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Monday, August 4, 1986
Sravana 13, 1908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Sixth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, August 4, 1986/Sravana 13,
1908 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the notices of Calling Attention etc. that we give, are required to be submitted before 10.00 A.M., but the gatekeeper does not allow our man to enter and as such our work comes to a standstill. I want that box to be placed outside the gate.

MR. SPEAKER : You may come to me and discuss.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : You have got all opportunities to come and talk over. That is not to be talked here in Parliament.

[*Translation*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please arrange to place one box each at our residences.

MR. SPEAKER : All right, it is your property; do as you please.

Shri Manik Reddy.

Shri Raghuma Reddy.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Modernisation of Non-Ferrous Metal
Industries

*244 SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY† :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

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

(a) whether Government propose to modernise non-ferrous metal industries in the country;

(b) if so, the names of industries likely to be modernised under this programme; and

(c) how much foreign exchange is likely to be saved as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI
RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). A
Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) and (b). Hindustan Copper Limited has two schemes of debottlenecking/modernisation of the smelters and refinery at Khetri Copper Complex (Rajasthan) and of Indian Copper Complex (Ghatshila, Bihar) to stabilise production. Hindustan Zinc Limited has two schemes of modernisation at the Lead Refineries at Tundoo and Vizag and the Zinc Smelter at Vizag. Cominco Binani Zinc Limited in the private sector are proposing to modernise their Zinc Plant at Binanipuram.

(c) The implementation of the above modernisation schemes would raise the current levels of production of copper by about 9,300 tonnes per annum which would otherwise have been toll smelted abroad. In the case of zinc and lead, the estimated

increase in production would be 2,300 tonnes and 4,400 tonnes respectively per annum.

At the ruling international prices, the value of the above anticipated incremental production would be Rs. 20 58 crores.

SHRI M RAGHUMA REDDY : Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister what is the total expenditure incurred on the modernisation programme referred to in (a) and (b) of my Question under public and private sector ? When do they hope to complete the modernisation ? Is there any time-frame fixed ? Has any provision been made in the Budget and in the 7th Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K C. PANT) : Sir, of these projects, some of these are in the conceptual stage and some are under implementation. Now, I have the figures for consultancy fees. In the K.C.C. Smelter of the HCL, it is Rs. 25 lakhs; KCC refinery, it is Rs. 21 lakhs; ICC smelter, it is Rs. 25 lakhs; and ICC refinery, it is Rs. 45 lakhs.

These are the figures I have. I do not have the figures for the total projects. I do not have the figures for the private sector.

So far as the schedule dates of completion are concerned, KCC Smelter June, 1988; KCC Refinery June, 1988; ICC Smelter September, 1988 and ICC Refinery, September, 1988; ICC Concentrator and Tailing Disposal, August, 1988; and Precious Metal Recovery Plant at ICC August, 1988.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : The gap between the consumption and the production is very wide.

With regard to copper, during 1984-85, the demand is 1,09,000 tonnes; production is 52,000 tonnes and the import is 56,000 tonnes.

With regard to zinc, the demand is 1,31,000 tonnes; production is 79,000 tonnes and import is 51,000 tonnes.

Lead also, the demand is 61,000 tonnes, production is 46,000 tonnes and import is 35,000 tonnes.

When is the Government going to be self-sufficient with regard to production of

non-ferrous metals, how much time will they require, what is the total cost of import and what is the cost to the exchequer ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : As far as I can see, we may not be entirely self-sufficient either in copper or zinc or lead in the foreseeable future. Part of the reason is that our copper ore is of very low grade and it is a point for consideration whether we should exploit it at very high cost or import relatively cheaper copper because other countries, some of them, are exploiting much richer ores. At what cost to exploit our own ore or at what stage is a matter on which a perspective view ought to be taken.

So far as zinc is concerned, we have come across very good deposits of zinc and lead. We are today exploiting about 5% ore zinc—this is almost 14-15%. That is a much better ore and, therefore, we will be able to go in for cost effective production of zinc. It will be cheaper than what it is today. That is a project for which only recently Government has decided to go in for a full project report on the basis of which the project can be implemented. That is a decision taken very recently and after that, we will be very much nearer to the point of self-reliance in zinc. Even at that stage, I cannot say we will be 100% self-sufficient.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : What about lead and aluminium ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : So far as lead is concerned, lead comes along with zinc and, therefore, when we have zinc smelter, we shall see how much lead we get. It depends on the ore body. Therefore, I will not be able to pinpoint precisely when we will be able to reach self-sufficiency in lead. But my suspicion is that even in lead we will not be self-sufficient.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : What about aluminium ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : The position is that after NALCO goes into production, we ought to have surplus of aluminium in the country. That is by 1988-89, we should be surplus both in alumina and aluminium and we will have to find markets for our alumina and aluminium.

[Translation]

Steps to Increase Production of Milk

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of milk is less in proportion to the number of cattle in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps to increase the production of milk in the country;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) Yes, Sir. The yield of milk per cow is lower in India than the world average.

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

Statement

The Government have taken several measures for increasing milk production in the country, and for promoting cattle/buffalo development on scientific lines with a view to improve their health and productivity. The main policies and strategies adopted are as under :

- (i) Genetic improvement of nationally important cattle breeds by selective breeding in their home-tracts and up-grading in other selected areas;
- (ii) Cross-breeding of non-descript low-producing cattle with exotic dairy breeds;
- (iii) Progressive genetic improvement of important buffalo breeds by selective breeding and up-grading of non-descript buffaloes for improvement in milk yields;
- (iv) Development of feed and fodder resources in order to provide adequate nutrition to livestock;

(v) Organisation of effective animal health services to support the production programme;

(vi) Under Operation Flood, infrastructure for providing inputs for increased milk production and marketing is being enlarged through milk producers' cooperative societies.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, "Maharashtra Gopalan Pashupalak" had sent a letter regarding cows with higher milk yield imported last year from Denmark and West Germany. I would like to know the number of these cows and their milk yield capacity ? Also, the names of the States to which these cows were supplied and the impact made on the overall availability of milk in the country...

[English]

DR. G.S. DHILLON : I have no figures about Maharashtra. If he had just mentioned it, I would have managed to get the information. But there are the national average figures which I have already given in the statement. That is 538 kg. per animal per annum.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Sir, although my question has not been properly replied to, yet I would like to put another supplementary. The Central Government has incurred a lot of expenditure on genetic improvement under the project "Operation Flood" with a view to increasing milk production and this project has been expanded to quite an extent, but it has been noticed that due to hot climate, increase in the milk yield of the cattle through cross breed or genetic improvement is not much as compared to other countries. These cattle do not even survive in hot climate of our country. Keeping these factors in view, does the Government propose to remove these shortcomings after getting the tests conducted ? If so, how ?

DR. G.S. DHILLON : Although, we are doing a lot to raise the average, yet when we compare it with other countries, we do not find ourselves in that better position. We are not able to utilise it to that extent. At present we propose to start research work on genetic intra-vaccine and diseases and our scientists are already on this job. Secondly, we have some traditions in our country which we do not find in other countries. For example, they do not keep uneconomic cows. They either sell them away or send them for slaughter, whereas it is not allowed in our country. Thus being uneconomic, these stray cattle reduce our average. I do not suggest that like other countries, we too should adopt the same method. The only way out left to us is to pursue research and increase the improved breed through intra vaccine.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : With regard to milk production, as admitted by the hon. Minister, our per cattle yield is very, very low when compared to foreign countries. You are adopting some policies and strategies in order to improve the Cattle and thereby improve the yield per cattle.

Under the Operation Flood II you have taken some steps. I want to know from the hon Minister whether you have improved the per cattle yield and whether you have achieved the target, That is No. 1.

No. 2—we are having a very large number of cattle but the yield is very, very less. Because of the poor yield cow slaughter is going on nowadays. I want to know whether the Government will impose restrictions and a ban with regard to cow slaughter in all the States because we are attaching some sanctity towards the cow.

Secondly, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to import cows from Australia because of their high per cattle yield. Even in the IRDP programmes you are giving cows and buffaloes to the small farmers, the marginal farmers and also the agricultural labour but because of the poor yield they are unable to pay back the loans. So I want to know whether the Government will come forward to import cows from Australia and Denmark.

DR. G.S. DHILLON : I am quite happy that the hon. Member has asked this question.

As I told you, we compare very poorly in our yield with other countries. We are doing our best at the various centres. So far as importing of the cows is concerned, in the past we did but that did not come up to our expectation. What we are doing now is to have some genetic improvement in non-descript cows with high advanced type of a breed. This work is going on at various centres. But so far as the importing of cows is concerned, in my view, if I can correctly say, that instead of importing foreign cows and introducing them in our climate, we are doing our best to have some sort of arrangement *i.e.*, we import some frozen semen for artificial insemination from very well-known breeds from abroad so that we can have cross-breeding...

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Could you please tell as to from which country ?

DR. G.S. DHILLON : And the results have been very good. I did go to two centres. I was very happy that the results are very quick and very very excellent.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I would like to know about cow-slaughter.

DR. G.S. DHILLON : You should not ask this question from me. We never make it a part of our cow-programme. We do not allow. In the very beginning, in reply to an earlier question, I said...

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Because of poor milk yield, cow slaughter is going on. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have to come to my rescue.

MR. SPEAKER : We have got quite a number of questions.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have to come to my help.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You have to see that our as well as cow-slaughter is avoided.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the number of indigenous cows of improved breeds such as Haryana breed and Nagaur breed is decreasing day by day and these breeds are rarely seen now-a-days. Healthy cows are being slaughtered these days. I would like to know what scheme Government have formulated to see that these cows are not slaughtered. Secondly, the cows from West Germany are of a fine breed and besides their being of low price, subsidy is also given. What efforts Government have made to import these cows, because due to shortage of milk, the people do not get milk and as a result thereof they are becoming frail and weak ?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Tulsiramji is quite healthy.

[English]

I think, you have already replied to that question.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. DHILLON : Sir, the hon. Member has referred to Haryana breed cows and bulls. I am also a farmer. I have reared cows as well as bulls of Haryana breed. The milk yield of those cows is low. Bullocks of Nagaur are famous the world over. The problem is how much is the yield of milk from those cows. The cows of Haryana do not have higher milk yield. As regards Germany, we have not yet imported cows from there. If you want, we shall import semen from there and shall try it on cows of Haryana.

SHRIMATI PREMALABAI CHAVAN : Is the hon. Minister aware that milk is surplus in Maharashtra State and—

[English]

—we are really very proud to see that our Government is so keen about increasing yield of milk. If you see some districts, especially in Satara district, milk is flowing.

[Translation]

There was a time when there was abundance of milk in our country. I have

to make a request. Although the production of milk has increased tremendously, yet there is no factory for its processing in Maharashtra. We had submitted a proposal also.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not related with this question.

SHRIMATI PREMALABAI CHAVAN : The quantity of milk has increased.

MR. SPEAKER : But it is for the State Government to set up a factory for this.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question. Shri Kamal Nath.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Qn. 247.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) *rose—*

[Translation]

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it will be better if question No. 251 is also taken up along with it.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Yes Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. The Minister also agrees. Is Shri Narayan Chaubey present ?.....Shri K.N. Pradhan.

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : Question No. 251.

MR. SPEAKER : Also reply to question No. 251.

[English]

Measures to Ease Pressure of Population in Delhi

*247. SHRI KAMAL NATH† :
SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Capital Region Planning Board at its meetings held

recently took certain decisions intended to ease the growing pressure of population in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

and

(c) whether any modalities and a definite time frame have also been laid to implement the decisions taken; and

(d) whether any of these decisions were taken by Government long ago and if so, the reasons for which these decisions could not be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d). A draft interim plan for the development of the National Capital Region, prepared by the Planning Committee of the National Capital Region Planning Board, was discussed in the last meeting of the Board held on 3rd July, 1986. The discussion was inconclusive and no decisions have so far been taken in regard to the proposals embodied in the interim plan and their implementation.

Meeting of NCR Board

*251. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY† :
SHRI K.N. PRADHAN :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the National Capital Region Board was held at Vigyan Bhavan on 3 July, 1986; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and decisions taken ?

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

(b) Apart from certain procedural matters, the Board considered the draft interim plan for the development of the National Capital Region. The discussion was inconclusive and it was decided to continue the same in the next meeting of the Board.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : The National Capital Region Planning Board has held

several meeting and an interim Development Plan has been worked out, but it is unfortunate that this remains inconclusive. That the Board has several meetings which remain inconclusive is a sad state of affairs. Nevertheless, in the interim Development Plan, is there a proposal to shift certain government offices or public sector unit offices out of Delhi into the gamut of the National Capital Region and if so—if the facts are not available, the Minister can say that they are not available—if such a proposal is there, what is the impact it is going to have on Delhi *vis-a-vis* more residential accommodation and office space, how much more residential accommodation will be created, how much more office space will be created, what is the relief which Delhi will have because of shifting of these offices out of Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : In 1971, 47,895 persons were working under public sector. In 1981—I have got the figure till 1981—this figure has reached 1,16,444. Even if we assume that one employee has got his wife and children and one maid-servant, the figure will go up to so many lakhs. This is also one of the factors how in Delhi the population has increased. So far as the question of industrial...

SHRI KAMAL NATH : This has no relevance to my question.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : Relevant in the sense that I have given these figures about public sector. In the year 1971 the public sector employees were only 47,000.

The public sector employees have reached the figure of 1,16,444 in the year 1981...

SHRI KAMAL NATH : That is available.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : That is available. You may rest assured. This matter was also discussed—how to decrease the population of Delhi. I think, this was the main purpose of your asking this question.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Maybe, you would permit me, Sir, to repeat my question. For the benefit of the House I will repeat it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In that case irrelevant answer will also be repeated.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I concede Sir.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has not given the figures relating to the joint sector. Only figures pertaining to the public and private sectors have been given.

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH : The issue is that we are going to shift public sector and Government offices. For this purpose certain areas have been identified and those areas are Meerut, Hapur, Bulandshar-Khurja Complex in U.P., Palwal, Rewari, Rohtak and Panipat in Haryana and Alwar in Rajasthan. This is all not what the National Capital Region encompasses.

I am coming to M.P. There is a region in M.P. also of which the National Capital Region Planning Board is either oblivious or has forgotten. Are these the final areas where the shifting is contemplated? Is this the final list or is there another list to be prepared where Public Sector and Government offices are likely to be shifted?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : So far as the question of shifting of public sector or joint sector undertakings are concerned, it does not mean that they will be shifted to only those areas. If they want to go, they will be shifted there. But there are a large number of public sector undertaking offices which should not have been here. There are certain offices for whom it is a must to be here. But there are certain others which can go anywhere and can be located anywhere. So far as the names of towns that you have mentioned are concerned, these are the towns which we want to create as counter-magnet satellite

towns. (*Interruptions*). Meerut, Hapur, Palwal, etc., can go anywhere.

