice producing States and in Andhra Pradesh particularly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No Sir. The cultivation of High Yielding Varieties of rice has succeeded in rainfed areas where annual rainfall is above 1000 mm.

(b) and (c). The cultivation of HYV rice has been a success in all the states. The HYV rice coverage in the country increased from 124.4 lakh hectares in 1975-76 to 217.4 lakh hectares in 1983-84. The HYV rice coverage in Andhra Pradesh and in other major rice growing states during 1975-76 and 1983-84 is given in the attached statement.

(d) To popularise fast the cultivation of location specific High Yielding Varieties tolerant/resistant to pests a large number of seed minikits of newly released/evolved varieties are distributed to the farmers in all rice growing states including Andhra Pradesh under Central Sector Scheme of rice minikit and the improved HYV rice production technology is being propagated through Lab to Land programme, National Demonstration Programme, Special Rice Production Programme in operation in Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, and through the trainings organised under Central Sector Scheme of Rice and by different Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

Statement

	(Lakh hectares)	
	1975-76	1983-84
Andhra Pradesh	24.77	34.66
Assam	3.28	9.90
Bihar	7.68	20.00
Karnataka	5.75	8.77
Madhya Pradesh	11.50	15.00
Orissa	4.83	14.27
Tamil Nadu	18.60	22.82
Uttar Pradesh	15.93	29.90
West Bengal	10.53	20.10
ALL INDIA	124.43	217.36

Impact of indiscriminate use of purse-sein nets

8086. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that indiscriminate use of purse-sein nets for fishing is rapidly reducing the marine wealth; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The use of purse-seine nets in fishing is being strictly regulated by Maritime states.

(b) Does not arise.

Production and export of sea food

8087. KUMARI D. K. THARA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total annual production of inland fisheries during last 3 years;

(b) the quantity out of it which was exported; and

(c) the expected production of sea food in 1990 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The inland fish production during the last 3 years is as follow :

Year

Production in lakh tonnes

1983-84	9.87
1984-85	10.82
(Provisional)	
1985-86	11.18
(estimated)	

(b) Not in appreciable quantity.

(c) The target of expected production of sea food by 1990 is about 20 lakh tonnes.

Fake agencies for sending labour abroad

8088. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the agencies engaged in manpower export who have been suspended for indulging in malpractices;

(b) the nature of malpractices they were indulging in; and

(c) whether all the other agencies will be allowed to function or they will be brought under Government's control or Government would set up their own organisation to do the work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). A Statement indicating the list is given below.

(c) Recruiting agencies and State-owned manpower Corporations registered with the Government are allowed to carry on the recruitment of Indian Workers for overseas employment.

Statement

List of Registered Recruiting Agents whose registration certificates have been suspended.

Sl. No.	Name of Recruiting Agent	Date of suspension	Nature of complaint.
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. A1-Adnan	6-4-85	Forgery of papers.
2.	M/s. Blue Nile Travels & Tours Bombay.	4-9-85	Substitution of contract.
3.	M/s. Gupta Tours & Travels, Bombay.	27-7-85	Forgery in documents.
4.	M/s. Overseas Engg. Const. Company, New Delhi.	12-8-85	Substitution of contract.
5.	M/s. Nishat International, Hyderabad.	23-7-85	Extortion of money.
6.	M/s. Nasir Trade International, Bombay.	25-8-85	Forgery in Visa documents.
7.	M/s. S. R. S. Enterprises, Delhi	5-9-85	Sending workers without proper emigration clearance.
8.	M/s. U. K. Marine, Bombay	28-11-85	Substitution of contract.
9.	M/s. World Tour & Travel, Bombay.	28-10-85	Extortion of money.
10.	M/s. Paramount Corpn., Bombay.	16-1-86	Discrepancy of employment docu- ments.
11.	M/s. Foreign Linkers (Person- nel), New Delhi.	2-1-86	Cheating of workers.
12.	M/s. Sahal Travels, Delhi.	26-1-86	Recruitment without proper docu- ments.
13.	M/s. Anand Enterprises, New Delhi.	30-1-86	Substitution of contract.
14.	M/s. American Exports, Bombay.	11-2-86	Cheating of job seekers.
15.	M/s. K. K. Enterprises- New Delhi.	13-2-86	Irregularities in recruitment business.
16.	M/s. Ekjot International, Ludhiana.	2-3-86	Cheating of workers.

1	2	3	4
17.	M/s. Shad India, Delhi	13-2-86	Substitution of contract.
18.	M/s. Al-Ghori International, Bombay.	25-2-86	Substitution of contract.
19.	M/s. J. K. Enterprises, Ludhiana.	13-3-86	Extortion of money.
20.	M/s. Selective Power (P) Ltd., New Delhi.	11-3-86	Extortion of money.

Use of pesticides and insecticides in tea gardens

8089. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that the norms set by the International Labour Organisation in regard to use of pesticides and insecticides in the tea gardens are being violated by the tea industry; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure the safety of plantation workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). No complaint against violation of International Labour Organisation norms in the use of pesticides in Tea plantations, has been received.

The Insecticides Rules, 1971 framed under the Insecticides Act, 1968 prescribe elaborate instructions regarding protective clothings and other devices to be used by persons handling pesticides during their manufacture, formulation, transport, distribution or application.

Since aerial spraying of pesticides is also undertaken on plantation crops, very specific safety provisions have been incorporated in the Insecticides Rules, 1971 to avoid any possible risks.

[Translation]

Fixation of prices of Agricultural produce by Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices

8090. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of industrial goods are fixed by industrialists;

(b) if so, whether contrary to this, the prices of agricultural produce are fixed by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices appointed by Government;

(c) if so, the reasons for adopting this dual policy and the justification therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to lay down a uniform policy in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) For most of the industrial goods, prices are determined by the forces of supply and demand operating through the market. However, the Government of India fixes and/or regulates prices of a few selected industrial products regarded important from the point of view of protecting the final consumer, for example, drugs, fertilizers, levy sugar; and from the point of view of wide linkages within the economy, for example, coal, aluminium and levy cement.

The prices administered by the Government for industrial products are retention or fair selling prices which are stipulated as maximum selling prices.

(b) The minimum support/procurement prices of important agricultural commodities are recommended by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices and fixed by the Government keeping in view all the relevant factors including the cost of production of the commodity to protect the growers from exploitative price manipulation.

(c) and (d). There are basic differences between agricultural and industrial production process so that the principle of industrial prices cannot be applied to the agricultural sector in toto.

[English]

ESI benefits to agricultural labour

8091. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the agricultural labourers are not getting ESI scheme benefits;

(b) if so, whether Government are thinking to extend these benefits to them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal at present to extend the ESI Scheme to agriculturer labourers.

(c) Does not arise.

False agencies sending workers abroad

8092. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some unauthorised and unregistered agencies and com-

panies are still functioning to provide employment to the Indians outside the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of such agencies and companies in the country; and

(c) what action Government propose to take against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). With the enforcement of Emigration Act, 1983, no recruiting agency or company which is not registered with the Government can carry on the business of recruitment for overseas employment. A statement indicating the list of unregistered recruiting agencies which have come to adverse notice of Government is given below. The complaints against these agencies have been referred to the respective Police authorities for necessary action.

Statement

Unregistered Recruiting agents

1. Al Amir Enterprises, Bombay.
2. B. R. Trading and Contracting Est., Bombay.
3. D. T. Corporation.
4. Cimex Consultants Pvt. Ltd. Bombay.
5. Consultancy Services, New Delhi
6. Deepak Enterprises, Bombay.
7. Foreign Linkers, Delhi.
8. G. K. Travels, Madras.
9. Haly Exports Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
10. Jaya Kumar and Associates, Trivandrum.
11. Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd. Bombay.
12. Link Personnel International Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
13. King Travel Agencies, Cochin.
14. Kaushal Travels, Jullundur.

15. K. K. Construction Co. New Delhi.
16. M. Arungagham of S. D. Traders, Bombay.
17. Miansure Enterprises, Madras.
18. Mooga Exports, New Delhi.
19. Malkiat Singh Sandhu, Distt. Sangrur.
20. M. S. Rasheed Ali, Madras.
21. Mertin Pharmaseuticals, Bombay.
22. Panchi Enterprises, Delhi.
23. Pampa Tours and Travels, Mangalore.
24. Obaid Enterprises, Madras.
25. Punjab Chemi-Plants, Ltd., Chandigarh.
26. P. N. K. Enterprises, Phagwara.
27. Raghavan of Madras.
28. Rohit Al Fahim, Bombay.
29. Rakesh of Metro Hotel, New Delhi.
30. Roxy Engineering Works, New Delhi.
31. Raunaq International, Delhi.
32. Supreme Travels Delhi.
33. Swift Air Travels (P) Ltd., Chandigarh.
34. Satyam Foreign Linkers.
35. Shah Construction.
36. Shaikh Mohd. of Garden Reach, Calcutta.
37. Bagga International, Delhi.
38. Satyam Corporation, Bombay.
39. Shivam Corporation, Bombay.
40. V. M. Tours and Travels Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
41. Varalakshmi Travels, Bombay.
42. V. I. P. Personnel Managements Consultants, Bombay.

ESI benefits to bidi workers

8093. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the bidi workers are getting benefits under ESI scheme;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to extend benefits under ESI Scheme to the bidi workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The bidi workers employed in bidi manufacturing establishments using power and employing 10 or more persons or the establishments not using power and employing 20 or more persons which are situated in the areas where the ESI Scheme is in operation, are at present entitled to benefits under the ESI Scheme ?

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

Payment of wages to the casual workers in Central Government project in hill areas

8094. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 2082 on 6 December, 1983 regarding payment of wages to the casual workers in Central Government projects in hill areas and state :

(a) whether model standing orders were issued by Government in 1971 for casual labour employed under Minimum Wages Act, and if so, the details thereof ?

(b) whether 1/30th of the amount of authorised scale of pay plus dearness allowance as admissible to the corresponding category of regular staff is actually being paid for casual labour; and

(c) whether casual labour on continuous service beyond 90 days are allowed other benefits and reliefs as admissible to regular staff, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Model Standing Orders for casual labour in Central Government undertakings were issued by the Ministry of Labour in 1971. These orders contain provisions inter-alia, about working hours, overtime wages, wage rates, weekly rest, holidays, payment of wages etc. These are advisory in nature and have no legal force.

(b) The Model Standing Orders provide that a casual labour is to be paid wages as fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, if his employment is covered under that Act. Labour not covered by the Minimum Wages Act is to be paid daily local rates fixed for his type of employment by local authorities or State Government. If this is not available, he should be paid 1/30th of the minimum of the authorised scale of pay plus dearness allowance applicable to corresponding category of regular staff in the establishment. Information about actual wages paid is not maintained by the Ministry.

(c) As per para 15 of the Model Standing Orders, a casual workman who has completed 90 days of continuous service in the same establishment or under the same employer shall be brought on to the regular strength of the establishment. Information about compliance with this provision (of an advisory nature) is not available.

Mica mines in Andhra Pradesh

8095. SHRI V. SOBHANADRESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the area under mica mines and total production of mica in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the number of persons working in mica mines in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) whether there is any plan to expand the mica mining operations in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof ?

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.

Exodus of Indian workers from Gulf countries due to enforcement of new laws

8096. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some of the Gulf countries are going to enforce their labour laws strictly, much to disadvantage of Indian Labour abroad;

(b) if so, which the Gulf countries that are going to enforce these laws strictly and the estimated number of workers to be affected in each country;

(c) what steps are being taken to stop exodus of workers from Gulf countries to India all of a sudden as if would cause social problems in the country, particularly in Kerala; and

(d) what steps are being taken to rehabilitate the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d). Gulf countries have recently started enforcing labour laws strictly which are affecting all expatriate workers. It is not possible to give an estimate of the number of workers who will be affected in each country. As this is an internal policy decision of the Gulf countries, the matter has not been taken up with their Governments. There is no exodus of Indian Workers.

At present, there is no proposal to rehabilitate returning migrants.

Inclusion of Sikkim in special rice production programme

8097. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government propose to include Sikkim in Special Rice Production Programme, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : No, Sir. There is no proposal to include Sikkim in Centrally Sponsored Special Rice Production Programme.

Reforms in farms section on USSR pattern

8098. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to make reforms in farm sector on the lines of USSR as reported in the "Tribune" date 31 March, 1986;

(b) if so, the changes likely to be made; and

(c) the time by which it will be implemented ?

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

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

Assistance to small and marginal farmers in Sikkim

8099. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether assistance to small and marginal farmers is being given in order to improve quality of life of rural masses;

(b) if so, whether sufficient provision has been made for Sikkim; and

(c) whether Lab-to-Land programme will be extended to Sikkim and if so, the outlay for the same for the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakh per block per annum has been envisaged under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production which is to be shared equally between Sikkim Government and the Government of India.

(c) Lab-to-Land Programme is presently sanctioned upto 30th September, 1986 and if extended further as a Plan Scheme, Sikkim will be included.

Price for raw jute

8101. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the ratio of various elements taken into account for computation of minimum statutory price for raw jute;

(b) the profit margin taken into account; and

(c) whether the cost of living of an average jute-growing family was taken into account ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The statutory minimum price of raw jute is fixed by the Government after taking into account recommendations made by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), views of the concerned Central Ministries and other relevant factors. The CACP, while formulating their recommendations on the price policy for jute, inter-alia, makes an overview of the entire structure of jute economy including production and price trends, cost of production of raw jute, changes in input prices, inter-crop price parity, parity between prices paid and prices received, domestic demand and supply, the likely effect of price policy on the industrial costs, etc.

(b) The cost of production estimates include return on land in the form of rental value and on capital in the form of interest as margin of profit.

(c) The changes in the terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sector and in the index of prices paid by farmers for commodities purchased by them for final consumption, which have a bearing on cost of living, are taken into account while fixing the statutory minimum price of raw jute.

[*Translation*]

Water supply schemes of Bihar

8102. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 166 water supply scheme were started for the people of various areas in Bihar during Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the funds allocated by the Government for these schemes have since been spent/utilised in cities and suburban areas instead of completing the construction work under these schemes and implementing them in problem villages there;

(c) if so, the time by which Government propose to start and complete water supply schemes in areas predominantly inhabited by landless families; and

(d) whether Government propose to conduct through a committee a high level inquiry into the irregularities committed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Water supply is a state Subject. Schemes for providing drinking water in urban areas are formulated and executed by the States by making provision in their budget. There is no Central Scheme for providing grants to States for urban water supply. Hence, information regarding number of schemes completed in urban areas, amounts of funds utilised etc. will be available only with the State Government.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Lay-off in H.A.L. detachment of Agra Cantt.

8103. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that lay off has been declared in H.A.L. detachment of Agra Cantt;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether this has been done in consultation with recognised unions; and

(d) if so, the reasons for such lay off and steps being contemplated to be taken to procure sufficient job for the said unit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On completion of the task of overhauling of packet aircraft at Agra on 31st March, 1986, Hindustan Aeronautics Limited declared lay off of 119 workers at Agra w.e.f. 1.4.86.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The lay-off was necessitated due to termination of service contract of the Fair Child Aircraft by the Indian Air Force with the H.A.L. w.e.f. 1.4.86. H.A.L. are making efforts to provide alternative work to them.

Information systems for estimating output and consumption of food crops

8104. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government are taking to acquire the latest know-how and all the modern tools and methods for estimating the domestic output of food crops and its consumption;

(b) the names of agencies working in the country to provide information system which would provide data on food production and consumption;

(c) whether Government would provide valuable experience gained for estimating the domestic output of food crops and its consumption to developing countries in the Afro-Asian region; and

(d) if so, the steps Government are taking to help countries of Afro-Asia ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The estimates of output of principal crops, including food crops, are built up on the basis of complete field to field enumeration for majority of the States for area, and analysis of scientifically designed crop cutting experiments for yields. There are pre-designated agencies known as "State Agricultural Statistics Authorities", who furnish the information to the Ministry of Agriculture, where they get consolidated to arrive at all India forecasts. Efforts are on to introduce Remote Sensing Techniques for area and yield estimation by the National Remote Sensing Agency. But these are in experimental stage and would take more time for being perfected. Computerisation is also being introduced for expediting production estimation, crop forecasting, etc. in various States and Centre. Consumption estimates of major items, including food crops, are generated through house-hold sample surveys on consumer expenditure being conducted by the National Sample Surveys Organisation. The design of these surveys is continuously reviewed in the light of experience gained to improve the efficiency of the sampling design of future surveys.

(c) and (d). The Government of India, in cooperation with the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation (AARRO) have already organised a training programme on the "Techniques of Estimating output of Food crops" for the nominees of Afro-Asian countries. The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), with the support of UNDP, under its United Nations National Survey Capability Programme (UNNHSCP), has already organised two courses during 1983

and 1985 on "Sampling and Household Survey Methodology", including household consumption surveys, for the nominees of the countries of the ESCAP Region. Presently the third course in this series is in progress.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order. Order.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Newspaper employees are on strike today.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I am asking you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been devastating floods in Jammu and Kashmir in which 9 persons have died.

MR. SPEAKER : Who has prevented you from giving notice under Rule 377 ? Who has prevented you from giving Calling Attention notice ? I will allow you.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : We have given you notice and we are drawing your attention towards it. 9 persons have been killed in the floods. I would, therefore request you. The Hon. Prime Minister is also present ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Listen to me. Please sit down. (Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : There has been devastating floods in Jammu and Kashmir in which 9 persons have been killed. To give them relief...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am on my legs. You are also on your legs. Mr. Ram Singh Yadav, I would like to say that if the whole House

wants to tell me something by standing like this, it is their misconception.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : ...Why do you do this ?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : We speak very rarely.

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you indulge in such things. You have got full authority. I have not prevented you. I do not want to prevent you from putting questions. You can give notice under Rule 377. You can give Calling Attention notice. I am also sympathetic with those who have been affected by floods. We have to assist them. There is no dispute about it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : In which way assistance will be provided ? If all of you are on your legs and speak simultaneously, it will be difficult to understand as to what is being said.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am ready. After all, someone should speak in an orderly manner. I have no difficulty. Each one of you would be given an opportunity to speak. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : The Agriculture Minister should visit Kashmir and assess the flood damage.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Acharyaji your problem is...

[English]

Order...Order. Now I will explain everything. Now I am referring to you. The Hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting gave an assurance on the Floor of the House,

"Please wait. I am having a purposeful dialogue for the solution of the problem." So, wait for his action.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is upto him. What can I do ? Give me 377. I will allow it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : 377 will not do. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : There should be a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : You can give anything but there is no question of adjournment motion on this.

[Translation]

I cannot understand why you are making so much noise.

[English]

I am open to you.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Why can't you allow a discussion ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : When did I refuse ?

[English]

I will allow if you give me under Rule 377.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : We have given Calling Attention.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Who has prevented you ?

[English]

I am open for discussion and you can discuss anything.

**Not recorded.

[Translation]

I have no problem.

[English]

You don't have to shout like this. Why are you trying to disturb the proceedings? Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. It does not behave you to do like this. It is derogatory. If there is any valid reason for any valid thing I am open but don't do like this. It ill behoves you. We will see to it. No problem in that.

(Inter. uptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We will see to it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Prime Minister who is present in the House that recently there was a debate in the Security Council and the American Representative there, while speaking—the meeting was to consider aggression against Libya—threatened the entire Non-Aligned Community especially India and he referred to our internal problems. It is a very serious matter. I would request the Hon. Prime Minister to ask the External Affairs Minister to make a statement in this House. The entire House should condemn this because it is intimidation.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : India has been threatened, intimidated. Therefore, the Minister for External Affairs must make a statement on the floor of this House.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : They have the temerity to do it.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary, you have said and I will see if you give me some sort of a notice. We do not get intimidated by anybody whatsoever. We do not damn care

**Not recorded.

about that. If something is given to me in the form of some motion, I will ask for some facts if the Minister thinks it fit.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice of Privilege against an Hon. Member of this House, Syed Shahabuddin. On 13th April 1986 to the Radio Australia, he has given an interview.

MR. SPEAKER : You have given it to me today. I will see to it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Please allow me, Sir. It is a very serious matter.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Please allow him. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : The very words he uttered to the Radio Australia are, "I shudder for the day when Muslims youth take it into their head that now there is no hope, no chance, no opportunity, now we have got to fight it out I dare say that if the Indian army could not contain the Nagas after 25 years of pacification and the Indian army feels helpless in the Punjab and cannot contain a few hundreds of terrorists, then I really don't know how we should handle a situation where a minority like the Muslims who form 12 per cent of the population..." (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : This is a serious matter.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : It is an extremely a serious matter. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : He has also said Hindu Chauvenism "it is a threat to the security of the country, is a threat to the integrity of the country, is a threat to the future of the country."

MR. SPEAKER : I will see to it.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, it has hurt the feelings of the Hindus. Please allow me. It is a clear case of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. I have taken notice of the feelings of the House. I will see to it.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : It is a definitely contrary to the view you expressed in this House. You expressed the feelings in the House that we should not do anything which in any way may affect the communal feelings. It is absolutely unbecoming of a Member of the House to make such a statement and that too to a foreign radio.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : This kind of feelings should be nipped in the bud and we have to take action, if it is true.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I am well aware of the feelings of the House. That is why I had said on that day and have always been saying that unless you cure this cancer, the health of the country will not improve and the coming history and the generation will never pardon us. I shall think over it and discuss it with you. If anybody does so in the country, it is not good for him.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI G. L. DOGRA (Udhampur) : Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Prime Minister, through you, to the fact that there has been a heavy damage of crops in Jammu and Kashmir due to recent hailstorm and floods.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Why have you not given me notice under Rule 377 ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : The Hon. Prime Minister is present here. Seven persons have died in Himachal Pradesh and there has been loss of thousands of rupees. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Sultanpuriji, I have already told you that I have sympathy

with those sufferers. If you... (Interruptions) give me and I will discuss with them.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : The Agriculture Minister should go.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, since last week, you have been holding over and we have been continually raising this massacre of Harijans in Bihar.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am getting all the facts and I think, they are coming to me. I will have to find out whether it is a massacre or something of law and order. If it is a law and order problem, I cannot..... (Interruptions). Look here, there are certain basic problems.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You are neither allowing it nor getting a statement from them..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta, I have to find out facts because it is a State matter. It is not concerning the Centre. I have to find out the facts.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed...I am not convinced; whether they are Harijans or others, I have to find out. This is a State subject, I cannot allow.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Whatever the other Members are saying is not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a question of Harijans.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Are you not going to allow any discussion on this ?

MR. SPEAKER : Not, until and unless I am convinced.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sorry, we have to walk out in protest.

MR. SPEAKER : You are welcome.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed any Member.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I have to see and get convinced and then I will allow.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Protection of Harijans is not a State matter only, the Central Government have also a responsibility.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I know my job.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They should make a statement.....*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever the Hon. Member says does not form part of the record.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Can we expect something tomorrow at least ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know; I will have to see. If I am convinced, I will, otherwise I will not.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

I have given my ruling. I have to see. If I am convinced, I will, otherwise not. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

**Not allowed.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got every sympathy for everybody.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We are walking out.

(SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA AND SOME OTHER HON. MEMBERS THEN LEFT THE HOUSE)

12.13 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Delhi Sales Tax Act., 1975

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) On behalf of Shri Janardhana Poojary I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 4(10)/86-Fin (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 11th April, 1986 under section 72 of the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975. [Placed in Library, See No. LT. 2566/86]

Annual Reports of and Review on the working of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited, Bombay, and National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited, Bombay, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited, Bombay, for the year 1984-85

together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited, Bombay, for the year 1984-85.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT. 2567/86]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts—
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 2568/86]

12.14 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

[English]

Fortieth and Forty-first Reports

SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE (Deoria).
I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee :

- (1) Fortieth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 219th Report (7th Lok Sabha) regarding District Industries Centres Programme.
- (2) Forty-first Report on sub-Paras 1.12 (b) and 1.12(c) of Para 1 of the Advance Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1982-83, Union Government (Railways) regarding Compensation Claims arising from movement of Foodgrain Wagons.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

[English]

Eighth Report and Minutes

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri) : I beg to present the Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on oil and Natural Gas Commission. Organisational Structure and Project Clearance and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

[English]

Tenth, Twelfth and Fifteenth Reports

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :—

- (i) Tenth Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Transport (Department of Surface Transport)—Reservations for, and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Shipping Corporation of India Limited.

(ii) Twelfth Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Home Affairs-Socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh.

(iii) Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Second Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Steel and Mines) Department of Mines Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in National Aluminium Company Ltd.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HRAISH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want your ruling regarding walk out by the Members of his party. They have staged a walk-out or not, because he is sitting here.

MR. SPEAKER : He has not gone out. Why are you insisting on his leaving the House.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : I had staged a walk out. Now I have come back.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : He did not walk out. Why are you shouting unnecessarily?

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Three Members of his party might have staged a walk out, Sir.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I had ataged a walk out. Now I have come back.

MR. SPEAKER : He did not go.

[English]

He did not walk out. I overruled his walking out.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : The Hon. Agriculture Minister should go to Srinagar and assess the whole situation. The Hon. Prime Minister should ask the Agriculture Minister to go there and provide some relief. We can have discussion later on.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. The Agriculture Minister has not closed his ears... (Interruptions) ...How many times will you repeat this thing.?

[English]

SHRI G. L. DOGRA (Udhampur) : The situation is Jammu and Kashmir is grave...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : The Agriculture Minister is listening to each and every thing.

[English]

The Agriculture Minister is very attentive.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : He should go to Srinagar and find out.

[Translation]

The Agriculture Minister is saying something.

(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S.BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Speaker Sir, regarding the matter that has been pointed out by Dograji and other members, the Prime Minister has already directed us and we are sending a team today itself to Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I want the Agriculture Minister to visit the State.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : He has already done what he had to do.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : The Agriculture Minister should have himself gone there. You ask him to pay a visit there. If he wants, I shall accompany him.....
(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER : **SHRI Basudeb Acharia.**

12.17 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[English]

Situation arising out of the reported decision by the Union Carbide Corporation to sell its lucrative consumer products division.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I call the attention of the Minister of Industry to the following matter of urgent importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The situation arising out of the reported decision by the Union Carbide Corporation to sell its lucrative consumer products Division, thereby leaving in sufficient assets to meet adequately the claims of the victims of Bhopal gas disaster and steps taken by the Government in that regard,”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : According to a publicly announced plan, following an attempted takeover of Union Carbide Corporation, the Company decided to sell its

Consumer Products Businesses and use the net proceeds in excess of the net book value for payment of a special dividend to the shareholders of the company. As per recent press reports, the company appears to have accordingly finalised the sale of these Businesses which will not be consummated before the end of June, 1986.

2. Government has taken all this into account and is monitoring the situation closely with the assistance of Financial Experts so that when necessary and appropriate effective action may be taken after considering all the relevant issues including the laws of U. S. A. where the complaint against Union Carbide is being pursued. I may assure the House that no effort will be spared for ensuring that the claims of the Bhopal victims remain fully protected at all material times.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Basudeb Acharia. Ten minutes Please.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The statement just now made by the Minister shows the cavalier manner in which the Government is dealing with the gas victims of Bhopal. The Union Carbide has left no stone unturned to dodge its responsibility for the world's most horrifying industrial and environmental disaster. Sir, it is obvious that once the sale is completed, the Union Carbide would be in no financial position to adequately meet the claims of the 4,45,000 Bhopal Gas victims. This settlement has been hurriedly done and the Government of India has been excluded from this. This proposed sale of Consumer Division are all part of Carbide's grand design to escape the liability of paying compensation for damages caused to hundreds of thousands of hapless Indians and to refuse to meet the cost of rehabilitation of such victims as will carry after-effects for the rest of their lives.

The proceeds of the sale of Consumer Products Division, which is reported to be 2.5 billion dollars will be immediately distributed among the Carbide Shareholders and will not be kept in reserve for the payment of the dues to the Bhopal victims.

Sir, in the corporate history of the United States, there are many precedents

for the course of action taken by the Union Carbide. In the last fifteen years there have been many cases where large American Corporations exposed to the risk of paying huge compensation to the victims of their misdeeds, have chosen the easy roads of insolvency. Sir, the Manual Company makers of asbestos products, for instance entered into a settlement with the victims of asbestos poisoning and then they filed for bankruptcy.

Unless the Government of India take a firm stand, it will not be able to recover much for the Bhopal victims.

The 'Ambulance Chasers' from the United States came to Bhopal to convince the victims about the out of Court settlement and to collect fresh proxy from them with a view to nullifying such powers acquired by the Indian Government in December last fight to compensation case in the U. S. Court.

Sir, the situation in Bhopal continues to be mismanaged. The authorities have made little efforts to ensure that the gas affected population receives comprehensive care, even though more than 16 months have elapsed since the disaster. For about 4 lakh persons, who were exposed to deadly gases some 14,000 either succumbed or have been permanently crippled, they require care. It is an enormous task.

Sir, the free foodgrains being given by the Madhya Pradesh State Government was stopped late last year—from last December. Most of the victims were labourers who survive on their day—today wages, but a variety of ailments caused by gas makes physical labour almost impossible. All those who were crippled, require permanent financial support and comprehensive medical care. It is not clear why the State Government of Madhya Pradesh have stopped free distribution of foodgrains to the most affected. If paucity of funds was the main reason, why must the Central Government not come forward to assist the State Government, so that the supply of free foodgrains is restored? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Sum up, please.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The amount of compensation to be paid to the victims is much less than what is claimed by our Government. What steps does Government propose to take, to increase the amount of compensation?

12.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Secondly, it is not clear whether Government will seek an injunction from the courts, preventing Union Carbide from negotiating a settlement with private American lawyers to come to its own conclusion; whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh will restore the free supply of foodgrains to the worst victims—which was stopped in December last. Will Central Government assist the State Government in this regard?

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan) : The killer multi-national Union Carbide is again trying to deprive the poor, hapless gas victims of Bhopal. First of all, it tried to spread the story of sabotage; and then it tried to offer only \$350 million to these poor gas victims.

It is now known to all that this is the worst known industrial disaster in human history. Already, 14,000 people have either succumbed, or have been completely crippled; and they have been described as burnt out cases by the head of the Medical Department, of a Local University.

Two lakh sufferers complain of damaged eyesight. Ninety thousand people now complain of permanent disablement. Still, Union Carbide is now trying to sell its profit-yielding consumer products division; and they are trying to reach an out-of-the-court settlement with some private lawyers.

I would like to know from the Minister why at all they have filed a law suit in the United States of America. Do they still believe in the theory of extra-territorial rights? In the past, the imperialist Powers claimed this extra-territorial right; and their nationals could not be tried, if they committed the worst types of crime. Because

India is a sovereign State, India could file law suits in her own courts, but they preferred filing suits in America. This is strange indeed!

Secondly, I would like to know from the Minister why two Bhopal Mayors were allowed to make free trips to USA on an invitation from the American lawyers who are in collusion with Union Carbide; and who are trying to reach and out-of-the-court settlement. I would also like to know from the Minister what steps they are taking, for preventing this reported sale proposal. I would request the Minister to move the courts, so that this proposed sale deed is declared invalid. I would also request the Minister to appoint top corporate lawyers and public interest advocates in America, so that they may highlight issues. I would also request the Government of India to launch a massive campaign in USA for educating people as to how irreparable damage has been done to nearly four lakh and fifty thousand people.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): The news that is coming about the sale of Union Carbide Units, those are making profit, is very disturbing. But that concern is not at all reflected in this statement. I must say this is quite an irresponsible statement. The manner in which they are treating the whole thing is also reflected in this. I am not going into the detail of what kind of news is coming. I must thank the Journalist Mr. J. N. Parimoo who has been writing consistently in *The Times of India* and giving us information about this. It is a very serious matter. These notorious multinationals, they do like this. They sell out their property in order to get rid of the responsibility of giving compensation, the Union Carbide is also trying to sell out their lucrative property and declare themselves as insolvent so that they can get rid of the compensation that has to be given to the Bhopal gas victims. The money that they are collecting as a result of sale they will give it to the shareholders. But they have no concern for the victims who have suffered in our country due to their callous management and their anti-people way to run their Unit in Bhopal. The details have come, but I am not going into them.

All these news have come that they are going to sell their Consumer Products Businesses. What steps has Government taken? The Government has said that they are monitoring. What sort of monitoring they are doing? A simple thing is that the government should have moved the court where it is being adjudicated that you give an injunction to any sale by Union Carbide of any of its property. Why has the Government not thought on this line? But the attitude they are adopting is not going to satisfy our people. One Report suggested that the government is trying to see that the proceeds out of the sales should be kept for the victims of Bhopal gas tragedy. We just cannot accept this; we have to see that the sale is not done; if the sale is done, it will be out of hand.

By a law enacted in this House, the government has taken the sole attorney to represent gas victims case in the court. Despite that fact, known fact, how is it that certain people of our country are aligning with the private lawyers whom we have heard as ambulance chasers'. They have been visiting Bhopal. Who are those people? One is ex-Mayor of Bhopal Municipal Corporation. Another is the present Mayor of Bhopal Municipal Corporation. Which party do they represent? They represent this party which is ruling this country. This is a clear insult to this House, to the sovereignty of our country and to this government also. Why have they not taken action against them? I have seen in the paper today that they have taken action against somebody ... ** ...
I have no objection to that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No why are you mentioning his name?

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Why are you sensitive about it? It has come in the Press.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why are you bringing his name? That is his party affairs. Don't bring all these things.

**Not recorded.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :

You strike off the name. I have no objection. *(Interruptions)* But I am just making a point that expulsion was made for what I do not know. That is their party matter. But the question is that when action was taken for a matter—it was told that he claimed to be the Prime Minister after the killing of Mrs. Gandhi; if this be the reason for expulsion—how is it that these men are not expelled who have brought insult to our country? How can they go to USA? They are paid by these lawyers who are saying that only out of court settlement is the most beneficial thing for the victims. I want to tell you that the lackadaisical way the Government is moving, the way they are treating the victims, not reaching succour to the people, that has created a kind of insecurity in the minds of people as to what they are going to get through the attempts of the Government in the court. Why has the food grant relief been stopped? If the Government does not take up enough relief measures, where will these people go? These private lawyers are trying to get such opportunities to allure the Bhopal gas victims by telling 'you come with us; you bear with us; we are trying to give the most that we can give and your Government is not going to do anything for you.'

Presidents of Jayaprakash Narayan Basti which is opposite to Carbide Unit at Bhopal, have signed a contract with the 'Ambulance-chaser' Mr. Coale. Is Government looking into anything? Is there any responsibility on the Government?

When the case was filed in the US court we had been told that their law was best suited to fetch enough compensation. I considered even at that time that was an insult. I do not know what is going to come out of this move in the US court. I believe that Mr. Kennan, the Judge, is also favouring out of court settlement. And the most startling thing, I must say, is Mr. Anderson's reply. It has come out in the Times of India of today.

"Question : The Government of India thinks that the offer is totally inadequate and there is no settlement in their viewpoint. They will go forward and take legal action,..."

Is this the view of the Government of India? I must get a categorical reply.

"Reply : You know, this is a question of words, and perceptions; things people say and things people mean. Just keep in mind the Government of India has a very difficult problem. They are contending with the worst industrial disaster that ever occurred. There is a democratic government where unilateral action by dictation is permitted. There is a leader, Mr. Gandhi, who has shown himself to be a first class leader, of a country. His reputation, from the time he started his work, to where he is today is almost beyond comprehension."

Now the question is that all these they are saying in propitiating words with the hope that though the Government is now saying that it does not want any out of court settlement; it is not party to the agreement that has already been reached, it has got a brilliant Prime Minister and that there is a distinction in what they mean and what they practise, and that they may accept it. This is a very dangerous thing. I want to know what suit they have filed. How much compensation have they claimed? What is the scientific basis of that? Why have they disbanded the inquiry which was instituted by the State Government? This is a serious matter. We want a categorical answer to that. I also want to know whether there is any monitoring authority which is looking after this and which will be duty bound to report from time to time to this House and to the public at large through press as to what action they are taking. This is a very serious matter. Any distortion in the field will seriously harm the interest of this country.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : Respected Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of common concern for all those who love humanity that those who are responsible for the Bhopal gas disaster should not be get away lightly for their criminal action.

Even though the New York Federal Court Judge John Kennan has yet to rule on the all important question whether American

court or Indian courts would have the jurisdiction over the claims arising out of the disaster, it would be a criminal negligence on the part of the Indian Government if proper legal actions are not taken to counter the moves of the Union Carbide Corporation to strip off its assets.

All sorts of mischievous things are being done by the Union Carbide Corporation. This case is unique in the sense that this is the first time in the world legal history that a third world country is suing a multinational corporation in its own country and its proceedings and final outcome are going to set an example. This opportunity should be utilised by our Government to teach a lesson to those multinationals and those and those chemical industrialists who are operating in the third world. They should understand that they cannot go away by killing thousands of innocent people in a third world country, washing off their hands. But unfortunately the Government of India shows a callous neglect in handling such a vital issue like this. They have so far failed in vigorously countering the U.S. multinational's legal and corporative offensive.

The Union Carbide is trying to sell off or otherwise dispose of its assets estimated a year ago at five billion dollars. They have already implemented the plan partly. The statement given by the Minister here does not contain any new information. All this information and rather more information appeared in the Press. The Times of India has been reporting for the last one month as to how the Union Carbide is moving, how they are going to dispose of their assets. Everything has been reported. And this is a two-paragraph statement.. (*Interruptions*). It is not at all a statesman like statement.

Sir, you know that by a clever move they have converted more than half of their shareholders into creditors. Last December, faced with a take over bid by the CAF Corporation. Union Carbide offered to buy 55 per cent of its shares from its shareholders by giving \$ 85 for each share. \$ 20 were paid in hard cash and the remaining in various securities in the form of debentures and bonds. It is said and it has already

been reported in the Press also. Certain claims are also written into the securities to give this new group of creditors priority over other creditors. That means in the event of liquidation or any charge on their assets, these creditors will get priority and not the Bhopal gas victims. In this way the Union Carbide has already transferred \$ one billion out of the company.

Their Second move, as has already been mentioned here, is that they have already announced the sale of their International Consumer Products Division. They intend to pay the sale proceeds to the shareholders as dividend. The Chairman of that company, Walter Anderson, in his interview to the Times of India correspondent, has already mentioned this. This move will help them to dispose of another \$ 1.4 billion and thus reduce the real value of their assets by half. These are the moves.

What I want to know from the Government of India and the Minister concerned is what really they intend to do. Are they going to move the U.S. court to get an injunction on these moves of the Union Carbide Corporation ?

In the statement nothing has been mentioned. The Minister should state categorically that 'we are going to move in the U.S. courts to prevent the Union Carbide from manipulating these things.

Another important point which my colleague, Camrade Sudhir Roy has mentioned to you is : 'Why don't we make a massive publicity campaign, publicity offensive, against the Union Carbide in U.S. ?' The Judge asked for a personal interview of some of the victims, and of these thousands of people, four people were selected and the criterion adopted was that they should know English. One was a Government servant who is living six kilometres away from this gas leakage site, and of the two others one was an engineer and one was a doctor. These three were not at all affected by the gas leakage and the only representative of the victims was a 10 year old boy who lost his sister and mother and everybody in this tragedy. They could have taken some 40 or

50 people with the medical reports of the ICMR. The US doctors could have examined them and this opportunity could have been utilised for launching a massive publicity offensive. They did not do that.

Regarding these ambulance chasers what action did the Government take? The Government of India is authorised as the sole representative of the gas victims according to a law passed by this august House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up. You put whatever clarification you want.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Two minutes, Sir.

They came all the way from America to Bhopal, they campaigned in Bhopal, taking signatures from the gas victims, and as far as my understanding goes, the Bhopal Municipal Corporation gave them the authority to represent them. How this happened? How the Government allowed this? (*Interruptions*).

And finally I want to know about the law firm who are engaged by the Government of India for arguing the victims' case. Sir, they never had any experience of this type of mass litigation. Apart from that, I want to know whether the Government intends to engage any other competent law firm dealing with corporate matters to counter the moves by the Union Carbide. In USA law firms are highly—is it not so?—specialised firms dealing with certain branches of law.

AN HON. MEMBER : Even in India.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Even in India, but in USA especially. So you should think of engaging some new firm who are dealing with corporate matters to move the court, and the Government should take this House into confidence regarding the negotiations that are going on. There are some negotiations going on for an out-of-court settlement. I want to know whether the Government has offered that 'on such an amount of money we are ready to settle it out of court.' If so, what amount of money the Government intends to get for these Bhopal gas victims? The Government should state it categorically, the Minister should give

a categorical reply as to whether we are for an out-of-court settlement and whether we are conducting any negotiations or not.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Bhopal gas tragedy is one of the saddest things that happened to the mankind on earth.

Sir, the trouble is that the entire matter of compensation is hanging on legal complexities. And the Bhopal gas victims are still waiting for their due relief and compensation. Today on the tragedy now we have heard a statement from the Hon. Minister which leads us nowhere. Nothing has been pointed out in the statement as to what the Government intends to do. The Government is aware of the press reports regarding sell-out by the Union Carbide and other things and they are looking into these things, considering very aspect of the matter. But they are not telling about their mind, they are not telling us as to what action they are contemplating to take. This is the tragedy. I wonder what clarifications have we to ask. When the Government is not coming out with any decision taken by it, how are the clarifications to be sought? This statement shows the complete indecision on the part of the Government of India.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : It is the bankruptcy of thinking,

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : No bankruptcy. Indecision, I must say.

One thing which, I still consider, was not proper, was going to the U.S. and to file a complaint in that country. We could have taken decisions in our country and we could have filed court case in our country. But I do not understand still now—though the Government has explained so many times and I fail to understand still why should we go to the United States courts. That led to many doubts. Many gas victims were persuaded by the U.S. lawyers to file individual cases and the U.S. lawyers engaged touts in our own country and persuaded the gas victims individually to go to the courts. Now, we have two sets of cases—one filed on behalf of the Government of India and

another on behalf of the individual victims. There is a tendency and I think, they are trying to have a settlement with the individual victims, out of court settlement. They are persuading the victims. They say, we are giving so much amount, you take it. This case will take many years you will not get anything; you will have to lose. Under these circumstances, the news has come that the Union Carbide is selling out its plant, giving special dividend to its shareholders. Now, why can't we take over the Union Carbide itself? Keeping in view all these things, can't we take over the unit, sell it for ourselves, take the money and give it as relief to the victims? We can do that. We have taken over many multi-national companies in our country. We can take over the Union Carbide also. Can't we sell it out for ourselves and the money can be distributed as relief to the gas victims? Why should we depend on the mercy of the U.S. courts where the legal complexities are there, where other considerations are there? The time consuming factor is there. The victims want relief immediately. They do not want to wait for many years to come. There are many persons who will die before the judgement comes; they will be no more in the world. In our country, some court cases take 20 to 25 years. There is appeal and appeal. So is the case in the United States. That may take several years, 20 or 25 years and then if the relief is given, the victim will be nowhere. He may have died. So why the delay? I urge upon the Government that the Union Carbide should be taken over. The entire business of the Union Carbide should be taken over by the Government.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Without compensation.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Of course, without compensation. There is no question of compensation. If there is necessity, we can pass a law in the Parliament for this purpose itself. If there is a legal difficulty, we can remove it. This Parliament is here and we can remove all legal difficulties

I do not like to go into the details because the statement itself shows no decision of the Government. What clarification I have

to seek? But I must ask one question. As I have said, the Government is going to take over the Union Carbide and by taking it over without compensation.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We can sell it.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : We can sell it. Take the money. What other action Government is taking to give immediate compensation to the gas victims in Bhopal? Thank you (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : I share fully the concern expressed by various Hon. Members of this House. The apprehension arising out of the reported sale or attempted sale of a portion of the lucrative business, to pay off special dividend to the shareholders, to give a full answer to this, let me go back to, as to how this idea of selling the most profitable consumers item of the Union Carbide started. There was a time, as was also mentioned by some of the Hon. Members, of take over of the UCC by another company in the latter part of 1985. In order to stall this, the Union Carbide took a decision or repurchase its own shares at a very highly inflated rate. Consequent upon this, in order to pay off this, they entered into a credit agreement with some of the banks, to pay off part of this particular debt and also, as I said, to pay special dividend to the shareholders, the Union Carbide decided to sell a portion which is now known as the most profitable consumers item.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Why are they going to sell?

SHRI R. K. JAICAANDRA SINGH :
You will get clearer. You hear. I am trying to enlighten the House by going a little more into the background.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let the Hon. Minister reply.

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH :
Old habits of disturbance die hard.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
What is habit here ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You first get the reply. The Hon. Minister listened to you. He never interfered. When he replies, you have to listen.

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH :
The Government took at the earliest opportunity measures to monitor this reported sale. Whether or not, by selling this off, the Union Carbide will not be left with sufficient means, sufficient assets, to pay the claims arising

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ing out of the Bhopal incident. The first step the Government took was to have an analysis done. A Capital Adequacy Analysis was done by engaging an expert valuation consultants firm known as Houlihan, Lokey, Howard and Zukin Inc. This is the financial consultants agency which the Government appointed to closely monitor the financial assets.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please listen first.

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH :
As I said, Sir, old habits die hard....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No clarification. Let him first finish. Don't interfere. Then you can ask. You listen first. He is explaining.

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : I think I will try to answer.

The reason why—I am digressing a little bit—the Government of India filed a case in the United States has been told and retold on many occasions not only on the floor of this House but also in the Rajya Sabha and in different forums and if I may reiterate, the main reason for filing it in the United States was because it was the most appropriate and effective forum.

Some Hon. Members pleaded that we should take over the Union Carbide. Now how can we take over the Union Carbide which is in existence in the United States ? I can understand...

(Interruptions)

I can understand the concern of the Hon. Members if they mention about the Branches of the Union Carbide in India. But this is about how to... *(Interruptions)* take over the Union Carbide which is in existence in the United States. *(Interruptions)* However, after considering all the factors, in April 1985 we decided that the best forum to decide this case was in the United States. The entire gamut was looked into, discussions held at various levels and pros and cons studied and we decided in April 1985. I am not very sure whether it is April or March. Subject to that correction, either in March or April 1985 we filed the case against Union Carbide in the United States.

What is happening to-day is that against that case a motion has been filed by the Union Carbide known as motion of forum non-convenience. This is the stand which the Union Carbide themselves are taking that the case should not be filed in the United States, that the Government of India should not file the case in the United States and that it should go back to India the same stand which the Hon. Members over there are taking. The apprehensions which the Hon. Members are expressing are exactly the same and they are taking the same stand which the Union Carbide is taking....

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
What is that ?

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH :
...that the case should be tried in India, whereas the Government after a thorough discussion and after discussion with the legal luminaries and of the pros and cons of the case decided the best forum was to go to the United States. For obvious reasons I cannot go into details. It will not be in public interest...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give a separate notice. We will see.

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : ...to state each and every thing. That answers the first part of the question.

(Interruptions)

I have many more important questions to answer.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY (Midnapore) : You please go by priority.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : He is coming to that.

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : As I said, I digressed a little bit and I now come back to the main point. We have appointed a consultancy firm in the United States which is closely monitoring. But I cannot disclose the details. I share the views and apprehensions definitely. The study report of this consultancy firm was based on information provided by the UCC itself because we moved the Court. Certain information on the liquid assets or otherwise will have to be given by the UCC. We took protection of the Court and the Court under stipulation of confidentiality directed the UCC to give us this information. On the basis of this information that this expert firm on finance is studying the different aspects of the UCC to have Capital adequacy analysis report which unfortunately cannot be disclosed, because, as I said, on the basis of the information available from the UCC which is stipulated under the confidentiality, it cannot be divulged at this moment. I can assure the Hon. Members that the Government is closely monitoring the existing assets of the UCC, even after having sold off this particular consumers division to know whether that will be sufficient...I have mentioned in my speech that this sale will actually be consummated only sometime in June 1986 and as I again referred in the beginning, there are two main reasons for selling this. The other one is to pay for the debt incurred from the Bank and to pay a special dividend to the share-holders.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He has admitted it.

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : Yes, it is a fact—to pay off the debt to the bank ..

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Nothing will be left out.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him finish.

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : The special dividend to be paid to the share-holders is subservient to the Bhopal claims. This much of information I can share with the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : How ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : They are out to sabotage the victims' compensation. He is not taking that into account.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : Please allow me to seek a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't interrupt him. I will not allow anyone to seek clarification.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : We cannot understand why the sale is taking place.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KURUP : What about the earlier move ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You are justifying the sale.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : What I am saying is that even paying of the special dividend to the share-holders will not be done unless the Bhopal claims are first finalised. This is what I am trying to convey.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Who is taking ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Government is taking.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : We will be left high and dry. Why are we not moving the Court ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : I will come to that. There is a slight mix-up. As I said, there were two reasons for selling off this. One was paying of special dividend and the other was paying off the debt to the bank, the mortgage bank. I am saying subject to correction. The special dividend is not subordinate, but the paying off of long fire debts which runs into about 1.4 billion, which is the amount to be paid to the share-holders, is subordinate to the Bhopal claims.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What is the other amount ?

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : This is about the same—1.14; and 1.4...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : How will it be obligatory on the part of the Company ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : I can categorically say that the Government is closely monitoring and the Government will take a pre-emptive action at the appropriate time...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH KURUP : What is the appropriate time according to you ? They are selling off their assets, they are doing all sorts of calculations. You are not moving the court. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The amount will be distributed and then you will take appropriate action !

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : He has to clarify this. He has said that it will be subservient to the claims of the Bhopal victims. Who has decided that ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is also as much concerned as you are.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : He has said that one part will be kept for the Bhopal victims. Who has decided that ? How will it be obligatory on the part of Union Carbide ? He should say that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You sit down. Then he will reply.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Who will see to it that it is kept for the Bhopal victims ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has not yet finished his reply.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY (Midnapore) : Are you satisfied with the reply, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has not yet finished his reply. And you are asking whether I am satisfied or not. How can I say that ? He has not yet finished his reply.

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : I may also inform the Hon. Members that as early as 23rd December, 1985, our Attorneys had informed the UCC through a letter and again on 21st April, 1986, expressing our concern about the financial restructuring and putting the company to notice to give appropriate consideration to the magnitude of the claims of the Bhopal victims before any payments are made to the shareholders. This is on record.

(Interruption)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : On whose record ?

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : He is not even moving the court.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do you want reply from him or not ? If you go on interrupting like this, he cannot reply...
(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Why can't they seek an injunction from the Court? They can get a stay order from the court on the selling away of the assets. Ultimately we will be left with no money to pay the compensation... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : The Government knows what it is doing. The Government is closely monitoring this. I share the concern... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If everybody interrupts like this, how can he reply?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : 'Close monitoring' they have done by stopping food relief to the victims. They should do some 'distance monitoring' to stop sabotage by Union Carbide in the USA.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Are they supporting Union Carbide? It is a national shame.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : They are defending Carbide it seems.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Have mercy on them. They do not know what they are doing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Take your seat Sir. Mr. Minister, have you finished?

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : Just one more point Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has not yet finished. First let him finish. I cannot protect you if you go on arguing like this.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : You should ask him to give a clear reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are not allowing him to answer. How can I protect you?

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : Just one last clarification on the settlement

which many Members have raised. We have just received a telex message yesterday from our Attorneys—your attorneys if you are very much a part of the country—saying that even Anderson has categorically stated that

“A settlement without the Government of India is an empty settlement”

I can read out a few portions of that.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : We have already read it.

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : If you have read it, let the other Members of the House share this also.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : They say don't be impatient, let us see what is happening.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G. L. DOGRA : You cannot allow everything like this. After all, you go according to the rules.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : You cannot allow them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Madam, take your seat.

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : Sir, he held a Press Conference and he says :

“That is an empty settlement in many ways without the Government of India. Mr. Anderson stated that the 350 million dollars was part of the give and take that is necessary in the settlement process. Mr. Anderson also acknowledged that Union Carbide had miscalculated in early settlement efforts stating that ‘I didn't understand that a natural disaster and a man-made problem produce different emotions’.”

Even Mr. Anderson realised this. He knows that any settlement

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What happen to them?

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : May I reiterate by ending that a motion seeking protective order can be filed, a detailed financial analysis has to be done and that is being done by the firm which I have just mentioned? It is only after this financial analysis is completed that the Government can take a view on the pre-emptive action of stalling further sale.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : No answer to our specific questions has been given.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is all. He replied.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He has not replied why the Mayor visited USA.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He replied.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : He has not given any reply why the Mayor was allowed to go.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has already answered. Now we will go to the next item.

(Interruptions)

13.19 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

Twenty Third Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 25th April, 1986".

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 25th April, 1986".

The Motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we will take up Matters under Rule 377.

13.20 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

(i) Need to include Maithili in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Maithili has a special place among Indian languages. India is a multi-lingual nation and every language has its special cultural and regional value. Maithili was assured of all Government patronage at the time of its inclusion in the Central Sahitya Akademi on the basis of its being competent to have a place in the Constitution. The language was in no way inferior to any other modern Indian language, and the people speaking it were rightly proud of it.

Nearly three crore people speak Maithili in different parts of the country. There are daily newspapers in Maithili. Besides, there are innumerable periodicals in the language. Hundreds of Ph. D. Thesis have been published in Maithili. Besides other States; post graduate teaching is conducted in Maithili in Bihar, U. P. and West Bengal. It is an irony that whereas it is the second national language in Nepal, it is being ignored in India, the country of its origin.

According to philologists Maithili is as old as Sanskrit, and as sweet as any other language in the world. As such, it should be given its rightful place and included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India.

[Translation]

(ii) Need to link up Thakurani iron ore mines with a steel plant

*SHRI HARIHAR SOREN (Keonjhar) : A great uncertainty prevails in the Thakurani iron-ore mines in Orissa due to the sharp decline in off-take of iron-ore. Thousands of workers, most of them are Scheduled caste, Scheduled Tribe and from other weaker sections of the society earn their livelihood by working in these mines. But due to irregularities in the off-take of iron-ore by Steel Plants the entire mining activities have come to a stand still. This has direct impact on the day today earnings of the mine workers. This leads to frequent retrenchment of the workers. They are sitting at home without any employment. The retrenchment is taking place at a time when the Government of India is taking all possible steps for the welfare of the workers. Therefore, there is a need to increase the off-take of iron-ore from Thakurani iron-ore mines by Steel Plants. This will ensure employment to the retrenched workers.

As such, I demand that Thakurani iron-ore mines be attached with any Steel Plant, preferably Rourkela Steel Plant in order to remove the present crisis.

13.23 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKAM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the Chair]

(iii) Need to give licence for setting up a Cement factory in Morena district of Madhya Pradesh

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, no important industry has been set up in Morena district of Madhya Pradesh till now. Only there are a few industries in Banmore, which most of the time remain closed. Cement stone is available in abundance in Vijapur, Kellaras and Karhal tehsils of district Morena. It is sent to other districts for manufacturing cement whereas lakhs of people are jobless in Morena district.

*The Speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

I request the Government to grant a licence to some industrialist to set up a cement factory in district Morena. So that some means of livelihood could be provided to the people.

(iv) Need to rehabilitate Jhuggi-Jhonpri and footpath dwellers of Delhi

SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAVAL PRABHAKAR (Karol Bagh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, of the four major cities of the country, this problem is very serious in Delhi. Living in jhuggi-jhonpris and on footpaths has become a major problem in these cities. Lakhs of people from the general strata of public migrate to Delhi every year. My area, Karol Bagh, is afflicted with this problem in particular. For these people, even footpath is available with much difficulty to live on. Government are not at all attentive to this problem. I suggest that several parks lying unused may be made available to them for living there. Later on common facilities can also be made available. I request the Government to take some immediate action in this direction.

[English]

(v) Need to provide more funds to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for solving drinking water problem

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO (Siddipet) : The prevailing long-standing drought in Andhra Pradesh has resulted in an acute drinking water problem in the entire State, especially in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. Since the existing natural resources have already been exhausted, and the ground water level has come down, the residents of the twin cities have been getting water once in two days. More number of industries surrounding Hyderabad are in great difficulty. I, therefore, request the Central Government to pay attention to this problem, and to sanction liberal funds for mobilizing the water sources for the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

(vi) Need to maintain 1981 ISI norms for finished leather

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Leather export policy changes affect large number of small tanneries in India. It is alleged that these changes favour monopoly and large houses only. Government of Tamil Nadu have represented for immediate restoration of ISI norm for finished leather to 1981 revision.

The small tanneries are pressurised by the policy, to sell their products to major houses, at throw-away prices. The present policy requires investment upto Rs.20 lakhs in each unit, much beyond their project capacity.

Government of Tamil Nadu backs the overall policy of Government of India, but have suggested a time-bound programme say, upto five years. In the absence of a decision, tanneries are forced to resort to various measures to maintain exports.

It is suggested that the 1981 norm may be maintained, and Government of India may order a fourth revision.

[*Translation*]

(vii) Need to provide grants to the farmers for purchasing diesel, tractors and other equipments

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir three fourth of the people of the country even now depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Undoubtedly, after independence the agriculture sector has progressed much and it is only because of this that we are now self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrains. Even then the farmers are not getting fair price for their produce. The prices of the agricultural produce have not increased in that proportion in which the prices of agricultural implements and inputs like tractors, pumping sets, fertilisers, diesel, seeds, rates of irrigation and power, increase in the wages of the labourers have gone up. It is worth mentioning that when the Government farms where all the facilities are available are running in losses, in spite of the wheat there

being sold at the rate of Rs. 300 per quintal in the name of high yielding variety seeds, how then a poor farmer without having any facility and ignorant of sophisticated agricultural scientific techniques, tilling with his blood, can earn profit by selling wheat at the rate of Rs.155 per quintal?

I, therefore, demand from the Hon. Agriculture Minister that the way industrialists are provided with different concessions and grants by the Government to set up industries the Indian Farmers too should be provided with grants for diesel, tractors and other agricultural implements and inputs which is necessary to check the deteriorating economic condition and to raise the morale of the farmers.

(viii) Need to declare Bhubaneswar Airport as customs Airport and Bhubaneswar city as customs Warehousing Station

[*English*]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : In Orissa, by now several large and medium scale industries have come up, and they are exporting various articles which these units are manufacturing.

As there is no facility of Customs clearance of imported goods at Bhubaneswar Airport, these industrial units have no option but to airlift requirements through other Customs airports like Calcutta; and as such, are experiencing a great deal of difficulties in quick clearance of their consignments, due to elaborate procedure to follow at Airport Cargo Complex, and at the Import departments at Custom House, since these are not under one roof.

This matter was discussed in the Orissa State Board on Export Promotion held at Bhubaneswar on 11.10.1985, and the Orissa Government has already requested the Chairman, Central Board of Excise and Customs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, for declaring Bhubaneswar Airport as Customs airport, and Bhubaneswar City and Customs Warehousing Station for overcoming the above-noted difficulties. However, It may be mentioned that Bhuba-

neswar Airport was once declared as a Customs Airport for the purpose of import-export of goods meant for Mahanadi off-shore drilling project of Oil and Natural Gas, but subsequently this notification was rescinded. I, therefore, request the government to favourably consider the matter in view of the facts stated above and to issue necessary notification immediately appointing Bhubaneswar Airport as Customs Airport and Bhubaneswar City as Customs Warehousing Station.