MR. SPEAKER : If they can go anywhere, let them go to Mr. Kamal Nath's constituency.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : We have formed a Committee to find out which are the public sector undertakings which can be shifted from Delhi.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I understand that there are certain restrictions on opening new Government offices in Delhi. But there are no such restrictions on the public sector undertakings with respect to their opening of offices in Delhi. Will the government consider placing similar restrictions also on public sector undertakings which want to open or which go on opening their offices in Delhi? Further, you have just said that the Government has appointed a Committee to identify the public sector undertakings the offices of which may be shifted outside Delhi. What is the progress of that Committee and by what time are they expected to come to certain conclusion?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : These matters are under the active consideration of the Government. A few weeks ago a meeting was held and we are going to hold another meeting.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : What matters? Will not the public sector undertakings be allowed to open their offices in Delhi anywhere?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : Let me be exhausted first! (*Interruptions*) In the last meeting of the Planning Board a Committee was formed about finding out what we have mentioned and the next meeting is going to be held this month also. We are going to take immediate decision in regard to all these things.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is very clear that population is increasing at a very rapid speed. Therefore, it is also necessary to shift it somewhere else. It is also true that such shifting involves huge expenditure. We shall have

to ensure that the locations which are selected for shifting these offices or public undertakings are linked by road, rail and air and at the same time the cost of land should also not be high and water should be easily available.

So far as I know, your Ministry had sought Rs. 868 crores for this scheme, out of which only Rs. 35 crores were sanctioned. That means you are short of funds but at the same time it is also necessary to shift them. Will the hon. Minister seriously consider including Gwalior, the nearest place to this capital region which is also linked by road, rail and air, has very cheap land and has enough water to meet the requirements of double the population of Gwalior? In the last meeting, the name of Gwalior was suggested. Therefore, I would like to know whether you have considered including Gwalior in it?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : Scindia Sahib is putting more stress on Gwalior. Therefore, there is no need to worry. We are considering it very seriously.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : With a view to check the increasing population of Delhi, you have included Bhopal and Gwalior. I would like to know whether some cities of South can also be included in it or not?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : At present, we are not able to complete the work in the cities which have already been included. Let it be completed first, thereafter it can be considered.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my constituency Alwar which is only 100 miles from Delhi is also included in the National Capital Region. I would like to submit that Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had started this Scheme in 1974-75 and the Janata Party had abandoned it during the years 1977-80. During this period, no developmental work was done in this region. Therefore, with a view to mobilising developmental resources and development of neighbouring villages, is it not necessary to evolve a separate industrial policy for this region so that more and more people could be given employment there which in turn might have a relieving impact

on the growing population of Delhi and the people from peripheral towns might not add to the population of Delhi? I would like to know whether a separate industrial policy has been framed for this purpose? If so, the nature and outline of that policy and whether Government has given it a thought?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : As regards the National Capital Region Board, in the beginning, its members were limited. Later on, we thought that the industry, the railways should also be involved and hence we have now included the Minister of Industry and the Minister of Railways also so that the nature of services like transport and telecommunications to be provided to the counter magnet towns could also be discussed. Therefore, all the Ministers have been included in it. More people than what you have suggested have been included in it.

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA : I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the population of rural areas is migrating to the cities. Therefore, will the National Capital Region Planning Board be able to check this trend, as I have been told through a written answer to one of my questions that the population of Delhi has increased by 40 per cent between 1971 and 1981? I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has paid his attention to checking the tendency of migration of agricultural labourers from the villages to the cities? If so, what steps are being taken to check this trend?

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member speaking is P.K.; please be careful while replying.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : It is so important a question that... (*Interruptions*)... I think this question is engaging the attention of everyone in this House as to why the population of cities is increasing at such a pace. In this connection, a number of meetings were also held which were attended by the representatives from all over the world. They all thought over it but failed to arrive at a solution as to how it could be checked. The problem of Delhi is particularly serious because every year two to three lakh people add to its population. Therefore, we are already thinking how to

reverse this trend. To check this trend, it is necessary to have some counter magnet towns. Work should be provided in such towns also so that the people could be attracted to live there. Besides, integrated development of all the small and medium towns is not taking place. Therefore, with a view to making these cities also beautiful, Government of India have allocated Rs. 88 crores to be spent on selected cities. Therefore, to say that a ban should be imposed on the entry and whosoever comes will have to come along with a Ration Card and then only ration will be provided will not be proper, although it has been tried by some countries but have failed in this endeavour. Therefore, I think, as long as our development is not village-oriented, we shall not be able to check migration to cities. It seems to be impossible.

[English]

Working of Doordarshan

*249. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO† :
SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSI :

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

(a) whether his Ministry has taken note of observations of the Prime Minister made recently regarding the working of the Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the corrective steps being taken;

(c) whether Government are considering to introduce changes in the administrative structure by appointing persons from public life in senior posts in Doordarshan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) to (d). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following corrective steps have been taken by the Government :

(i) the administrative and programme infrastructure is being strengthened.

(ii) a Central News Unit is being set up to improve the quality of news and current affairs programmes.

(iii) Doordarshan has been asked to ensure that it's programme project the correct values and remain rooted in the cultural ethos of the country. Programmes specially designed for the youth are being planned. Particular attention is being placed on programmes designed to fight obscurantism, superstition, prejudice and disharmony. The emphasis is on producing programmes which project the basic unity of the country and it's people.

(iv) to achieve the programming goals, Doordarshan will set up a Central Production Unit which will take up the production of important and special programmes of quality.

(v) a special software scheme will enable Doordarshan to make special telefilms and programmes concerning youth, issues of women concern, rural development and cultural heritage.

(vi) plans are a foot for training of the personnel and specialisation wherever necessary.

(vii) attention is being paid to the commercials and the sponsored schemes also. Guidelines have recently been revised for sponsored programmes and the code for commercials is under review.

(viii) the operational staff needs to acquire special skills. Two experts from the Thompson Foundation (Mr. Jim Macyntyre and Mr. Brown) are currently in Delhi to assess training requirements.

(ix) Doordarshan has involved itself during the course of the last few

months in comprehensive consultation with experts. NAMEDIA was requested to conduct a series of seminars on the role of TV in India.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Sir, to my question, the Minister has given a non-specific answer. Recently, the Prime Minister while participating in a panel discussion organised by the Ladies Studies Group in Calcutta had expressed a great anxiety and helplessness regarding Doordarshan. The Prime Minister said :

“We are looking at Doordarshan with a fine tooth comb (brush). The whole system appeared to be in the mess which has to be set right. This could not be done by my telling them what to do. We have to go through the administrative structure.”

This is the observation of our Prime Minister. Not only now, even previously also our Prime Minister has expressed his great concern about his constant exposure on the TV. In view of this observation, will the Minister go for an autonomous and independent body for the Doordarshan? Further, will he also consider appointing technical and expert people rather than going for IAS officers?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : If one kindly goes through the statement which I have laid on the Table of the House, I have mentioned a number of steps, 11-12 steps, which have been taken, which are basic steps to improve the performance of Doordarshan, particularly in the light of the observations of the Prime Minister.

A meeting was held with all the senior officials about a week ago and the whole performance was discussed and the various steps taken. And I do claim modestly that there has been improvement. In the first place, I would like to say that I have not been unspecific. Specific steps which have been taken have been mentioned in the statement. I have myself gone into that several times and I can share with the House my own views,

although I am not an expert, that in the field of entertainment, the performance of Doordarshan is quite satisfactory. But in the field of information and education, a lot of improvement has to be made and I have said earlier and I say it now. We have called for several experts from outside the Doordarshan, from media and other places, even experts from abroad from the technical point of view. These are some of the steps we have taken to improve the performance. Incidentally, I may point out the effect that Doordarshan had recently in the neighbouring country, which is eloquent enough. There are two views. One view is that the person heading the organisation should be a very good administrator and the software programme part should be given to only an expert or a professional. The other view is that it should be headed by an outside professional and the administration part can be looked after by some senior administrator. Now we have taken one particular view and in our opinion that is the correct view in the present situation of Doordarshan.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : We feel that the time allotted for Telugu programmes is very restricted and insufficient. A large portion of the population in different States like Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa know Telugu. But Telugu programmes are very few. So, in view of the fact that a majority of the population know Telugu, will you consider increasing the time limit for Telugu programmes in Doordarshan?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Sir, as far as the local station, *i.e.* Hyderabad is concerned, yes, I shall certainly consider. As far as the Delhi National Network is concerned, I have mentioned my problems in this House and you appreciated the reply that I gave on that day. We have 23 States, 9 Union Territories, 16 languages, 280 dialects and 75 per cent of our people live in rural areas and 54 per cent of our population is illiterate. There are several kinds of views—agnostic, atheistic, fundamentalist and so on. There are several demands and only one channel with 155 minutes, out of which 40 minutes go for news. So, I am left with 105 minutes. To satisfy every strata and every language in 105 minutes in a day is not an easy job. Therefore, as far as regional language films are concerned, you must have

noticed that I have introduced a regional film on every Sunday, so that the Telugu film's turn, instead of coming after 14 months, will come much earlier.

SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is aware that a reply given by one responsible officer of Doordarshan saying that Nepali is a foreign language during a programme called 'Aap aur Hum' on 30th July 1986, has hurt the sentiments of more than six million people of the country. Nepali is one of the State Languages of West Bengal and Sikkim and it is also recognised by the Sahitya Akademi of our country. To issue such a statement when the situation is already bad in those areas where people speak this language is harmful. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would look into the matter as to under what circumstances the officer made such an irresponsible and ill-conceived statement. I would also like to know what action the hon. Minister will take in this regard.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : About seven minutes before the Question Hour started, the hon. member met me in the Central Hall and she pointed out this thing. I have told her that I would find out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Private talks with ladies outside should not be quoted here !

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : I have not given an assurance there. I am giving her the assurance here.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : When there is a problem already, how can this mistake be committed by the Doordarshan ? Responsible people should be there.

MR. SPEAKER : First we have to investigate and then only we have to do something.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Chowdhary, we must have the time to look into the matter.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : How can this kind of a thing happen ?

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Why is it

that Parliament News is relayed only after all the people have gone to sleep ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : This question has come up repeatedly. Let me make it clear and I will take a little time Sir. There are 181 transmitters in India and about 156 transmitters transmit Delhi programmes. So, the news about Parliament in Hindi goes all over India at 7.30 in the evening through the 156 transmitters. In those places like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras where programme producing facilities exist, there the regional news is given.

At 8.40 P.M., when the National Network starts, as I mentioned just now, we give forty minutes news. Only 105 minutes are left and in that again, if we give 10 or 20 minutes news of Today in Parliament—both Hindi and English—another 20 minutes is reduced. So, what we have done is, later at night by about 11.00, we give Today in Parliament. That is the only way it can be done. But it goes all over India, the Hindi portion of it, at 7.30 P.M.

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH : Sir, the hon. Minister just now said that 75 per cent of the population in India is rural. Whenever, these new transmitters were set up, the information given by Doordarshan was that this percentage of rural population would be viewing the Doordarshan programmes. Is the hon. Minister aware that the various T.V. sets that were to be set up in the various blocks and certain districts were chosen are really functioning or not ? If he is not aware, will he set up a Committee to go into these various districts and see whether rural population selected by Doordarshan are really viewing the programmes or not ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : There is a misunderstanding which I must make it clear. Provision of T.V. sets is not one of the functions of Information and Broadcasting Ministry. It is the State Government which provides the T.V. sets. Some State Governments pay half of the cost and the other half is paid by the local people. We have taken up the responsibility only with regard to 5,000 sets in the North-East, i.e. Information and Broadcasting Ministry.

With regard to others, I would request my hon. friend to take it up with the State Government to find out the facts.

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH : Regarding North-Eastern States, will he try and find out whether those sets are working or not ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Regarding North-East, I will certainly find out, but as far as other States are concerned, I cannot.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Even in my State, none of the sets is working.

Minimum Wages for Bidi Workers

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

(a) whether different States have fixed different minimum wages for the bidi workers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) when the latest rates of wages were revised and the States that are not paying the revised uniform wages to the bidi workers;

(d) the names of States which have arbitrarily fixed different rates of wages for bidi workers together with the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government propose to bring uniformity in rates of wages for bidi workers; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 the various State Governments are the appropriate Governments for fixation and revision of minimum wages. Each State assesses its local conditions and follows its own criteria while deciding the minimum wages. This leads to disparity in rates of minimum wages notified by the States.

(c) A Statement is given below.

The Central Government has no information as to which States are not paying the revised wages to bidi workers.

(d) The Ministry is not aware of any State having fixed the wages of the Bidi workers arbitrarily.

(e) The State Governments have been advised on different occasions to make efforts to reduce the disparity while fixing the minimum wages.

Statement

According to the information available, the following States have revised the minimum wages in employment in Bidi on the dates shown against each state.

S. No.	Name of the State	Date from which revised
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26-8-85
2.	Assam	12-3-84
3.	Bihar	29-4-85
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1-9-83
5.	Gujarat	29-9-84
6.	Karnataka	2-12-81
7.	Kerala	4-9-84
8.	Madhya Pradesh	10-10-84
9.	Maharashtra	5-3-84
10.	Orissa	15-7-85
11.	Rajasthan	16-1-85
12.	Tamil Nadu	1-4-85
13.	Tripura	18-5-82
14.	Uttar Pradesh	21-7-84

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to deal with the last part of the question first. The Central Government has told the States from time to time that there should be

parity in the wages. The Labour Minister's Conference held in 1985 had appointed a committee. I would like to know what suggestions that committee has given and what steps have been taken by the Government to implement those suggestions? Those suggestions have not so far been implemented. This question was also raised in 1985 and in reply to that question it was stated that there had been no particular progress.

The second thing that I want to know is whether Government considers bidi workers as skilled labourers or not? If they consider them as skilled labourers, are they satisfied with the wages that are being paid to them; if not, what steps are proposed to be taken in this regard?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): Sir, the Labour Minister's Conference of 1985 took a very important decision of trying to work out a system on regional concept. Since the uniform rate on minimum wages throughout the country was not found feasible, this Conference decided that we should at least try on a regional basis. The Central Government was asked to have some model regulation on that. We have formed that and circulated to the State Governments and we contemplate to have six regional minimum wage Advisory Boards, say, Eastern Region, Northern Region, Southern Region, Western Region, Central Region, like that, I can read out the names of the States. The whole country has been divided into six zones. We are trying to see, as an experiment, whether we can achieve some sort of uniform minimum wages, region-wise or not.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Now I want to ask my second supplementary. The hon. Minister has stated that the Central Government have not received any complaints regarding non-payment of stipulated wages to the workers. My experience is that the trade unions send complaints to them and they forward these complaints to the concerned State Governments. I do not consider the statement of

the Government that there are no complaints as correct. Will the Government re-consider the matter and inform the concerned State Governments about the complaints that have been received?

The other point that I want to ask is that in some of the States, the workers are paid dearness allowance whereas in some State no dearness allowance is paid. Will the Government take steps to ensure that dearness allowance is paid to the workers in all the States?

[*English*]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : When we talk about parity, and when I talk about the regional concept, they are supposed to undertake all this into consideration. It has not started functioning. That is the whole thing. The disparity still continues. This is an experiment which we are going to do; it has not started.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is the Minister aware of the fact that there is a widespread evasion of payment of the stipulated minimum wages by the employers? I know he will say that implementation and enforcement is not his job; it is the job of the State Governments. Nevertheless, since there are Central laws governing minimum wages, and governing certain other benefits and facilities also for the bidi workers, is he aware of the fact that unless the bidi workers can be identified in terms of the law as a bidi worker, he can be cheated out of the stipulated wages? Nowadays, the owners are neither giving them the identity cards which have been prescribed under the Central law, nor are they allowing them to work in any identifiable premises. More and more, the work is being given to them, and they are made to do it at home, so that the owner can always say that such-and-such a man is not a bidi worker under him. In this way, evasion is being practised on a wide scale. Will the hon. Minister consider at least having some consultation with the State Governments, the State Labour Ministers, collect more comprehensive reports about the methods of evasion, and work out some means by which it can be prevented?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : The hon. Member has asked a very pertinent

question. Identification of bidi workers is the most important thing before we undertake any other welfare measures. From the 1st of January this year, we have launched a vigorous campaign on this front; and out of the estimated 30 lakhs of bidi workers all over the country, I am happy to inform the House that 20 lakh bidi workers have been identified, and identity cards have been issued to 20 lakhs of them, including people in West Bengal. I have myself gone to distribute some of them.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : I am surprised to hear from the hon. Minister that the Government is going to make an experiment in connection with the Minimum Wages Act now, after 38 years of independence. There is a specific law called the Minimum Wages Act, and Government is duty-bound to implement it.

So far as my personal knowledge is concerned, there are as many as 775 tea estates in Assam. Out of these tea estates, owners of 100 tea gardens are not following the said Act. They are also not paying the minimum wages to their workers. They pay only Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per worker per day.

Will the Minister of Labour take immediate steps to see that this Act is immediately implemented, so far as tea garden labourers in Assam are concerned ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : The question pertains to bidi workers, and not to tea garden workers.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Among the bidi workers, there are self-employed workers another category. I am bringing to the notice of the Minister that these self-employed workers are organized on a cooperative basis—which has been done by the Kerala Government, under the name Kerala Venus Beedi. If this is done on a national scale, and a national monitoring programme is conducted, it will be very helpful, because much more than 30 lakhs of people are involved. I would like to ask whether the Central Government will moot a monitoring scheme to bring these self-employed workers under a national level cooperative scheme, or something like that ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Under the Centre, we do not have such a scheme. I must congratulate the Kerala Government for having done that; and I will inform the other States and request them to follow the Kerala Government in this regard.

Setting up of a HPT Centre in Nellore

*253. **SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a high power T.V. Transmitter Centre in Nellore, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the time by which it will be done; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A low power (100 W) TV transmitter is already functioning at Nellore. Within the resources available for the VII Plan, it is not possible to instal a high power transmitter there.

SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Sir, Andhra Pradesh is neglected in the expansion of high power transmitters. In the other States there are a very good number of high power transmitters whereas in Andhra Pradesh there are only two high power transmitters, one at Visakhapatnam and another at Vijayawada. Those two high power transmitters are not covering the whole area. The coastal districts are not covered; Nellore is a business centre, a cultural centre and also an industrial centre. In view of its growing importance, if the high power transmitter is set up at Nellore it serves the whole of the area. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will consider setting up a high power transmitter at Nellore at least in this year.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Sir, let me start with Andhra Pradesh. The allocation

for Andhra Pradesh in the Seventh Five Year Plan is such that when the Seventh Plan Projects of Doordarshan are completed, the coverage, population-wise, in Andhra Pradesh will be 83 per cent, compared to the national average of 80 per cent which we will be achieving by 1990. Therefore, Andhra Pradesh actually gets more than the national average and as far as Nellore district is concerned, 37 per cent of the area is covered and 4.94 lakhs of population is covered. When the 10 kw. transmitter at Tirupati will be commissioned, additional areas from this district will be covered.

SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Sir, this 100 kilowatt transmitter is too inadequate to cover the whole area. Tirupati is a pious centre and an important centre. People from all corners of the country go to Tirupati to worship Lord Venkateswara. Rayalaseema is too backward a region. If a high power transmitter is set up at Nellore the whole area including the coastal districts and Rayalaseema will be covered. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to set up a high power transmitter at Nellore at least in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : I have already stated the position about the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Transfer of Technology from Australia

*254. **SHRI P.M. SAYEED :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Australia has agreed to transfer of technology in the fields of mining of coal, steel and several other metals;

(b) whether specific plans for joint working of Indo-Australian groups to investigate areas of co-operation have been drawn; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the approximate time by which the joint venture will start functioning ?

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

Statement

During the recent bilateral talks and exchange of high-level visits between India

and Australia, the question of using Australian technology in mining of coal, steel and non-ferrous metals had figured. The two countries have agreed to establish a Joint Business Council (JBC) with the objective of promoting direct exchange of information between entrepreneurs in India and Australia and also promoting agreements between Indian and Australian firms in the field of economic, industrial and technological cooperation including mining and mineral processing. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the Confederation of Australian Industry will represent their respective countries in the JBC. Constitution of a Working Group on coal at the governmental level to promote cooperation between the two countries in coal mining has also been agreed to.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Without going into the introductory part, I would like to straightaway ask the hon. Minister what are the terms and conditions for the import of this technology and how these are, compared to the Indian conditions.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : Sir, the Joint Business Council will be established as indicated in the reply. And after the discussions individual cases of agreement for transfer of technology will be taken up. It cannot be a generalised thing because it will depend on the technology, it will depend on a particular piece of either industrial collaboration or technological collaboration.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : How is the import of this technology going to help our indigenous R and D ? May I also know from the hon. Minister whether we will continuously depend on Australia for the transfer of this technology ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : There is no question of continuously depending on Australia. R and D is covered by science and technology agreements. A science and technology delegation went recently to Australia to identify areas where we could usefully collaborate. But there is no question of directing all our collaborations towards Australia. We collaborate with any country where we think that it is useful to collaborate.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

[Translation]

Survey of Minerals in Gujarat

*246. SHRI C.D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in Gujarat where survey was conducted to find mineral deposits during the period from 1980 to 1984 and the types of minerals found there with details thereof;

(b) the quality and quantity of the mineral deposits found there; and

(c) the time by which mining of these minerals is proposed to be started, the estimated expenditure involved and the amount likely to be earned therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). As in other parts of the country, in Gujarat also, the Geological Survey of India and the State Government have carried out mineral surveys during the period 1980 to 1984. The minerals found in the survey include Bentonite (Kachchh and Amreli), Base-metals (Banaskantha), Wollestoneite and Scheelite (Godhra), Bauxite (Sabarkantha and Kachchh), Dolomite (Chhota Udepur and Vadodara), Fluorite (Vadodara), Coal and Lignite (Kachchh and Bharuch), Limestone (Banaskantha Junagadh and Rajkot), Nickel (Sabarkantha) and Silica sand (Bharuch). Out of these minerals, Base-metals and Bentonite have resource potential to the tune of 3 55 million tonnes and 28 million tonnes respectively.

(c) The Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation and private parties are already exploiting various available minerals in the State. Moreover, the State Government has proposals to expand some of its on-going projects and also to take up projects based on minerals like dolomite, granite, bentonite, clay etc. during the 7th Five Year Plan. The value of the minerals produced in the State during the year 1984 and 1985 (including fuel minerals) was Rs. 565 crores and Rs. 636 crores respectively.

National Mineral Policy

*248 SHRI Y S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring out a comprehensive National Mineral Policy document in order to promote prospecting, exploration, conservation and beneficiation of mineral resources; if so, by when;

(b) the specific areas/aspects the proposed National Mineral Policy document would cover;

(c) the advantages of drawing up such a policy document to Union and State Governments and to the user industries and the National economy as a whole; and

(d) the extent to which proposed new mineral policy will lead to export promotion ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir. The draft National Mineral Policy document which has been prepared has to be examined in the light of the comments of the State Governments and other agencies before it is finalised.

(b) and (c). The National Mineral Policy document provides an over-all Policy frame-work within which the mineral resources of the country will be developed as an important part of national economic development. Special emphasis would be on : survey and exploration of minerals in which the country's resource position is just adequate or deficient; dissemination of information on technological changes; conservation and beneficiation of low grade ores; recycling of scrap and waste material; manpower development; protection of the environment; research and development etc. The policy aims at a broad coordination between the States on the one hand, and the Centre and the States on the other hand, in the matter of mineral development. The assured supply of mineral based inputs to the user industries, avoidance of wastage of resources and optimisation of their utilisation are the primary thrust of the draft policy document.

(d) The policy document also envisages that the indigenous mineral industry shall be progressively attuned to the changing international economic situation so that it may derive maximum comparative advantage in foreign trade resulting in export promotion and import-substitution.

Development of Small and Medium Towns in Madhya Pradesh

*252. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of towns in Madhya Pradesh brought under the "Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns" programme during the last three years;

(b) the amount provided by Union Government for the development of those towns;

(c) whether Government have identified some more towns in Madhya Pradesh for development during the Seventh Five Year Plan under the above programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) :

(a) to (d). Seven towns were brought under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme during the last three years. These are, Chindwara, Guna and Sidhi, brought under the Scheme in the years 1983-84, and 1984-85, and Hoshangabad, Gadawara, Panchmarhi and Amarkantak in the year 1985-86.

A statement indicating the details of assistance given to various towns in Madhya Pradesh till the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan and during the year 1985-86 is given below.

Statement

Release made during 1979-85

S. No.	Name of Town	Rs. in lakhs
1	2	3
1.	Bilaspur	27.25
2.	Khajuraho	5.00

1	2	3
3.	Dewas	32.00
4.	Itarsi	36.30
5.	Rewa	12.40
6.	Katni	7.40
7.	Burhanpur	44.30
8.	Morena	3.00
9.	Dongargarh	4.00
10.	Rajnandgaon	33.00
11.	Balaghat	20.10
12.	Chindwara	17.59
13.	Harda	15.00
14.	Waidhan	10.00
15.	Guna	14.00
16.	Sidhi	16.00
Total		297.34

Release made during 1985-86

1.	Waidhan	20.00
2.	Itarsi	9.00
3.	Rewa	20.00
4.	Dongargarh	20.00
5.	Bilaspur	15.00
6.	Balaghat	15.00
7.	Hoshangabad	26.16
8.	Gadarwara	23.87
9.	Panchmarhi	23.76
10.	Morena	20.00
11.	Katni	20.00
12.	Amarkantak	10.00
13.	Khajuraho	18.00
Total		240.79

**Cost of Inputs vis-a-vis Remunerative
Prices for Agricultural Produce**

***255. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL :**
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the rising cost of inputs, Government consider that the farmers are getting remunerative prices for their produce;

(b) if not, the steps Government propose to take to tackle this problem; and

(c) whether Government would indicate the comparative rising cost of various inputs and prices of different agricultural produce during the last three financial years ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) and (b). The Government fixes minimum support/procurement prices for important agricultural commodities at remunerative levels. These prices are fixed after taking into account the recommendations made by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) as also the views of the different State Governments and the concerned Central Ministries. While making their price recommendations, the CACP, *inter alia*, takes into consideration the cost of production of crops. The Government also undertakes, whenever, necessary, price support operations through public sector and cooperative agencies.

(c) Between the financial years 1983-84 and 1985-86, the all-India index numbers of wholesale prices of food articles, non-food articles and all commodities registered a rise of 12.22, 1.85 and 13.23 percent respectively. During the same period, the index numbers of wholesale prices of high speed diesel oil, tractors and insecticides have shown a rise of 6.10, 14.00 and 3.73 per cent respectively, while that of fertilisers registered a fall of 0.22 per cent.

Shortage of Houses in Delhi

***256. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :**
DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of ~~URBAN~~
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the average yearly increase in Delhi's population;

(b) the backlog of houses at present and how much it is likely to increase each year;

(c) the budgetary provision made for the purpose during the current financial year and how much backlog is expected to be cleared;

(d) when the entire backlog is likely to be wiped out; and

(e) whether any provision has been made for cheap houses for the poor, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) The estimated increase in Delhi's population is about 3 lakh persons per year.

(b) The estimate of housing shortage at the beginning of the 7th Plan was placed at about 3.8 lakh dwelling units. The additional housing requirement is estimated to be about 60,000 dwelling units per year.

(c) A provision of Rs. 438.13 crores has been made in the DDA's Budget Estimates for 1986-87 for construction of houses. The DDA has a backlog of 1,61,679 registrants. As against this it has a plan to allot 51,354 dwelling units this year under the various schemes.

(d) No time-bound programme for the clearance of the backlog can be given at this stage.

(e) Yes, Sir. The programme covers construction of dwelling units for the various categories including the poorer sections of the society. DDA has also planned to take up construction of prefab houses.

Technology Mission on Oilseeds

***257. DR. K.G. ADIYODI :**
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a Technology Mission to tackle the problems of oilseeds;

(b) the number of districts proposed to be brought under this Mission, State-wise;

(c) the different varieties of oilseeds proposed to be mass-cultivated by the application of bio-technology;

(d) the centres selected for the purpose State-wise; and

(e) whether any recommendations have been made by the Mission and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) 180 Districts in 17 States have been identified under National Oilseeds Development Project, as detailed below :

State	No. of Districts
1	2
(1) Andhra Pradesh	14
(2) Assam	12
(3) Bihar	14
(4) Gujarat	14
(5) Haryana	6
(6) Himachal Pradesh	1*
(7) Jammu and Kashmir	3
(8) Karnataka	9
(9) Madhya Pradesh	22
(10) Maharashtra	14
(11) Orissa	7
(12) Punjab	9
(13) Rajasthan	16
(14) Sikkim	1*

1	2
(15) Tamil Nadu	8
(16) Uttar Pradesh	20
(17) West Bengal	10
*Entire state as one district unit	180

(c) to (e). Tissue culture technique for mass propagation of coconut and oil-palm is being perfected. The technique is still under investigation. The research work is in progress at the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasargod (ICAR), National Chemical Laboratory, Pune (CSIR), Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay (BARC), and Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore. Some of the recommendations for increasing the production of oilseeds are :

(i) Expansion of area under rabi/summer groundnut in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Gujarat and under rapeseed-mustard in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and Northern Madhya Pradesh. In case of soyabean, Madhya Pradesh, hills and Bundelkhand regions of Uttar Pradesh, Kota and Udaipur of Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Northern part of Karnataka have been identified as potential areas for large scale cultivation.

(ii) For increasing the area under oilseed through sequential cropping on arable land.

(iii) Diversion of area from low-yielding and low-economy crops to oilseeds.

(iv) Undertaking oilseed crops under various rainfed farming systems.

For increasing the productivity of oilseed crops through adoption of improved

agronomic practices such as varietal replacement, use of quality seed, application of fertilizer in recommended doses, need based timely plant protection measures, irrigation and providing protective irrigation to rainfed crops wherever possible, are suggested.

[*Translation*]

DDA's Earnings

*258. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :
SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise loss suffered or profit earned by Delhi Development Authority during the last four years;

(b) the main causes therefor;

(c) whether the material used in construction by DDA is not of superior quality;

(d) whether DDA have got construction work done through private contractors; and

(e) if so, the places where construction work was done by private contractors ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) and (b). Development of land and construction of houses and their disposal constitute the major activity of the DDA. The lands developed and disposed of mainly pertain to the scheme of Large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of Land in Delhi. The surplus generated on this account is remitted to the Revolving fund maintained with the Delhi Administration. The Housing Programme as a whole is implemented on "no profit no loss" basis.