13.31 hrs.

FINANCE BILL—*contd.*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House shall now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh on the 24th April, 1986, namely:—

“That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1986-87, be taken into consideration.”

SHRI BEZAWADA PAPI REDDY (Ongole) : I oppose this Bill. I am sorry to say that. The Budget as defined in the dictionary is a privileged document for the government to bluff the nation every year. Accordingly, even for the blocking, there seems to be some discrepancy. According to the *Financial Express*, Sunday, April 27, 1986, there seems to be a lot of discrepancy in what is written in English version and Hindi version. I hope the Minister will reply to this or if he wants to have the difference, I don't mind sending out these details.

I am again sorry to say this. While hearing the reply of the Minister all the time, we are told that there are no funds. So, I am reminded of Mr. Karunanidhi. When he was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, there was a representation made to him for some financial assistance. All he said was, I am all Karuna and I have no Nidhi. That is what is happening in the Centre also. They are all sympathetic, but they do not provide fund for all projects.

I should say there seems to be a lot of difference between VPS and JP in the Finance Ministry. VPS I mean Vishwanath Pratap Singh and JP (Janardhana Poojary). JP having come all the way from Andhra Pradesh, he did not have the courtesy to respect the host. I believe he went at a tangent criticising our Chief Minister, Rama Rao, as if it was his own pocket money that he was paying to Andhra Pradesh. He says, all the money has been provided and Rama Rao, Telugu Desam Party enjoys all the benefits. I am really sorry for Mr. Poojary; he does not have the elementary courtesy and decency. He seems to hit followed or guided by his own Congress colleagues who have nothing else to say than to complain against us.

About this loan mela, thanks to the Printers, Devil. There it was made loan meals. So, this melas have become meals. Wherever Mr. Poojary goes, he goes on distributing loan. I do not know how they are going to recover it, may be at this rate, the way the things are going, I am sorry to say, in the 21st century, when we all hope Rahul Gandhi would be the Prime Minister, I think the whole thing he has to do is to do debt servicing; there is nothing else which would be left in the job.

Even about anti-poverty measures also, I think, this is more pro-party matter; this has become pro-party matter, because we are told about Rs. 1026 has been the per capita distribution in U.P. whereas in Andhra, we have got only Rs. 350. This I think the Minister should check up; maybe it is because U.P. has 10 Ministers in the Cabinet; we have none in the Cabinet. There are no Ministers from Andhra Pradesh in the cabinet. The two Ministers who are there they are, I think, State Ministers, not Cabinet Ministers.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH): These are strictly according to norms and not because so many are in the Cabinet from one state or another.

SHRI BEZAWADA PAPI REDDY : These are the figures I have got from The Hindu.

About the public sector, again it has totally failed us. We have started so many industries hoping that they would augment our income, but nothing has happened. They are still losing money. It is like a baby who is defined as a long limentary canal with loud voice at one end and with no responsibility at the other end. That is what is happening with the public sector. I do not know why the Indian Airlines should advertise about its activities when the people have no other go. Take for instance our Engineering Projects India Limited. It was once upon a time a prestigious company. Now it is in the red to the tune of Rs. 500 crores. I do not know how they managed to lose so much of money. Both the public sector companies seem to be vying with each other in improving their loss making capacity.

The other day, Mr. Vasant Sathe, was telling about the infrastructure that he had to provide for the other industries. That is how things are happening. Every Minister feels that his own Department is more important and we know how things are going. Yesterday's paper says that the price of steel has increased ten times during the last five years. How do you expect the industry and other people to survive if you go on increasing the prices at your will and pleasure?

Lastly, about education, I do not know where this 10+2+3 is going to end. By the time a boy comes out of the college, he is marching out minus everything.

About the raids, way back in 1978 when I was in America soon after Mr. Morarji Desai's visit there, wherever I went I was asked whether I believed in urine therapy. We were made to believe that we were the nation of urine consumers. After all, I do not hold any brief for the business community. Any way, people should have their image to represent their case or to discuss with the industrialists of other countries. Do you think a big industrialist in Japan would like to discuss with a person who has been branded by his Government as Sobhraj or somebody? That way the foreigners who want to join hands with us may have their own doubts about their coming forward in having any deals with us.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : In fact, in USA one respectable paper expressed the view that such economic disciplining was overdue.

SHRI BEZAWADA PAPI REDDY : Maybe; I donot bother about what the foreign papers say.

In the end let me quote what John Kennedy has said :

"If you make silent dissent, impossible if you are making violent dissent, inevitable."

SHRI G.L. DOGRA (Udhampur) : Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the time. The Hon. Finance Minister deserves commendations for the policies that he has adopted since he assumed charge of this portfolio. He took a bold decision last year so far as the income-tax rates are concerned and got maximum collection. He is the one Finance Minister who thought that the main purpose of taxation is to collect money, and he is the one Finance Minister who is consulting all the people and is overruling his department which, for a number of years, did not allow the people to move on the right direction. He has reduced the rates of income-tax and got the maximum collection. This time also he has given us a long-term fiscal policy. He has been criticised also. I heard with attention the criticism regarding deficit financing which have been made by most of the Members on the other side. Here, two things were criticised. It is a long-term policy and Shri Somnath Chatterjee said that the Finance Minister has given a long lease to the multinationals, transnationals and whatever terminology he knew, he used all those terms.

The long-term financial policy is giving stability to our developmental policies. But he is not strictly sticking to that. Within that policy he has been responding to the situations from time to time. So many notifications have been issued since this policy was announced. Wherever the situation demanded, he has intervened according to his judgement. He has made changes in the rates of taxation and he has taken all those steps which were required to be taken. So, I

[Shri G. L. Dogra]

think this criticism is unjustified. I would call it totally malacious.

So far as the deficit financing is concerned, in a country where there have been unprecedented droughts, floods and other natural calamities, where our neighbours are compelling us to spend huge amounts on defence, I wonder how they object that he is resorting to deficit financing. When all those people who proclaim to be socialists and communists talk about deficit financing, are they not echoing the slogans of the capitalists and the imperialists? Which is the socialist country which has derived all its expenditure through taxation? How can they do this? I would say that if our Finance Ministry had not resorted to deficit financing, we would have seen so many times that notorious famine of Bengal which took place in the undivided India. Unless the money was spent on both productive and unproductive things which immediately required the money to be spent, how could we face these situations? It is very easy to indulge in slogan mongering. I would like to suggest to the Finance Minister that deficit financing is not a bad thing. Deficit financing is bad only from one point of view and that is in a *laissez faire* society, in a society which lives only on competition and where the money supply controls the rates of things. In that society probably the deficit financing may raise the prices. But in India we had administered prices. We are bound to be pressurised by those people who criticise and also under the pressure of circumstances we have to raise prices every six months so far as the foodgrains are concerned. The mean price level in India is mainly determined by the prices of foodgrains. Therefore, in respect of the price level, it is not deficit financing that is responsible for the rise in prices. Therefore, I would say that so far as Non-productive expenditure is concerned, we should try to cover it by taxation and by other means by which we are raising the revenue. So far as productive and developmental expenditure is concerned, we should not hesitate financing the projects and other things by means of deficit financing. Deficit financing is much better than raising loans, whether internal or external, if we can increase production. This is

the one thing which late Shri C. D. Deshmukh taught us and this is one thing which our Financing Minister also keeps in mind when he says that deficit financing should be proportionate to GNP. But I say, we should go a step further and we should finance every project which can add to our production. If we can increase the production, we should certainly do it. We should also finance the infrastructure particularly in backward and hilly areas. This is very essential and necessary. Otherwise you would not be able to develop this country; you can only develop certain pockets in the country but not the country as a whole.

Sir, in a democratic country even development is very essential and we should generate confidence amongst the common people in all parts of the country. You must enjoy the confidence of the common people living all over India. You do some thing for them. Even in respect of development in a backward area, nobody knows better than our Finance Minister the conditions prevailing in the hilly and backward areas. You need electricity to generate production all over the country, In the hilly areas, where you can have hydro-electric projects and that is the only main source of power available. Electricity and roads are very necessary for the development of the country if we want to develop this country as a whole. Therefore, without deficit financing you cannot do all these things.

One defect in the power planning is that the Centre undertakes very big projects and you need imported machinery and medium projects can be financed as well as constructed with the help of indigenous material. You can finance them with your own currency. So, why do you ignore the medium projects which can give you immediate results? You have left the medium projects to the States and the States are not making proper use of the opportunities available. You give them money, but they spend money in the manner they like. They are not following your plan. Therefore, I would say that as far as deficit financing is concerned, it is very necessary to monitor the implementation of the plan from time to time and also monitor your projects. You give the money to the States, but the monitoring of the projects is very important. Whatever stru-

cture you raise for monitoring, I would leave it to you, I do not want to say anything about that because people may agree or disagree.

Sir, I was talking about the natural calamities. Even in Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh—I came today from Jammu, there have been very heavy rains and hailstorms, there have been floods, there are people who have been washed away and the cattle have been killed by rains and floods, The rivers are in spate and a lot of crops have been damaged, which were lying in the field. Even the fodder has been damaged. All that we have got to face. You please see that these people are given help.

In regard to development and self-reliance, I will only say one point. Self-reliance is very necessary and for self-reliance you have got to see that whatever we produce in the country, in any part of the country, come to the market and whatever people want they should get it and it should go to those people and it should reach there. This is very necessary. In respect of self-reliance, you have to pay more attention to agriculture. We are overproducing certain things—say paddy and wheat. But as far as oilseed is concerned, we have to see that this is properly organised. Agriculture can play a very important role in this respect. The genetic engineering can play an important role and the services of agriculture universities should also be fully utilised for the even development of agriculture. Our planning is defective from that point of view. Macro planning must be able to plan a large scale in a detailed manner and coordinate the things. It should plan what we should produce and whatever we require can be produced. That is not being done by the Planning Commission. The Hon. Finance Minister is also a member of the Planning Commission. I draw his attention to this aspect. I realise that he has many responsibilities on his shoulders. But he has to intervene to achieve proper planning. It is not a difficult thing. He should see that proper coordination and planning of the whole scheme is done; coordination of the various Departments, as well as of the State plans is very necessary.

So, I would again say that I must congratulate him because he has done a lot. I do not want to say that you have done nothing. You have done a lot. If you would not have resorted to deficit financing particularly, I would say that the people would have starved and the Bengal famine would have been repeated many a time in various parts of the country. But everywhere people are getting certain things. Only in cut off areas, as you know in your State and in my State, there are some problems, particularly in hilly areas and far-flung areas. In the definition of hilly areas, "the foothill areas" which are in worst condition are not included. I would only say that attention should be paid to the development of foothill areas also.

I request that attention should be paid to those points towards which I have drawn your attention to. I would say only one thing. In revising the rates of income-tax, he could have raised the exemption limit and brought down the rates of taxes. In this way, he would have collected much more money. I have discussed this point with those who were experts in this field. I have also studied it myself. I also know a bit of it, its implications.

With these words, I once again congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister and support the Finance Bill.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill moved by our Hon. Finance Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh. I must congratulate our Government because our Government is determined to pursue its socio-economic goals without fear or favour. Those who continue to indulge in tax evasion or other economic offences will do so at their peril.

The task of the Finance Minister is not an easy one because India is one of the biggest democratic and developing countries in the world. So, the Finance Minister has to balance the various interests of the entire nation in the Budget. I must congratulate our Finance Minister because the announcement made by the Finance Minister regarding concession is very good. I welcome the

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concessions for small scale sector. I also congratulate the Finance Minister because this is for the first time, our Finance Minister is giving a chance to the poorer sections of our society, because of the Indira Gandhi Housing Scheme. There is also a proposal to spend 65 per cent funds on poverty elimination programme which will benefit the poorest of the poor. They will get a chance, specially the rikshaw pullers, barbers, farmers, labours and all sections of the poor people through this poverty alleviation programme.

I would also like to thank our Finance Minister because while the rate of inflation in the world has gone up to 21 per cent, in our country, it has come down to 4.7 per cent. It is really an achievement and this credit should go to the Finance Minister. We should appreciate him.

I also congratulate our Government because steps have also been taken by the Government to eradicate blackmoney. Recently, the raids conducted by Government agencies against tax evaders have brought down tax evasion. Corrupt business people were caught on a large scale and it shows that the revenue collection has considerably increased. A Company like Bata India Ltd. admitted their fault and they have now deposited their money about Rs. 10 million to the Government exchequer. This credit should go to the Government. (*Interruptions*). Opposition must oppose. But it must be constructive. It is very easy to criticise the Government but it is not so easy to fulfil the commitment to the people. We had, at the time of independence, only a few opportunists and industrialists. 75 per cent of the people were poor. Under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri and our great mother Shrimati Indira Gandhi, now we are having 35 per cent of the population below poverty line. We should realise that poverty is not the main problem. Illiteracy, inefficiency, additional resources and implementation are the main problems.

I know that when our young Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi is trying to change the whole pattern, the whole policy and to establish new policy and technology

and new modern methods inside the House and outside the House and inside and outside the country, some big conspiracy is hatched against these policies. We are determined to put down all such efforts. We should strengthen our Government. We should fight against poverty.

I would like to quote Mrs. Gandhi's words :

"We all have faith in new India. Let us put our shoulders to the wheel."

It is not only the duty of the ruling party to develop the country but it is the duty of all sections to develop our country.

Here I would also like to quote Mrs. Gandhi's words :

"No section of our vast and diverse population should feel forgotten. Their neglect is our collective loss."

It is our duty to develop our country. We should feel that India is our mother land and we should do something in favour of our people.

Government has provided irrigation, electricity, fertilisers, right to work, education and everything. We should realise that implementation is the main thing. It is the duty of the Central Government to look after all the things that the State Government is doing. I know in our State IRDP and IRDP NREP and so many other reprogrammes are there. Government is giving the money. But where is the money going? Government should look into this. It is a very serious matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But there is nobody to provoke.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY : Opposition friends have got nothing to say. That is why, they are absent from the House.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I would like to raise a very important point. I am grateful to the Finance Minister because

he has already in his reply on 23rd April said that he is looking seriously into the Peerless General Finance and Investment Company Ltd with an authorised capital of about Rs. 2 crores, which has collected above Rs. 650 crores from the public, mostly rural poor and now mismanaging the funds. This has been corroborated by the Reserve Bank of India and the Department of Company Affairs. The ex-Finance Minister Mr. R. Venkataraman also wrote against their irregularities.

By now, you have got the unfortunate news through different newspapers concerning the verdict of the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court on 14th March, 1986 rejecting the stay order and other interim orders obtained by the company in 1979, against the notice served by the West Bengal Government to submit the plan and programme for winding up its business in pursuance of the provision of the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978.

14.00 hrs.

I would like to say to protect the interests of the 20 million depositors and 4000 employees, 4 lakh field workers and 2.65 lakhs certificate holders, it is the duty of the Government to look after these things. I know it is *sub-judice* and our government cannot intervene. But after the court decision our government should intervene in this matter very seriously. I know some members on the other side are trying to politically create some thing. They are trying politically to get all the credit. Due to the action of the State Government of West Bengal the Peerless people are to-day on the roads. It is due to the implementation of the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act. Some CPM Members are signing a letter to the Prime Minister and are also meeting the Prime Minister to ask him to nationalise this company. Some MPs, especially, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee is now pleading the case in favour of the management. It is all because of money and these things are going on. I would like to say that this is in our interest and this is our commitment. I would like to give some suggestion regarding this because it is our duty to protect these people because unemployment is quite acute in our State. I have

seen the field workers how they struggle. Now they have got this opportunity. If they lose this opportunity, they will die and there is no other way. So with the present set up the Government should nationalise this Peerless company. Otherwise, if the Government nationalise it without the present set up, these field workers will be in their position and if they nationalise it with the present position, it will help the field workers and the certificate-holders. Otherwise, there is no way...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Hon. Member's time is up.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Please allow me two minutes more.

This is a very serious matter...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, please continue.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : You can merge it with the LIC to continue the present set up. This is my suggestion.

I would like to say a word regarding the sick industries in my State. I will try to mention only one case. I have already stated so many times and I met Prime Minister also. I met Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Mr. Janardhana Poojary and also N. D. Tiwary. This unit is situated in my constituency. It has been closed now for well over 5 years. It is the Steel and Allied Products Ltd. which was the only concern which used to manufacture all sorts of cutter tools. It declared a lock out and subsequently it was closed since 2nd April, 1980. As a result thereof near about 2000 families have fallen in untold suffering and starvation. During the period of the last five years several workmen have died due to starvation. I met the Chief Minister so many times. But these people are interested to blame the Central Government. Otherwise they do not do anything. Just I was listening to the voice of these people. They were talking of Union Carbide this morning. We are also very much concerned over the matter. There are so factories closed in Bengal. We try to get them re-opened and I tried to meet the Chief

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Minister. But he is not interested at all. Again you will be surprised to know. I must congratulate our Government. They are very much interested to hold the credit melas all over the country. In my State the CPM are getting all facilities from the banks for the IRDP, NREP, self-employment programmes, etc. and we are going to constitute credit camps in our constituency. But the CPM has given a letter to Mr. V. P. Singh not to hold it. What is the intention? What is their intent? They should protect the poor people. If they are not CPM people, they will not get any chance. These things should not go on. You will see that these credit camps should be held in West Bengal and they should not be stopped. If it is stopped, it will affect the interests of the poor people of West Bengal. Just I want to make one more request. Please allot some more money for self-employment scheme. According to the Reserve Bank of India, Rs. 25000/- have been allotted for the Self-Employment Programme. But I think it is not enough. Please increase the money from Rs. 2500/- to Rs. 50000/-. Then, more unemployed youth will come forward and they will stand on their own.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI JUHAR SINGH (Jhalawar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Budget presented by the Hon. Finance Minister.

The Hon. Finance Minister had concluded his Budget speech in two hours and had discussed in detail almost all the aspects of our economy. I would not go into all the aspects. Major part of my constituency consists of the rural area. Therefore, I would like to express my views about that in brief.

The Finance Minister has allocated 50 per cent more funds for the poverty alleviation programmes. For this year a sum of Rs. 1851 crores has been provided whereas last year this allocation was of the order of Rs. 1239 crores. It is a welcome step.

In the villages, while thinking of removing poverty, we have to first of all take into account agriculture, then irrigation and lastly forests. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Finance Minister towards these things.

142 million hectares of land in the country has been assessed as cultivable. Even in this area, 85 million hectares come under D-grade land which means that major part of the land has lesser fertility and there is need to put a lot of efforts to restore its fertility. I feel that, at present, the anti-soil-erosion work in the case of cultivable land in the villages is not upto the mark and land use policy of the Government, at least in the case of Rajasthan, is not being properly followed. The land which was not to be used for farming has also been allotted. The eroded land which is not cultivable is being further eroded as a result of putting it under cultivation. This policy has resulted in large scale land erosion. In accordance with the figures available to me, approximately 12 thousand million tonnes of earth washes away every year which in terms of money results in loss of about Rs. 4500 crores to Rs. 7500 crores. We are suffering this huge loss due to soil erosion. I feel that the land which is available for cultivation should be fully utilised.

We have made much progress in the agricultural field, but even then our production as compared to countries like China, Japan and Korea is quite less. In those countries production is 6 tonnes per hectare whereas in our country it is 1.7 tonnes per hectare. Therefore, there is large scope to increase production in our country. Presently our production is not even 1/3rd of the production of other countries. Therefore, you should pay attention to this aspect and should put more efforts to increase the production in the fields.

Now I want to draw the attention of the House towards forests. In Rajasthan there is already large desert areas. At the time of merger of the princely States in 1950-51, there were forests in 9.1 per cent area of Rajasthan, whereas as per the national guidelines the percentage of forests should be 33.

After the formation of Rajasthan and after the scientific organisation of the forests it was expected that the forests in Rajasthan will be developed in a scientific way, but as I have submitted, in 1950-51 the area covered by the forests was 31,150 square kilometres on 21 per cent land, but in 1972-73 it was reduced to 11,294 square kms. in so far as forest cover is concerned, which comes to 3.3 per cent of the total area. In 1980-82 the forest area was reduced to 5972 square kms. which comes to 1.75 per cent of the total area. Whereas it was needed in our State that the efforts should be made to increase the forest area to about 33 per cent, it has come down from 9.1 per cent to 1.75 per cent only. This percentage too is further coming down. If you want to run the poverty alleviating programmes, then it is the forest area where the maximum employment opportunities can be created. Therefore, it is necessary that attention should be paid towards this.

There is no dearth of land in Rajasthan. A large portion of the land there is ravine area where plantation can be done quite conveniently, but the Forest Department is not taking this work seriously. I would request the Hon. Minister to take this matter seriously to see to it that programmes of the Government are implemented in the rural areas properly. Lot of allocation has been made, but that money is not being properly utilised. The funds are not utilised for the purpose for which these are allotted. In this connection I would request the Hon. Minister to ensure that the allotted funds are utilised in a proper way.

The forest policy which has been in vogue so far has not been able to attract the cooperation of the villagers because afforestation is being done in places which cause harassment to the villagers. My submission is that if the forest policy is implemented with the cooperation of the villagers we can save lot of money which is being spent on fencing and enclosure.

We have also seen that the present plantation policy is quite expensive. In plantation there is an expenditure of about Rs. 800 to Rs. 1200 per head. If you seek the cooperation of the villagers, you can save the expen-

diture being incurred on fencing and enclosure.

14.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

A lot of work has been done in respect of irrigation, but there is still much to be done in this field even now. Out of the total irrigation potential in our State, at present about 113 million hectares of land can be irrigated, but till now only 68 million hectares of land is being irrigated and even out of this potential for 30.5 million hectares has been created under major and minor irrigation schemes. Out of this created potential, water is not being utilised in 5.2 million hectares. Due to official inefficiency it has not been possible to irrigate even 5.2 million hectares. This area is more than the potential envisaged to be increased during the Seventh Five Year Plan. It is unutilised due to the inefficiency of the Department that inspite of so much allocation of funds by the Government, the potentials have not been properly utilised. Poverty cannot be eradicated in this manner. I would request that you should pay as much of attention on the proper utilisation of the allocated funds, on supervision and administrative efficiency as you pay to make available the resources.

There is the water-logging problem, but it would not have existed if proper water management had been there. 6.8 million hectares of land is losing its fertility due to the problems of water-logging and mismanagement and it is two-and a half times more than the area that you would get after the ceiling of land under the Land Ceiling Act. The areas suffering from this problem mostly have better quality soil and proper facilities for water supply—which are the twin factors responsible for increase in production. Yet you are tolerating the deterioration of these areas and on the other hand you are taking away the land of the farmers in the name of reforms. The amount of efforts that are being made to get the land for cultivation, should also be done for the implementation, only then it would have been more beneficial. Water logging, soil erosion and lack of administrative efficiency are some reasons for which agricultural production has been

[Shri Jujhar Singh]

decreasing. It is important to pay more attention to this.

I would congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister for having paid attention to all these aspects of development, including irrigation and other aspects, but the most important fact is that of implementation and administrative efficiency. If this is also given the same serious attention, then the people would get full benefits of your allocations. With these words, I would conclude and express my thanks to you for giving me so much of your time.

[English]

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill moved by the Hon. Minister. Sir, immediately after presenting the budget proposals here, the Finance Minister himself took the trouble of going around the country, meeting different sections of people who were affected by the very budget. I would like to congratulate him for this task that he has taken and for coming out with the remedial solutions immediately after meeting them.

I remember when the Hon. Finance Minister went to Bombay and met hundreds of small scale industrialists and entrepreneurs in Bombay and around Maharashtra, they complained about the mad MODVAT tax system—it is not any more mad, earlier it was mad, now everybody is talking about Modified Value Added Tax System—I would like to remind the Finance Minister that it took three years for Europe, Germany and England to implement the system of value added tax and when their Government realised the cascading effects of tax on tax, it is really very good that the Finance Minister himself came out with this proposal.

Initially there were a lot of difficulties and I am glad and I should congratulate the Finance Minister for solving these difficulties and for streamlining the proposals. Now everyone around the country, the very people who were complaining about the Modified Value Added tax system are welcoming this. I would only urge the Finance Minister to

see that there is a proper coordination and liaisoning between the Central HQs. and the different States and different cities. Many times what happens is that the circulars and the new announcements which are decided at the central level do not reach in time at the implementation level. I hope he will take care of this.

The other point the Finance Minister rightly accepted is the withdrawal of 80 M proposal and this will really help the investment and also the big financing institutions like UTI etc. We had also recommended to the Finance Minister that the income tax exemption on purchasing of house—that was withdrawn. I am glad that the Finance Minister in his interim reply in this very House has agreed to give an exemption on the interest charged on the loan but I would request him that the ceiling of Rs. 5,000/- is not sufficient. In rural areas and especially in urban areas you cannot buy a house with an annual interest of Rs. 5,000/-, viz., for about Rs. 40,000/-. In Bombay you cannot even get a hutment for Rs. 40,000/-. So, this ceiling of Rs. 5,000/- is not sufficient. It must be increased to Rs. 10,000/- or Rs. 15,000/- because the cost of urban housing is going up. We must give a boost to urban housing.

Sir, we often talk of Plan resources and the Finance Minister has dealt with this point in a separate chapter. Our Seventh Plan target for public sector is Rs. 1,80,000 crores which it will be difficult to mop up. I want to make a suggestion. Today the national rate of savings is 23 per cent of the GNP which comes to over Rs. 50,000 crores every year. The banks are mobilising only Rs. 18,000 crores and shares and debentures another Rs. 3,000 crores. That means over Rs. 20,000 crores of savings are still lying untapped in our country. Out of this almost 48 per cent is in our rural areas. Government must do something to utilise this savings in a very effective manner for productive purposes. So, I suggest rural area people should be allowed to invest in debentures and shares and instead of levying tax twice, that is, one at the source and another at the man who owns the shares and debentures it should only be at source.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: When I went to U.S. I had inquired about this. Even under U.S. laws the dividend is fully taxed in the hands of the recipient.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Sir, in our country not even 1 per cent of the population pays tax. In the rural areas they are ready to pay but they do not want to come under the tax net. It is very difficult for them to maintain the accounts books. Since 48 per cent of the national savings is in rural areas it will be a very good idea if you can avoid dual tax and increase the tax at the source.

Sir, while announcing the long range fiscal policy you had announced reduction in the import duty on project imports. This was done to give boost to new industries. Several small scale industries complained to you that what you reduced last year you have again increased this year.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I reduced by 20 per cent and increased by 10 per cent. The indigenous capital goods industry was being hurt. So from 20 per cent I made it 10 per cent.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : I am not saying you allow freely but only in respect of project imports which have already been cleared after verification by the DGTD. We must protect our indigenous capital goods industry but those which have already been cleared by the DGTD from the indigenous angle in respect of them the same rate of duty should be charged. Sir, rupee has virtually devalued from 15 per cent to 25 per cent in the international market and those who had opened the letter of credit have to suffer by 25 per cent when they import from Japan and Germany. It is not much in US dollars, but as far as pound sterling, German Mark, etc. are concerned, they have to pay more.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : This will help our indigenous industries.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : But those who have already committed after your budget proposals of the 1st year, should not be penalised. What you can do is that if you

want to continue this increase in the import duty, then the concession should be given to those who have got the established letter of credit; those who have planned should not be allowed to suffer due to streamlining of the tax system. You deserve congratulations by everyone of this House for reducing the rate of tax and increasing the collections. Over 60 per cent more funds are provided for anti-poverty programmes. But I would like to draw the attention of the House that Mr. Singh is the only Finance Ministry in the history of our country who could think of the urban poor. We have IRDP, NREP, etc. programmes. All these big programmes are for the rural poor. But hardly there is any programme for the urban poor. One fourth of the urban population, about 175 million people, live in urban areas. There are 12 cities with a Population of over one million and by the end of the century, 1/3 of the population in our country will live in urban areas. Now, regarding the programmes you have for the poor I do not say that there should not be anti-poverty programme for the rural poor but at the same time, somebody who lives one mile way from Bombay City is entitled to the benefits of such programmes, but the moment he migrates to the City, he suddenly becomes the urban rich and he is not entitled to these benefits. Sir, when he migrates, his migration creates problem for the urban areas. I thank you for having realised the concept of urban poor. This is the first time that the Hon. Finance Minister has come out with a programme for the urban poor by way of giving assistance to 'rikshaw-pullers', cobblers', etc. But this is not enough. A lot more has to be given to these urban poor. Why not have employment guarantee for the poor in the urban areas? There should be many more programmes for the urban poor.

Sir, for the financing of the Central Plan, in 1985-86 about 66 per cent of the budgetary support was given and 34 per cent of the resources of public sector was given. But in the Seventh Plan, the target of 47 per cent of the budgetary support and 53 per cent of resources from the public enterprise will not come through. I would request the Finance Minister that he should cut his coat according to the cloth because what is estimated in the Seventh Plan period will not be realised. Sir, only 5 per cent of our economy or the industrial economic

[Shri Murli Deora]

development of our country depends on external assistance. But in the IDA loan or the soft loans which were available from the International Assistance in 1981, our share was nearly 40 per cent and in 1985, our share has come down to nearly 22 per cent and the big lending countries like America Saudi Arabia, etc. will not increase their contribution to the IDA Fund. We should try to see that our exports go up, our debt service ratio should come down now and if we do not mop up enough foreign exchange, our economy will suffer a lot. Thank you.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to thank you as well as the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Finance Bill. With the completion of the detailed consideration of the budgetary demands of some of the select Ministries, we have now taken up this Finance Bill for consideration in this House. But unfortunately we could not discuss more than 16 Ministries including the Human Resources Development Ministry which is one of the very important Ministries and for the first time, a separate Ministry for Human Resource Development was created. This Hon. House has nearly come to the end of all the financial business excepting the passing of the Finance Bill, which will give effect to the Budget proposals as required in our Rules and the Constitution, I would like to compliment the Finance Minister for his very bold, courageous, pragmatic as well as optimistic approach to the Budget proposals, as well as the other proposals he has put before us, which give the Indian fiscal system sanity and stability which is so necessary and urgently required for promoting growth and economic development. Perhaps he has been emboldened by the measures he had taken last year by the incentive system of taxation which while permitting economic growth has also expanded the base where taxes can be applicable and fiscal prudence demands incentives for expanding production, savings and investments and this has given impressive results; 23 per cent more in the combined income in the corporate taxes, 22 per cent

more in additional customs and excise duties and overall 22.3 per cent generation of Central Government's gross revenue. Apart from enriching the exchequer, it has also galvanised the economy.