(c) No, Sir. Materials conforming to prescribed specifications are used.

(d) and (e). The DDA's works are executed through contractors of appropriate class registered with the CPWD, MES, P and T and DDA. Specialist contractors pre-qualified as fulfilling the prescribed qualifications are engaged for specialised works.

[*English*]

Supply of Contaminated Drinking Water in Delhi

*259. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports about supply of contaminated water in several DDA colonies and other places in Delhi resulting in several liver diseases and even deaths, particularly of children; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) and (b). No contaminated water is being supplied in any part of Delhi. Individual local complaints regarding supply of dirty water are, however, sometimes received. These are promptly attended to.

[*Translation*]

Production of Good and Educative Films

*260. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the films produced by the present film producers do not reflect the realities of life and give prominence to glamour and have thus failed to produce wholesome effect on children; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take suitable steps to ensure that the film producers produce good and educative films reflecting country's history, art and culture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Production of feature films is mainly in the private sector. The private producers do not have to seek permission

from the Government to produce a film. As such, there is no control of Government in production of films by private producers. However, a film, before its public exhibition, is required to be certified by the Central Board of Film Certification under the Ministry of Human Resource Development in accordance with the Guidelines issued by the Government.

(b) A Statement given below.

Statement

The Government have taken following steps to encourage the film producers for producing good and educative films reflecting country's history, art and culture.

(i) The National Film Development Corporation provides loans on concessional interest for production of good and educative films. The Corporation do consider advancing loans to producers for producing good and educative films reflecting country's history, art and culture as and when suitable scripts are received and the same are acceptable to the Corporation.

(ii) The Directorate of Film Festivals organises, on behalf of Government of India, every year a National Film Festival which aims at, *inter-alia* encouraging the production of films of aesthetic excellence and social relevance. Awards, including cash awards, are given at such festivals.

(iii) Every year the Government selects a maximum of 21 feature films and 21 short films for inclusion in the Indian Panorama Section of the International Film Festival of India/Filmotsavs. These films which are the best of the Indian Cinema are given encouragement by entering them in International Film Festivals and Indian Film Weeks in other countries and by recommending to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations that films selected for inclusion in the Indian Panorama should be exempted from payment of entertainment tax.

[English]

Indemnity Claims under Crop Insurance Scheme

*261. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of indemnity claims filed under the crop insurance scheme during the year 1985-86; and

(b) whether drought and other natural calamities in 1985-86 had caused a large number of claims ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) The General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) received claims for Rs. 101 crore for Kharif, 1985. Out of these, claims for Rs. 20 crore were found inadmissible. During Rabi 1985-86 season G.I.C. has so far received claims for Rs. 1.34 crore.

(b) Extensive drought conditions had severely damaged groundnut crop in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka resulting in heavy claims during Kharif, 1985.

Copra Procured under Market Intervention Scheme

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

(a) the quantity of copra procured by the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) under market intervention scheme;

(b) whether the scheme had any impact on the market; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the scheme still continues; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) A total quantity of 13,296 tonnes of copra has been purchased by NAFED upto 25th July, 1986 under the market intervention scheme in Kerala, Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) to (d). The scheme has contributed to stabilising prices of copra above the indicative price of Rs. 1,200 per quintal of

fair average quality in Kerala and Lakshadweep where the ruling prices have since increased to around Rs. 1,300 per quintal. In Andaman and Nicobar Islands, however, purchase operations are in progress as the market price is yet to stabilise at the indicative price level.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

*263. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether release and rehabilitation of bonded labour in the country is one of the items of the 20 Point Programme;

(b) whether this programme is being implemented in its full spirit; and

(c) the steps being taken for the immediate implementation of the programme and to get the bonded labour released and rehabilitated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The responsibility of identification and release of bonded labour lies with the State Governments. The Central Government gives a matching grant for rehabilitation on a 50:50 basis. The rehabilitation subsidy has been increased from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 6,250 per bonded labour with effect from 1-2-1986.

Pact on Bio-Fertilizers with FAO

*264. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a pact on bio-fertilizers has been entered into with the Food and Agriculture Organisation; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the specific areas in which the pact will help;

(c) since when research on bio-fertilizers has been going on in the country and the number of scientists in the Indian Council

of Agricultural Research/Agricultural Universities engaged in the same; and

(d) the reasons for signing the pact in view of the claims of development and breakthrough by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Project, at an estimated expenditure of US \$772,000, will help in large scale production of bio-fertilizers, development of infrastructure for quality control and training of resource personnel.

(c) Organised research on bio-fertilizers in the country began in 1961. About sixty scientists in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and State Agricultural Universities are engaged in bio-fertilizers research.

(d) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has developed location and crop specific efficient strains of micro-organisms. This project will assist in establishing 'Culture Banks' of efficient strains and their large scale multiplication for use by the farmers in the country.

Revision of Cost of Ammonium Sulphate Caprolactum Project, Cochin

2334. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether estimated cost of setting up Ammonium Sulphate Caprolactum Project at Cochin by the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited has been revised;

(b) if so, the details of earlier and revised costs;

(c) the reasons for the delay in initiating work on the project; and

(d) whether Union Government have approved the revised estimated cost ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Ammonium Sulphate Caprolactam Project being set up at Udyogmandal by the Ferti-

zers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) is expected to cost Rs. 260.22 crores according to the revised cost estimates, against Rs. 147.94 crores approved originally.

(c) The project is expected to be completed by April, 1988 as against July, 1988 originally envisaged.

(b) Public Investment Board of the Government of India has approved the revised cost.

Completion Certificate for New Buildings in Delhi

2335. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued any orders for the issue of completion certificates in respect of new buildings constructed in industrial areas in Delhi;

(b) whether Government have conducted any enquiry or reviewed the position at any time during the last one year with a view to ensure that the above rules are followed by the engineering staff of Delhi Development Authority; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Issue of completion certificates in respect of newly constructed buildings is governed by the provisions of the unified building bye-laws for Union Territory of Delhi, 1983. No separate order for issue of completion certificate in respect of new buildings constructed in industrial areas in Delhi has been issued.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above, question does not arise. However, the Delhi Development Authority process the cases of completion certificates as per the provisions of building bye-laws and also regularly review/monitor them to assess the position. During the period from June, 1985 to June, 1986 the DDA issued 305 completion certificates in respect of industrial buildings

in different industrial areas of Delhi. 49 cases are pending mainly due to non-compliance of the requirements given in the compounding fee latter.

Education/T.V. Programmes in Hill Areas

2336. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken to ensure adequate coverage of all the hill States/regions by the educational T.V. programmes during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether infrastructure has been created for the installation of the necessary channels and other infrastructure like transmitters, relay centres etc. in these States/region, so as to facilitate the coverage of the entire hill regions by E.T.V.;

(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) to (c). In the VII Plan of Doordarshan, due provision has been made for setting up, in a phased manner, a number of transmitters of various power output in the hill States/regions of the country. Under the INSAT scheme, Educational TV (ETV) programmes for primary school children are telecast by all transmitters in the six States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra and Gujarat in the respective languages. The ETV programmes in Hindi are also relayed by all the transmitters in the four other Hindi speaking States of Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Production of ETV programmes is the responsibility of the State and Central Agencies under the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Ministry of Human Resource Development is at present engaged in the task of preparing a Programme of Action for the implementation of the National Policy on Education, 1986. The question of coverage of hill States/regions under ETV programmes can be decided only

after the aforesaid Programme of Action is finalised.

(d) Does not arise.

**Mica Research and Development
Centre in Bihar**

2337. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Mica Research and Development Centre is being set up in Bihar this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). The Mica Trading Corporation of India has proposed to set up mica Research and Development Centre in Bihar. The proposal is included in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The centre will develop new process for the manufacture of new products; to carry out the routine testing of mica products; to develop new test procedures and product specification; to develop Data Bank on the properties and different grade of mica. However, it is difficult to say that it would be set up this year.

**Licences for Steel Manufacture to
Large Industrial Houses**

2338. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to impose a ban on issue of industrial licences for manufacturing of steel to large industrial houses;

(b) whether manufacture of steel in private sector will adversely affect public undertakings like SAIL; and

(c) whether Government will take expert view from SAIL in the matter ?

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

(b) No. Sir.

(c) While formulating the guidelines for Industries for steel items and recommending individual proposals for approval, the interests of the public sector undertakings including SAIL are invariably kept in view.

**Merger of Song and Drama Division
with Directorate of Field Publicity**

2339. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH :
SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN :

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

(a) whether All India Staff Artists and staff of the Song and Drama Division along with National Federation of Information and Broadcasting Employees have opposed the merger of the Directorate of Field Publicity and Song and Drama Division;

(b) if so, the basis of their demand; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to discuss the proposal of merger with them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The All India Staff Artists and staff of Song and Drama Division and the National Federation of Information and Broadcasting Employees have opposed the proposal of merger of the Directorate of Field Publicity and Song and Drama Division as it *inter-alia* entails reduction in staff. The matter is still under consideration and no final decision has been taken so far.

**Purchase of Copra by NAFED from
Nicobar**

2340. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether NAFED has entered into purchase of copra from Nicobar group of islands and are purchasing the same from Car Nicobar, headquarters of Nicobar district; if so, the total purchases made so far; and

(b) whether NAFED is buying copra from Nancowrie group of islands; if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). NAFED, as the central nodal agency, purchases copra through the designated State agency under the market intervention scheme which is applicable to the whole of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Under the scheme, local cooperative organisations namely the Ellon Hinengo Limited, Carnicobar and the Manula Mathai Limited, Nicowrie are acting as agents of the NAFED. Upto 25th July, 1986, a total quantity of 284 tonnes of copra has been purchased in the Islands.

Ancillary Industries in Bokaro

2341. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ancillary industries around Bokaro Steel Plant;

(b) the number of ancillary units allotted to the tribals and the displaced persons;

(c) whether there is any proposal for opening of new ancillary units in Bokaro Steel City;

(d) if so, by what time; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) There are 145 small scale units registered with Bokaro Steel Plant as on date, out of which 47 units have been accorded ancillary status.

(b) One ancillary unit has been allotted to a displaced person. In addition 8 small scale units in Bokaro Industrial Area have been allotted to tribal and displaced persons.

(c) to (e). The responsibility for setting up of small scale industrial units, including those which are accorded ancillary status, in the Bokaro Industrial Area rests with the Bokaro Industrial Area Development

Authority (BIADA), under the Government of Bihar. However, before setting up a new unit in the Bokaro Industrial Area, the BIADA administration obtains comments of Bokaro Steel Plant on the project report of the unit with regard to its feasibility in relation to demand for the item in the plant. Presently, there is no proposal pending with Bokaro Steel Plant in this regard.

Hire Purchase by DDA for Allotment of Flats for Retired Government Servants

2342. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority have recently announced a hire purchase scheme for allotment of flats for retired Government servants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that retired Government servants have no means to get loans; and

(d) whether Government propose to take sympathetic view in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No such scheme was announced recently.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Even though the retired Government Servants are not eligible for loans under the House Building Advance Rules applicable to Government servants, it will not be correct to say that they have no means to get loans.

ADB Pest Control Project

2343. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank has sanctioned Rs. 36 lakhs for pest control project to test the use of neem

cakes and oil for effective control of pests affecting rice crop;

(b) if so, the place at which trails would be made; and

(c) whether any place has been selected in Uttar Pradesh for the purpose; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). The Government of India have not posed any 'Pest Control Project' for financing by the Asian Development Bank. However, it is learnt that the Asian Development Bank has approved technical assistance to International Rice Research Institute, Philippines for carrying out research on botanical pest control which includes use of neem products. The details of the project of the Bank and the extent of likely collaboration between the International Rice Research Institute and India are not known.

Welfare Schemes for Agricultural Labourers in Karnataka

2344. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the major welfare schemes so far approved by the Union Government for the welfare of agricultural labourers in Karnataka State during last three years;

(b) the broad outlines thereof;

(c) the financial assistance provided to the States for such schemes; and

(d) the details of implementation of the schemes, scheme-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d). No major welfare scheme has been approved by the Ministry of Labour exclusively for the welfare of agricultural labourers in Karnataka. However, there are two Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes. The details of these schemes

may kindly be seen in the statement given below.

Statement

Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers

The incidence of Bonded Labour system is reported from 12 States. For the purpose of rehabilitation of bonded labourers a quantum of rehabilitation assistance of Rs. 4,000 (increased to Rs. 6,250 w.e.f. 1.2.86) is given which is shared equally (50:50) by the Central and State Governments. The sums released to the State Government as Central share during the last 3 years are as follows :—

1983-84	—	Rs. 114.14 lakhs.
1984-85	—	Rs. 45.05 lakhs.
1985-86	—	Rs. 80.92 lakhs.

A target of rehabilitation of 6,400 bonded labourers has been fixed in respect of Karnataka State for the year 1986-87.

Plan Scheme for Organising Rural Workers :

The Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for organising Rural Workers is formulated to organise and educate rural workers by appointing honorary organisers at block level. The scheme is being implemented by the State Governments/Union Territories and each organiser is paid an honorarium of Rs. 200 per month and a fixed conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per month. The functions of the honorary organiser briefly are to educate workers of their rights and duties and stress the value of organisation to help them to organise themselves into co-operatives, trade unions and other form of organisations as may be considered necessary. 115 posts of organisers have been allocated to the State of Karnataka upto 1985-86. An assistance of Rs. 1,07,235 was released to the Government of Karnataka during the year 1985-86.

World Bank aided Sheep Development for Karnataka

2345. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of

AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2026 on 2 December, 1985 regarding World Bank assistance for Karnataka's sheep project and state :

(a) whether project/proposal on Sheep Development in Karnataka seeking World Bank assistance has been examined and finalised:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The project proposal on Sheep Development in Karnataka seeking World Bank assistance has been examined and some comments have been sent to Government of Karnataka for their consideration.

(b) and (c). The final project proposal after consideration of the comments sent to them is awaited from the Government of Karnataka.

Issue of Completion Certificates for Factories in Okhla by Delhi Development Authority

2346. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applications received for issue of completion certificates in respect of factories in Okhla Industrial Area (Phase I and II) during the last one year;

(b) the number of cases in which completion certificates have been issued, rejected and pending with the period for which they are pending and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of cases where completion certificates have been issued and the time taken to issue the same;

(d) whether Government have received complaints regarding delay in the issue of completion certificates by the engineering staff to Delhi Development Authority; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) 97.

(b) and (c). While completion certificates have been issued in 83 cases, one application has been rejected 13 cases are pending on account of non-submission of documents, non-rectification of non-compoundable items and non-payment of compounding fees.

The time for issue of completion certificates varies from case to case depending on the compliance of the party in regard to the submission of required documents, rectification of non-compoundable elements and depositing of compounding fees.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

AIR and Doordarshan Facilities for Purnea District

2347. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the approved programme for the expansion of radio and television facilities for the Purnea district during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : The position in respect of AIR and Doordarshan is as under :—

AIR

In the Seventh Five Year Plan, AIR have included schemes to set up new radio stations with 2×3 KW FM transmitter, Multipurpose studio, Receiving facilities and staff quarters at Purnea (Bihar).

Doordarshan

The existing 1 KW transmitter at Kurseong is likely to be augmented to 10 KW during the next two months and would provide service to parts of Purnea district. In the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan, there is a provision for setting up of Low Power Transmitter at Forbesgung and High Power Transmitter at Katihaar which when commissioned will also provide coverage to large part of Purnea district.

Aluminium Project in Ratnagiri

2549. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal was made to the Government in the House that if there was any difficulty in persuing the plans for the public sector Aluminium Project in the Ratnagiri district of the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra because of non-availability of adequate electric power, the Government should go in for alumina plant that would require less power;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined this proposal; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to the new proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). The question presumably refers to the Proceedings of the House on the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 510 asked by Shri Hussain Dalwai on the subject of survey of mineral deposit in Maharashtra on 19-4-1985. In response to supplementaries raised by Prof. Madhu Dandavate, it was clarified that the Government will have an open mind if for production of alumina the State Government or any private party came forward with proposal for setting up an Alumina Plant in Ratnagiri District. No such proposal has, however, been received from the State Government. There is also no proposal from any private party with requisite details. The implementation of the Ratnagiri Project was found uneconomical in view of the economies of scale that underwent change with the development of technology in

aluminium smelters as well as in alumina plants. In fact, the position of aluminium metal in the international market and the low level of prevailing prices are not conducive for any new venture to be set up for aluminium/alumina production.

Steps to Increase Consumption of Coconut

2350. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any concrete steps have been taken to increase the consumption of coconut and its products in non-traditional areas in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The notable steps taken to increase consumption of coconut in non-traditional areas include marketing of tender coconuts and production of Instant Spray Dried Coconut Milk Powder.

Karnataka State Cooperative Marketing Federation launched their scheme of sale of tender coconuts in Delhi in May, 1986, NAFED has also sold two truck loads of coconut from Karnataka and Gujarat. For sale of coconut from Kerala, NAFED is examining the feasibility of the proposal.

For manufacture of 2400 tonnes per annum of Instant Spray Dried Coconut Milk Powder, an industrial undertaking at Tiptur, Tumkar District in Karnataka set up by the Karnataka State Coir Development Corporation Ltd., Bangalore, was registered in April 1986. The annual requirement of coconut by the unit would be about 3.6 crore nuts.

Arrangements are also being made by the Kerala State Coconut Development Corporation to market tender coconut and coconut oil in non-traditional areas.

An apprenticeship training scheme is in operation in Maharashtra. The scheme

envisages training of craftsmen, production of craft items out of coconut shell, organisation of exhibitions etc. The scheme was sanctioned in 1979-80 and upto 1984-85, a total expenditure of Rs. 2.07 lakhs has been incurred; and 70 craftsmen have received training.

Development of Fisheries in West Bengal

2351. SHRI SANAT, KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of technical and/or financial assistance proposed to be rendered to West Bengal for the development of fisheries in the State during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : During VII Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 61.75 crores has been approved by Planning Commission for various fisheries development schemes in West Bengal. Under the World Bank assisted Inland Fisheries Project, 15 Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDA) have been sanctioned in West Bengal. For implementation of the scheme an amount of Rs. 82.60 lakhs was released to the Government of West Bengal during 1985-86 as Central share. A training Centre to train extension staff of FFDA has been set up under this programme. During 1985-86 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for provision of landing and berthing facilities an amount of Rs. 38.12 lakhs has been released to Government of West Bengal. An amount of Rs. 7.60 lakhs will be released for the development of Brackish Water Fish Farm depending upon the physical and financial progress of work. Government of India will provide technical assistance to Government of West Bengal for conducting detailed engineering survey and economic investigations for locating suitable areas for development of Brackish Water Fish farm. An amount of Rs. 2.25 lakhs was released as central Government share for the Group Accident Insurance for Active fishermen during 1985-86 and this assistance will be continued during VII Plan. Assistance will also be provided for welfare schemes in West Bengal under the National Welfare Fund for fishermen during VII Plan.

[*Translation*]

Indira Gandhi Housing Scheme in Urban Areas

2352. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to start any housing scheme for the urban areas on the lines of Indira Gandhi Housing Scheme proposed to be started for rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Indira Gandhi Avas Yojana for rural areas is already under operation. For urban areas three housing schemes for different income groups *viz.* Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) are already under operation with special emphasis on meeting the needs of the Economically weaker sections and no new scheme is envisaged at present.

[*English*]

Trials by Agricultural Research Department to Control White Fly

2353. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Agricultural Research Department have conducted any trials to control white fly by using chemicals; and

(b) if so, the action taken to supply such chemicals to the cotton growing farmers of Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes Sir. Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Agricultural Universities in cotton growing states have conducted detailed insecticidal trials against white fly.

(b) Among the effective chemicals, Monocrotophos, Phosalone, Ethion and Endosulfan are available in enough quantity in the country including Andhra Pradesh. The Acephate has recently been registered. The registration of another effective insecticide namely, Triazophos is under consideration of the Central Insecticide Registration Committee.

Financial Assistance to Karnataka for Urban Development

2354. SHRI H. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Karnataka have approached Union Government for giving some more financial assistance for urbanisation programme; and

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

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

(b) The Government of Karnataka were informed that it would not be possible to provide special Central assistance for the development of Bangalore. However, the Ministry is separately examining the possibility of procuring World Bank assistance to the Cauvery Water Supply Scheme (stage III). HUDCO assistance was also available for housing schemes which could be utilised in Bangalore.

Shifting of Central Government Offices from Kerala

2355. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the Union Government offices shifted out of Kerala during the last three years; and

(b) the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Ministries/Departments/Offices of the

Government of India are not required to intimate the Ministry of Urban Development particulars of their offices while shifting out of Kerala, Requisite details are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production of Documentary Film on Arnos Padri

2356. SHRI P.A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any representation from Government of Kerala regarding making of a documentary film on Arnos Padri (Father Arnos); and

(b) 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). Films Division have received a request from the Government of Kerala to consider the possibility of producing a documentary film on the life and work of Reverend Arnos. The matter is under correspondence with the Government of Kerala.

Allotment of Flats in MIG Category under New Pattern Scheme, 1979

2358. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many people were registered under New Pattern Scheme, 1979 for allotment of flats in MIG category;

(b) how many of them have been given physical possession of the flats by now and how many are still to be allotted; and

(c) by when all the people registered would be physically handed over flats in this category ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) 47,521.

(b) 9,80, have been allotted MIG flats while the remaining 37,720 are yet to be allotted.

(c) No fixed time schedule for allotment to the remaining registrants can be given at this stage.

Steps to Stabilise Prices of Coconut

2359. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps to stabilise the price of coconut;

(b) how much amount is spent by NABARD for the purchase of copra; and

(c) the steps taken to export copra and coconut oil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The price of coconut is traditionally linked to the price of copra. The market intervention scheme for copra is a major step in the direction of stabilising the prices of copra to the benefit of coconut growers.

(b) NABARD is a refinancing institution. It does not directly provide financing. It, however, sanctions credit limit to State Cooperative Banks for making financial accommodation available for marketing including purchase of copra by cooperative marketing societies.

(c) Presently, export of copra/coconut oil is not permissible.

Production of Pulses in Karnataka

2360. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the production of pulses in Karnataka during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government have taken steps to increase the production of pulses in Karnataka; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The production of pulses in Karnataka during the last 3 years is as below :

Year	Production (Lakh Tonnes)
1983-84	6.2
1984-85	4.6
1985-86	4.3 (Anticipated)

(b) and (c). The Government of India have sponsored a National Pulses Development Project in major States including Karnataka from 1986-87 to increase the production of pulses in the country. An amount of Rs. 65.23 lakhs has been sanctioned to Karnataka on various components of this programme including minikit distribution, block demonstrations, adaptive trials, training, etc. Central share in this programme is of the order of Rs. 35.68 lakhs.

Coverage to Religious Functions in T.V. News Bulletin

2361. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the time given by Doordarshan for coverage to religious functions as news item during the last six months; and

(b) the percentage of time spent for the purpose out of the total time allotted for the news coverage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Use of Alternate Sources of Sugar

2362. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGA LAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the use of alternate sources of sugar, besides

sugarcane, such as beet-root, for manufacture of sugar;

(b) whether sugar is at present made from sugarcane only;

(c) whether any comparative trials have been carried out on the economics of beet-root and sugarcane; and

(d) if so, the result thereof ?

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

(b) No, Sir. Sugar in the country is made from sugarcane and sugarbeet.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Studies conducted at Sriganganagar on the economics of sugarbeet and sugarcane revealed that the return on one rupee investment on sugarbeet is Rs. 1.5 as compared to Rs. 1.39 for plant crop of sugarcane and Rs. 1.95 for ratoon crop of sugarcane. Commercial cultivation of sugarbeet could not be extended beyond Sriganganagar area because the sugarbeet processing facilities are not available in the sugar factories zones where there is scope for growing sugarbeet.

Financial Allocation to ICAR Units in Kerala

2363. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of units of Indian Council of Agricultural Research in Kerala; and

(b) the financial allocation made to these units and the nature of activities undertaken by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research directly administers four ICAR Institutes and 6 Regional/sub-stations of ICAR Institutes located in Kerala State. Besides these it provides aid to 41

All India Coordinated project centres, 29 *ad-hoc* research schemes, 7 sub-projects of the National Agricultural Research Project, 4 Krishi Vigyan Kendras, 4 Operational Research Projects, 1 national demonstration centre and 6 lab-to-land centres located in the State. Besides this, the Kerala Agricultural University has been provided development assistance to strengthen its educational and research capabilities.

(b) The proposed financial allocation for these units during 7th Plan is given in the Statement I and the nature of activities in the Statement II given below.

Statement I

Proposed Financial Allocation during VIIth Plan to Units administered and aided by I.C.A.R. in Kerala.

Name of ICAR Units/ aided Projects	Proposed Allocation during VII Plan (1985-90) (Rs in lakhs)
1	2
* Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin	2477.58
* Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Cochin	1060.00
* Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum	451.00
* Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasar- god (including National Research Centre)	1850.00
Regional/Sub-Stations of Sugarcane Breeding Insti- tute and National Bureau of Plant Genetic Re- sources	6.60
All India Coordinated Research Project Centres	307.30
National Agricultural Research Project	442.48**

1	2	1	2
Operational Research Project	39.27	Lab-to-Land Programme Centres	4.78
Krishi Vigyan Kendras	104.82	Continuing <i>Ad-hoc</i> Schemes	58.58
National Demonstration Centres	7.33		

* Includes provision for Regional and Sub-Stations also.

** Based on allocation for VI Plan.

Statement-II

Name of the Institute/ Project	Nature of Activities Undertaken
1	2
1. Central Institute of Fisheries Technology Cochin	The Institute and its regional/sub-stations conduct research for improvement of indigenous craft and gear, develop suitable designs, of craft and gear, develop technologies for handling, processing, preservation, product development, quality control, packaging and transportation of fish and fishery products and conduct transfer of technology and training programme in fisheries technology.
2. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin	The Institute and its regional/sub-stations conduct research for assessing and monitoring the exploited under exploited and unexploited marine fishery resources, study fluctuation in marine fisheries resource landings in relation to environment, develop suitable mariculture technologies for finfish and shell-fish and conduct transfer of technology and post-graduate and specialised short-term training programme.
3. Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasargod	The Institute and its regional/sub-stations carry out basic and applied research on a national basis in respect of plantation crops such as coconut, arecanut, oil palm and cocoa and cropping systems of these crops. It also serves as a clearing house for all technical information in respect of the above crops and maintains their germplasm.
4. Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum	The Institute and its regional/sub-stations carries out basic and applied research on a national basis in respect of sweet potato, colocasia etc. It maintains germplasm of these crops and coordinates the work on these crops besides serving as a clearing house for all technical information on these crops.

1

2

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| 5. Regional sub-stations of Sugarcane Breeding Institute at Cannanore and of National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources at Trichur | The regional and substations of the ICAR Institutes located in Kerala carry out research on a regional basis in support of the mandate of the main institutes e.g. relating to sugarcane in respect of Sugarcane Breeding Institute and relating to plant introduction and germ plasm collection in respect of National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources. |
| 6. All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) Centres | The AICRP Centres carry out adaptive research and evaluation of technology developed by research institutes in the subject matter of the project through multilocation testing. |
| 7. National Agricultural Research Project. | The project aims at strengthening the regional research capabilities of the agricultural universities. In this case it proposes to strengthen the regional research stations of the Kerala Agricultural University. |
| 8. Operational Research Projects | Operational Research Projects are the projects through which the new technologies developed by the scientists are tested, verified and demonstrated on a larger scale. The aim is to develop the production technology for the farming community. The Operational Research Projects study various types of constraints involved in the transfer of technologies and provide feed back to the research system. |
| 9. Krishi Vigyan Kendras | These are training institutions which provide training to small and marginal farmers, rural youths, rural women and school drop-outs. The areas of training include crop husbandry, animal husbandry, horticulture, fisheries etc. The approach followed is "teaching by doing" and learning by doing. |
| 10. National Demonstration Centres | These projects aim at proving the genetic production potentiality of the new varieties of major crops and also allied package of practices. A team of SMSs organise 100 demonstrations in a district per year and encourage farmers to adopt new technologies. The demonstrations include technologies of multiple-cropping reclamation of alkali and acid soils and cultivation of better crops on rainfed lands including oilseeds and pulses. |
| 11. Lab-to-Land Programme Centres | Launched in 1979 as a part of ICAR Golden Jubilee Celebrations, the project aims at transferring relevant low-cost technologies to small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers. The scientists of SAUs ICAR Institutes and selected voluntary organisation adopt such families and recommend/demonstrate appropriate technologies for raising production, employment and income. |
| 12. Ad-hoc research scheme | Under these schemes, assistance is provided to carry out research on location specific problems of emergent nature on a short term basis. |

**Commissioning of T.V. Relay Centre
at Proddatur**

2364. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the T.V. relay centre at Proddatur in Cuddapah district has been ready for commissioning for the last two months; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in commissioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). The TV transmitter at Proddatur was under test for some time. It was commissioned into service on 1st August, 1986.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Fodder

2365. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the severe scarcity of fodder in many States;

(b) if so, whether Government are implementing any Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the cultivation of fodder in those States; and

(c) the steps taken to supply adequate fodder to those States to remove the cattle feed scarcity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Some States have reported shortage of fodder in the drought affected areas.