It has also resulted, apart from the budget of last year, in the industrial production going up by 6.8 per cent, agricultural production going up by an additional 3 per cent, and the GNP going up from 4.5 per cent to 5 per cent as compared to 3.7 per cent in the earlier years, and of course, the lowest rate of inflation. The fortune favours the brave could not have been more truer than in this case.

This year also in the Annual Budget of 1986-87 the Finance Minister has increased the total plan allocation by over 20 per cent despite resource constraints but it has kept the deficit substantially lower. Outlays for anti-poverty programmes have been raised by 65 per cent; so is the allocation for infrastructure like coal, power, railways, petroleum, modernisation and increase in the efficiency of the communication which is the core subject.

This increase in the outlay for poverty alleviation programmes by 65 per cent while keeping with the socialist goal of poverty alleviation of the Government is a welcome feature for the weaker sections who are under-nourished and impoverished and who do not have enough to eat or it is not within their easy means. Therefore, all the wonderful slogans of the WHO and other United Nations agencies like Health for All by 2000 AD and other things can remain a distant mirage or dream unless we do something about it.

Again, the excise exemption schemes for small scale industry, substantial help to domestic production of edible oils and capital goods industry will go a long way not only for conserving foreign exchange, but also increased self-reliance and self-sufficiency in these sectors of indigenous oil production. In this context, the proposal of the Agricultural Ministry for extending dryland farming, encouraging oil seed production as well as pulses in the eastern and the North-eastern regions of India is extremely laudable.

Another welcome feature is the provision of higher share to States and Union Territories, steep increase in the transfer of resources to the States, small scale savings going up by 50 per cent, Central Plan assistance by 38 per cent and drought and flood relief to Rs. 772 crores.

I come from a State which is beset for the last two decades by drought, flood and cyclone, all the three natural calamities, either together or one after the other, in quick succession. Specially, ours is a State in which more than 41 per cent of the people belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and nearly 70 per cent live below the poverty line. It is a State which is paradoxically rich in mineral, forest and water wealth, of which we have yet to make full utilisation or full exploitation.

Regarding this 772 crores of rupees which has been given as drought and flood relief, I would like to mention something. I think the Prime Minister while visiting some of the drought affected areas, has mentioned that the annual dispensation towards natural calamities is more than a thousand crores of rupees and it is, more or less, not a planned expenditure. Neither does it help the economy at all and nor does it create permanent assets. This is something at which we shall have to look in totality because just merely giving doles and help does not help either the State or the people or the country.

We are happy to note that there is more stress on anti-poverty measures. We see a quantum jump in the NREP which has been increased from Rs 230 crores to Rs. 443 crores. It is nearly a quantum jump of 93 per cent, which will generate 300 million mandays. Likewise, RLEGP also gives 264 million mandays and in IRDP also we see a quantum jump from Rs. 280 crores to Rs. 428 crores. Housing for the backward communities rural water supply schemes, schemes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, rickshaw pullers, cobblers, sweepers, porters and urban disadvantaged, all these schemes are laudable for which I must congratulate the Finance Minister.

I compliment the Finance Minister specially because on the 19th November of last year, if I remember correctly, in this very House he had come up with a scheme for subsidised foodgrains to certain weaker sections, taking advantage of the excellent performance of our hard working farmers and our scientists and also the policy of the Government to give a sustained boost to agriculture so as to achieve the twin objectives of self-reliance and self-sufficiency in food. This surplus of foodgrains was sought to be utilised for the impoverished, under-privileged, under-nourished and under-employed tribals as well as non-tribals through the Integrated Tribal Development Projects, the MADA projects, etc. It is also being extended to the acutely drought affected areas. Apart from making it available to them and accessible to them, it also goes a long way in improving their nutritional and health aspects thereby helping the Ministry of Health which is seeking to achieve the aim of 'health for all by 2000 AD'. But unless our people have an access to get food with proper nutritional value, it will only be a pious objective.

In agriculture and allied areas also there has been a quantum jump from Rs. 2207 crores to Rs. 2838 crores, which is about 29 per cent increase. This is primarily meant for areas with lopsided development, especially in the areas of green revolution.

I shall be failing in my duty if I do not mention that my State, i.e. Orissa is one of the States which has suffered in earlier stages because of lack of investments. Regional imbalance or lopsided development, as has been mentioned, is a fact with which we are living. It is only due to the massive Central assistance in the Sixth Plan that Orissa had done tremendously well and in fact it had achieved a growth rate of 6.1 per cent, which was better than the national average. And we are striving to bridge the gap, to remove the regional disparities, to remove the regional imbalances and bring up Orissa to the all-India level. Whether it is irrigation, where it is only 26 per cent as compared to 60 per cent in the all-India level, we need massive help from the Central Government and from the other international agencies who are willing to help the State Governments. The Government of India

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

should take an objective view and permit these agencies to come in and give aid, whether it is an irrigation project or whether it is a power project or whether it is an integrated project like the Hyundai Project of the South Korea which takes into consideration the MMTC's plans for exporting more iron-ore through Paradeep Port, deepening of Paradeep Port and the connection of the missing link between Daitari mines and the Banspani area of which only 33 kms. of that line has been completed from Daitari to Jaggura.

Sir, Defence has also been given an increased outlay of Rs. 8728 crores. Here, I would like to compliment both the young Minister for Defence Research as well as the Prime Minister. In fact what both of them during their interventions in replying to the debate said were sweet words to sour ears, because for a number of years, we have been raising this subject of better coordination between the three services, better interaction between the three services and at the same time, the Defence Plan should be dovetailed with the economic development, so that it becomes an integral part of the economic development, because there are a number of spin-offs, a number of civilian spin-offs, and a number of benefits accrue out of the defence spending and the defence expenditure. An American Professor, Prof. Emil Benoid from the University of Columbia, has done a study of 55 developing countries of the world, including India, where it has shown the definite impact of defence spending on the economic development of the country.

And as far as India's condition is concerned, it not only upgrades technology, it not only brings in more sophistication, but the fact is that 70,000 people from the defence forces retire at the age of 32 to 42, trained, highly motivated, highly disciplined and highly patriotic, the country still has not taken advantage of them for nation-building activities. These patriots and these dedicated people are just left to fend for themselves. So it is rather gratifying that the High Level Committee on Ex-servicemen's Report which had given about 68 recommendations of which, 51 have been

accepted by the Government—the Ministry of Defence—and the others are under contemplation. I will again congratulate him. I will compliment the Minister for Defence for readily agreeing to change the terms of reference of the Fourth Pay Commission to include pensioners. This has been a long-standing demand and a just demand that there should be same pension or equal pension for equal rank. This will see the light of the day when the Fourth Pay Commission gives its recommendations.

I would like also to compliment the Defence Ministry and the Prime Minister for having resolved the long pending question on the Helicopter Wing for the army. In fact what started of as an Army Aviation Cors, as you are aware the Air Force is the offshoot of the Army Aviation Cors, but the very fact is that in the Defence debate, the Prime Minister announced formation of the Helicopter Wing for the army, and this will give us more mobility more fire power and an integrated punch to the armed formations as well as our mechanised regiments. This will definitely add to the teeth, as well as the effectiveness of our Armed Forces.

It is in this regard that I would like once again to mention that the morale of the Armed Forces depends on how we look after our ex-Servicemen; and this is directly and proportionately related. Therefore, some of the important recommendations like finding a second career or a lateral induction of the 70,000 people, is important—70,000 trained, disciplined people, educated people, educated in skill, and educated in sophisticated technology.

Today, an infantry soldier probably handles equipment worth lakhs of rupees. Gone are the days when an ex-Serviceman was considered only as a Chowkidar. That Chowkidar syndrome is gone. Today, the infantry soldier is better than, or as good as any technical student passed out from any ITI or any of the other such technical institutions. So, efforts must be made to see that we can absorb these 70,000 ex-Servicemen who are being released from the Armed Forces, into Government service, whether in para-military forces, banks or any of the civil Ministries—even in the Defence Ministry.

In fact, I remember that our Vice President, when he was the Defence Minister had even passed orders since charity begins at home, it is our effort to take ex-Servicemen i. e. who are released, in the Defence production units and in the Defence Ministry.

Secondly, about their conditions of service. There is the colour service. I believe there is a committee which has given its report, that the colour service of the Defence personnel should be reduced, as it was before 1974, in which case after about seven years of colour service they would be fit, age-wise and physically, to get a second career. This will help you both in saving pensionary benefits, gratuities and other liabilities, which the State has to incur. There is also the question of re-settlement and rehabilitation of the ex-Servicemen, which primarily is the job of the State Governments.

In one of the Janvani programmes, the young Rajya Raksha Mantri, Shri Arun Singh did mention about the National Service. I remember that way back in 1972, I had moved a Constitution (Amendment) Bill for introduction of compulsory military service to all able-bodied men. In fact, I wanted that our girls also should get military training. Ultimately in 1982 I did manage to get an 'A' category for my Bill, but, unfortunately, I was inducted into the Council of Ministers, and my Bill fell through. I am told that there is a Bill coming up; and I want Government to give it its considered opinion; and they should go into it in depth and see that compulsory military training, maybe in the form of Territorial Army training to begin with, is there. Then it can be expanded. This will have a salutary effect on the discipline, morale and defence-awareness amongst our youth, and patriotic feelings amongst our youth—which will help the unity and integrity of the nation which our Prime Minister always keeps on emphasising. In fact, Armed Forces are one of the bastions for national unity and integrity. They are a shining example of national integrity. Therefore, our young people, like their counterparts in Soviet Union, Germany, America, U.K., Australia and Sweden should under go this service. In fact, in Israel the entire nation is composed of Territorials.

They have to undergo national training. It is there in Switzerland also. In fact, the Prime Minister of Switzerland was once stopped while he was going for military training. It is incumbent on every citizen in those countries, to go in for military training. So, this is one aspect I would like Government to take a look at, and also speedily implement.

The other one, on the ecological battalions which had been raised in 1983-84, this was started by our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. In fact, 100 per cent ex-servicemen of those localities... (*Interruptions*) This is the first ecological task force in the whole world and this was started in Shahjahanpur, in Dehra Dun; and the second one which is doing an excellent service in the desert of Rajasthan, along the Rajasthan Canal. So, I would like the government to look into this aspect and see that we plan to have more ecological battalions for the Shivaliks. One in Himachal Pradesh, one in Jammu and Kashmir as well as there are requests from Maharashtra Government, Goa Government, Andhra Pradesh Government, West Bengal Government and Orissa Government. This should also be looked into and given effect to.

While on infrastructure, I would like to come to two or three aspects. (1) The question of power. At the moment, Orissa is going through a power famine. We have gone through other famines for the last 20 years, but power famine is something new to us in Orissa. We were a surplus State; we were giving power to Bengal and other States as far back as 1980; and due to the rapid industrialisation and the industrial climate in Orissa and also some defects in designing in the thermal power in Talcher, which is the only thermal power plant—the rest are hydel—we are now short by about 400 MW. Talcher Super Thermal Power Plant is sitting on 39,000 million tonnes of coal right on the Pit-head. This was one of the six plants which had been cleared for the Sixth Plan, but mysteriously disappeared from the list of the 6th Plan. Today, we are not sure whether it will be completed by the 8th Plan⁶. This Talcher Super Thermal Power Plant, would go a long way in reducing the power famine because it will take about 3-4 years;

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

and by the end of the 7th Plan, Talcher as well as IB Vally should be completed, IB Valley is also sitting on top of 57,000 million tonnes of coal, which is on the border of Madhya Pradesh and there it is 4 x 210 power plants, that is 840 whereas Talchar would be 1000 MW. One is being agreed to in principle to be done by NTPC and the other by the State Government. Now the State Government is short of finds even to complete its irrigation projects by Rs. 1600 crores. Beset with famine, beset with floods, beset with cyclones and at the same time having a large number of segments of population which is below the poverty line as well as SC tribes, the resource mobilization base is very very small. So, unless the Central Government comes in a big way for these two, the Orissa will not only slide back, but the regional imbalance and the regional inequality which the Central Government is committed to remove will again be made a dead letter.

The other important one is also, I have mentioned earlier, the Hyundai this is the integrated project. The Finance Minister, when he was the Commerce Minister, had come to the aid of the Orissa Government when the MMTC could not export ores. Today, South Koreans and the Japanese are interested in the iron ore from Orissa. Not only with this linkage between Daitari and Kaspani as well as development of Paradip Port there is an increase in iron ore export from 2 million tonnes to 6 million tonnes as projected by MMTC but it will shorten the distance between this area by 330 kms. Today, the iron ore has to go to 630 kms from Orissa via Bihar, via Bengal back to Orissa and to Paradip Port. This entire hinterland of Paradip Port comprising Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Bengal and Orissa will get a nearer port by 300 kms. It will provide sustenance to 30,000 tribals in Keonjhar, Meyurbhang and Midnapore districts plus give us the vital foreign exchange. I would not like to take the time of the House by giving details.

The intention of the Government and the Planning process can only be successful if all these laudable ideals are properly monitored and implementation is rightly

done. In this respect, I must compliment the Department of Personnel for re-training and re-orienting the civil servants right from the Central Government to the State Governments level. But still a lot remains to be done at the district level, specially with the public distribution system, which is one of the main means of reaching the consumer with the foodgrains and other essential commodities. This needs looking into and streamlining because it is only with the co-operation of the State Governments and the Centre that this can be done.

With this, I support the Finance Bill.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduara) : Our Finance Minister is a good man. He is Vishwanath Pratap Singh. But I fear that his *pratap* will not be able to manage the entire economy of our country, because I am going to tell him one by one certain things and he must be aware that these are the most difficult things he has to tackle every time.

You are inviting foreign loans. The other countries have got some interest of their own. They have political interest. When you take foreign loan or invite multinationals, you must think over it twice before you call multinationals for any help to this country.

Corruption in our country is from bottom to top and top to bottom. So, whatever development we have here, that is nullified by this corruption. All the energies of the Government must be put to eradicate corruption from this country. Unless you eradicate corruption, nothing will be done in this country, because it is a profit-orient society. Everybody is profit minded. With the result, poor are getting poorer and everybody is getting exploited by other.

If you are not ready to get the land reforms expedited, then our agriculture and economy will hamper very much.

You are levying more and more indirect taxes and they have increased to 60 per cent. This means that poor and innocent people have to bear the brunt of heavy indirect taxation. The middle men i.e. business men are not affected by this, because all the in-

direct taxes are passed on to the consumers and they have to bear it.

The difference in our trade with the world market is increasing day by day. Whatever finished goods we have here, we are unable to sell them in foreign countries. Unless we get foreign exchange, how can we run this country? So, this alarming deficit in trade must be bridged somehow or other.

The number of sick industries is going on increasing day by day. If you create one new unit, three or four units become sick. You must rectify this. Why is it that a number of big and small industries are becoming sick? Who are the people behind to get the industries sick and hamper the progress of the country?

There is the increase in the number of unemployed. Unless the human power is properly utilised, it will create law and order problem just as in Punjab and other States. The human power of our young people is misused and that is why the question of law and order arises.

15.00 hrs.

We call ourselves secular socialist democratic republic but in practice we are not at all secular. We think in terms of caste, creed, language and all these at the time of election and even in the case of employment also. So, we call ourselves secular but in practice we are not at all secular and not at all socialist. Our motivation and development work is purely not going on socialist lines but is actually going on capitalist lines. So, in literal meaning, we are not at all secular, not at all socialist. Perhaps we are democratic in some way. We are democratic just to exploit others. That democracy we have. No other democracy we have got.

As regards the black money, you have no account of it and you cannot touch the black money. Unless you account for this black money, our development will suffer and we cannot proceed further.

So many other points have been mentioned by other speakers. I just come to the

tea industry. Tea industry provides largest employment in our country but still it is neglected because here the poor people, especially the tribal people are employed. Even they have got no food. The Agriculture Minister has said that we have enough food in the stock but even the 6,000 tonnes of rice per month which they need, is not given to them. Except rice and wheat, no other essential commodity is given to the tea garden workers. For instance, kerosen sugar, edible oils and other essential commodities are which distributed all over India in all the villages, even in the urban areas, are also not distributed to the tea garden labourers. I do not understand why these things cannot be extended to them. So, I would request the Hon. Minister to please look into it because this is the only industry which is giving you the foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 700 crores every year. So, please note that these people who are giving you the money, must be well looked after. You are talking about modernisation but they do not have even primary education. The education in tea gardens is even less than one per cent. So, to begin with, please make the primary education compulsory in tea gardens because this is a leading industry which is giving the country foreign exchange of Rs. 700 crores. So, I stress that their difficulties must be properly looked into. They should be properly fed with essential commodities which have been given to others. They should be provided education, health care and other facilities. They cannot get these things with their own money. So, They should be provided good quarters, water supply and other essential commodities.

My next point is about the North Bengal which is situated near Bhutan and Sikkim. It is the most sensitive area and the rivers originating from Bhutan and Sikkim are hilly rivers, their current is very speedy, and if this is not properly controlled, floods and erosion will be there. I am happy that you have taken up a scheme. This scheme should be implemented and the water can be properly used, and if the water is properly used, then North Bengal comprising 5 or 6 districts will be able to feed the entire Bengal. So, regarding that area, you should not say that no money is there, you can utilise the foreign money you are getting from tea gardens, the tea gardens earn money, you don't bring that money to Delhi or Calcutta, with that money

[Shri Piyus Tiraky]

you must set up small scale industries in that area of the tea garden and more employment opportunities should be provided to the increasing number of unemployed people in that area. In the forest area there should be some sort of cottage industry to give employment opportunities to the illiterate people. We are always speaking about the educated unemployed registered in the employment exchanges, but you should think of the illiterate people who are not registered in the employment exchanges. You should also think that if fire breaks out there out of discontent, you will not be able to control it. As I am telling you just now, these people are earning money for the tea estates and so, that money should go for development work. I would like you to provide a small scale industry for these people to make them earn more money for the country's development.

Finally, a word about Peerless workers. The demand is coming from all sides irrespective of parties that this Peerless Company must be nationalised. It is all right, but be careful about the four lakhs of field workers. It is they who have done a great work. The capital in the beginning was only Rs. 300 crores. But now, with their initiative and hard work it has increased to Rs. 600 crores. So, when the Company is nationalised, their work should be counted and their honour and dignity should be recognised because these are the people who have gone from house to house and worked for this Company to earn more money. Certainly they have not kept the money with them safely, but they have their money with you and you can put it in your development work also. So, I repeat that the work of four lakhs field workers must be counted whatever step you are going to take in future.

Just think of the common man. Instead of thinking about the big industry, you just get a minimum wage for the common man. What is the Government thinking on this? You have to think about his food, clothing, education, health care and everything. Just distribute the money. How much he gets and how far he lives with this when your money is devalued? Even the percentage

figure of the minimum wage is a wrong figure, but you know what is the earning of the average man. So, what is the Government doing about it? So, you must see that common people are more benefited in future. And then only we can say that in India all the people are happy and they gets at least the minimum living wages and they can live as human beings.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the budget presented by the Hon. Finance Minister for the year 1986-87 is a balanced budget, and the provisions made in it for the poorer sections are laudable indeed.

15.11 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Now the question arises that although we have become self-sufficient on the food front, and their was 14,60,00,000 tonnes of foodgrains production in 1984-85 yet in 1985-86, the total foodgrains production was only 15 crore tonnes and this is not a favourable indication. If such a situation continues, then we may no more remain self-sufficient in food production. Therefore, we must take some special steps in the field of irrigation. We are not paying enough attention to it.

Now I would like to say something about Rajasthan. Indira Gandhi Canal is not only the largest canal in Rajasthan, but it is one of the largest in the world. The policy of non-cooperation that the Centre is adopting in regard to this Canal shows that it would not be completed even in a period of 40 years. During Sixth Five Year Plan, enough provisions were made for this Canal by the Centre and an amount of Rs. 40 crores was also sanctioned in the form of special assistance, but in the Seventh Five Year Plan, only a sum of Rs. 250 crores has been provided. It was estimated that the total cost of the Indira Gandhi Canal including its lift Canals would be Rs. 1189 crores and on that basis it was decided that Rs. 50 crores would be provided annually. However, in view of the

escalation in prices, which varies between 4 to 5 per cent, an additional Rs. 1100 crores would have to be spent. This is the largest Canal in the world which would irrigate the desert areas and consequently would play an important role in the economy in general and in the field of agricultural production in particular. Hence, it is essential that Rs. 250 crores more should be provided for the purpose. Similarly, in the Eighth Five Year Plan so much amount should be provided that the Canal could be completed within the plan period. The present target is to complete the project by 1991. But the pace with which the work is progressing does not show that this target could be achieved. If it could be completed by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan, then also it would be an important achievement and would play a significant role in the field of agricultural production.

The Desert Development Programme is an important achievement of the Seventh Five Year Plan. I had been making efforts in this connection for the last three years. I had presented this particular case in the consultative committee as well. Our Hon. Prime Minister was impressed and made provisions of Rs. 245 crores for it. I am implying that by changing the norms totally, the Central Government have undertaken a major development work which has been a source of great achievement for our area. However, the Hill areas have benefited more under the Area Development Programme. Rs. 870 crores has been allotted for this purpose which is much more than what they have provided for the development of the desert region. Although our population is only 2 crores as compared to their 4 crores, yet our area is also twice as large as theirs. From that point of view, if Rs. 500 crores were provided, then the achievement would have been greater.

Again, if the Centre could make provisions for the appointment of proper persons for the implementation of the programmes, than it would have been very beneficial. If the Central Government cannot make such arrangements, then it should direct the State Government of Rajasthan to do so, because lack of proper staff is an important reason underlying the failures in the implementation of the programmes. The funds cannot be

spent for the desired purpose and the progress that would have been there, is the wanted. This should also be taken into consideration while implementing the Desert Area Development Programmes. Similarly, the N.R.E.P. and the I.R.D.P. programmes have been of great use. Yet, there are some shortcomings. The subsidies given under these schemes have been misused and this should be taken into account. If interest free loans are given in place of subsidies, then it could be more beneficial to them and their financial position could become more sound.

In our country some states are developed, some are half-developed, and some like the State of Rajasthan are totally undeveloped. The matching grant formula under the I.R.D.P. scheme has been kept equal for all the states. Rajasthan and Maharashtra are to get the same 50 per cent share. If a state like Rajasthan is not granted more money for programmes like 'Removal of Poverty' under I.R.D.P. scheme, then it would never be possible to remove poverty from the State of Rajasthan. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister that the Centre should provide 75 per cent of the amount and the State should contribute 25 per cent of it. Similarly, in the case of NREP, the Centre should contribute 75 per cent of the amount and the States should contribute 25 per cent. Only then such undeveloped States would be able to contribute their share, otherwise their financial prospects would be adversely affected to a great extent and they would not be able to pay that amount. Therefore it is essential to consider this issue from this point of view as well.

On this occasion, I would like to say something about the Public Sector also. Our plans about the Public Sector dependent on our economic policies. We have made plans of making profits. But the management does not have the capacity of earning those profits. The I.A.S. officers are appointed as Managing Directors or Chairman of the Public Sector Units and they are not conversant with that field of work. Therefore a special cadre must be formulated which would have people from the IAS as well as other services and a commission, similar to the Union Public Service Commis-

(Shri Chandulal Chandrakar)

sion should be set up for the purpose. This alone would ensure success in the Public Sector Units.

The manner in which our nationalised banks are functioning is not really helping the people. The poor have to face a lot of difficulties. They have to visit the banks again and again. It is important to pay due attention in this area also.

Lastly, I would conclude by saying that the five day week imposed by you is not at all conducive to our circumstances. If such a formula is adopted in the States as well, then the people would have to face great hardships. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had said 'Aaram Haraam Hai' and according to the present policy two days of every week are to be observed as holidays in addition to several religious and other holidays. Therefore, my suggestion is that this practice of five-days week should be discontinued. I would even suggest that the practice of keeping every second Saturday as a holiday should also not be there. Only Sundays should be enjoyed as holidays. We must work for the progress of our country and as holidays would hinder this work, so we must ensure that such provisions are not made and hurdles are not put in the progress of the country and the hardships of the people are not increased.

[English]

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg) : The date of presentation of the budget is not at all suitable to India because it was fixed during the British times according to their suitability. Now we must change because our country's economy still depends mostly on rains. We come to know all about the failure or success of monsoon by the end of October and if the Budget could be presented in the month of October or November, the money which allotted to go to the District Headquarters for developmental activities, it will reach by 15th of November or by the end of November and developmental works will continue till the end of June or 15th of June. Now what

happens is that the money which is allotted reaches the district headquarters by about 15th of April or end of April. Hardly they could utilise the money for a month. Then rain starts. Construction of roads, dams, canals, etc. stops due to rains. This subject was under consideration of the Government for a long time, but somehow or other it is being shelved. I would strongly appeal the Finance Minister that he should make a determined effort or I should say that they should do it. If he decides to do it, there will be no difficulties in spite of the fact that lot of difficulties may come during the course of proposed change. But if there is a will, he can certainly do it. He is a dynamic Finance Minister and he has done so many things. I think he will make this much-needed reform also and present the budget either in October or November.

Secondly, the Railway budget is presented separately because a huge investment in the railways. But now a days in the public sector undertakings we have invested about Rs. 45,000 to Rs. 50,000 crores and in the budget when we discuss this subject during the budget a proper discussion is not possible and concentrate particularly on public sector undertakings. But I must say one thing. I would suggest to the Finance Minister whether he would think of having a separate budget either within itself or separately for all the public sector undertakings so that we can discuss the details of different public sector undertakings for 2, 3 or 4 days. It is very essential these days because after all we have invested so much amount and if we increase the income from the public sector investment, it will not be necessary to tax the individual heavily. That is the idea of the Finance Minister also. And that is the idea of the Prime Minister also.

Then if a separate budget is presented, I should say that supposing they think of having a separate Ministry for public sector undertakings—I do not say that all the public sector units must be under one Ministry—but under that proposed Ministry effective coordination can take place. Now what happens is that there is no co-ordination either in the matter of recruitment or giving powers to the Managing Director or

in the matter of prices. So there should be proper co-ordination. Unless we make a co-ordination effort to improve the working of the public sector undertakings, it will be rather very difficult to make most of the public sector units profitable.

Then we have three sessions of Parliament—one in the month of July or August, then in November or December and then this Budget session. As all these budgets are presented in one session, it becomes rather difficult to discuss and you discuss only the financial aspects and not the policies and issues. If it is possible to present the Railway and the Public Sector Undertakings Budgets in the month of July, we can discuss them at that time and have a longer Session in the month of July. Now what happens is that in the months of January, February, March and April, the Members of Parliament and the MLAs are busy sitting in Parliament or in the Legislative Assemblies and they are not able to go and see the development activities that are taking place. In fact, the representatives should be free to visit all these areas their Constituencies, particularly in the months of December, January, February, March and April, and see what development activities are taking place. Not only Government officials but most of the representatives of the people, the MPs and the MLAs, are now busy in these months January to April sitting in Parliament or in Vidhan Sabha. At least in Parliament if the Railway Budget and the Public Undertakings Budget are presented in July, we could sit and discuss them in depth at that time; and the General Budget can be discussed in October or November whenever it is presented.

It is a good thing that our public undertakings are increasing in number every year. We are investing more and more money in them. That should be the policy and the objective of the Government, and that has to be appreciated by everybody. What we want is that there should be an industrial management pool to run them. What is happening today is that XYZ is asked to run this department or that public undertaking. Only those who are in the industrial management pool or in the Indian Economic Service have the requisite background to run these undertakings. Therefore, these two services should be improved. That is

why I proposed a separate Ministry, so that the industrial management pool and the Indian Economic Service could be improved. If you start now, it will take ten years before we can develop them fully. It is high time we developed these so that our public undertakings can be run properly and more efficiently.

The New Education Policy is now coming up very soon; I think, on 2nd, the Education Policy is being announced. The development activities must be combined with our education policy. For example, we have got about 5,000 Blocks and about 5,000 colleges about 70,000 high schools and all that. We must make the younger generation go to the rural areas for some time, at least once in a year, so that they know what are the activities that are taking place in the rural areas. As it is, those boys who have lived in cities never know the conditions of the people living in the rural areas. I am sure that the education policy which is going to be announced soon will take care of this aspect.

As you know, at the moment we have about 37 per cent of people living below the poverty line. When we will be reaching the 21st Century, I am sure it will come down to less than ten per cent. But so far as education is concerned, we are very much behind. When we reach the 21st Century, literacy in our country will be hardly 52 per cent or so. It is not a good state of affairs. So, I would request the Hon. Finance Minister and the Government to see that more money is allotted for Education so that when we reach the 21st Century, our illiterate people are not more than 15 or 20 per cent.

As you know, Madhya Pradesh is a huge State so far as area is concerned. But the irrigation facilities are very little, as also communication facilities. In the States Reorganization Commission Report three paragraphs were written about Madhya Pradesh—that Madhya Pradesh is the largest State and it will be the responsibility of the Central Government to see that communications were developed, railways were developed, roads were developed and tele-communications were developed.