(b) There is no Centrally sponsored scheme for cultivation of fodder. However, in order to supplement the efforts of the States in achieving quick transfer of technology, particularly in respect of new high yielding varieties of fodder crops, the Government of India established 7 Regional

Stations for Forage Production and Demonstration under different agro-climatic conditions during 4th Five Year Plan at Hissar (Haryana), Kalyani (West Bengal), Suratgarh (Rajasthan), Dhamrod—now shifted to Gandhinagar (Gujarat), Avadi (Tamil Nadu), Mamidipalli (Andhra Pradesh) and Shehama (Jammu and Kashmir). A Fodder Seed Production Farm was also established at Hessarghatta near Bangalore (Karnataka) during the 6th Five Year Plan. Both these schemes are centrally administered. The Regional Stations and Fodder Seed Farm Produce about 3800 quintals of fodder seed of high yielding varieties annually. The Regional Stations are also conducting fodder minikit and regular demonstrations on the farmers' fields for popularising newly developed varieties of fodder crops and techniques of production as perfected by the research institutions.

(c) The Central Government have requested the Governments of fodder/surplus State to make available fodder to the States experiencing shortage of fodder. The drought affected States have also been advised to make arrangements for transporting the fodder from surplus areas. The Government of India extend Central assistance for meeting full cost for transporting fodder to the deficit areas.

**Indian Workers (employeys) in Gulf
Countries rendered Jobless**

2366. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report that a large number of Indian workers employed in the Gulf countries in various capacities for the last over two years are stranded having been rendered jobless;

(b) whether some of these workers are not paid their dues salary by their employers;

(c) whether incidents of suicides by these frustrated and unemployed Indian workers are on the increase in Gulf countries, especially in Kuwait;

(d) whether these Indian workers, out of frustration, have taken to illegal activities and a large number of them are undergoing imprisonment in jails for various offences; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.V. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

**Contribution to Labour Welfare Fund
by mine owners in Orissa**

2367. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the contribution made by the mine owners in Orissa to the Labour Welfare Fund during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of expenditure incurred during each of the last three years and the broad details of the welfare activities undertaken in Orissa and the number of workers benefited as a result thereof;

(c) the nature of diseases that affect the mine workers and the facilities available for their treatment; and

(d) the nature of treatment available and per year mortality rate during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) There is no contribution by Mine owners as such. Cess is collected on iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, limestone ore and dolomite ore towards the Iron ore, Manganese Ore and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund and Limestone Dolomite Mine Labour Welfare Fund. The cess collection for the Bhubaneswar region is as under :

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86*
Iron Ore Manganese Ore and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund	65.83	35.81	28.55
Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund	9.10	9.25	7.98

*upto Feb., 1986.

(b) to (d). The expenditure incurred on activities organised under the welfare funds * for miners in Bhubaneswar region are as under :

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Health	12.80	59.53	30.41
Education	4.06	6.95	7.26
Recreation	1.38	2.39	2.85
Housing	5.05	10.39	12.30
Water Supply	—	43.49	26.44

Broad activities in Orissa include a 50 bedded Hospital with medical/surgical facilities at Joda and 9 dispensaries at Birmitrapahar, Barbil, Badampur, Gurada, Jaruri, Nuagaon, Nishakhal, Tonka, and Siljora. In addition there are schemes for reservation of beds in T.B. Hospitals, etc.

Scholarships are being distributed to wards of miners. The number of beneficiaries in the Bhubaneswar region were 619 in 1983-84, 636 in 1984-85, and 484 in 1985-86.

Information about nature of diseases of mine workers and mortality rate is not maintained in the Ministry.

**Recording of Mahatma Gandhi's
Prarthana Sabha**

2368. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Radio or its Archives have a recording of Mahatma Gandhi Prarthana Sabha held in Delhi on 29 October, 1947;

(b) if so, whether this particular recording is available to the public; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). The regardings available in the Archives are primarily meant for broadcast purposes. However, they could be made available to interested scholars subject to the prescribed procedure being followed.

**Excavation of Gold from Chigargunta
Gold Mines**

2369. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of excavation of Gold from Chigargunta gold mines in Kuppam, Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether preference is given to local people in recruitments made for the clerical and higher posts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) Exploratory mining is being done by Mineral Exploration Corporation at Chigargunta, Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh, primarily to establish gold deposits in that area. Some production of gold ore which is incidental to such exploratory mining is processed by Bharat Gold Mines at Kolar Gold Fields. During 1985-86, 24.34 Kgs. of gold was recovered from such processing.

(b) For clerical and higher posts, recruitments is done by Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. centrally and not at the site where exploration work is carried out.

(c) Does not arise.

Programmes Telecast on Sunday

2370. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of programmes for children telecast on Sundays; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Doordarshan is telecasting three serial programmes of Children's interest. The details are given below :—

(i) Famous Five : Serial in English based on Enit Blyton's works of the same title.

(ii) Vikram Aur Baital/Dada Dadi Ki Kahani : Serial in Hindi.

(iii) Kachi Dhoop : Serial in Hindi.

Drought in Tamil Nadu

2371. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware that 12 districts of Tamil Nadu have been declared as drought affected by Government of Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether there is a demand from some other districts also to this effect;

(c) whether State Government have sent a memorandum to Union Government on the drought situation; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to assist the State in overcoming the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) In the Memorandum submitted by Government of Tamil Nadu seeking central assistance for drought relief measures, the State Government have reported that 18 districts have been affected by drought.

(b) It is for the State Government to declare a district as affected by drought.

(c) and (d). The State Government have submitted a Memorandum on 25th July, 1986 seeking central assistance for drought relief which is under consideration.

Area under Soyabean Cultivation

2372. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total area under Soyabean cultivation in different States during the current year;

(b) whether Government considering that the capacity of soya-processing plants already set up in the country is sufficient; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken to increase the soya-processing capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The provisional estimates of the total area under soyabean

cultivation in different States during the crop year 1985-86 are as under :—

State	Area (lakh hectares) (provisional)
Madhya Pradesh	10.47
Uttar Pradesh	2.07
Rajasthan	0.43
Others	0.18
Total All-India	13.15

(b) and (c). Licence for setting up soyabean processing facilities are granted after taking into consideration the assured availability of raw material and having regard to the type of facilities sought to be built. Government considers the existing licensed capacity of soyabean processing units in the country to be adequate,

Allotment of Flats by DDA to Retired Government Servants

2373. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons category-wise registered with the DDA under the Retired/Retiring Persons Scheme 1985 for allotment of flats;

(b) the number of retired persons who have to vacate the Government accommodation allotted by the Directorate of Estates on their retirement and have been allotted flats under the scheme in 1985;

(c) the number of persons who have not been allotted flats and the reasons therefor, and the policy decision taken, if any, to allot flats to these persons on priority basis; and

(d) whether any instruction have been issued or are likely to be issued to the Directorate of Estates to not to evict those retired Government servants having Government residential accommodation, who are registered with the DDA for allotment of

flats but have not been allotted the flats so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The number of persons registered category-wise with the DDA under the scheme is given below :—

MIG	2695
LIG	1396
Janata	279
Total	4370

(b) and (c). No flats has so far been allotted to any of the registrants in this scheme since the scheme was announced only recently and they will have to wait till flats become available.

(d) No Sir.

Working of Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi

2374. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cooperative group housing societies registered with the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi;

(b) whether complaints have been received against the group housing societies which have not held elections according to amended Rule 62 of Delhi Cooperative Societies, Rules 1973 for more than three years upto 30 June, 1986;

(c) if so, the particulars of such societies and the action taken in this regard;

(d) whether there are societies which have not held annual general meetings during the last three years *i.e.* 1984, 1985 and 1986; and

(e) if so, the particulars thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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

[*Translation*]

Malpractices in Implementation of IRDP

2375. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints had been received regarding malpractices/ corruption in the implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme in several districts of Bihar and Government have instituted an enquiry into them;

(b) if so, the areas about which complaints have been received, the name of the investigating agency and the progress made in the enquiry so far; and

(c) whether Government received such complaints from other States also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b). A few complaints were received regarding various types of malpractices by programme and bank officials like supply of sub-standard assets, over pricing of items, demand for illegal gratification etc. in Darbhanga, Monghyr, Giridih, Nalanda and Begusarai districts etc. All these were sent to the State Government of Bihar for investigation and necessary action. While some complaints were not substantiated, in some cases action was taken against the concerned officials.

A major pending complaint relates to bungling by banks, traders and officials in the supply of boring equipment and pumps in the State of Bihar specially in Darbhanga district. The enquiry report received from the Government of Bihar was sent to the Ministry of Finance for action as far as banks were concerned. The matter has been investigated by the Ministry of Finance. The Central Bank of India has accorded sanction for prosecution of six officials named in the C.B.I. Report. The C.B.I. Report has also recommended prosecution of nine outsiders. As regards action against the State officials,

the State Government of Bihar is getting further enquiry conducted by their vigilance department so as to fix the responsibility and initiate action against the concerned officials.

(c) Some occasional complaints are there. Wherever specific complaints are received, these are referred to the concerned State Government for enquiry and necessary action.

[English]

Expansion of Fact

FACT

2376. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any detailed proposal from Government of Kerala for expansion of the fertilizers and Chemicals (Tranvncore) Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time schedule, if any, in respect of expansion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Amount Distributed under Anti-Poverty Programmes

2377. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans disbursed in Rajasthan during 1984-85 and 1985-86 under various anti-poverty programmes;

(b) the percentage of the beneficiaries who have been benefited; and

(c) the target for 1986-87 and the amount going to be distributed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a)

The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is the major anti-poverty programme financed through a combination of subsidies and institutional credit. The total amount of loan disbursed in Rajasthan under IRDP during 1984-85 and 1985-86 was Rs. 2905.50 lakhs and Rs. 2943.63 lakhs respectively.

(b) The achievements in terms of number of beneficiaries assisted under IRDP in Rajasthan were 112.28% of the target in 1984-85 and 169.28% of the target in 1985-86.

(c) The physical target under IRDP in Rajasthan during 1986-87 is to provide assistance to 1,48,500 families. The total amount of loan to be disbursed under the programme during the year is estimated to be Rs. 4037.66 lakhs.

Drinking Water Supply Schemes of Rajasthan

2379. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schemes pending with Union Government regarding Accelerated Drinking Water Supply Scheme from Rajasthan State;

(b) whether the schemes under Accelerated Drinking Water Supply Scheme had been forwarded after processing by Government of Rajasthan regarding areas of Alwar and Bharatpur districts which come in the area of National Capital Region; and

(c) if so, the steps Union Government have taken or propose to take to expedite the schemes for quick and timely implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Schemes amounting to Rs. 32 crores were submitted by the Government of Rajasthan on 17.7.1986. These are being examined by the Department of Rural Development.

(b) The schemes submitted by the State Government do not contain schemes relating

to Alwar and Bharatpur districts. Bharatpur district does not fall under the National Capital Region (NCR). Six tehsils of the Alwar district are covered under the NCR. No State Government proposal for drinking water supply relating to these six tehsils of Alwar district is under consideration of the National Capital Region Planning Board.

(c) Formulation and implementation of rural water supply schemes is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Union Government only supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. Schemes submitted by the Government of Rajasthan are being examined and technical clearance would be accorded at the earliest.

Funds sanctioned under Poverty Alleviation Programmes to West Bengal

2380. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money sanctioned by Union Government for West Bengal under the different poverty alleviation programmes like IRDP, RLEGP, NREP during the last one and a half years;

(b) how do the figures compare with those sanctioned during 1982-83 and 1983-84; and

(c) the number of people in West Bengal who have come above the poverty line during the last one and half years as a result of the above schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b). The amount of money sanctioned by the Union Government for West Bengal under IRDP, RLEGP and NREP during 1985-86 and 1986-87 and the corresponding amount sanctioned during 1982-83 and 1983-84 is given in the statement given below.

(c) IRDP is the major Rural Development Programme with the main objective of raising the target group families above the poverty line. 301449 families received assistance under IRDP in West Bengal during the Seventh Plan upto May, 1986. However, bringing the families above the poverty line is a gradual and continuing process and it will take time before the impact of the programme on beneficiary families can be assessed.

Statement

Statement showing the amount of money allocated by Union Government to West Bengal under IRDP, RLEGP & NREP

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	1985-86	1986-87	1982-83	1983-84
IRDP	1701.64	2000.51	1340.00	1340.00
RLEGP	3533.53	3737.00	—	770.00
NREP	1774.00	1732.00	1414.00	1555.00

Note : 1. IRDP and NREP are financed on 50:50 sharing basis between the Central and the State Governments. The above figures in respect of these programmes relate to the Central share of allocation.

2. RLEGP was started from 1983-84. Entire allocation for this programme is provided by the Central Government.

**Introduction of Mechanised Implements
to improve Agricultural Production**

2381. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce mechanised implements to improve agricultural production;

(b) whether Government are aware that the cost of inputs is high and the selling price of the agricultural production is very low; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to fix a profitable price for the agricultural product by direct procurement from the agriculturists ?

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

(b) and (c). Costs of production of inputs have increased due to increase in the cost of raw materials, manufacturing costs, etc. The support price for agricultural commodities is fixed by the Government taking into account the increases in the costs of production of inputs. Procurement is effected directly by public sector or cooperative agencies.

Increase in Import of Fertilizers

2382. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is sudden increase in the import of fertilizer during the last two years; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI
K. NATWAR SINGH) :** (a) and (b). It is a fact that there has been an increase in the level of import of fertilizers during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 (3.6 and 3.4 million tonnes of nutrients, respectively), as compared to previous years. During these two

years, import of large quantities was necessary to meet the gap between indigenous availability and farmers' demand for fertilizers. The current year's level of import will, however, be less than that of the last two years in view of higher anticipated indigenous production and stocks on hand.

[*Translation*]

Amendment of Labour Laws

2383. SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are considering amendments to the labour laws most of which were enacted immediately after independence, to bring them in tune with the present changed conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by what time this exercise will be finalised; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A.
SANGMA) :** a) to (c). Labour Laws are amended from time to time as and when the need arises. Several labour laws have already been amended, Amendments are also being contemplated to some other Labour Acts to make them meet current requirements. The exercise is a continuous and no final date for amendments of all Acts can be fixed.

[*English*]

**Protection of Labour against
Exploitation**

2384. SHRI RAHIM KHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether this ministry has information that since the introduction of the Contract Labour (Abolition and Regulation) Act, 1970 the employers have preferred to employ labour as contract labour even against the permanent perennial and essential nature of work and deprived the labour of the benefits of the Industrial Employment

(Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and Civil Service Rules as well as States Service Rules and the benefits of equal protection of laws under Article 14 of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the measures proposed to save the labour from exploitation and to provide them equal protection of law as envisaged in Article 14 of the Constitution; and

(c) if not, whether Government are planning to collect detailed reports from every State and how much time it will take ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 does not envisage complete abolition of the contract labour system. The Act provide for the abolition of employment of contract labour in certain circumstances and for the regulation of employment of contract labour in other cases. According to Section 10 of the Act, the appropriate Government may, after consultation with the Central Board or, as the case may be, a State Board prohibit by Notification in the Official Gazette, employment of contract labour in any process, operation or other work which

is of perennial nature in any establishment. Under this provision, since the Act has come into force, the Central Government as well as various State Governments have abolished the contract labour system in various operations/jobs/processes. The Central Government has prohibited the employment of contract labour in certain jobs/operations in some industries as are given in the statement given below.

The employment of contract labour is not illegal unless such employment has been prohibited by the appropriate Government under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1970. Government are committed to the abolition and regulation of contract labour system within the frame work of the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

Inspections are conducted from time to time for the proper enforcement of the labour laws including the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946. Complaints about exploitation of workers are also looked into by the appropriate authorities.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	Nature of Job/Operation	Date of abolition
1	2	3	4
1.	Coal Mines	(i) Raising or raising-cum-selling of Coal; (ii) Coal loading and unloading; (iii) Soft coke manufacturing; (iv) Overburden removal and earth cutting; and (v) Driving of stone drifts and miscellaneous stone cutting underground.	1-2-1975
2.	Buildings	Sweeping, cleaning, dusting and watching of buildings owned or occupied by the establishments in respect of which the appropriate Government is the Central Government.	1-3-1977
3.	Iron Ore Mines	(i) Over-burden removal; (ii) Drilling and Blasting; (iii) Float ore operations;	10-5-1980

1	2	3	4
		(iv) Muck cleaning operations in crushing plants, screening plants and/or conveyor belts; and	} 28-5-1982
		(v) Wagon levelling operations	
4.	Limestone, Dolomite and Manganese Mines	(i) Over-burden removal; and (ii) Drilling and blasting	} 22-6-1980
5.	Coal Washeries	(i) Unloading of raw coal; (ii) Charging of magnetite; and (iii) Plant cleaning including removal slip-page waster, muck cleaning, magnetite removal etc.	} 25-7-1983
6.	Chromite Mines	(i) Overburden excavation and removal; (ii) Drilling and Blasting (iii) Raising of Ore; and (iv) Transportation of over-burden to dumps and Ore to stockind sites.	} 8-12-1984
7.	Magnesite Mines	(i) Over burden removal; (ii) Drilling and Blasting; and (iii) Raising of Minerals	} 8-12-1984
8.	Gypsum Mines	(i) Over burden removal; (ii) Mining-Raising of Mineral	} 8-12-1984
9.	Mica Mines	(i) Raising of Mica; (ii) Drilling and Blasting; (iii) Dewatering of mines; (iv) Muck removal; (v) Processing of Mica	} 8-12-1984

'Technology Mission to Increase Production of Pulses'

2385. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research has submitted a project on 'Technology Mission' to maximise production of pulses in the country to the Planning Commission for approval; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

News Item "ILO Suggests a Fund to Improve Labour Conditions"

2386. DR. G.S. RAJHANS :
SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA :
DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Labour Organisation has recently suggested to Union Government to constitute a fund to support activities of Government and non-Government agencies in making improvement of labour conditions;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions of the International Labour Organisation and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the extent to which the proposals of the International Labour Organisation would provide protection and safeguard the health and safety of workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). The International Labour Organisation has submitted to the Government in July, 1986 a "Report on General and Comprehensive Legislation on Occupational Safety and Health at Work Place." This Report, *inter alia*, recommends setting up of a Fund and a National Foundation of Industrial Safety and Occupational Health for coordinating and promoting activities of social security and occupational safety and health. As per the said recommendation, the Foundation would assist the activities of existing national or State level agencies in promoting activities of accident prevention and industrial health. Government has not yet taken any view on this Report.

Action against Staff and Contractors in D.D.A.

2387. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases in the Delhi Development Authority where staff has been suspended, services terminated and transferred during the last three years for involvement in cases of corruption or misappropriation; and

(b) the number of contractors who have been blacklisted and fined during the said period and the nature of lapses on their part ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Category-wise details for the period from 1.7.83 to 30.6.86 are given below :

	(No)
(i) Suspended	—40
(ii) Service terminated	—Nil
(iii) Transferred (to non-sensitive seats)	—12

(b) Action taken by DDA against contractors w.e.f. 1.1.83 is as under :

	(No)
(i) Contractors debarred for poor quality of work (one contractor has taken stay order against debarment)	—33
(ii) Contractors debarred for pilferage of cement and bituman	—8
(iii) Warning issued for poor work	—2
(iv) Debarred for not starting the work	—1
(v) Debarred for contravening the provisions of the contract	—3

Foreign Ventures for Deep-Sea Fishing

2388. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have sought foreign assistance for joint ventures in deep-sea fishing in Indian territory;

(b) if so, the countries which are to cooperate in fishing industry; and

(c) the details regarding the new approach towards chartering of foreign fishing vessels to form part of the overall marine fishery development ?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) New policy on chartering of foreign fishing vessels is yet to be finalised.

Private MICA Mines in Bihar

2389. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

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

(a) the number of private mica mines in the country and their number in Bihar;

(b) the total number of persons employed by private mica mines in Bihar and their production year-wise, during the last three years; and

(c) whether Government are aware that on account of closures, production has gone down in Bihar and is also affecting employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) The number of private mica mines in India and in Bihar in the year of 1985 were 153 and 78 respectively. These figures are provisional.

(b) The average number of persons employed daily in private mica mines in Bihar and their production during 1983, 1984 and 1985 is given below :

Year	Average No. of persons employed	Production (in tonnes)	
		Mica (Crude)	Mica (Waste and Scrap)
1983	3241	4223	1959
1984	2821	3292	1568
1985	1800 (P)	2615 (P)	1490

(P) — Provisional

(c) Yes, Sir.

[*Translation*]

Distribution of Fertilizers to Farmers in Bihar

2390. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of fertilizers made available to Bihar for distribution to farmers

during the current kharif season; and

(b) the quantum of fertilizers supplied to Bihar State during the last year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The following allocations of Fertilizers have been made to Bihar for distribution to farmers during kharif, 1986 season :

(^{'000 tonnes}
Nutrients)

N	P	K	Total
210.00	45.00	20.00	275.00

(b) The following table gives the total allocations of fertilizers to Bihar vis-a-vis the estimated consumption during the year 1985-86;

(^{'000 tonnes}
Nutrients)

	Nutrients			
	N	P	K	Total (N+P+K)
Allocations	415.00	115.00	50.00	580.00
Estimated consumption	351.41	104.91	45.14	501.46

[*English*]

Doordarshan Programmes for Non-Hindi Speaking People

2391. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the reasons for which dramas and films in non-Hindi languages are not shown regularly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : All Regional Doordarshan Kendras telecast regularly plays in the language of the concerned region. Moreover, award

winning regional language films, with subtitles, are telecast on Sunday afternoons on the national hook-up. In addition, old classic feature films in regional languages are also telecast on the national hook-up of Doordarshan. Cancellation of scheduled programmes of Doordarshan, including telecast of regional language films, is done rarely and that too due to unforeseen and unavoidable circumstances and the programme exigencies of Doordarshan.

Inadequate Water Supply in New Delhi

2392. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware that there is acute shortage of water in some important areas of New Delhi like Willingdon Crescent, North Avenue and other areas;

(b) whether it is a fact that no action has been taken by the N.D.M.C. in this regard despite repeated requests by the residents of the areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). There has been considerable relief to the residents after the commissioning of Four Water Boosting Stations in V.I.P. areas in May, 1985. However, in order to have an equitable distribution of water the entire distribution system in NDMC area is being studied by M/s Tata Consulting Engineers, Bombay and their final report is expected in a period of about 3 months.

Steam Boilers in the Country

2393. SHRI V.N. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of registered steam boilers in the country;

(b) how many of them are more than fifty years old;

(c) how many registered boilers were got tested and condemned by the State Governments or the Central Boiler Board; and

(d) whether all the condemned boilers are still being used ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Rationalising of Delhi Rent Control Act

2394. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts so far made for rationalising the rent control laws in various metropolitan cities; and

(b) the stage at which the proposed legislation aimed at retatonalising the Delhi Rent Control Act stands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Rent Control Laws of Metropolitan cities other than Delhi are dealt with by the respective State Governments. The proposals for amendment of Delhi Rent Control Act are under the active consideration of the Government.

Subsidy to Fertiliser Industry

2395. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Central subsidy given to the fertiliser industry in the country since 1981-82, year-wise;

(b) the mechanism for calculating the cost of production on the basis of which subsidy is determined; and

(c) the extent to which the fertiliser industry is operating according to the installed capacity with the Central subsidy and to what extent it has helped in bringing down the import of fertilisers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The amount of subsidy paid to the fertilizer units under the retention price scheme, year-wise, from 1981-82 to 1985-86, is as follows :

Year	Amount of subsidy (Rs. in crores)
1981-82	275
1982-83	550
1983-84	900
1984-85	1200
1985-86	1600

(b) The subsidy is paid per tonne of the product and represents the difference between the fair retention price fixed by the Government and net realisation of the manufacturer from the sale of fertilizers at Government controlled prices. The retention price comprises the cost of production, interest on borrowings and the return on net worth. The cost of production is worked out, adopting the normative capacity utilisation of Ammonia plant at 80% and of Phosphoric Acid plant at 70% and the stipulated consumption norms in regard to raw materials and utilities. Other items like cost of packing, conversion costs, selling expenses, minimum statutory bonus and depreciation are also included in the cost of production. To the cost of production so determined, interest on borrowings and post-tax return of 12% on the net worth, are added to arrive at the retention price of a particular product.

(c) As the cost of production is worked out on the basis of normative capacity utilisation, it is in the interest of the manufacturers to operate their plants at as high a level as possible. If the capacity utilisation of a fertilizer plant is more than the normative level and it consumes feedstock/ utilities at the stipulated levels, the profit of the unit will be more than the post-tax return of 12%. If, on the other hand, the capacity utilisation is less than the prescribed level or if the consumption of raw materials,

etc., is more than the normative levels, fixed by the Government, the unit will earn less profit or even incur losses. The retention price scheme, therefore, contains inbuilt incentive for good performance and disincentive for poor performance.

There has been substantial increase in indigenous production of fertilizers over the years. Imports of fertilizers have, however, continued to be necessary as the indigenous production is inadequate to meet the rising demand for fertilizers. However, to the extent indigenous production of fertilizers has increased, there has been a corresponding containment of imports.

[*Translation*]

Earning by Akashvani from Advertisements

2396. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the income earned by Akashvani from advertisements during the financial year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : The net revenue earned by Akashvani from advertisements during the financial year 1985-86 is approximately Rs. 16.93 crores.

[*English*]

Export of Marine Products

2397. SHRI I. RAMA RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to import deep-sea fishing vessels with a view to increasing the exports of marine products available from the deep-sea;

(b) the share of Kerala in the export of marine products at the national level; and

(c) the measures taken to improve inland fishing in Kerala ?

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

Government envisage to promote building up a sizeable fleet of deep sea fishing vessels through import as well as indigenous in order to optimally utilise the available fishery resources in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone as well as to increase the export of marine products.

(b) Out of the total export of 86187 tonnes of marine products during 1984-85, the share of Kerala State was 31570 tonnes.

(c) Some of the important measures taken by the Central Government to improve inland fisheries in Kerala are, as follows :

- (i) National Fish Seed Programme construction of hatcheries and fish seed farms.
- (ii) Establishment of Fish Farmers Development Agencies to promote fish culture at district level.
- (iii) Development of coastal areas for brackish water fish/prawn farming.

Interim Development Plan for National Capital Region

2398. SHRI ANAND SINGH :
SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether an interim development plan for the National Capital Region has been prepared;

(b) if so, what are its salient features and details of outlays, item-wise; and

(c) whether the N.C.R. Planning Board has considered and approved the plan ?

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

(b) The Planning Committee of the National Capital Region Planning Board has, in the draft interim development plan prepared by it, which is at present under the consideration of the Board, identified eight towns in the Region to be developed with a

view to counteracting the pull factors exerted by Delhi and also absorbing the diverted flow of population from Delhi and the Delhi Metropolitan Area. The Committee has also proposed a location policy for Central Government and public sector offices vis-a-vis the Region, which envisages that the existing public sector offices whose location in Delhi is not justified on the basis of certain criteria should be shifted from Delhi, preferably, but not necessary, to the identified eight towns referred to above.

(c) No, Sir.

Take Over of General Cargo Berth of Visakhapatnam Port by SAIL

2399. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the SAIL authorities are intending to take the general cargo berth of Visakhapatnam Port for transporting imported coking coal;

(b) whether it involves any environment problems in receiving, transportation and stacking of coal due to closeness of town area and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it also involves conversion of berths into mechanical handling berths and other facilities for taking the cargo from berths to the stacking area;

(d) whether conveyor is to pass over from the general cargo berth upto the stacking ground;

(e) whether transporting coking coal from the general cargo berth to the east yard dumps by way of overhead conveyor belt will result in coal dust flying and spreading over the town area; and

(f) whether the matter has been examined from the environmental point and if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (f). The question of utilising the General Cargo Berth of the Visakhapatnam Port for import of coking coal for the integrated steel plants

of the Steel Authority of India Limited and the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant has been under the consideration of Government. Recently, M/s Howe India Private Limited, Consulting Engineers, who had earlier prepared a detailed project report for the Visakhapatnam Port Trust (VPT) and a feasibility study for the Steel Authority of India Limited on import of coal through VPT, have been entrusted with the task of identifying the most suitable port facilities for the imports. While formulating the project proposal the Consulting Engineers would also consider appropriate remedial measures for avoiding hazards of pollution in the course of handling, stacking, and transport of imported coal. Their recommendations are awaited.

Indo-Pak Cooperation in Agricultural Field

2400. SHRI RAM DHAN :
SHRI P. NAMGYAL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to enter into an agreement with Pakistan for co-operation in the field of agriculture; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) An Agreement for cooperation in Agriculture between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan has already been entered into in July 1985.

(b) The Agreement envisages cooperation between the two countries through the executing agencies *v/z.* the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC) in the fields of exchange of germ-plasm and breeding materials, exchange of scientific literature information and methodologies; exchange of scientists and technologists and their participation in Seminars/Symposia; grant of fellowship to scientists and students for study and research in the

respective institutions of the two countries; import and export of scientific equipment as available and required in the programme of common interest.

As provided in the Agreement, the first Workplan is being developed jointly giving specifically the activities to be carried out under this Cooperative programme during next couple of years.

Implementation of Rural Development Programmes in Madhya Pradesh

2401. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of rural development programmes sponsored by Union Government which are being implemented in Madhya Pradesh at present; and

(b) the amount allotted for implementation during 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) The major centrally sponsored rural development programmes being implemented in Madhya Pradesh are : Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP); National Rural Employment Programme (NREP); Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP); Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP). While RLEGP is fully funded by the Government of India, other programmes are being implemented on 50.50 sharing basis between the Centre and the State. IRDP, NREP and RLEGP are being implemented in all the blocks of the State while DPAP is being implemented in 49 blocks of 6 districts of Betul, Shahdol, Khargone, Dhar, Jabua and Sidhi.

(b) Following is the allocation of funds for these programmes during 1986-87 :

Programme	Central allocation (Rs. lakhs)
1	2
IRDP	2536.50
NREP	1907.00*

1	2
RLEGP	4114.00
DPAP	735.00

*In addition a quantity of 61480 MTs of foodgrains valued at Rs. 1168.12 lakhs have been released for the first two quarters of the current year.

Subletting of Government Accommodation

2402. SHRI H.M. PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government action against officials and other employees for sub-letting of allotted houses without permission has resulted in any check on the misuse of Government accommodation;

(b) if so, the results thereof and the number of officials and employees so far prosecuted on this account; and

(c) whether any disciplinary action has been taken against the concerned officials and employees ?