[Shri Chandulal Chandrakar]

But after that, no care has been taken to improve the communication and other facilities in Madhya Pradesh. We talk so many things about Bastar which is one of the largest districts in our country. It is a tribal-dominated district. But there is no railway line. But to construct a railway line from Rajhara to Beladella, detail survey work has been completed. Everything has been prepared but money is not being allotted. I will request the Finance Minister that money should be sanctioned. At least a token grant should be given so that one may start the construction of the railway line.

About increasing the irrigation facilities in the district of Rajnandgaon there is hardly 2 per cent irrigation. There is a proposed site for dam called Mongra dam. If the construction work of that dam is taken up then not only Rajnand Gaon but also Bastar district will get benefited. I am sure the Finance Ministry will give sympathetic consideration to these problems of the tribals and provide irrigation, communication, a railway line and Mongra dam to Madhya Pradesh.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Now we have reached at the last stage of the budgetary process of this year. The main features of this Budget are the programmes for eradication of poverty. For the first time in the history of Budget in India, such a huge amount has been earmarked for poverty alleviation programmes. The Hon. Finance Minister has been congratulated by one all for this step. He has done hardwork for this purpose and has also displeased most of the people of the middle class of the society. Even at the cost of the displeasure of the middle class, he has allocated such a huge amount for poverty alleviation programmes. Now it should be the concern of the Minister of Finance, the Government and all of us to ensure the proper utilisation of the allocations made for the programmes of eradication of poverty and to achieve good results.

I would like to submit to the Hon. Minister of Finance through your good office

that for last two-to-three years neither anything has been said in the House nor outside the House as also no report has been submitted regarding the way of implementation and the progress made in the implementation of these programmes. There are so many lapses in the implementation of these programmes. The hard earned money of the people is being misappropriated and the Hon. Finance Minister has said nothing in the House neither last year nor this year regarding measures to be taken to check such misuse. I, therefore, request the Hon. Minister of Finance to inform the House regarding the measures to be taken by the Government to check such misuse. As I have said earlier that this allocation was made at the cost of the displeasure of majority of the middle class people, so it should be ensured that every penny of the allocation is spent for the upliftment of the poor. Hitherto the funds could not be fully utilised for these programmes. Therefore, we would like to know as to what steps Government has proposed to take or what policy Government has formulated to check such misappropriation. There is one main draw-back in the implementation of these programmes towards which I would like to draw the attention of Hon. Minister of Finance. The people's representatives have not been associated with the implementation of these programmes. The entire funds are allotted to the State Governments and through State Government it is sent to the districts. D.R.D.A., an organisation at the district level implements these programmes. In DRDA the majority of Members are the Government officers and the representation of the people's representatives is very less. At the Block level, Block Chairman is the representative of the people, but he is not the Member of DRDA. Mostly the District Boards do not work in the district. The voice of the people's representative is not needed at any level whether it may be district level, State level or the Central level.

Shri Chandrakar has just now said that people's representative should be entrusted with the monitoring of development works. But what would be the use of their supervision? Whenever we made any complaint to the State Government or to the Central Government, the matter for enquiry is ultimately referred to the same person against whom the complaint has been made and after a

lapse of four to five months time, a reply is received stating that the information of the complainant was wrong. The Hon. Minister of Finance is also aware of all these things. What is the solution of it? If it is not properly looked into, the allocation made would not be utilised properly for the right purpose.

AN HON. MEMBER : Give some suggestions.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : What suggestion can we give? Our Hon. Minister of Finance thinks about the whole country and he is aware of everything. The allocation should be utilised properly, only then the poor will be benefited, otherwise the money allocated by the Government will also be converted into black money. Although you are trying hard to trace out the black money, but it would be kept beyond your reach. On the one hand the Government is trying to trace out the black money and on the other hand its own money is being converted into black money. You should take steps to check such misuse of funds, only then people will be benefited. (Interruptions) The Hon. Minister himself knows everything.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, now-a-days Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and many other States are facing acute problem of drinking water. The drinking water is not available in the villages. All the wells have gone dry. Both the urban and the rural people are facing this problem of drinking water. The water levels in the tube-wells has gone down and now the water cannot be supplied from them. The condition in eastern Uttar Pradesh and also in Allahabad, the area of the Minister of Finance is very serious. Ghazipur, Mirzapur, Banaras, Jaunpur and many other districts are facing acute shortage of drinking water and the authorities are unable to make proper arrangement for supply of drinking water. Funds are not being made available at the level of district head-quarter. Yesterday we had been there and enquired from the district collector on phone who informed us that funds were not available under that particular head. Without funds, how could they make any arrangement. The funds will be granted to them, but by then the rainy season will start and by then the shortage of drinking water will also be

automatically over to a great extent. The Government machinery works only during the summer season to provide drinking water and for the remaining part of the year, it remains inert. I would therefore, request the Hon. Minister to look into this matter at his own level and ensure that the funds allocated for providing drinking water reach the concerned authorities.

During your tenure as the Commerce Minister at the Centre and also during your Chief Ministership... (Interruptions) ...

It is all right that State Governments make arrangement, but funds are provided by the Centre.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : The funds are provided to the State Governments in lump sum.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : That is the main problem. The State Governments are not doing it properly. You should do something. We, the Members of Parliament, can only approach you. You should do something. The Hon. Minister of Finance knows it very well.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Banaras city is famous not only for its religious places, civilization, art and culture, but it is also known for silk sarees. Now-a-day the price of silk has gone sky high. According to the policy of the Government, the price of silk should not be more than Rs. 450 per kg. But at present the price of silk is Rs. 700 per kg. in Banaras. As a result of it, thousands of silk handlooms have been closed down in Banaras resulting in unemployment of thousands of weavers. The silk is supplied to Banaras from Karnataka. The stock exchange of Karnataka is unique, because it manipulates in such a way that it does not allow the prices of silk to go down and instead the prices go on increasing. There is a shop of Karnataka stock exchange, where silk is sold on the prevailing market rate. There is only one solution to this problem and that is that whenever the price of silk go beyond Rs. 450 per kg., the same quality of silk which is used in Banaras Sarees should be imported from other countries.

[Shri Zainul Basher]

Sometimes the silk imported by the Central Silk Board is of different quality which can be used only in Powerlooms and not in Handlooms. I, therefore, request the Hon. Minister of Finance] to look into this matter, because at present it is necessary to import silk, otherwise its price will increase to Rs.840 to 900 per kg. within next two to three months. And it will adversely affect the weavers of Banaras and nearby districts and they will face starvation.

I would also like to draw the attention of Hon. Minister of Finance towards one more point. One of our friends Shri Jain from Rajasthan was talking about desert development programme. The desert development programme and hill development programme have been included in the Five Year Plan, but I would like to ask the Hon. Minister of Finance as to why the development programme for the most backward areas cannot be included in the Five Year Plan. I have been raising the issue of development programmes of eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bundelkhand region for the last several years through questions or in some other form. Every time I receive the reply from the Planning Commission that the Centre provides assistance to the State Government and it is the duty of the State Government. The Hon. Minister of Finance who had been the Chief Minister of the State, would agree with me that the development of any particular area of the State is not possible within the resources of the State until a special provision is made for this purpose. Until the Planning Commission includes the development programmes for the most backward areas like Hill development and desert development programmes in the Five Year Plan and the Centre directly make allocations for these backward areas, the development of these areas is not possible. Being the Former Minister in Uttar Pradesh, you are very much aware of the fact that the development of eastern Uttar Pradesh or Bundelkhand region is not possible within the resources of the State, because every part of the State has to be treated equally for development purpose irrespective of the fact whether a particular region is developed or underdeveloped. Therefore, it is necessary that the Planning

Commission should make arrangement for the inclusion of these programmes in Five Year Plan. The Uttar Pradesh Government has also recommended separate provision for the development of eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bundelkhand region like other hill areas. You know that these are drought-prone and flood-prone areas. Some times these areas are affected by the floods and sometimes by drought. You know that people of these areas had sacrificed and suffered a lot during the freedom struggle. They had dreamt of happiness and prosperity in their area when they were struggling for the freedom of the country. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of Finance and request him to chalk out separate programmes for the development of backward areas. With these words I conclude.

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakonam) : Mr. Chairman, in support of the Finance Bill, 1986, I would like to say a few words.

For the first time an Action Plan of the Ministry has been given as an annexure to the Annual Report of the Minister of Finance for 1985-86. For the period October 1985 to December 1985 one of the items in this Action Plan is 'Decisions on Black Money Report' I would like to know what decisions have been taken on the Black Money Report and how they are being implemented. Similarly, during the period January 1986 to March 1986 in order to computerise the provisions of Income-tax Act, the directives and orders of the Government on Income-tax and the Court cases in that regard, a Computer Terminal is to be established at Madras. Till today no such Computer Terminal has been set up in Madras. I want that the Computer Terminal should be set up soon at Madras.

In Britain it took three long years to implement the Modvat scheme. We should commend the competence of our Hon. Finance Minister who has ensured that within a period of six weeks this Modvat scheme is implemented effectively without any friction. I am really happy that under the Modvat

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

scheme the motor car and lorry builders have been excise duty concession by our Hon. Finance Minister. It is also understood that this Modvat scheme will reduce excise duty evasion.

The Government has taken effective steps for curbing income-tax evasion. From 1.4.1985 to 31.12.1984 4940 searches had been conducted and assets valued at Rs.32.41 crores had been seized. This is a drop in the ocean. The income-tax evasion is the seed-bed for black money generation in the country. It is estimated that black money circulation in the country is of the order of Rs.30,000 crores. The Indian economy is held to ransom by the black money. The efforts of the Government for eliminating black money have not yielded substantial results. Therefore, I suggest that the searches and raids should be intensified. As on 31.3.1985, the outstanding value of income-tax demands beyond Rs. 10 lakhs is of the order of Rs. 1106.68 crores and their number is 1729. All these 1729 cases should be looked into expeditiously and the efforts not only to raise these demands but also to collect this sum of Rs. 1106.68 crores should be intensified.

In 1985 the anti-smuggling activities were also intensified. 21,655 searches and raids were conducted and assets worth Rs.36 crores were confiscated. 805 smugglers were also convicted. Sir, you will agree that our Government's anti-smuggling activities have not met with resounding success. The economy of the country is being battered by thousands of crores of rupees generated by smuggling activities. It is very necessary to intensify anti-smuggling activities. If necessary, services of Coast Guard fleet and the Indian Navy should be utilised for curbing smuggling activities.

I do not want the Hon. Finance Minister to misconstrue that I am finding fault with the working of the Ministry. But it is necessary to highlight that assets worth only Rs.21.62 crores were seized in 1905 searches conducted for reducing excise duty evasion. You will agree with me that excise duty evasions of the order of several hundreds of crores of rupees. Only 26 excise duty evaders have been brought to book. This is also a

very small number. Excise duty evasion is also one of the primary causes for growing black money. Effective steps must be taken to eradicate excise duty evasion.

The Life Insurance Corporation gives loans to public sector units, cooperative sector and to joint stock companies. During 1985 the LIC gave a loan of Rs.622 crores to joint stock companies in the private sector. But the LIC gave a loan of just Rs.86 crores for rural water supply schemes. It should be ensured that the LIC sanctions more loans to rural water supply schemes. Similarly, during 1985 the LIC gave a loan of Rs.37.20 crores during 1985 to sugar cooperatives. A majority of sugar cooperatives, which have been sanctioned such loans, are being exploited by the management. It is regrettable that the State Governments do not appoint competent and talented Special Officers to manage the sugar cooperatives which are under the sick list. The malpractices in these sugar cooperatives are multiplying day by day. I want that the Hon. Finance Minister should examine a scheme of constituting an Expert Committee to take over the management of the sugar cooperatives in the country. We cannot afford to lose public money in such sugar cooperatives. The arrears of loans from the sugar cooperatives to the LIC are to the tune of Rs.18.5 crores. This should also be recovered from them.

Out of 460 districts in the country, the LIC has its offices only in 380 districts. In 80 districts there is no LIC Office. I want that in all the districts of the country there should be LIC Office. The LIC should also have its own office building in each district. The educated unemployed in the country is assuming proportions. There are unemployed graduates; M.A. B. Com, B. Sc., M. Com. degree-holders are unemployed. The Hon. Finance Minister should formulate scheme to utilise the services of these young degree holders for procuring Life Insurance Business in rural areas. They should be given preliminary training in this matter. They should be given the stipulated commission by LIC. In one stroke we will be able to generate large scale employment among the unemployed graduates in the country. Similarly, thousands of crores of rupees are blocked in sick industrial units. need not say that

[Shri R. Jeevarathinam]

public money cannot be blocked in this manner. I request the Hon. Finance Minister to constitute an Expert Committee for large scale sick industrial units having individual investment of more than Rs. 5 crores. The Members of Parliament belonging to the area in which large scale sick units exist should be associated with such committees. The sick units which are viable for rehabilitation should be restored to normalcy. The sick units beyond such rehabilitation should be wound up. The public money blocked up in such units should be recovered by the auctioning of plant and machinery belonging to the sick units. I want the Hon. Finance Minister to ponder over this issue and do the needful.

The LIC should also come forward to sanction loans to policy-holders for their house-building activities. Presently, the rate of interest charged by the LIC is high. In view of the huge profits being earned by the LIC, the rate of interest for house-building loans should be reduced to 8 per cent. This will give a boost to house-building activities and the housing problem in the country would also get reduced. I also suggest that the wards of policy-holders with a policy of Rs. 1 lakh and above should be given loans for self-employment schemes. I want the Hon. Minister of Finance to look into this and do the needful.

Only in 332 districts 189 regional rural banks are there and the remaining 128 districts do not have any regional rural bank. In Tamil Nadu there are only 2 RRBs which have no branches throughout Tamil Nadu, excepting in those two districts. There should be RRB in all the districts of the country. There should be a branch in each Block Development Headquarters. Presently there are 11886 branches of RRBs catering to the credit needs of 5.5 lakh villages. The number of branches of RRBs should be substantially increased.

In Pallipattu which is in my parliamentary constituency of Arakkonam, I demand that a regional rural bank should be established. I have written a letter also in this regard to the Hon. Finance Minister. I request him to do the needful in this matter.

I am sure that our capable and talented Minister of Finance will look into the genuine requirements of people living in Southern States and he will give a better deal to them. I have every hope that under his dynamic leadership our fiscal policy would definitely get the fillip which is needed for economic growth in the country. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to convey my thanks to the Hon. Finance Minister for acceding to the demand of the small scale industries. Excise duties have either been removed from a number of raw materials or have been reduced. It has given them much relief. But I would like to suggest some more measures which, if conceded, would give more relief to the small scale industries.

Small scale industries have been exempted from payment of excise duty if they purchase some items direct from some manufacturer. They will also be benefited under MODVAT scheme. But there are very few persons in small scale industries who have means and money. These small factory owners do not have sufficient money and they have to face difficulty in purchasing raw materials. They run their business with small amount of money. So it is not possible for them to purchase goods direct from the manufacturers and take benefit from MODVAT scheme. They have to purchase goods worth Rs. 100, Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 from the open market as a result of which they do not get excise rebate. Excise is already levied on the goods which they purchase from the market with the result that the goods which they manufacture are somewhat costlier. Thus they have to face difficulty in selling their goods in comparison to other people.

Secondly, the small scale industries set up in non-conforming areas cannot get themselves registered as S.S.I. Since they cannot get themselves registered as S.S.I., they cannot get exemption in excise duty. Therefore, I would request that something should be done for them and steps be taken to remove their difficulties.

Thirdly, the limit of Rs. 10 lakhs for excise registration should be increased to Rs. 15 lakhs. Actually, factory owners are not afraid of paying excise duty, but they do not like the Inspector rule, because due to Inspectors, Damocles' sword is always hanging over their heads. The Excise Inspectors harass them on the plea of various rules and regulations. Therefore, I hope that the limit of Rs. 10 lakhs will be increased to Rs. 15 lakhs.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the plastic industry. Earlier, 15 per cent excise duty used to be levied on the raw materials of 16 varieties. Now this duty on 12 types of raw materials has been increased to 20 per cent, but at the same time duty on the remaining 4 types of raw materials has been increased to 25 per cent and the 4 types of raw materials are; (1) Urea Formal Dehyde. (2) Fenol Formal Dehyde. (3) Melomin Moulding Power and (4) Nylon Moulding Powder. The goods manufactured by utilising raw materials of these 4 types will naturally be costlier than the other goods manufactured by utilising the remaining 12 varieties of raw materials. Therefore, I would request that the duty on remaining four types of raw materials should be reduced to 20 per cent.

Sir, now I shall come to footwear industry. It is a matter of pleasure that the exemption limit on shoes costing Rs. 30 has been enhanced to cover shoes costing Rs. 45. But whereas earlier excise duty was not levied on footwear factory having 49 workers, now the same has been levied on them also with the result that the factory owners are facing great difficulty. Therefore, I would like that the exemption of excise duty to such factories may be restored.

Sir, those persons who purchase raw materials, do not get benefit of MODVAT scheme with the result that they are not entitled for excise rebate. Thus their products will become costlier and they will have to face difficulty in selling them. So attention should be paid in this direction.

Sir, a few points in regard to the black money should be kept in mind. You are

searching black money in the chests of the traders, but if you look to other things, you can lay hands on the black money easily. There are some big traders even in Delhi who are using black money under your very nose. You should apprehend them.

In old Delhi markets having as many as 100 shops are being constructed with the unaccounted money. This money is not shown in the income tax returns. The price of a shop is quoted as high as Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 lakhs and it does not figure anywhere. In this way the cost of a market is Rs. 1 to Rs. 1.5 crores. Thus hundreds of markets have come up in old Delhi itself. There is nobody to check it.

16.00 hrs.

Similarly, exporters transfer quota of exporters transfer quota of export to other exporters directly. One exporter has to pay Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 per piece to another exporter and in this way quota of lakhs of pieces is transferred from one hand to another. In this way, black money of crores of rupees is generated which is no where entered in account books.

I hope that you will pay attention towards this also. Only then you will achieve success in unearthing black money.

16.01 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): I rise to support the Finance Bill presented by the Hon. Finance Minister for 1986-87.

As you know, the Budget is not merely an annual statement of receipts and expenditure or catalogue of allocations in different heads, but, in fact, it reflects the economic thinking of the Government particularly for the years concerned. That way the budget proposals of the current year are just an extension of the economic philosophy enunciated by the Government and the Finance

[Shri Sriballav Panigrabi]

Minister in the last year's budget, the first budget of the present Government.

I congratulate the Government, particularly the Finance Minister for the proper management of our economy during the last more than one year. As a result of that, our GNP has recorded an increase of 4.5 per cent in the previous year. The rate of inflation and the wholesale price index was also contained at 3.4 per cent, as against 5.4 per cent in the previous year. In spite of natural calamities and adverse situations, our agricultural production has touched 150 million tonnes.

The growth in the industrial production was 7 per cent which was quite remarkable. On the revenue front the increase was 9 per cent. Again, 22 per cent extra has been the collection from direct taxes. In the coal sector we find that ten per cent more coal has been despatched. In thermal power we have got another extra 15 per cent generation as compared to the previous year's figure. So, all these go to show that our economy was managed properly and the country has moved forward.

In spite of all these good features, there are some disquieting features also. This year's budget proposals are the extension of the economic philosophy enunciated in the last year's budget. This year also the lower rate of individual and corporate tax has been continued. The relief given to the middle-class and the poor class is widely welcome. Lot of encouragement has been given to small-scale industry. This is another significant feature of this year's budget that more thrust has been given on anti-poverty programme in as much as the allocation has been 67 per cent over and above the previous year's allocation.

Now I will come to some problems that we are facing. We have rightly given lot of emphasis to the public sector, and we should continue to do so. But the performance of the public sector, by and large, is not good although last year we had invested in 221 public sector enterprises Rs. 42,811 crores.

And do you know the return we are getting from that? It is merely 4.95 per cent, even less than five per cent. It should be at least ten per cent. So, naturally, during the Seventh Plan projections, we have a programme that the public sector should be financed to the extent of 53 per cent out of its own funds. 53 per cent of its expenditure should be generated from the public sector themselves. But with this performance can we achieve this? Definitely not. Unless there is a remarkable change in the performance of public sector, our economy is deemed to failure. So, I will urge upon the Finance Minister and the Government as a whole that they should give utmost consideration to the reforms in streamlining the management of public sector. The Minister has sounded that austerity measures will be resorted to in the coming financial year, but what sort of measures will be taken have not been spelt out. I will say that tremendous misuse of public funds and government vehicles is going on. If you send somebody to a public school, you will find how many Government vehicles are carrying the children of government employees. Similarly, if you go to the market, you will find the same thing. The naked misuse of government vehicles, government property is going on day in and day out. Unless that is checked and the efficiency enhanced, how will our economy improve? We have invested thousands of crores of rupees in public sector and if the public sector managers behave like lords having no responsibility, then the situation will further worsen. Therefore, I call for stringent action in streamlining the public sector management.

Sir, as you know, energy is the most important infrastructural factor in our economy. It is the key to our economic prosperity. But we have a programme for self-sufficiency in the energy sector. One of the objectives of the Seventh Plan is self-sufficiency in the field of energy but are we going to achieve that objective? Definitely not. There will be a gap of about 10,000 MW of power by the end of this Plan period. I have serious reservations regarding the achievement of the target. Large number of States, particularly Orissa, are suffering from the shortage of power. No doubt, in every sphere Orissa is a poor State. It is trying to look up, trying to progress, but less than 50 per cent power

generation is there. What is required is about 700 MW to 800 MW of power but it is generation only 250 MW or 300 MW of power. I regret to say that although the Members from Orissa are repeatedly bringing it to the notice of the Government, no serious effort has so far been made to improve this miserable position in the power sector in Orissa. I would bring it to the notice of the Hon. Finance Minister, through you, Sir, that there is lot of scope for power generation in Orissa.

There are proposals for setting up two thermal plants. One is the super thermal plant at Talcher which is unnecessarily held up on the flimsy ground of environment and the other is the thermal plant at Ib Valley, and the world bank assistance is sought for the Talcher super thermal plants, and negotiations for funding the Ib thermal plant with foreign governments are going on, Italy etc. are coming forward to help in getting up this thermal plant. Technicalities should not stand in the way. I would appeal to the Finance Minister that he should come with all sympathy and finalise these things so that these two projects come up during the Seventh Plan itself.

Again, as you know, the aims and objectives of our Plan are the growth of the country with social justice and eradication of regional imbalances. As you know, it is a disquieting feature that with the advancement of our plans, plan after plan the regional imbalances instead of getting narrowed down or lessened, are widened. Therefore, I would request the Hon. Minister to look into this aspect to see how the regional imbalances can be lessened. And in respect of anti-poverty schemes to which we are giving a lot of thrust, the allocation has been increased by 66 per cent compared with previous year's allocation. And I congratulate the Government for their sincerity in alleviating poverty and reducing the sufferings of the down trodden people. But their programmes are not properly implemented because much remains to be improved. More than 50 per cent money is going down the drain. Unless that is properly monitored, how can these really achieve the desired results? That should be seen. One thing is that unless there is prohibition in force, I

find the situation may not improve because a lot of this money is finding its way to the liquor shops. This should be seriously viewed.

I would conclude by saying that the Hirakund Dam project is one of the pioneer river valley projects and it is a matter of great concern that it has developed multiple cracks. They require Rs. 7 crores for the repairs etc. That money is not released. What happened the other day in Sri Lanka and also some years before at Morvi in Gujarat? Dams collapsed at both these places and a horrible situation arose out of that. This should not be forgotten and top-most priority should be given to the repair of the Hirakund dam and also the canal system.

With these words, I support the Finance Bill and I request the Hon. Finance Minister to look into these aspects. He should have a pragmatic and sympathetic approach.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am the son of a farmer, so I have little knowledge about taxation. However, I would like to place some points before the Hon. Finance Minister. In our region, an industry by the name of A.P. Rayons Industries has been set up which manufactures yarn from wood and forests are denuded for the purpose. In our country there is no dearth of cotton, even then we fell trees for manufacturing yarn. This is our industrial policy. Although grain pulp is available in abundance in our country, yet we import it from other countries. It has resulted in the closure of A.P. Rayons factory. The Andhra Pradesh Government had to suffer a loss of Rs. 45 crores due to the closure of this factory. This loss has been caused due to the policy of the Rajiv Gandhi Government. In the reply, which has been given to me, it has been stated .

[*English*]

It was on 15th April 1986 :

"The company has reported that it has incurred a loss of Rs. 45 crores as on 30th June, 1985."

[*Translation*]

What is the reason for it? Earlier, the rate of grain pulp was Rs. 1300 per tonne. When, under the import policy rayon pulp was imported, it was given full exemption from import duty. As a result, it had to be sold at Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 per tonne. On the one hand you had to lose money and on the other hand, your goods could not be sold. Why has this happened? It is due to the policy of the Government. It is due to the policy of the Government that the forests are being destroyed and the money is lost. Also, salary has to be paid to the labourers who sit idle at home. They agitate. It is due to this policy for the last 35 years that you have brought the country to such a stage. Public Undertakings are incurring loss. What is the reason of it? The Director of a public undertaking has such a grand car which is not available even to the Minister. The Managing Director of a undertaking spends money lavishly. Its lowest rank clerk lives in a flat. That is why the public undertaking suffers loss. The public undertakings should be run in profit. The public undertakings can undertake the manufacturing of secret items, but we can ask the private sector to manufacture other items.

Now I shall come to the issue of MRTP Act. The betel sellers are arrested. They do not get profit of a single paisa on a packet of cigarette. Whether it is Wazir Sultan Company or other cigarette manufacturing company or colgate, paste manufacturing company, all of them have monopoly in their field. They do not give dealership as well as commission to others. If a betel seller sells Pan-dabba in a hotel, he earns profit on it, but there is no profit on items being—produced by MRTP companies. These M.R.T.P. companies do not give dealership to others and do not give even commission to others. Even betels are not sold without cigarettes. The officials of the Department of Weights and Measures are arresting and harassing them. So I would like that there should be some check on the manufacturers also. Medium scale industries should not be allowed to manufacture those goods which are manufactured by small scale industries. Similarly heavy industries should not be allowed to manufacture goods being manufactured by medium

scale industries. They should not be granted licences to manufacture these items. What we see today is that Britannia Biscuit Company is manufacturing biscuits, whereas it is also being manufactured in the cottage industries. Hindustan Lever produces Life-buoy soap. At the same time soap is being produced in villages also. Therefore, I would like to say that licences for manufacturing such items should not be granted to medium and large scale industries, which could be manufactured by small scale industries.

So far as excise duty is concerned, exemption is given in it during the year at any point of time. In this connection Public Accounts Committee has recommended that a Rules Committee be constituted to look into the question of granting exemptions in excise duty. The authority of granting exemption vests with the Government. The proposal for levying excise duty on various items is brought before the Parliament, but when the question of granting exemptions arise, the Hon. Minister grants his approval to what has been proposed by a clerk in a file. In this way exemption of crores of rupees is given with one stroke of pen. Therefore, the P.A.C. has recommended that a Parliamentary Committee should be formed which may examine as to which items should be granted exemptions. I would ask the Hon. Minister to look into this suggestion.

Besides this, I would like to raise one more point. Many Members in the House are agriculturists. The Government should formulate a policy with regard to raw cotton, jute, chillies. Now everytime we have to stage *Dharna* at your doorstep and also have to beg concessions. The farmer who produces jute is facing starvation today. You might have increased the price by Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per tonne and in order to reduce it you have raised the excise duty on plastic. That is why I.D.B.I. is incurring losses. The companies have worked with the help of loan, but now the Industrial Development Bank is incurring loss. What I mean to say is that you should not issue licences to manufacture a man-made item which could be substituted by an agricultural produce. Otherwise, as a result of that you will face the same situation, which is happening with regard to cotton today, nobody is prepared

to buy it even at a rate of Rs.250. Recently, when I visited my place, a farmer came to me and told me that he was going to burn his cotton as it is being sold at a meagre price of Rs. 250 per quintal. Even Cotton Corporation is not prepared to purchase it. I would like to inform you that the cotton worth Rs. 175 crores has been burnt down during the last three months. Cotton Corporation has burnt it down in order to get compensation from the Insurance company. This has happened in Warangal. Therefore, I ask you to formulate a permanent policy for jute, cotton and chillies. After assessing the production of the country regarding these items you should consider about the need to import the same. The farmers work hard and bank upon you for getting due reward. At present we are importing sugar and other items. I wish that the money which you spend on import of these items, should be spent within the country to provide incentives to our own farmers. But I do not think you will act on this suggestion. If such a situation is allowed to continue, the same will happen with rice and wheat. Therefore I suggest you to formulate a permanent policy regarding agricultural produce so that farmers may be benefited. When farmers do not get benefit, they stage *Dharnas* in front of Parliament House. In order to avoid such a situation, you should give benefit to the farmers.

With these words, I conclude and thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) :

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Finance Bill presented by the Hon. Finance Minister. I also thank him for forming a long term national fiscal policy. Apart from this, the laws and policies which he has formulated regarding assessment of income, direct taxes and Industrial production, will provide support to the national fiscal policy and stabilize it in future.

According to the theory of the Hon. Finance Minister, he wants to raise resources on a continuous basis. He also wants to create such an atmosphere in which revenue receipts of the Central Government and the State Governments may be fixed and there may not be wide fluctuations. I would like

to express my thanks to the Hon. Finance Minister for granting concessions and exemptions and specially which he has announced while presenting this Bill. These concessions are meant for the lower middle class people and the people who are engaged in industries. The entire society appreciate your step. At the time of granting these concessions, you have kept in the interests of the nation and the society. Another wise step taken by you is the announcement of presenting a permanent system of taxation before the nation. This will certainly help every citizen of the country to know about how much tax he has to pay. The long term taxation policy is a commendable policy in itself. One more thing which I want to say is that if you fix the expenditure to be incurred by the Central Government, the State Governments and the local bodies on a long term basis, then it will help. You should implement your Fiscal Policy in a better way.

I was going through the present Budget. The administrative expenditure of the Central Government has gone up to Rs. 52,800 crores and this is 25 per cent of the gross national income. If we include the expenditure of the State Governments, Local Bodies and that of the municipalities and Mayors in it, then the total administrative expenditure comes to about 30 to 40 per cent of G.N.P. This administrative expenditure is too much. It needs a thorough review and a policy should be formulated and it should be cut down. I thank you for stating in your Budget Speech, Part B, page 34, Serial No. 127 :—

“My next set of proposals relate to incentives for higher production of edible oils”.

I would request you to reduce the amount which you have been spending on the import of edible oils and sugar. Recently, you have announced a cut in the excise duty on Mustard oil from Rs. 1500 to Rs. 750. It has provided an incentive to the farmers and there has been an increase of Rs. 30 per quintal in the price of mustard which has benefited the farmers directly. I want you to formulate a long term price policy regarding agriculture produce, which may assure the farmers that during the next five years they

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

will get a particular price for Mustard or other oilseeds. Then they will certainly produce them.

Secondly, just now the Minister for Commerce has announced that he is going to extend Cash Compensatory Support Policy to Agricultural and Handicrafts Sectors.... (Interruptions)..... I request you that you should see to it that the Cash Compensatory Support Scheme is extended to handicrafts and agricultural sectors, about which Mr. Shiv Shanker has made an announcement in the House on 1st April. You should also make a similar announcement about the items on which one will get benefit. Now, what steps are you going to take in regard to export the items, which are called cash crops which are perishable or which can not be stored for more than two months such as potatoes, onions which is produced in my area i.e., in Alwar and Gujarat, as also Banana, Cardamom and Ginger which are produced in the South. Will you also provide Cash Compensatory support on their export.

I would like to submit that the gap between import-export has gone up to Rs. 7000 crores and import has increased by 20% this year. Will you have a check on it. Unless we reduce our import, we would not be able to control the economy of our country.

I would also like to submit that in view of socialistic policy of our party you should reimpose the estate duty which you have abolished. Because it would check generation of black money. When someone leaves behind his property, it will come into your accounts and records. In this way you can stop the generation of black money.

With these words, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak. Hon. Minister has presented this budget honestly in the interest of the country and I hope that he will consider the suggestions given by me.

*SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat) : Mr. Chairman, I rise to support

*The speech was originally delivered in Malayalam.

the Finance Bill. At the outset I congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister for giving more concessions in respect of excise duty.

Sir, agriculture is the back bone of India's economy. Although agricultural production has increased very much over the past one decade the per hectare yield is very low in our country. For example in 1983 the per hectare yield of wheat was 1848 Kilograms whereas the world average was 2144 Kilograms. In the same year Ireland had a per hectare production of 7292 Kilograms. Thus India has occupied only the 31st position among the wheat producing countries. Similarly, India is placed at 38th position with regard to production of rice. The per hectare yield of rice in India was 2025 KGs in 1983-84 whereas world average was 3004 KGs. South Korea came on top with 6364 KGs per hectare. What these figures show is that India is far behind other countries in respect of per hectare production. Therefore, necessary measures should be taken to raise the per hectare production in the country and take India to the forefront of those countries which are having the maximum productivity in respect of food-grains.

Having said this I come to some of the problems being faced by my State of Kerala. As you are aware Kerala is an industrially backward State and central investment there is negligible. The Centre should take immediate steps to raise the investment level in Kerala for its industrialisation. In this context I want to say that the HMT unit in Kerala should be expanded. It is learnt that Hindustan Machine Tools has a proposal to expand its units during the 7th Plan. I would request the Government to speed up the development of the HMT unit at Kalamassery in Kerala. Similarly, there is need for expansion of the ITI at Palghat so that this unit could manufacture electronic exchanges and telephone equipments. This must be done. Sir, Kerala has never got a defence production unit. There is a demand made by the Kerala Government to set up at least one such unit in the State during 7th Five Year Plan. I understand that the Defence Ministry has a proposal to set up a few ordnance factories during this plan period. I would request the Government to see that

one such unit is set up in Kerala. The Government has also taken a decision to set up a large integral coach factory during the 7th Plan. The Government of Kerala has demanded that a coach factory be set up in the State. I would request the Hon. Minister to give serious consideration to this demand and take steps to set up this factory at Palghat in Kerala.

Sir, there is a proposal to start oil exploration work off the Kerala coast in the 7th plan. But so far no concrete step has been taken in this regard. I would request the Government to make necessary allocations for starting this work at the earliest.

Sir, the Palghat district of Kerala is facing an unprecedented drought. Most of the taluqs are in the grip of drought. The situation is so serious that there is acute scarcity of drinking water in many places. There is extensive damage of crops and people have lost their only means of livelihood. Earlier 33 villages were declared as drought effected and now the number has gone upto 91. I would request the Government to provide fertilizer and seeds free of cost to the farmers whose second crop is totally destroyed. Similarly, those who have lost cash crop should be paid adequate compensation. I would also demand free ration for the agricultural workers. Some projects which were meant for providing irrigation in the district of Palghat were discontinued. For example the Kuriarkutty-Karapara project which was meant to irrigate the fields in drought prone areas of Palghat is hanging fire. This project should be implemented immediately. I would also like to request the Government to declare a moratorium on the agricultural loans in order to provide relief to the farmers.

The money allocated for drought measures in Palghat is quite inadequate. The demand was for 10.8 crores whereas the amount given is only Rs. 16 lakhs. This amount is not sufficient to meet the serious drought situation prevailing there. Therefore, I would request the Government to release the full amount demanded by the Government of Kerala.

Sir, I have demanded on a number of occasions in this House that a central study team should be sent to Palghat to study the situation there and take necessary measures to provide relief to the people. I take this opportunity to reiterate that demand. A study team should be sent forthwith and follow up measures should be taken. I hope that the Central Government will take all steps necessary in this regard. I conclude by supporting the Bill once again.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Sir, I thank the Hon. Members for their comments and valuable suggestions. I thank them for the support, specially what they have given for the changes made in favour of the small scale sector, for the firm action that the Government has taken against tax evasion and also for the open-budgeting that we have adopted. I am very much encouraged on these grounds by the support which the whole House has given. It will give me strength throughout the year to continue these policies and implement them. I am grateful to the House for the same. I have also heard with great interest critical comments and I take them in good spirit and that they are well motivated.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : They were made in good spirit also.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I accept that they were made in good spirit also. Certainly we have an open mind. Wherever we find they have merit we will not lose a moment to accept them and correct them.

Sir, where there is criticism which is not well-founded I will not comment or take the time of the House on that. I think time will be the real answer to that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : To those for which you have no answer.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Time will answer and in a very short time. The answer will be there and, as such, I will not touch them.

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

Sir, I am particularly thankful to Madhav Reddi ji. He gave the fullest support in respect of open budgeting. In fact, this year we have made a conscious effort to unveil some of the mysteries I do not say we have totally made open-of budget making. I feel the functioning of the Government should be as transparent as possible. When it is peoples 'resources and peoples' resources have to be utilised on the people then curtain of the Finance Ministry should not fall in-between except where it may have speculative effect on the market. There prudence says you must have some but otherwise I feel there should be more and more sharing of knowledge. The intention behind is not only that people know the truth but also be actively involved in the decision making process in a meaningful way. This is precisely what we have been able to achieve in some measure positively after the budget was presented in the post-budget discussions and interaction. I do feel there is a sense of participation. There is not only a sense of participation but also a feeling that people have a say in final decision making of the Government.

Sir, I had a series of talks with representatives of the urban poor, rikshaw pullers, municipal sweepers, railway porters, etc. Perhaps they had entered the Finance Ministry for the first time. When we sat together and I must tell you how pleased I was. Well I need not have to ring the bell because they knew what they wanted and what was the problem. Some of the very problem that they brought many a time we had not heard of those problems. That was one interaction which I must say was very enlightening. We did make some of the changes. The municipal representatives said that if we want to do something else will you not give us a loan? His question was very pointed. Why are you giving loan only for the job I am doing. I did not have the answer but his question was there and immediately we said we will make it for others also. If you want it we will make it.

Similarly in respect of small scale sector we had face to face talk across the country and it was the result of this inter-action that many changes could be made and not only

the Government changed but, I may tell you, it is to the credit of the small scale sector and their representatives...they also changed their position. All were demanding exemption limit above 20 lakhs and they said: 'give us Rs. 30 lakhs Rs. 50 lakhs and STI-68 should remain' and for that exemption I pleaded with them that we have made a major reform in this country. We have brought the international classification system of Excise Duty, Customs Duty, in line with the international system of harmonisation, very few countries have done this in the world, they have done total harmonisation like this. At the same time carrying on a 'x' classification or STI-68 would be carrying a dead body mummified. Do you want that? I must compliment the sense of the small scale people. They said: 'No, when you have made this reform, we will cooperate' and they gave us higher demands and this 15 lakh exemption limit was not enough, some dictate from the Finance Ministry. It was jointly decided. So, it not only has the authority but has also its acceptance and support and much value than certain decisions which would have come from the Finance Ministry, as announced. Now, I know the whole backing of the small scale sector and the decisions which we have come across. So, they also changed their demands. They don't go on to any scale. So, further with this experience, we have also decided that from every working day from 3.30 to 4.30 p. m. my door will be open for any one to walk in without any appointment, when he has any general problem which affects the whole section of the people.

AN. HON. MEMBER : Door means your office...?

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : There are so many doors.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Certainly not the Parliament House. I am sure not the room in which I am not. Therefore, if we could, it is my personal thought that I have to carry it that and when pre-budget discussions we have with the industrialists with the agriculturists, with the labour, with the economists, why not have one day discussion, that is, pre-budget discussion in the Winter Session of Parliament?

Why not the Members of Parliament come and give their expression as to what the coming budget for the next year could be? If this would be feasible, I do not know. But certainly I would support such a thing that we could have discussions so that the feed-back could go from the august body of the House which will give me strength for the formulation of policies and direction in which we would have prior feed-back from the political system, the highest political body in the country.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY (Midnapore) : Will you allow the debate after the discussion ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : There is no perfection on this earth. So, the debate will always be there.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : Did you call those with whom you talked by issuing circulars or what is the machinery through which you called them ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I assure you that there were very wide representations. It was not partisan or that sort of thing and there was no complaint on that.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : We never knew that you were meeting them. Had we known that, we would have sent our people also.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : With the labour representatives, separately we had detailed discussions on union matters and we have inter-acted and no complaint has come of this nature in the meeting when I met all the labour representatives of all the parties.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam) : Do you expect middle-men ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : What I want to convey is that to wisdom is not only in one Finance Minister or one group of people...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : That is a revealing statement.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Yes, I accept it. That is the true democratic process because collective wisdom is the essence of the democracy.

AN HON. MEMBER : Including the Congress-I party.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : There is basically something. The day we reject the value of collective wisdom, we would not have a democratic process. In this system, the concerns of the national economy are far larger than the ego of any Finance Minister. At the same time, it is far too sacrosanct to be sacrificed at the altar of the vested interests. Neither personal pride nor ill-founded greed shall be allowed to come in the path of the national development. These shall be the guiding principles which I want to put before you and would certainly be encouraged by the guidance which the House would give in the light of the various steps that we would take upon.

Now, during the debate on the Finance Bill, of course, we will make some debating points. We do make it. But apart from that, economy is a thing where you cannot divide on partisan lines. State boundaries perhaps you can make, country boundaries you can make, but this is one organic whole, the economy of the country. We are facing many problems. It is very clear that all of us by consensus have to address ourselves as citizens of this country and try to evolve a consensus on this side and that side together. There are many things; it is not there is divergence of opinion on all issues. On some of the issues we have common approach on both the sides. Only then, I suppose, we will be able to grapple with these issues. Unless the political backing over certain economic measures is not there, that measure cannot succeed, however good it may be. And it is in this all humble sense that I want to share some of the problems and perceptions that we are facing today and how we can get over it.

MODVAT for some time, remember, was really called **MADVAT** in the first week of

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March and many of the editorials or the write-ups came that it was really MADVAT. I myself had apprehensions, because I had mentioned it. But I saw there was no other way. I had balanced it what were my stakes. One way was to have the hesitency for a decade on this issue, that the country is not yet prepared for it, accounting systems are not prepared for exemptions in the small scale sector the people are not yet prepared, accounting is not yet computerised etc. There are hosts of things. We shall wait, prepare ourselves and then do it. I was very clear; one was we would not have MODVAT and the other was to go ahead with it with a clear mind to remove anomalies. I was very clear that for quite some time, I will be heavily criticised and in fact, I had braved myself for one full year, because many countries where its introduction was done, people warned me, that they had taken a lot of time to settle. I said all right. I praised myself to be criticised for 365 days and I told myself that if that was the price to be paid, it was a very small price to be paid in respect of the change of economy that would have taken years to come. If for one year, the Finance Minister is criticised, it is a small price. When it comes to national interest it is not a question of saving your skin. If you shy away from that, you can never serve national goals. Even if the patient is angry or abusing the doctor, if the doctor loses his nerves, he cannot treat the patient. So, he has to go ahead with it. But because of your kindness and your support, instead of 365 days of criticism, I suppose 60 days was enough. Within two months—you remember from the first of week of March to the last week of April—if you see at it much of the problem is solved and we have covered a lot of ground. Whatever be the risk, the doors are open and by the end of the year, it will be an established factor. And I have even the courage to say that I look ahead in the next year to cover the remaining items under MODVAT and for this we will open the dialogue right away for the next year to prepare the remaining areas. So instead of only 38 Chapters, by next year it can be extended to all the chapters.

Dessai has made a point about the decisions from Delhi to be communicated to the

field formations. It can be expedited. Officers have been taking meetings and I will continue this process of interaction with people. However, regarding the other method, i.e. by telex or by some other faster method, I will look into this aspect so that we can communicate much faster.

One other aspect that we have tried to emphasise is regarding the small scale sector. It is not only the reliefs. But the hallmark of change is trust which is far better than all the reliefs that I may list into pages. We have said that for a turn over of Rs. 50 lakhs, it will be totally on self-assessment basis. Among the three important factors, one is trust, the other is simplification and the third is loosening of control. So, about trust I have said that upto Rs. 50 lakhs turnover it is totally on trust, i.e. on self-assessment basis. As regards simplification, the acknowledgement due receipt of the registered letter for purposes of excise will be deemed to be the excise licence. We have announced that and I could not think of any further simplification of getting rid of red tape.

Dagaji has made a point about Inspector Raj and some other Hon. Members also said about it. Well, inspectors are part of my set up and a lot of results have also come in and I will not share the view of total condemnation of every one. But in the small scale sector, we have said that the inspector will visit the small scale unit once in a year only. So, if there is any daily irritation or weekly irritation of putting spokes in the work and all that, I think it is also cleared and so it is also taken care of.

One point was made by an Hon. Member that small scale sector cannot buy direct from the manufacturers and how they will get the benefit of MODVAT. We have made provisions on many items. We will have it assumed that this much has been paid on a proforma basis. So, for the benefit of the small scale sector we have made that provision, for quite a number of items which are important for the small scale sector.

We have seen that this trust we placed on the tax-payer is already working. When we said that upto rupees one lakh of return, we would not scrutinise the tax returns, we have

got quite a bit of expansion in the personal income tax and in fact this expansion is 43 per cent more in the personal income tax as compared to previous years.

Some people charged me particularly and the Government in general that the Government does not trust the industrialists or the tax-payer. They also charged that on that count sometimes I am doing wrong to the Government. What more proof of our trust on the tax-payer will they want? Upto rupees one lakh we take it on his word. That means the value of his word is now upto rupees one lakh and the word of the small scale sector's entrepreneur is of Rs 50 lakhs. But perhaps for those who level this charge that there is no trust between the Government and the industrialists, small people are not tax-payers. For them, they do not exist: the small scale sector, or those who have got a return of upto Rs. 1 lakh. For them, only big ones exist. Only if you show something, the trust will be proved. But if it means that I should trust the tax evader, I must confess my inability to show that trust to the tax evaders. I cannot extend the trust which I have shown to those who file these returns, to the tax evaders.

One point was made; and quite a bit of it came in the Press, viz. that due to MODVAT some prices have gone up. Well, not due to MODVAT. On certain items, of course, we had levied conscious duties i.e. on passenger cars, on TV, refrigerators and airconditioners. When there is a conscious duty levied, prices will go up. I have no apologies for it, because it is a conscious decision to tap resources from those who can afford it. But where there were anomalies, we are removing them.

One instance came, and that came quite prominently in the papers in the beginning, viz. about Telco trucks. It was considered that prices would go down, but they have gone up. Well, I asked: how is it an anomaly? They have gone up by 2 per cent. But just before the Budget, Ashok Leyland for their 'Comet' had hiked up the price by Rs 5723/-; and Telco, for 1210 AC-142 had hiked up their prices, before Budget, by Rs. 9038/-.

Now, those companies hiked up prices before Budget, by Rs. 9,000; what justification do they have to come and say that the 2 per cent hike is there on account of duties? I will not agree with them. (Interruptions) If they can bring down their pre-Budget hike, I can bring my duty. But if they hike by Rs. 9,000, and if there is 2 per cent rise because of me, I find no justification in their charge; and so, I will not agree—I am saying this because I do not believe in mincing words—that because of me, this had happened. (Interruptions)

But what about pre-MODVAT hike of Rs. 9,000? Now they have Rs. 3,000 hike, whereas it is only one-third of it after MODVAT. They say, this is the culprit, and the Rs. 9,000 hike is not the culprit.

Somehow it has come in the debate: Mr. Madhav Reddi has raised it, as also the other Members. It is regarding the raids, and about some of the changes in searches and survey rules. Among some Members, and also in the Press I saw an impression that the Government has retracted from searching houses, and that everybody is now safe in the residential houses. May I say that this is totally a misnomer? (Interruptions) No; they are not safe at all. If anybody has any false sense of relief on that point, I want to dispel it because the powers which we had regarding search in the previous years have not been diluted. We were adding more to our powers on surveys. On Excise and Customs, we have got all powers. In the Income tax law, we had only search power. That we have retained. Not one word has been diluted. We have added to that survey power, survey powers in respect of business houses and residences.

About survey, there was an apprehension that it might be misused. Inspectors and lower level formations might enter houses and cause problems. So, only to that extent we said: 'All right; we do not extend the powers'. But still we have got more powers this year. The search power remains, and survey power on business premises has got extended. So, there is an extension of powers, and not reduction of powers.

Some people say these are methods of terrorism. If I look like a terrorist, what can

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I do ? Somewhere I do want to strike terror. I know I do not want to mince words. In the hearts of tax evaders, I want to strike terror. There is no mincing of words about it.

17.00 hrs.

What is really happening is that we have no animus against any individual—I assure you—nor we have any target as such. In fact, it has been an exposure of a system which is something and which has happened across the board. I have never from my own words ever said that all industrialists are tax evaders; I have said never said that. But they themselves have said that this has been happening and this is the system. I have not said it. They have themselves said; they have said, this is the system. What can we do ?

17.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

But then if this is the system, even then we have taken a reformist view. After all, law is law; law is not the pocket of Mr. Finance Minister; even Mr. Finance Minister is under the law; he cannot pocket it—sometimes uses, sometimes not uses. So, it is even above all. So, that is a different thing; that will operate; nobody can put a full stop. But even then we have taken a reformist view. All right, if there was a system, this is the general thing that was happening. We said, all right, you come and pay the tax; we will not charge any penalty; we will not penalise you. You pay the tax. The same view we are taking on excise duty and other areas. So, here there is a genuine desire and whatever may be said in the Press, I totally do not say that it is correct or not correct—but I have also told the people who are in the industry, “look here, you should also try to build your image” and see that, yes the people feel that here are people who are contributing to national economy. There are many people who are doing it. I have never said, [we have painted] them with one brush, but it, does not mean that one has to go through the report on black money to know that black money exists in India. You go and ask anyone in a village. Even a child will say, there is black money. Now, if that is the case, there is a genuine case for all to

make efforts; not only I have to catch but also make general effort to get out of it and have a reform and have an image that people do not challenge your credibility; and if there is a general belief like that, then there must be some basis about it.

How, a report has come; let me take the figures from the Report itself. What the figure is really nobody knows; it is something like Rs. 40,000 crores. Now, if Rs. 40,000 crores is the black money, un-taxed money, on the other side; there are people, poor people, for them, I say, there are no resources. What credibility do I have ? I said, that were our resources. One can ask. “You are in the Government. Can’t this Government get those resources which were ours, which ought to have come to us as scape and floating about ?” Who is asking ? So, people, who are in the industry have to answer this. Here is a section of people. It is not some one’s share they are asking; they are asking for their own share. This would have come to public Treasury, would have come as anti-poverty programme or investment in public or irrigation projects or road or hospital; and it is very clear that island of prosperity cannot be built by deprivation of the original share of the masses. It will not remain stable; and they say, there should not be any publicity. All right — we have said so—when we go to the court, we will publicise it, but publicity cannot be suppressed but public wrath cannot be suppressed and there will come a time when the public wrath will reach a place where they will receive their due. These are basic economic dynamics which cannot be peppered by some of the newspapers and other editorials. I am not saying all the newspapers I must acknowledge that many of the newspapers have supported this action of the Government.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee is a very senior Member I have always respected him. Even in the Fifth Lok Sabha he was there. He said that this Budget is not for the poor and the common man. Well, I do not say that by this Budget all the problems of the poor man will be solved. It is a big path we have to go. Somnathji compared BE with RE. The comparison is done from BE to BE. That is the standard that is adopted everywhere. That is the standard measure also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Otherwise I am correct.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:
It is not that facts are wrong. The fact is that the normal comparison is done from BE to BE. And when we say that there is 65 per cent rise in the allocations as compared to last Year's, that is correct. I do not want to go into the whole budget debate. Since it has been pointed out by such a senior Member, I think, it is time to remind him of that again.

Miss Mamta Banerjee said that for the SC & STs there was the Indra Awas Yojna and for that we had allocated Rs. 125 crores. Of course, that is meant for the urban poor; for the municipals sweepers and porters there is the accident insurance scheme. Again for the poor in the rural side, the social security scheme has been extended to 100 districts more. Now 200 districts will be covered.

Shri Janga Reddy, Shri Ram Singh Yadav and many other Members talked about the farmers. The Agriculture Minister is coming with the long term agricultural prices policy. The crop insurance we are extending to fruits. We have to do it cautiously because last year's crop insurance has cost us about Rs. 100 crores. We have to do it cautiously. So we will have to come with a scheme which works on a long term basis, not short-term and then we say that it is not workable. We are going into that.

If we look to the workers, on the provident fund we have raised the interest. Standard deduction is meant for the fixed income group. In fact, I met the trade union leaders and they suggested that the exemption limit from the income tax should be raised to Rs. 25,000. Presently it is Rs. 18,000 per annum income. By raising this standard deduction by Rs. 10,000 the overall exemption has gone upto Rs. 28,000—Rs. 3000 more that what was asked.

Let it not be forgotten that it is this Government that gave the workers the *part pasu* rights with the secured debts. We have put it on the first ranking from the fourth ranking that it was. For the first time it was this Government that brought the stock option scheme—one optional and one compulsory. Any new capital issue by any private firm, its 5 per cent has to be offered to the employees. It is done by this Government.

When it come to protecting the real wages of the workers; last year, we raised the DA for public sector from Rs. 1.30 to Rs. 1.65 per point. Bonus, which was a long issue, which was for many years for the working people, we raised the limit to Rs 1,600 and eligibility up to Rs 2,500. So, let it not be said in a strain that the poor people, the working class has not been cared. I tell you, this package that has been packaged within two years, we will have to find out a similar package within such a short time. I will not go into much detail. We have gone to the whole terrain and the whole budget.

At this moment, while many things have been said, forebedings have been predicted about future. I do not say that we do not have to attend to things here but let us see the strength of our economy. Our foodgrain stocks are ample. industrial growth has picked up. Last figure that came was about seven per cent. Infrastructural performance has improved. The resilience of the Indian economy has been shown. While many economies and the stronger economies in the developed countries were in recession, at that very time, the Indian economy has shown growth. So, these are factors which should not run down our country all the time.

Now I come to the inflation rate. When we introduced the budget last year, it was mentioned that the deficit too large, it is yet to unfold itself, and by the time we will reach the end of the year, it will be doubled. Instead of becoming double, it has become half of the previous year. The figure 'two' was correct. Only you wanted the multiplier, it has become the diviser. The figure 'two' is absolutely correct. So, in

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in spite of that I say from 1950-51 to 1984-85, on constant prices, the real income, after discounting for inflation, has doubled. That is the economic truth. And if you see this, many people compare with Hong Kong, Taiwan, and one foreign journalist, when I was abroad, mentioned this: "Why does not India adopt a policy of growth like some of the countries?" They mentioned; I need not mention. I said, "You put two conditions and then compare India: That the burden of defence of the country should be on the resources of that country and that there should be true democracy. You put these two tests and then compare the performance of India whether any country comes on it. With foreign forces stationed on the soil of the country, that burden you have passed on, or given up your independence of protecting yourself and then you say I have got growth and development."

If we see the performance of our economy, between 1981-85, the annual average growth rate of the world economy was 2.37 per cent, of developing countries 2.19 per cent of India 5 per cent. So, this is the comparison and what the Government and the people have jointly done.

The other thing that comes is it is an annual feature. I think no debate on the budget or the Finance Bill would have passed through this House without discussing deficit and saying it is too large. I think it is an annual feature like *Ramlila samvad*. When it comes from one side, this is passed, and the answer is given. But it is time to look what we should be looking for.

Why are we worried about deficit? Because it will increase money supply and, therefore, exert a pressure on prices. Had this element not been there of the pressure on prices, nobody would have bothered about deficit. It is because we have this. Now, apart from budget deficit which goes to the money supply is RBI holdings on long-term securities, of RBI's net foreign exchange reserve, of RBI's credit to commercial and development banks and RBI's net monetary liability. All these various factors

are there. Now, by controlling these and a combination of these, we can still control the money supply and its impact on prices. It is, therefore, last year with the tight money supply and in spite of the deficit which was being decried, the rate of money growth was only 17 per cent. It could be checked and we could manage the economy in a sound way. And then, we should know what to compare with. We should compare our deficit of this year to previous year and if it has grown, we say that too large a deficit has grown. But comparison of the deficit of this year to previous year is valid if the economy is the same. But this year's economy is not the same as of the last year. So, this comparison is not valid. What should deficit be compared with is the total GDP as a percentage or as a percentage of total money supply. That is the valid comparison and if we compare that, then the deficit in 1979-80 which was Rs. 2427 crores was a larger deficit than of 1985-86 which was Rs. 4,490 crores. That Rs. 2,427 crores was a larger deficit than Rs 4,490 crores because if we compare in GDP terms that amount of Rs. 2,427 crores was 2.3 per cent of the GDP as a deficit while the amount of Rs. 4,490 crores in 1985-86 is only 1.9 per cent of the GDP and as a percentage of M-3 the deficit of 1979-80 which in monetary terms look small was 6.1 per cent of M-3, while in 1985-86 in larger monetary terms the deficit is only 4.4 per cent of M-3. So, the impact of this on inflation which numerically looks so larger a deficit is smaller than the earlier deficit. So, this is the true economic relationship we will be showing and the percentages we shall be looking for rather than very crude form of this year's deficit, and then you compare one with the other because even the village tailor has got this commonsense that when the child will grow, the coat will grow, when the economy will grow, the deficit size will also grow. So, in order that it should also fit he also tucks in some cloth in the arms and so on and say, 'Next year I will expand it'. So, this is the relationship and we should know what to compare with what:

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Do you mean to say that it should not have patches?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : No. By this I am not saying that, by any cause I do not want to give the impression that the Government should be negligent about it or just take a very rosy picture and go on printing money, that is not what I am saying. But I am just trying to correct the perspective of comparisons and economic valuations and the further effect of seriousness of the matter, taking this to have the control of deficit, what we are doing internally is we are trying it for the first time to have monetary targets, of money supply, of net RBI credit to Government and also what credit the banks have given to States etc. and we have set targets internally. In fact it will be coming to Cabinet every month for review. It will be a very tight review. So, the Government is aware of it and this is the first time we are experimenting to keep a tight control over the economy. So we are doing it and we are adopting from next year the economic definition of deficit. The budgetary deficit that we present, in fact, does not give the full picture, we draw from the Reserve Bank plus the budgetary deficit, that is the true deficit. So, from next year, this curtain also, we will be removing and presenting the true economic deficit of the country. So, here we can share. There is no question of hiding a fact which we are facing.

Now, on the long-term fiscal policy much has been said and perhaps Shri Somnathji said, you have bound yourself that you are not going to raise the taxes. And other Members also from the opposite Benches said, because you cannot raise taxes, you cannot increase borrowings, you increase prices. So, now you are bound yourself so much that you would not have any flexibility. So, first I will read out the text itself, how much we are bound. If you see para 5.19 that says. "The rates of corporate taxation will not be reduced further". That is the long-term fiscal policy. I am quoting the text. I do not know how it is read. Some-how, there is a bias in it. I mean, if the spectacles are coloured, that is a different thing. I am just quoting this to show the bias and how it is presented. I read it again for your benefit.

"The rate of corporate taxes will not be reduced further."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Direct Taxes chapter, you read.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : All right. I am coming to direct taxes. Corporate taxation is direct taxes. Now coming to personal income-tax, here we have said, in para 5.4 :

"Government intends to keep the present rate schedules of tax on personal income and wealth unchanged for a minimum period of..."

But on corporate tax, we have said, we have not reduced it further. But on this we will keep it unchanged.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It should be increased.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Yes, I hold my ground. Here, I want the debate to be sharper and sharper, focussing precisely.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : But in corporate...

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : That I will come. I will answer each point. Now, what has happened? We reduced the taxation on personal income-tax. And on personal income-tax compared to last year, there has been a rise of 43 per cent. Have you ever heard a rise of personal income tax to the tune of 43 per cent? Do you want the rate or do you want the tax?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Both.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I want the tax. Do you want the rate? I have got my tax.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Without increasing the rate, how long will you carry on? Is it one-time recovery?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I have increased my base already. Now, on this base, my expansion will go from year to year. My field has been increased. My crop will come larger and larger.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Out of this 43 per cent, how much is due to voluntary disclosure ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I do not know. Let me take it to the more serious side of the thing. Of course, this is point-to-point answer. You are concerned about it. You are concerned about it... because you feel that the resource gap we have, will not be able to fulfil. Therefore, it is a bondage. Therefore, there is a substance in your objection, which I see, any way, this is not a constraint. It is because, we have any-way got more and by this process, we have got more. But what is the solution for all the problems that we are facing ? Your solution is, you increase this, we will solve the problem. And what is the solution ? Now, the base 1985-86, if you see the revised estimate, from direct taxes, we have got Rs. 5,515 crores. Say, we raise the tax by 10 per cent. We forget the long-term fiscal policy, as has been suggested, it is scrapped. This has been suggested. We will rise it by 10 per cent. What we will get more—Rs. 550 crores. Rs. 550 crores—say Rs. 200 crores on personal tax and Rs. 300 crores on corporate tax, broadly. Out of Rs. 200 crores personal income tax, 85 per cent goes to States. Rs. 30 crores will be left here.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : States will get it.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : You will get it but you are dealing with deficit of the Central Budget which we are debating. So, I am coming to that issue.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Under the Constitution.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Yes, under the Constitution. It is good. I do not grudge it. I will sweat more to get it for the States because they are not separate. They are part of the country. (Interruptions). But I am coming to the economic issue of the Central Budget which we are debating.

My friends have suggested, scrap the long-term fiscal policy. You increase by 10 per cent, you will get Rs. 550 crores. Out of this Rs. 200 crores personal tax, Rs. 30 crores we will get which we put here. Out of Rs. 350 crores we get on the corporate side, 50 per cent is paid by the public sector and out of Rs. 350 crores, half of it would be Rs. 175 crores. Rs. 175 crores plus Rs. 30 crores would be Rs. 205 crores. Rs. 205 crores is the worth of their suggestion to meet a deficit of Rs. 4,000 crores. So, their advice is not even worth say half, not even worth 1/10th. So, let us not have such solutions which are neither here nor there. Let us address ourselves more seriously rather than go in for catch words which the public will have impression that this has happened and that has happened.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This calculation is really MADVAT !

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Somnathji, even what we have given to the States, you raised the point. Now, the budget estimates for 1985-86 was Rs. 1,338 crores. As States share, we have been able to give Rs. 1,846 crores, that is, Rs. 508 crores more to the States.

We will make an effort and give because what is Centre and State, after all ? It is one whole. Tell me one investment of the State which will not benefit the country. Tell me one beneficiary.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is the attitude which we want you to take.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : There is not one beneficiary of Central expenditure who does not belong to some State. In fact, the Constitutional

division is for certain functions. Central Government—Defence, Communication, Railways, etc., States—Education, Agriculture etc. Both are important. No one is less important than the other. In fact, it is not a problem of resources with the States. In the Sixth Plan, in almost every State, it goes to the credit of the Chief Ministers that they not only fulfilled but over-fulfilled the targets. Exceptions I am leaving out which Mamataji can deal with. I am not dealing with exceptions. Every one fulfilled, not only fulfilled, but over-filled the targets of additional resource mobilisation in the Sixth Plan.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : And India benefited.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : There is no dearth of resources in the States. The problem is erosion of States' resources which is taken away by Electricity Boards, State Transport etc etc. If that is true...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : DTC.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Then let us search our hearts. Do we want to under-write the mismanagement of the States where the resources go and to take it to carve it out from our defence and our public sector infrastructural investments and curb them down and then support what is being wasted? We have to give real, honest, answer to this and that is how we should pose the State-Centre issues. In fact, the formula by which transfers take place has been fairly constant. If we take the total revenues of the States and Centre, on the total revenues, the State revenues have gone up in the years and the Central revenues as a proportion has come down and it has maintained the present formula, somewhere about 30-33 per cent transfers have taken place. Let us be fair to it. So let us be fair because I am concerned as this projects such a demaging picture which strikes at the fabric of the perception of our national unity when we pose the question in this format and in this formulation.

About indirect taxes the point has been made. We have in our long-term fiscal policy said that as a proportion of the GDP we will increase the proportion with regard to direct taxes. This year's realisation has improved and the percentage is higher than that of last year's. So far as indirect taxes are concerned, it is not unusual for any developing country. The base of direct taxes is small. Agriculture is out. Self-employed people—how much are there in the tax net? And when the income itself is low, what we get is small and many developing countries have this problem. Then indirect taxes have grown in proportion because when industry grows, you put excise duty. When it comes to customs, it is not only revenue earned; we have the objects of protecting the indigenous industry and when we use customs duty for that purpose, if you say that in proportion to direct taxes, they have gone up, then it is not only revenue to revenue you are comparing but there are other purposes also like indirect taxation which you take care of. Of course, on food and fertilisers and many other things we do spend and on that expenditure said there is progressivity in the system. That is what we are looking for in the total system—whether it is progressive. So on the expenditure side we do take care to see that the system is progressive.

Mr. Ram Singh Yadhav mentioned about the expenditure. I think he made a very important point so far as Finance Ministry is concerned. This is where I would like a debate in the Parliament because there are many difficult areas where our political perceptions have to be clarified and also the political support. If you see the Budget at a glance, we have attempted to give a four year phasing upto 1990 of every Ministry—the expenditure on the Plans. But not only the plan side but we have to take a long term view of the non-plan side also because I do not quite feel very easy with this nomenclature of plan and non-plan. In fact everything should be plan; non-plan cannot be unplan. In fact when expenditure on Defence is there, it cannot be an unplan expenditure. We can have a nomenclature of developmental obligatory subsidy, something like that. That could have been a better heading. But anyway it has come by convention. In this area now subsidies are essential. In a way there is a group of people to whom the

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

present system does not deliver the resources. If the whole system was just, then resources would have flowed to those people who work at the lowest level. Therefore, it is necessary to take the resources from one place and deliver it directly there. That is why the rationale of subsidy is there. But, at the same time, the rate at which subsidy is growing now is a thing to be seen. For the last three years it has grown at the rate of 40 per cent. And if the same rate of growth is maintained, then in five years we would have spent Rs. 40,000 crores which is equivalent to 2 annual budgets of the Centre and which is equivalent to the cost of one primary school and one tubewell in every village of this country. So, while it is necessary to maintain the subsidy, at the same time, when subsidy starts cutting into investments, core investments, then there will be a time as less, if core investments do not take place now five years later perhaps because of shortage of power, because of shortage of irrigation, because of shortage of transport and communications, the whole price spiral will go up and the poor may have to pay more. So, where to strike the balance? We will need both. Where to strike the balance? There will always be a debate on both sides, and it is here that I will seek the indulgence of the House for guidance and also support—here the balance is to be struck and within these limits this has to be done.

I concede, a lot of overheads in the various Corporations and expenditures have to be slashed, and I assure you that we will do our best to slash those expenditures that are there. No one should pay that; nor should we pass it on to the people.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MANSI (Howrah) : The Chairman and executives of the public sector undertakings are wasting money like anything.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Mr. Indrajit Gupta yesterday asked a question...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The DVC Chairman draws Rs. 8000/- every

month as travelling allowance. I have written to the Prime Minister on this.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : There is no question of supporting overheads which are not justified.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : The DPE Chairman is wasting money, not DVC Chairman. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : You have got a direct hot-line—there is a direct hot-line.

For instance, yesterday, Mr. Indrajit Gupta raised a very straight question and a very valid question that, for Pay Commission, we had not provided in the Budget; he asked, "What are you going to do about it?". Yes, we did not provide because we had no idea what dimension it will come to. But the question he raised is valid. Now, you say : "Do not raise indirect taxes; that is inflationary". All the debate is here. Then you say; "Do not raise administered prices". I will not do it. Okay. Then you say : "Do not raise the deficit; do not raise loans". "Yet, pay the Pay Commission thing". How?

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : You say.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : You tell me. Let us address ourselves more seriously to the issue.

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : You are 'VISHWA PRATAP' (the glory of whole world)

[English]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : It is all right. I am ready to carry the burden. I will share it. I do not fight shy of it. But let us apply our minds to them. These are problems where we have to put our heads together. I am putting it before

you. This is the problem. I will come to this also.

Another area was balance of payments; it was raised by various Members, Mr. Murli Deora and also Mr. Chintamani Panigrahi raised this issue...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It was raised from both sides of the House.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : This is a very important issue—on balance of payments. Here I must reemphasize that self-reliance and import substitution has to be the hub of our economy, and any liberalisation has to sub-serve the purpose of substitution. It has been the strength of our economy. That is why in this Mr. Murli Deora asked me. In capital goods, we did, in project imports to protect our capital goods industry, raised the customs duties. It was 65 per cent earlier for project imports. We brought it down to 45 per cent. It was too deep a cut, we felt; and we brought it back to 55 per cent. Individual items, we can look into; that I can see where is the weakness. And for this purpose what we have done in bulk items of our imports is this. Mr. Manoj Pandey and Mr. Yadav mentioned about our policy on edible oil. Now the strategy we have adopted, I am sure, it may cause some problem for two-three years but after two-three years this country has to get out of the problem of import worth thousands of crores of edible oil. It will give the farmer livelihood and economic freedom to the country. Look to the changes in the sugar policy; Last year what was the position when we were debating sugar prices? For the farmer we assured sugarcane prices and hiked it up. We announced another hike for two years. So by rational changes it is not that bad as was last year. So on bulk item of imports we are taking into and on exports we have to make a major thrust.

The other area is of foreign loans. Here I want to make it clear that we may undergo any suffering but we shall not walk into a debt trap. It is very easy to take IMF loan and manage the economy. Perhaps I can do it and you will say, "A very good Finance

Minister. There is no tax. There is no administered price rise."

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : That is what you did.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : We have used them knowing very well. Today because we do not have a debt India could stand up in the international forum and say we resist the conditionality that is being increased by the world Bank...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You are supporting us now.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : It is the national government that has to take. In this debate in Washington I took this position when for African countries in the transfer of funds the conditionalities of the World Bank and IMF were sought to be increased. I asked a very frank and blunt question. I said when a national Government adopts a wrong policy in a democracy the people take care of it when elections come. Even when there is not a democracy some day or the other people do take account when the Government follows a wrong policy. In U. S. if a doctor gives a wrong advice there is a big law to take compensation or if a doctor gives a wrong medicine there is a big compensation. In the Development Board itself I said if you give wrong advice and it goes wrong who is accountable? I am asking a moral question and a political accountability question. I want an answer. I did not get any answer. But the Managing Director of IMF, who is from France, did say that policy acceptance is the prerogative of the national government, at least officially on record it had to be confessed because they cannot be uniform.

The same way they were putting that the Committee takes cognizance or recognised that foreign private investments are conducive to development. I put the words 'and public investment'. Well that was quite a shock there. So in compromise they had to drop the word 'important'. This is one thing which is dangerous. The developing world should be united and on this more economic coordination and trade and solidarity of the developing world is very very necessary.

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

I will not go into the smaller points. We have answered those on many an occasion. About sick units as DFIR is coming I am skipping all the points. I want to make some announcements. Prof. Dandavate is not here. He mentioned about French coffee which is mixed with coffee and chicory. It is not from France. He recommended exemption and that I have a cup of coffee and then see whether it is good or not.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Have you tasted ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Anyway I have not tasted it but we have decided to give small scale exemption to it. This French Coffee is mixture of chicory and coffee powder. There is a small sector in this.

I had announced in my Budget Speech the increase in the rate of interest on Public Fund to 12 per cent per annum from 1st April, 1986. I propose to make certain further liberalisations in the scheme to induce large savings. The limit of subscriptions in a year is being raised from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 60,000. Public Provident Fund facility is now available only to individuals and HUF. I propose to throw it open to all categories of persons. At present a subscriber is entitled to make only four withdrawals from 6th to 15th years. I propose to permit one withdrawal per year during this period. Presently the family of the subscriber is put to hardship in cases where the subscriber dies without making any nomination as production of succession certificates, etc. is time consuming. I propose to make provision for payment of balance upto Rs. 1 lakh in such cases to the legal heirs on the basis of affidavits.

Mohair top and yarn have now been fully exempted from excise duty. Mr. Indrajit Gupta had raised a point regarding duty on spectacles. I may inform the house that the spectacle frames are exempted from duty. I am informed that he was not properly informed. So, Sir, I have tried to answer the general points as well as specific points. Once again, I thank the Hon. Members and

look forward to their continued indulgence and support.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE :
What about the Peerless matter ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : You have mentioned that. We will have a meeting.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1986-87, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill. Clause 2.

The question is :

“That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clauses 3 to 5 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 6—Amendment of section 24

Amendment made

“Page 5, after line 23, insert—

“Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to the allowance of a deduction under clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of an amount not exceeding five thousand rupees in respect of the property of the nature referred to in sub-clause (i) of clause (a) of sub-section 2 of Section 23.(14)

(Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended was added to the Bill.

Clause 7—Amendment of section 32A

Amendment made

“Page 5, line 45, for “No deduction”, substitute—

“Subject to the provisions of clause (ii) of sub-section (3), no deduction”. (15)

(Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh)

MR. DEPUY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended was added to the Bill.

Clause 8—Insertion of new section 32 AB

Amendments made

Page 6, lines 7 and 8, for “ship, aircraft, machinery or plant”, substitute “new ship, new aircraft, new machinery or plant”. (16)

Page, 6 lines 9 and 10, for “a scheme to be framed by the Central Government (hereafter in this section referred to as the scheme)”, substitute “a scheme (hereafter in this section referred to as the scheme) to be framed by the Central Government, or if the assessee is carrying on the business of growing and manu-

facturing tea in India, to be approved in this behalf by the Tea Board”. (17)

Page 6, for lines 17-19, substitute—

“2. For the purposes of this section.

(i) “eligible business or profession” shall mean business or profession, other than “—” (18)

Page 6, line 20, for “(F)” substitute “(a)”. (19)

Page 6, line 23, for “(c)”, substitute “(b)” (20)

Page 6, after line 26 insert—

(ii) “new ship” or “new aircraft” or “new machinery or plant” shall have the same meanings as in the Explanation to clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of section 32. (21)

Page 6, for lines 27 to 32, substitute

“(3) The profits of eligible business or profession of an assessee for the purposes of sub-section (1) shall,

(a) in a case where separate accounts in respect of such eligible business or profession are maintained, be an amount arrived at after deducting an amount equal to the depreciation computed in accordance with the provision of sub section (1) of section 32 from the amounts of profits computed in accordance with the requirements of Parts II and III of the Sixth Schedule to the Companies Act, 1956 as increased by an amount equal to the depreciation. If any, debited in the audited

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

Profit and Loss Account
and

- (b) in a case where such separate accounts are not maintained or are not available be such amount which bears to the total profits of the business or profession of the assessee after allowing depreciation in accordance with the provisions, of sub-section (1) of section 32, the same proportion as the total sales turnover or gross receipts of the eligible business or profession bear to the total sales, turn-over or gross receipts of the business or profession carried on by the assessee". (22)

Page 6, line 42 omit "Where the assessee is a person, other than a Company or a co-operative society". (23)

Page 6, after line 47, insert—

'Provided that in a case where the assessee is required by or under any other law to get his accounts audited it shall be sufficient compliance with the provision of this sub-section if such assessee gets the accounts of such business or profession audited under such law and furnishes the report of the audit as required under such other law and a further report in the form prescribed under this sub-section". (24)

Page 7, for lines 35,36 and 37 substitute—

- (10) No deduction shall be allowed under this section in the case of an assessee who has claimed the deduction allowable under section 33 AB.

Explanation—In this section,—

- (a) "computers" does not include calculating machines and calculating devices;
- (b) "Development Bank" means—
- (i) in the case of an assessee carrying on business of growing and manufacturing tea in India, the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development established under section 3 of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981;
- (ii) in the case of other assesseees, the Industrial Development Bank of India established under the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, and includes such bank or institution as may be specified in the scheme in this behalf. (25)

61 of 1981

18 of 1964

...Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 8, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 9 to 16 were added to the Bill.

Clause 17—Amendment of section 80 GG

Amendment made

Page 9, after 11, insert

- (b) in the proviso, in clause (ii), for the words, brackets and figures "under clause (i) or, as the case may be, clause (ii) of sub-section

(2)", the words, brackets, figures and letters "under sub-clause (i) of clause (a) or, as the case may be, clause (b), of sub-section (2)" shall be substituted. (26)

Page 9, line 12, for "(b)", substitute "(c)". (27).

—Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 17, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 18 to 20 were added to the Bill.

Clause 21, Omission of Section 80 M

Amendment made

Page 9, for lines 35 and 36, substitute—

Substitution of new section for section 80M 21. For section 80M of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1987, namely :-

Deduction in respect of certain inter-corporate dividends. "80M. Where the gross total income of an assessee, being a domestic company, includes any income by way of dividends from a domestic company, there shall be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such income by way of dividends of an amount equal to sixty per cent of such income." (28)

—Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 21, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 22 was added to the Bill.

Clause 23, Amendment of Section 80 T

Amendments made

Page 9, line 47, after "or any rights in buildings or lands", insert "or gold, bullion or jewellery". (29)

Page 9, after line 50, insert—

"(iii) the second proviso shall be omitted." (30)

—Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 23, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 23, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 24 to 26 were added to the Bill.

Clause 27—Insertion of new Section 133 B

Amendments made

Page 10, line 27, omit "relating to any person". (31)

Page 10, for lines 33-40, substitute—

"at which a business or profession is carried on, whether such place be the principal place or not of such business or profession, and require any proprietor, employee or any other person who may at that time and place be attending in any manner to, or helping in, the carrying on of such business or profession to furnish such information as may be prescribed,

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

(2) An Income-tax authority may enter any place of business or profession referred to in sub-section (1) only during the hours at which such place is open for the conduct of business or profession. (32)

—Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 27, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 27, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 28 to 32 were added to the Bill.

Clause 33—Amendment of Section 269C

Amendment made

Page 11, for lines 33-36, substitute—

Insertion of new section 269RR “33. In the Income-tax Act, after section 269R, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of October, 1986, namely :-

Chapter not to apply where transfer of immovable property made after a certain date. “269RR. The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to or in relation to the transfer of any immovable property made after the 30th day of September, 1986.” (33)

—Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 33, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 33, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 34—Insertion of New Chapter XXC

Amendment made

Page 16, line 16 for “or”, substitute “and” (34)

—Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 34, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 34, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 35 to 38 were added to the Bill.

Clause 39—Consequential amendments

Amendments made

Page 17, omit lines 31, 32 and 33. (35)

Page 17, line 34, for “(d)”, substitute “(b)” (36)

Page 17, line 38 for “clause (xxiv) and (xxv)” substitute “clause (xxiv)” (37)

Page 17, for line 39, substitute—

(c) in section 197,—

(i) in sub-section (1), in clause (a), the figures and letters “194B, 194BB” shall be omitted.

(ii) sub-section (3) shall be omitted. (38)

Page 17, line 40, for “(f)”, substitute “(d)”. (39)

—Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 39, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 39, as amended was added to the Bill.

Clause 40 to 56 were added to the Bill.

The First Schedule and the Second Schedule were added to the Bill.

THIRD SCHEDULE

Amendments made

Page 38 for lines 18 and 19 substitute—

(a) in NOTE 2, for clauses (b) and (c) the following clauses shall be substituted, namely :—
“(b) Ethyl alcohol;

(c) Methane or propane (Chapter 27)”. (40)

Page 38, for lines 30 and 31, substitute—
(14) in Chapter 30,—

(a) in the NOTES,—

(i) in NOTE 2, in sub-clause (b) of clause (i) after the words “suitable for such uses”, the words, “put up in measured does or in packings for retail sale or for use in hospital” shall be inserted;

(ii) in NOTE 6 for the words “with an added diluent” the words “with pharmaceutical necessities such as added diluent” shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading Nos. 3003 19, 3004.00 3005.20 and 3005.90 for the entry in column (4) the entry “15%” shall be substituted; (41)

Page 39 for line 31 substitute—

(a) in NOTE 5, in clause (i) for the words and figures “Products of Chapter 15 and 34”, the words and figures “Products of Chapter 15 and heading No. 34.02” shall be substituted; (42)

(b) in sub-heading No. 3401.20 for the entry in column (4) the entry “20%” shall be substituted;

Page 39, line 32 for “(b)” substitute “(c)” (43).

Page 39, line 33, for “c”, substitute “(d)”. (44)

Page 39, line 34, for “(d)” substitute “(e)”. (45)

Page 39, line 35 for “e”, substitute “(f)”. (46)

Page 39, line 37, for “(f)”, substitute “(g)” (47)

Page 40, line 20, omit “4002.00.”.(48)

Page 41, after line 32, insert—(49)

“(f) in heading No. 52.09, in column (3), for the words, brackets and figures “CONTAINING (i) COTTON, AND (ii) POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE (WHETHER OR NOT CONTAINING POLYESTER FILAMENT YARN BUT NOT ANY OTHER TEXTILE MATERIAL”, the words, brackets and figures, “CONTAINING (i) COTTON AND (ii) POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE OR POLYESTER FILAMENT YARN, OR BOTH (NOT CONTAINING ANY OTHER TEXTILE MATERIAL)” shall be substituted;

Page 41, line 51, for “5504.21,” substitute “5502.00, 5504.21”;
(50)

Page 41, after line 59, insert—

- (b) in heading No. 55.12, in column (3), for the words, brackets and figures "CONTAINING (I) COTTON, (II) POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE, (III) RAMIE OR ANY ONE OR MORE OF ARTIFICIAL STAPLE FIBRES" the words, brackets and figures "CONTAINING (I) POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE AND (II) ANY ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING FIBRES, NAMELY, COTTON, RAMIE, AND ARTIFICIAL STAPLE FIBRES" shall be substituted; (51)

Page 42, for lines 12-15, substitute—

- (b) in heading Nos. 59.03, in column (3), the brackets, word and figures "(Chapter 52)" shall be omitted;
- (c) in sub-heading No. 5903.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30% plus Rs. 6 per square metre plus the duty for the time-being leviable on base fabrics, if not already paid" shall be substituted;
- (d) after sub-heading No. 5903.19 and the entries relating thereto, in column (3), in the portion occurring before sub-heading No. 5903.21, the brackets, words and figures "(Chapter 54 or Chapter 55)" shall be omitted.
- (e) in sub-heading No. 5903.29, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30% plus Rs. 7.50 per square metre plus the duty for the time being leviable on base fabrics, if not already paid" shall be substituted; (52)

Page 42, line 16 for "(d)" substitute "(f)" (53)

Page 42, line 18, for "(e)" substitute "(g)" (54)

Page 44, omit line 25. (55)

Page 44, line 16, for "(s)" substitute "(r)" (56)

Page 44 line 17, for "(t)" substitute "(s)". (57)

Page 46, after line 18, insert— (58)

- (6) in Chapter 27, for heading No. 27.07, the following heading shall be substituted, namely :—

"27.07 OILS AND OTHER PRODUCTS OF THE DISTILLATION OF HIGH TEMPERATURE COAL TAR; SIMILAR PRODUCTS IN WHICH THE WEIGHT OF THE AROMATIC CONSTITUENTS EXCEEDS THAT OF THE NON-AROMATIC CONSTITUENTS

2707.10 — Benzole	Rs. 2750 per kilolitre at 15°C
2707.20 — Tolbule	Rs. 2750 per kilolitre at 15°C
2707.30 — Xylale	Rs. 2750 per kilolitre at 15°C
2707.40 — Naphthalene	12%
2707.50 — Phenols	15%
2707.60 — Creosote oils	Rs. 200 per kilolitre at 15°C
2707.90 — Other	Rs. 2750 per kilolitre at 15°C".

Page 46, line 19, for "(6)" substitute "(7)". (59)

Page 46, line 21, for "(7)" substitute "(8)". (60)

Page 46, line 37, for "(8)" substitute
"(9)" (61)

Page 46, line 41, for "(9)" substitute
"(10)" (62)

Page 47, for lines 8 and 9 substitute—
(11) in Chapter 40,—

- (a) for heading No. 40.01, the following heading shall be substituted, namely :

"40.01 4001.00 NATURAL RUBBER, BALATA, 15% GUTTA PERCHA, GUA-YULE, CHICLE AND SIMILAR NATURAL GUMS IN PRIMARY FORMS OR IN PLATES, SHEETS OR STRIPS

- (b) for sub-heading No. 4009.93 the following sub-heading shall be substituted, namely :

"4009.92—Designed to perform the function of conveying air, gas or liquid. (63) 30%"

Page 47, line 10, for "(11)" substitute "(12)" (64)

Page 47, line 19, for "(12)" substitute "(13)" (65)

Page 48, line 13, for "(13)" substitute "(14)" (66)

Page 48, line 15, for "(14)" substitute "(15)" (67)

Page 48, line 43, for "(15)" substitute "(16)" (68)

Page 49, line 27, for "(16)" substitute "(17)" (69)

Page 49, line 29, for "(17)" substitute "(18)" (70)

Page 50, line 7, for "(18)" substitute "(19)" (71)

Page 50, line 17, for "(19)" substitute "(20)" (72)

Page 50, line 24, for "(20)" substitute "(21)" (73)

Page 50, line 42, for "(21)" substitute "(22)" (74)

Page 51, line 11, for "(22)" substitute "(23)" (75)

Page 51, line 40, for "(23)" substitute "(24)" (76)

(Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Third Schedule, as amended stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

The Third Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

Amendments made

Page 52, lines 21, 23 and 22, substitute—

- (3) in sub-heading Nos. 5206.31, 5206.32, 5206.33, 5206.34, 5206.35, 5206.36, 5206.37, 5206.38, 5206.39 and 5206.90, for the entry in column (4) the entry "10 per cent plus Rs. 5 per square metre" shall be substituted;

- (4) in heading No. 52.09, in column (3), for the words, brackets and figures, "CONTAINING (i) COTTON, AND (ii) POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE (WHETHER OR NOT CONTAINING POLYESTER FILAMENT YARN BUT NOT ANY OTHER TEXTILE MATERIAL)" the words, brackets and figures "CONTAINING (i) COTTON AND (ii) POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE OR POLYESTER FILAMENT YARN, OR

BOTH (NOT CONTAINING ANY OTHER TEXTILE MATERIAL)" shall be substituted;

- (5) in sub-heading Nos. 5209.11, 5209.21 and 5210.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10 per cent plus Rs. 5 per square metre" shall be substituted; (77)

Page 52, line 24, for "(4)" substitute "(6)" (78)

Page 52, lines 26 and 27, substitute

- (7) in sub-heading Nos. 5508.10, 5508.20, 5508.30, 5508.40, 5508.50 and 5511.11 for the entry in column (4) the entry "10 per cent plus Rs. 5 per square metre" shall be substituted;

- (8) In heading No. 55.12, in column (3) for the words, brackets and figures "CONTAINING (i) COTTON, (ii) POLYESTER STABLE FIBRE AND (iii) RAMIE OR ANY ONE OR MORE OF ARTIFICIAL STAPLE FIBRES" the words, brackets and figures "CONTAINING (i) POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE AND (ii) ANY ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING FIBRES NAMELY, COTTON, RAMIE, AND ARTIFICIAL STAPLE FIBRES" shall be substituted;

- (9) In sub-heading No. 5512.11, for the entry in column (4) the entry "10 per cent plus Rs. 5 per square metre" shall be substituted; (79)

Page 52, line 28, for "(6)" substitute "(10)" (80)

Page 52, line 30, for "(7)" substitute "(11)" (81)

(Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh)

18.00 hrs

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Fourth Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

The Fourth Schedule, as amended was added to the Bill.

FIFTH SCHEDULE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Fifth Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

The Fifth Schedule was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister .

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as, amended, be passed."

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I want only one clarification : The Minister has not told us what the position is, regarding Consignment Tax.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We appreciate the theoretical expostulations of the Finance Minister about his concern for the States, and for equal development. There are two things : one is about the Consign-

ment Tax on which all the Chief Ministers have arrived at a consensus, at a meeting called by the Prime Minister, as you are aware. But the question is about bringing in a Bill to give effect to that consensus.

The second point is about freight equalization. Government has taken a decision to phase out freight equalization on the basis of the Pandey Committee's report. What action has been taken on this ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : About Consignment Tax, I had written to the Chief Minister, that the power of exempting any commodity should rest with the Centre. The rationale behind this was that the national economy is one. There may be some basic raw materials available in one State, and going to another State. If each basic raw material available in various States starts getting a different burden, it will affect the overall economy. So, the right of exempting should rest with the Centre, e. g. on raw materials like iron ore, petroleum products, cotton etc. Here, the right of exempting should remain with the Centre.

The reply I have got from some of the Chief Ministers was in the negative; they said; 'No; this matter was earlier discussed and a consensus was arrived at, and a change should not be made.' But we believe that in the overall interest of national economy, this is necessary. I think there was a dialogue, there is a dialogue at that point. I would try to pursue the dialogue further,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The Motion was adopted.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

[*English*]

Irrigation Projects Awaiting Clearance

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now take up the Half-an-hour Discussion. Shri C. P. Thakur.

SHRI C. P. THAKUR (Patna) : I thank the Speaker for allowing a Half-an-hour discussion on such a vital and ever topical subject viz. pending irrigation projects in respect of different States. This topic is so important that some aspects of water resources can be discussed in each Session of Parliament, i. e. every time.

A few months ago, we were discussing flood. It was flood time. At the moment, we are discussing drought. Drought has affected many States. Now, in between, there is the time for agriculture and cultivation. Every farmer wants to have the requisite amount of water for proper agriculture.

I also think the Hon. Member Shri Sriram Murty Bhattam on whose question this discussion arose. The importance of this subject can be gauged by the amount of response it evoked in the Parliament that day. On the same day, there were three questions connected with Water Resource Department. This was the first one; the second was about the Ganga Cauvery Project and the third was about the modernisation of the Sone Canal. Now, the third question could not be taken up because the Hon. Member was not present in the House. But the spirit behind all the questions is how we should supply requisite amount of water to our farmers. In the reply given by the Hon. Minister it was stated that there were 50 projects awaiting clearance from the Central Government though cleared by the Central Water Commission. In the footnote it is mentioned that those projects would be cleared by the Planning Commission after considering among other things various aspects including forest conservation, environment and availability of resources etc. That shows that there is no clear

[Shri C. P. Thakur]

cutguideline, no certainty, no time for it. The earliest proposal is of 1974 and the latest of February 1985. That means that it takes on the average 4 to 6 years for the projects to be cleared by the government. There is always a hue and cry from the different Chief Ministers for early clearance of the projects. In the Seventh Plan Document, there are some indications for the causes of delay of execution of the projects, but not a hint about the delay in clearance. What is the effect of delay? Is it harmless or is it very harmful? The cost escalation in medium and major irrigation projects has been tremendous. According to the recent study, 157 major irrigation projects have, over the years, undergone cost escalation of 562 per cent. Against the original estimate of Rs. 2156 crores, they are now expected to cost over Rs. 14,000 crores when completed and more money will be needed to construct distributary, canals and to carry out other on-farm works. We take a few examples from Bihar. The original cost estimate and the cost at the time of completion of the Gandak Project was Rs. 40.5 crores in 1960 and on completion cost in 1985 was Rs. 415 crores. Kosi Project—Rs. 31 crores in 1966 and in 1986 it was Rs. 212 crores. North Koel—it was Rs. 30 crores in 1977 and would be Rs. 474 crores in 1990. Subarnarekha Project—Rs. 128.99 crores in 1976 and Rs. 1032 crores expected in 1992. Therefore, the Department should now frame some guidelines to minimise this delay. The delay occurs not only at the central level but at the State level also both at the time of formulation of the project all aspects should be considered in advance planning.

Now, there are many modern techniques available which exactly work out the time limit for a project like PERT technique, CPOM technique and they should also be incorporated at the time of formulation of the projects.

Another factor, according to this escalation cost is the resource constraint. There are critics who say that the allocation in irrigation has been inadequate. The spill-over cost on on-going schemes has been

estimated at Rs. 24,600 crores while the total outlay on irrigation during the Seventh Plan period has been fixed at Rs. 14,360 crores. This implies a shortfall of Rs. 10,000 crores. How is the Government planning to meet this resource gap?

There are 50 projects pending from different States. How will these projects be completed? Coming to Bihar, out of these 50 projects, six projects are from Bihar. In this, project concerns my area i. e. modernisation of Sone canal. This is the oldest project in India. Because it has not been repaired during the last 112 years, 50 per cent of the water goes waste. Because of this loss of water, its effect is also telling in this particular area. If you go through the newspapers you will find that this area forms the focal point of agrarian unrest in Bihar. Therefore, I request the Hon Minister to consider this project. Various Chief Ministers have said that this project would be taken up very soon. I asked the question from our Hon. Minister. He assured me that the moment he got the requisite papers from the State Government he would pass this project. But unfortunately, this has not been done. Recently, there was a statement from the Hon. Minister that the Centre is going to consider funding of some projects which are of paramount importance, from the Centre. At the moment, they are giving block money for the irrigation projects to the States and then the States decide about the projects to be given priority. What about other projects from Bihar? North Bihar has got some projects—Gandak project on the western side and Kosi in the east. In between the whole area is devoid of proper irrigation. What about Advara group of projects, Bagmati project. Again in South Bihar there is the Chhotanagpur plateau. There is no proper arrangement for irrigation. You all know that Bihar is lagging behind from most of the States in many things including creation of irrigation potential. Bihar is going to create full potential for irrigation it will require more than Rs. 2650 crores. From where this poor State will get all the resources? The Centre has to consider this aspect.

Now, there is another problem. In many of these medium and major irrigation

projects there is a gap between the potential created and the potential utilised. Now, this also should be incorporated at the time of formation of a project. The irrigation potential in the Seventh Plan is to be enhanced to 80.8 million hectares from 67.9 million hectares in 1984-85. This utilisation of the irrigation potential is to be increased from 60.4 million hectares to 71.3 million hectares. This gap between the potential created and potential utilised is increasing and it is actually the waste of resources. Again regarding utilisation, it should be thought at the time of formulation of the project. How is this big gap between potential and potential utilised to be minimised? Even in this Plan an allocation of Rs. 11,556 crores has been made for creation of additional potential and only Rs. 1671 crores have been allocated for command area development. So, this gap will continue and there will be wastage of resources, blocking of resources. In this poor country of ours, we have to think about this problem and the whole thing should be incorporated at the time of formulation of the project.

Other facilities like one window hypothesis should be provided. Now there is delay at the State level. At the State level, the project has to be initiated by the department concerned. Then it will go to the forest department, it will go to Revenue Department, it will go to the Rehabilitation Department, it will go to the Planning Department, then it will go to the Finance, and so on and so forth. So, there also it takes lot of time. And I think it has to go through the same routes here in the Central Government also. So, the Government should think that there should be one window treatment of these projects. That will minimise lot of time, both in formulation and in execution of the projects.

One thing I know that at the State level if somebody is posted in the Planning department, he thinks that he has been shunted. Because of that we are not getting good and thoroughly worked out projects from the States. That sometimes is the complaint of the Minister in the House about the projects from different States.

Then, there are other problems also which are associated with these medium and major irrigation projects and they all concern the people, the Government. Those problems are the problem of waterlogging that we are facing in Kosi area, the problem, of siltation which also we are facing there the problems of salinity, alkalinity, rehabilitation, etc. So, all these should be fully thought of at the time of formulation of the project. Waterlogging and salinity have started causing problems in different States like Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan. One of the studies by World Bank says that water tables are rising at rates ranging from 0.2 metre to 1.7 metre per year in an area of about three million hectares. So, if we are going in for these major projects, these disadvantages should also be considered and there remedy thought out at the time of formulation of the project.

Another factor is the proper training of the staff concerned with the irrigation projects. Due to the lack of proper training, the projects are neither formulated nor executed on time. So, there should be proper training of the staff concerned with the irrigation projects in the Department of Irrigation.

I have already stated that there is the problem of floods and there is the problem of droughts. As regards the problem of flood, our State is perennially visited by floods but so far no adequate arrangement has been made for the prevention of floods. There is the office of the Ganga Control Commission in Patna and they say that even they are not given due importance. If the posts are vacant, they remain vacant for years and most of the staff is not given proper accommodation facilities also. So, possibly it requires more attention by the Government. I, therefore, request the Hon. Minister that attempts should be made to see that all projects are cleared in a proper time frame, proper guidelines should be made by the Centre and these should be issued to all the States, and every year there should be a review. A priority list should be made so that from each State each project is taken up and completed in a particular time. So, I think this is high time that such a list was made and this consideration should be given regarding clearance of the projects from different States. Thank you very much.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : Sir, a few days ago I have extensively dealt with the points raised by the Hon. Member when he initiated the discussion, specially regarding the delay in the clearance of the projects. I thought I could listen to him extensively and in detail about the delay, the causes, their effects and solutions regarding the clearance of the projects. But the Hon. Member has chosen the entire gamut of water resources development right from clearance, delays, cost escalation of on-going projects, central assistance, potentials, and its utilisation and the gap, the reduction of the gap, single window clearance of profits system, water-logging, salinity and what not, everything.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : He was allowed to speak.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : To this I don't think I will be able to do justice within a few minutes which I am given to answer to the Half-an-Hour discussion.

Perhaps the Hon. Member is concerned about, when he referred to Bihar, specially the Sone canal modernisation project. Perhaps that is the interest by which the Hon. Member is prompted to raise it.

Sir, it is true that this Canal is more than a century old and it has given tremendous service to Bihar and specially the drought-prone area of Bihar when it was built and commissioned in the year 1974 and for more than 100 years the system has served Bihar more than its capacity. But unfortunately what has happened? It could give service to Bihar, but it did not take service from Bihar. It was not properly maintained. Maintenance was entirely neglected and today the system needs modernisation. I can say that it is the accumulated lag in the maintenance for the last several 100 years that has caused the Government of Bihar to come with the project of modernisation of the canal itself. The Government of Bihar is justified in proposing the modernisation scheme I don't say it is not, and the Government of India is sympathetically considering the modernisation scheme. As a matter of fact, phase I of this

scheme is being considered for World Bank assistance. Sir, the State Government had submitted the proposal for modernisation in 1983 costing about Rs. 898.88 crores and serving an area of 9,06 lakh hectares to be implemented in three phases. The project report was examined and after compliance with the remarks of CVC, the Report was updated to Rs. 1194.72 crores and the project was accepted by the Technical Advisory Committee on 24.9.84. They made certain observations and one of the observations is : 'It was desired by the Planning Commission that in the first instance the work of modernisation be taken up in pilot areas of 30,000 hectares, together with improvement of the system considered necessary for this pilot project'. Sir, it is relevant, if I can give certain information to the Hon. House. They are very relevant because they indicate why a particular project is being held up and it is being delayed. The modified estimate of Phase-I costing Rs. 247 crores with implementation during 1985-90 was submitted by the State in February, 1985. This estimate was recommended to the Planning Commission for clearance within two months. This is still pending with the Planning Commission and the reason is, the Government of Bihar have provided only Rs. 2 crores for a project estimated at Rs. 247 crores. But the Government of Bihar and the Chief Minister of the State who had a discussion with me have promised to provide more funds and we are still considering to accept the proposal of the Government of Bihar and see that this important modernisation scheme comes into effect. But it all depends upon provision of enough funds.

SHRI C.P. THAKUR : There was a statement in the Press that you are going to finance some projects of importance from the Central funds.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I don't think I have made any categorical statement of this type that the Centre is going to finance. It is because my friends opposite are demanding that certain very important projects in their State should be taken up by the Centre and they should be funded by the Centre as national projects. We do not have such a scheme of funding by the Centre and implementing the State projects as national

projects. I do not want to go into the merits and demerits of the contention of the Hon. Member that such important projects in the country should be financed by the Government as national projects. But today the position is that there does not exist such a scheme or programme and the Planning Commission has not accepted such a proposal earlier. Though the State Governments—when the Chief Ministers have demanded—are again in favour of such a scheme, but there are lot of other issues. They are, when we are considering for the establishment of certain river board commissions, during the discussion of the policy formulation for the water resource development, certain Chief Ministers have very strongly contended that the Centre should not make inroads into the sovereign authority of the State as far as the water development is concerned. Time is very short and I do not want to go into the legal provisions and the Constitutional aspects of water.

As far as Bihar is concerned, I think, my friend is more interested in Sone canal modernisation project. I have given enough reasons. Enough funds are to be provided by the State Government. Sooner the State Government does it, the better it will be for the State Government and sooner the project would be cleared by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Somnath Rath. You can put only one question, not lengthy speech.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: The actual discussion is diverted already by the first speaker.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other day the Hon. Minister has replied during the debate on the Demands for Grants relating to the Department of Water Resources—and now also the Minister has said that irrigation is the responsibility of the State Government. But I want a clarification from the Hon. Minister that leave apart this lift irrigation or minor irrigation. As far as the medium and major irrigations are concerned, it is only Central Government that gives clearance. Not only that, these projects are constructed on the

World Bank finance. So, is it not the duty of the Central Government also to see that these projects are completed in time after having given the clearance? What I mean to say is that when there is a drought, the Central Government has to give hundreds of crores of rupees to a State. These irrigation projects in are meant to eradicate the drought, to some extent. So, it is the primary duty of the Central Government, having given clearance to States and also having arranged finance from the World Bank, to see that the construction of the projects is completed in time. (Interruptions). With your permission, I would invite the attention of the Hon. Minister to Harabhanga project in my Constituency of Orissa which was estimated at about Rs. 10 crores and which was to be completed in the year, 1985. But now its cost has gone up to Rs. 43 crores. If real steps are taken earnestly, it may be completed in 1990. From this, you can visualise at whose cost will it be the communication gap between the Central Government and the State Government on matters of completion of the irrigation projects is responsible for rise in cost.

AN HON. MEMBER: Public's cost.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Not only at the cost of public but also at the cost of the agriculturist and the Central Government which they must be conscious of it because if there is a drought, the Central Government has to pay a hundred crores of rupees to the States.

So also, I want to know from the Hon. Minister how this communication gap between the Centre and the State could be closed to implement the project in time and how the irrigation projects Harbhanga in Ganjam district of Orissa and Bhagua Stage II would be completed within the time fixed.

Now this Department deals with not only irrigation but water resources of India. All the more, the responsibility of this Department has enhanced and, therefore, this Department should see that all the water resources of the whole of India should be assessed, then linked up, in such a manner so that the water in all the rivers in India instead of flowing to the ocean should be utilised for irrigation.

[Shri Somnath Rath]

Will the Hon. Minister kindly reply whether there is any proposal to have a Committee to assess the water sources of India and how best that can be utilised for irrigation in having a network of these resources connecting one river with another river, from one State to another State and within State from one basin to another so that even the desert can be turned to green fields?

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now the Hon. Minister has pointed out that the Chief Ministers insist on the Centre that it should not interfere in the matters of State administration as they are supreme and sovereign in their respective States. They insist that they should not be told as to what they should do and what they should not do. It is very interesting. The Centre should give them funds and also allow them to squander away the money as they wish. "*Male Muft Dile Beraham*" The irrigation projects in Bihar are virtually gold mines. Every engineer years to be posted there. The same is true of every contractor. Every Minister wants to be in-charge of that Department. There is a saying which I have often repeated here "*Loot divided by four*". The funds for irrigation projects are divided amongst four classes—the engineer, the contractor, the bureaucrats and the local politicians—thereby escalating the cost of the project. The entire amount goes to their pockets. Each and every junior Engineer becomes a '*Lakhpati*' within two years and deposits the entire amount in Nepalese banks. My area is adjacent to Nepal and that is why most of them deposit their extra income in these banks while the Government is blissfully ignorant about their income. The Government may make frantic efforts, but it can do little in this regard. We provide funds to the States with great difficulty and once they get it, they become cheeky enough to say that the Centre cannot interfere in their matters. They say that Centre's paramount duty is to provide funds; and theirs is to spend it. I would like to submit that it is a strange situation and it cannot be tolerated any longer. The people still have faith in the Central Government and therefore, I urge,

that if the Centre provides funds it should also do monitoring in this regard. We were able to get funds sanctioned for the Western Kosi Canal after a long struggle. Though the work on this canal has been completed on the Nepal side, but in my constituency it is progressing at snails' pace. I have repeatedly requested the Hon. Minister in this connection, but his stock reply is that there is some land dispute and the people are not ready to part with their land. What is this? The Centre says that the Bihar Government does not act in the matter. But why is the State Government constrained to do so? What are the compulsions that force the people of the area not to part with their land even though they are facing grave hardship in the absence of irrigation facilities? Crores of rupees that have been invested in this project is going down the drain. Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state the time by which the work on Western Kosi Canal on the Indian side will be completed? Secondly, I would like to ask him the time by which the Bagmati project will be completed? Lastly, what does the Hon. Minister propose to do regarding the problem of silting in Kosi Canal which is creating a havoc in the area and the time by which this problem will be solved?

[English]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :
The *Indian Express* of 20th May 1985 says :

"The estimated cost of 156 major irrigation projects spread over various states amounting to Rs. 2125 crores is likely to go up to Rs. 14,061 crores, that is, by 562 per cent, when completed."

Now, the list that has been given here is not a complete list. The list has given only 50 projects. This is not a complete list. So many schemes were sent to the Centre by the Rajasthan Government. I want to know how many times you have returned them. They were approved by the State Government and sent to you. Will you please tell me? Why don't your Departments find the mistakes at one go and ask them to rectify? And finally why not they themselves go to the States, sit with them and talk to them and make the

schemes final? What has happened to the Singhor project? Since 1977 it is pending with you. How many times have you been waiting for the reply? When did you send your queries? Because you say every time that the answer is not complete.

Now you talk of major projects in Assam and Bihar. My friend was giving the date of receipt. It was in 1978. How many times have you asked for 'full information'? We want a detailed reply because every time you say that the reply has not come. Will you be in a position to give us in respect of each project how many times the Central Water Authority reminded them and they have not complied with. Because your officers generally do not care for us. What they do is, they just find out one defect and send it back saying, "We want this data". Again they ask us to send another data. After, one and a half years, they ask for some other data. Your Department takes at least seven years or eight years or nine years to complete examination of a scheme. Kindly find out from your Department and tell us on the floor of the House how many times they sent their report back and on what grounds. Because we find from the data submitted by the Hon. Minister that in the year 1977 the schemes were completed and they were sent. After eight years they say that the reply is not complete. What is that reply? How many times have you sent your queries? At one time you find out one fault. At another time another fault. When a new engineer comes to your Department, on some technical ground he does not want to dispose of. If you think that the resources are not enough, then please write down: "The resources are not enough; we cannot sanction".

In the case of the Rajasthan Canal, Rs. 60 were to be spent. But what has happened? It has gone up to Rs. 1,000 crores. This was to be completed in 1960, and it has not been completed even in 1985. Who is accountable for all this? The Chairman, Advisory Board on Energy, has accepted that 156 major irrigation projects in India have over the years undergone a cost escalation of 562 per cent; it has been admitted, "Against the original estimate of Rs. 2,156 crores, they are now expected to cost Rs. 14,000 crores"; "According to a study, it would take 175 years in

the case of Sarda Sahayak to reach its full potential". They say, 175 years. What is the average age of a man? They also say: "Sreeram Sagar would take 140 years; some would take 68 years; KOSI would take 62 years"...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your question is very clear: why are they sending each time different queries; why can't they raise all the queries at one time?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: What is the procedure you have laid down to streamline the process of sanction? Have you ever pulled up your officers and put any of them under suspension? Please let us know whether you suspended any officer for negligence, for not attending to the file. Please let us know the position for four years. And what is the procedure you have laid down to streamline the whole thing?

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Sir, from the reply given by the Hon. Minister and the opinions expressed by the Hon. Members you might have notice that there is price escalation due to non-completion of projects in schedule time. So I want to know from the Hon. Minister will he kindly use his good offices to insist the State Governments which is the agency to execute the projects to complete the project within the specified time? If so, whether he will call a meeting of all the Chief Ministers and State Irrigation Ministers to know their views on aspects like land acquisition, clearance from forests, rehabilitation and also Environment Department. This Department is not giving clearance. For these aspects will he call the meeting of the Chief Ministers and State Irrigation Ministers to see that the projects are completed on schedule time?

Secondly the ground water survey was done two-three decades back. Today even the Hon. Members have expressed the view that water level is going low for which even the drinking water is not available. As the medium and big irrigation projects are taking long time and the result is not being derived as per expectation so in many States

[Shri Chintamani Jena]

they are trying to have lift irrigation projects, namely, lift irrigation tubewells. The Government is also giving subsidy to the farmers for having dug wells and shallow tubewells to put in their land to irrigate their fields. In these case what we feel water is going down by which the result is not coming. In that case will the Minister have a re-survey of the entire country about the ground water potentiality ?

Thirdly on account of water logging we are losing millions of tonnes of cereals and foodgrains every year. Therefore, like Central Water Commission will the Hon. Minister think to have a separate directorate or such type of commission for survey and prepare the scheme to avert this water logging? If so, what is the programme before the Hon. Minister ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir the members wanted to know why not the Centre take the responsibility of water resources developmental management and spend for the same. While Centre is providing funds for the implementation of the projects why should centre be a silent spectator of the way the things are going in the States ? If anybody is doing wrong, whether the Centre or in the State, They say that the Centre should take action.

Now, let me explain the delay part. What are the factors for considerable delay in the clearance of the project? There is also delay in the implementation of the project. Then the Hon. Members have also expressed that they are concerned for the cost escalation.

SHRI MOOLCHAND DAGA : The cost escalation was 62 per cent.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : One of the Hon. Members has expressed that when the Government is going to give crores of rupees for drought relief, why not fund these projects? Sir, regarding delay, I should say that there are many factors in which I don't want to go into details. But I would summarise the factors for delay. They are ;

- (1) Adequate investigations on topographic, hydrological geological and other aspects are not done,
- (2) Assessment of the dependable yield, design flood and siltation are not done properly.
- (3) Cost estimates are not prepared to the required standards.
- (4) The projects are not planned for optimum utilisation of water for maximum benefits of the regions. The effect of the projects on other projects existing in the basin and further stages of development is not studied.
- (5) Inter-State aspects are not adequately brought out in the reports.
- (6) As per the procedure laid down by the Planning Commission, the concurrence of the Revenue, Finance and Agriculture Department of the State is required which is not complied with.
- (7) Inadequate data in the project reports causes delay in the clearance of the projects by environment Department and Department of Forest.

Sir, at the moment, the position of the projects as on 31.3.1986 is like this. Projects under examination in Central Water Commission are :

Major Projects...23

Medium Projects...28

Total : 51

Projects with State Governments for replies to comments of C. W. C. are :

Major Projects...107

Medium Projects...50

Total : 157

Projects with State Governments for replies to the observation of T. A. C. are ;

Major Projects...19

Medium Projects...7

Total : 26

Therefore, when the projects are scrutinised by the Technical Advisory Committee, they are sent to them wherein other points are also considered along with the technical aspects and the Technical Advisory committee makes certain observations and those observations are sent back to the States for clarifications. Now, if you total the number of projects both Major and Medium which are pending with the State Governments, the total work out to 183, that is, 157 plus 26 projects. They are under the compliance by the State Governments on the observations made by the Central Water Commission or by the Technical Advisory Committee.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Let us know how many times you have sent to the State Governments for replies and comments, What are the reasons given for this delay ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There may be so many reasons.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : We want to know how many years the Central Government takes for approving a particular scheme. How many times have they to remind the State Governments? If you consider various projects, you will find they have taken eight to ten years for approving various projects. I request the Hon. Minister to give specific replies.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : The delay may be on both the sides. When the Central Government asks for same information, the State Governments may take a long time. You cannot put the blame on the Centre alone...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Then, both the parties have to be blamed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let the Minister finish. Do not interrupt.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I do not agree with the observations made by the Hon. Member.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : You may not agree; I do not mind.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : His imagination goes in the direction in which at least I cannot go. He has asked, how much time the Centre takes in clearing a project. It depends on how much time the State concerned takes for clarifying the various points. The process of clearing the projects would certainly be hastened if the States give complete details.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : You take eight years and they also take along time..... *(Interruptions)*

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him finish. He is answering your questions.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I can only make statements. I cannot make any Member to understand. The horse can be taken to the water, but you cannot make it to drink. What can I do? I am stating the facts I am saying that these are the projects lying with the States and still he wants to know how much time I require to clear the projects.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : They are always pending with you. You are trying to evade. As our building is round similarly you are speaking in a round about manner..... *(Interruptions)*...You should at least reply to Dagaji. Why do you get provoked?..... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Please give me specific instance, and then expect a reply. Do not make wild allegations against the officers. You give me concrete examples and I will look into them. *(Interruptions)*... It does not behave well of the Members of Parliament to make wild allegations against the officers, who work day and night for these projects. If there is any specific instance, please give it to me. Without specific instances, it is mere waste of time... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you are having any specific instance in view, why can't you write to the Minister and get the information. Do not generalise.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Shankaranandji, if you can get provoked we can also get provoked. Why do you get provoked ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Why shouldn't I ?

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : It is unbecoming of a Minister. Kindly reply to his question.

[English]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : This is half-an-hour discussion and cannot go on and on. I have made my statement. If the Hon. Members are interested, let them ask their respective States as to what particular projects are pending with the CWC and for how long. If there is undue delay, it is certainly a matter of concern for me and I am answerable to the House. but the Hon. Members should not make wild allegations against the honest officers. That will not lead us anywhere....(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Why can't you get clarifications from the States ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : You tell us where the States are at fault.

(Interruptions)

Excuse me Sir. I say Sir....(Interruptions). Kindly bear with me for half a second. The Minister has already accepted that it was received in 1972.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Coming to Rajasthan....

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Singur project is pending since 1977.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Ask if there is anything more.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : I have been asked not to speak. I shall speak after two days.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Who has asked you not to speak today.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : You know it very well.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I do not understand. Do you want me to listen ? You please let me know and I am willing to answer your question. If you are really interested, ask the question. I do not shirk my responsibility to answer the question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please finish your reply.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Regarding the major schemes of Rajasthan as on 31 March 1986 only three major projects are lying with the Central Water Commission. Only three major projects from Rajasthan. The Central Water Commission sent back their observations to the State on a major project. The Technical Advisory Committee has also made some observations and sent to the State. It is only one major project.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA (Tonk) : Kindly tell us their names as well,

[English]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I need a separate question for that. You cannot expect me to answer all these questions within a limited time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : This is the answer....(Interruptions).

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I have given the answer. I do not think that the House is interested in knowing all the details.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : This Half-an-Hour Discussion was raised about Question No. 546. The answer is with us. We have got the answer and we can place it on the Table of the House. Your Honour can see how many years have passed. This is there.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : If he is interested in Rajasthan he should listen. If he is not interested, perhaps he is interested only in shouting.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : I have put a specific question about the Harbhanga and Bhagma Projects in Orissa. Kindly reply about it.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Regarding the individual, particular projects, there are so many. I cannot give them by name. If the Hon. Member is interested in specific information on any project let him put the question and I will answer it.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Sir, originally the estimated cost was Rs. 10 crores and it was to be finished by 1985. It could not be finished and now the cost has gone upto Rs. 43 crores and it would be finished only by 1990. Will the Minister take the necessary steps to see that the project is completed? This is my specific question.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, projects are formulated, funded and implemented by the States. I do not implement these projects. It is for the State Governments to fund and implement them. If they have no funds, how can they implement?

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : I beg to differ with the Hon. Minister on this point. I have asked a specific question...

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I cannot help you, if you differ?

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : It is not the question of helping me. We should not side-track the issue and put everything on the head of the State Government. As has been stated, major and medium projects are approved by the Central Government. These are assisted by the World Bank and money has been advanced. If it is not completed within the stipulated period, costs will escalate and the people will not be benefited. If there is a drought, the Central Government has to pay very heavily. Hence it is the duty of the Central Government to look into the matter. They cannot side-track the issue.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I really pity the situation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please tell him whether there is any delay on the part of the Government. They have given the clearance. Implementation is with the State Government. What can he do?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : The projects are not implemented because of the constraint of resources.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : The World Bank has given money. That is not utilized.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do you say that it has been delayed by the Centre?

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Yes. The World Bank has granted the amount. It has been given. But it could not be spent.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Who has not spent? Is it the State or the Centre?

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : I am explaining, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The time is over.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Because the infrastructure is not there, it could not be spent by the State.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : If the Hon. Members are really, genuinely interested in the problem, they should understand the problem. I am trying to help the respective States. If they do not understand, let me try to make myself clear, so that they can understand. I can give them information. But for every service, the Centre is not responsible for implementation. If they say that the Centre should do things, I do not understand in what way I can satisfy the Members.

So, this is the position of Rajasthan.

The projects with the Planning Commission for approval are—I am speaking only about the delay part of it—8 major projects and 22 medium projects. They are lying with the Planning Commission for approval. This is the situation. If you say there has been a delay, I do not know if the States or the Hon. Members may know. Under certain circumstantial pressures on the State Governments, they include certain projects, even with a token money provision in the Plan; and they include them—whether the project is approved or is not approved, is not their concern. When the Projects come for approval, naturally the three fundamental things are : money, matter and water. They are not available. If they are not available, how can any project be cleared ?

These are the things. If the Hon. Members really are interested in certain projects, let them write to me and seek clarification on specific projects, by putting specific questions on specific projects. I will reply on the floor of the House, try to satisfy them. Let us find out a way as to how we can reduce the period of delay in project implementation.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY (Adilabad):
May I ask for a clarification ?

The Minister has pointed out that there are several reasons for the delay, e.g. because the State Governments are not sending information. It has not been said that it is because of lack of any scheme on the part of the State Governments for rehabilitating the displaced persons. You have not mentioned that now, even though that was being mentioned some time ago, viz. that because of the absence of the scheme, the Centre could not sanction the Yeleru project. But there may be some communication gap between the State Governments and the Central Government. We found when we enquired that the State Government has got a definite scheme; and the Andhra Pradesh Government has implemented several such projects where thousands of people have been rehabilitated. Then, how is it that the impression has been gained here in the Centre that the Andhra Pradesh Government is not caring for the displaced persons of the Yeleru project ? We are not able to understand this.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : If it is with reference only to the Yeleru project... (*Interruptions*) rehabilitation does from a part of the project.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : But we are doing that.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : But it is also true that certain projects which are not cleared, are still being implemented by the State Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House now stands adjourned.

19.09 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday,
April 29, 1986/Vaisakha 9,
1908 (Saka).*