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

(b) and (c). From January, 1985 to June, 1986, allotment of 1013 quarters has been cancelled on grounds of proved sub-letting. Departments of the concerned defaulting employees are also informed of the position for taking suitable action in accordance with O.M. No. 11013/14/85-Estt (A) dated 6-3-86 issued by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension (Deptt. of Personnel and Training).

Child Labour in Carpet and Fireworks Industries

2403. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the programme for rehabilitation of child labour in the carpet,

fireworks and match making industries has been shelved;

(b) whether the trade unions in India or abroad have objected to this scheme on the plea that it legalises child labour; and

(c) whether trade unions abroad have threatened to boycott Indian carpets if child labour is continued to be used in making of these carpets, which are mostly exported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir. The pilot project to benefit children working in the match industry in Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu has already been launched. A similar project for the children working in the carpet weaving industry in Uttar Pradesh is being finalised.

(b) and (c). No such protest has come to the notice of the Central Government.

[Translation]

Harmful Effect of Sewage Water for Cultivation

2404. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government attention has been drawn to the views expressed by a senior Scientist of Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal, that sewage water (which include excreta) is harmful for the cultivation of vegetables;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any effort to carry out further research in regard thereto;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to advise the farmers not to use this water for the cultivation of vegetables; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. Research on the effect of sewage water on vegetable production at the Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal is not being carried out. The work being carried out is on the utilisation of sewage water in forestry system.

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

Production of Apples

2405. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the per hectare production of apples in various States in the country;

(b) whether per hectare production of apples in India is less as compared to the other countries; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to increase the production of apples ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Apple being a non-forecast crop, official estimates on per hectare production of apples in various States are not available. However, rough estimates of per hectare production of apples in important States are as follows :

State	Per hectare production of apple (in tonnes) (1984-85)
1. Jammu and Kashmir	9.8
2. Uttar Pradesh	3.5
3. Himachal Pradesh	8.8

(b) Per hectare production of apple in some other countries is reported to be high.

(c) Government of India is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme on improved technology for quality apple production in Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. Under Indo-Australian Apple Technology Extension Project, improved technology for apple production is imparted to growers in Jammu and Kashmir. Super varieties of apple which have high productivity are being introduced in our country. Besides, State Governments are implementing programmes for increasing apple production. Agricultural Universities in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir are improving existing cultivation practices.

LPT at Jagdalpur

2406. SHRI MANKU RAM SODI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the capacity in kilowatts of Doordarshan transmitter proposed to be set up at Jagdalpur in district Bastar (Madhya Pradesh) and the range thereof;

(b) the details of the scheme formulated by Government in order to provide Doordarshan facility to tribal population belonging to rural areas of Bastar; and

(c) the future plan of Government keeping in view the fact that area of Bastar is more than that of entire Kerala State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Power of the transmitter at Jagdalpur is 0.10 KW (100 W) and its service range is about 25 kms.

(b) The Seventh Plan of Doordarshan includes :

(i) replacement of the low power (100 W) transmitter at Jagdalpur by a high power (1 KW) transmitter, which will result in coverage of a larger area;

(ii) setting up of a low power (100 W) transmitter at Bailadilla; and

- (iii) replacement of the 1 KW transmitter at Raipur by a 10 KW transmitter, which is also expected to provide service to parts of Bastar District.

(c) Further expansion of TV service in Bastar District would depend on the availability of resources during the future plans for TV expansion in the country.

[English]

Telecast/Broadcast of Wrong News

2407. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of instances of incorrect broadcast/telecast in news bulletin during the last three years;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) the action taken in those instances; and

(d) whether any institutional mechanism is being devised to avoid recurrence of such instances in future and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (d). If the reference is to instances like the announcement of death of Babu Jagjivan Ram wrongly made on 4th July, 1986, there has been no other instance during the last three years. So far as the said broadcast over AIR is concerned, the position conveyed in reply to Unstarred Question No. 352 in the Lok Sabha on 21st July, 1986 holds good. Corrective action, as may be required, would be taken after considering the findings of the enquiry.

2. It may, however, be mentioned that AIR puts out over 200 bulletins in different

languages and dialects spoken in the country every day. Similarly all the major Door-darshan Kendras telecast daily bulletins in the concerned regional languages. Every effort is made by the media to maintain the highest standards of accuracy and professional efficiency in giving up to date and authentic information. Excepting for possible rare instances where authentic/official news sources themselves might have given different information later, no instance of incorrect broadcasting or telecasting of news has come to notice; save what has been referred to in para—1 above.

[Translation]

"Grants of Agricultural Universities in Uttar Pradesh"

2408. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the grants paid to the three Agricultural Universities in Uttar Pradesh during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(b) the reasons for paying less amount of grant to Narendra Dev Agricultural University, Faizabad; and

(c) the criterion fixed for giving such grants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The grant paid to the three State Agricultural Universities *i.e.* Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology (GBPUAT), Pantnagar Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology (CSAUAT), Kanpur and Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology (NDUAT), Faizabad under the scheme "Establishment and Development of Agricultural Universities" during the VI Plan and in 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 are as under :

Universities	Grant paid (Rs. in lakhs)			
	VI Plan 1980-85	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
GBPUAT, Pantnagar	130.00	66.10	51.23	37.00
NDUAT, Faizabad	129.57	10.00	72.00	40.00
CSAUAT, Kanpur	129.34	41.50	59.50	35.00

The grants given to all the three State Agricultural Universities were almost similar.

(c) The grants are given to State Agricultural Universities keeping in view the requirement of Scientific/Technical manpower development in the concerned State and the financial resources available with the Council.

[English]

Implementation of Recommendations of Sen Committee on Eastern Region

2409. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) to what extent the recommendations of S.R. Sen Committee on revival of agriculture in eastern region have been accepted by Government;

(b) the steps Government have taken to encourage and promote agricultural development in the eastern region; and

(c) the funds allotted earmarked for different type of promotional activities in this respect for the Seventh Plan period, for 1985-86 and 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). The Committee on Agricultural Productivity in Eastern India has made a number of recommendations for improving, agricultural production and productivity, taking into account each agro-climatic zone, in respect

of Bihar, Orissa, Eastern U.P. and West Bengal. It has been envisaged, *inter-alia*, in the report of the Committee that the main spearhead of development has to be in terms of massive provision of tubewells, pumps, drainage and micro water-shed development. The Report has been discussed in a meeting of the Chief Ministers of the four States at Patna in January 1986 and States have agreed to implement the recommendations.

Under different Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Scheme as also State Plan Schemes, efforts are being made to increase agricultural production and productivity in these four States. These four States have included provisions in their 7th Plan for major, medium and minor irrigation, flood control drainage, etc.

Under Special Rice Production Programme introduced as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the 7th Plan and under Small and Marginal Farmers Scheme continuing from 6th Plan, concrete steps are being taken in this regard. For improving agricultural production and productivity in the selected Project Blocks of these States, supply of inputs like seed, fertilizer, micro nutrients, pesticides, farm implements and plant protection equipment at subsidised rates have been programmed under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Special Rice Production Programme. For impelmentation of this Programme an amount of about Rs. 1576 lakh has been sanctioned to the four States by Government of India as Central share for the year 1986-87. Under the Small and Marginal Farmers Scheme which is implemented in each Block in the country, funds are provided to these four

States also for minor irrigation works including ground water exploitation, land development and distribution of minikits for oilseeds, pulses and coarse grain at the rate of Rs. 5.00 lakh per Block annually shared equally by State Governments and Government of India.

**Expert Committee to Examine
Recommendations made by
Press Commission**

2410. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a panel of experts to study the issue of introducing price-page schedule and news to advertisement ratio;

(b) if so, the time by which the panel will be formed and the report submitted to Government;

(c) the recommendations of the Press Commission so far accepted and implemented;

(d) whether experts committee have also been set up to examine 26 recommendations made by the Press Commission; and

(e) if so, the total number of recommendations made and the time by which they will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. While action to set up an Expert Committee for the purpose has been initiated, it is not possible to indicate at this stage a firm time frame within which the Committee, when finally set up would be in a position to submit its report to the Government.

(c) The Government have accepted in full or in part or in principle 91 recommendations made by the Second Press Commission.

(d) The twenty six recommendations in respect of which it has been decided to set

up Expert Committee for further examination and report include the recommendations concerning price-page schedule and news-to-advertisement ratio and action to set up such a Committee for the purpose has been initiated.

(e) The Second Press Commission in all made 278 recommendations and an 'Action Taken Report' in respect of these recommendations was placed on the Table of the Sabha on July 18, 1986.

**Redressing of Imbalance in Cropping
Pattern**

2411. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken for redressing the imbalances in cropping pattern in the country;

(b) the steps taken for resolving regional differences in yields and costs of production, so that a more optimal cropping pattern at the regional level can be achieved; and

(c) the salient features of the study of cropping pattern done by the National Council of Applied Economic Research and whether any action has been initiated on the suggestions contained in this study ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Under the Seventh Plan a major thrust in crop production is the identification of socio-economically optimal crop patterns in various agro-climatic zones and evolving measures and incentives to motivate farmers to shift towards such crop patterns. The Plan seeks to broaden the base of agricultural production through infrastructural development e.g. irrigation, drainage, roads, markets and credit institutions in the less developed regions, extension of new technology, particularly break-through in dryland farming and appropriate price and procurement policies for various crops. These measures will help in redressing imbalances in cropping pattern. These measures also help in lowering units cost of production of crops as a result of improved productivity.

The Government of India has also appointed a high level Expert Group to evolve broad guidelines for determining appropriate cropping patterns for various homogenous agro-climatic regions keeping all relevant economic and agronomic factors in view.

(c) The NCAER study on 'Changes in Cropping pattern : Implications for policy' (December 1985) reviews the trends in production, area and yield of major crops and examines the scope for improving productivity by reorganising regional distribution of crop production. The report observes that large differences in yield levels across states suggest the possibility of changes in cropping pattern. The report concludes that a detailed evaluation of soil—climatic factors is necessary for this purpose. This, however, has not been attempted in the Study.

Funds allocated to Orissa under Labour Welfare Sector

2412. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the allocations made by Union Government under labour welfare sector for Orissa during Seventh Plan;

(b) the allocation made for the Annual Plan 1986-87 for Orissa; and

(c) the programme-wise details under labour development programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The outlay provided for Labour and Labour Welfare Sector in the Seventh Five Year Plan of Orissa is Rs. 6.50 crores and for the Annual Plan 1986-87 is Rs. 2.30 crores. In addition funds will also accrue to various States including Orissa through various Plan schemes of the Ministry of Labour for which Rs. 95.44 crores has been provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan and Rs. 18.50 crores for 1986-87.

(c) The various development programmes under Labour and Labour Welfare Sector pertain to Craftsmen Training, Apprentice-

ship Training, Employment Services and Labour Welfare. In addition Orissa will also benefit from the various Central and Centrally sponsored schemes of the Ministry of Labour, such as rehabilitation of Bonded Labour, strengthening of enforcement machinery for implementation of Minimum Wages in Agriculture, up-gradation of State Governments ITIs for improving quality of training, strengthening of facilities and services for monitoring work environment in hazardous chemical industries, establishment of Vocational Rehabilitation Centres, scheme to strengthen Employment Exchanges, University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaus for promotion of self-employment etc.

Shortage of Potato

2413. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether on account of the failure of potato crop this year, there is going to be shortage of potatoes in the market; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take so that common man will not be hit by consequent rise in price of potatoes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). As against the production of 12.64 million tonnes of potato in 1984-85, the production in 1985-86 is anticipated as 10.8 million tonnes. The late blight disease has seriously affected the 1985-86 Potato crop in Uttar Pradesh and Punjab which together account for about 50% of the total national production. As such, the prices of potato this year are under pressure. The State Governments have, therefore, been advised to make all efforts to see that the price rise is checked and the supplies of the commodity are made available to people at reasonable prices. They have been further urged to examine the possibility of selling potato through consumer cooperatives, Super Bazar, State Civil Supplies Corporation and similar organisations at reasonable prices,

Crop Insurance Scheme in Kerala

2414. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the new Crop Insurance Scheme is implemented in Kuttanad, the rice bowl of Kerala;

(b) whether Government have received any complaint that even though there was a complete crop damage in that area, only less than 10 per cent loss was given by the insurance company to the agriculturists; and

(c) if so, whether Government will take steps to conduct an enquiry into their complaint and redress their grievances ?

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

(b) and (c). No, Sir. If a crop is destroyed at a very early stage and it is possible to replant, the farmers are expected to do so. Any additional loan taken for the purpose is also insured for the season. Kuttanad ultimately showed only a marginal shortfall in yield and as such farmers were paid proportional to the loss.

Agricultural University for Dharwar

2415. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to open another agricultural university at Dharwar in Karnataka during the year 1986; and

(b) if so, the time by which University Grants Commission is expected to recognise the University, to make it eligible for Government funds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The proposal to open another Agricultural University at Dharwar in Karnataka State during the year 1986 has been received in the University Grants

Commission/Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(b) The University Grants Commission has examined the proposal and has requested the Government of Karnataka to make certain amendment in the act of the proposed university. The University Grants Commission would consider giving clearance to this university under 12-B of its act after the receipt of the modified act from the Government of Karnataka.

Training Course for Tribal Youths

2416. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce a scheme called 'Training course for tribal youths';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how the tribal youths will be selected; and

(d) the details of training to be imparted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Ministry of Human Resource Development has formulated a scheme "Training of Youth." However, there is no scheme entitled "Training course for tribal youths" under consideration of Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) The Scheme "Training of Youth" is aimed to motivate the youth, and thereby have faster multiplier effect, through spread of knowledge in the rural society, through youth participation in training courses based on the local needs and talents of young persons.

(c) All persons in the age group of 15 to 35 would be eligible to participate, preference being given to :

(i) young persons without any special skill to generate income but willing to acquire such skills;

- (ii) young persons who because of back-dated traditional skills are bound to a low level of income and are willing to improve their skills and level of incomes;
- (iii) young persons belonging to backward communities living in areas far from urban facilities;
- (iv) young persons who have not been able to get opportunity of training under other programmes of the Government.
- (d) Training in the following fields will be imparted :
- (i) Animal Husbandry, dairy, poultry, etc.
- (ii) training in various methods of agriculture;
- (iii) training in establishment of co-operative societies and setting up of agro-service centres;
- (iv) training in health education and nutrition;
- (v) propagation of scientific methods of using smokeless chullahs, biogas plants and other non-conventional energy sources;

The duration of training ranges from one month to six months.

High Rent of Mavalankar Auditorium, Delhi

2417. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received by Government in recent months representing against the high rental of Rs. 1800 a day fixed for the Mavalankar auditorium, Delhi;

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

(c) the average daily earning of the Mavalankar auditorium in the three month

period from April to June, 1986 from private cultural groups only ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The daily rate of Rs. 1800 per day fixed for the Mavalankar auditorium is a subsidised rate as the rent determined on relevant cost factors works out to much more than Rs. 1800 per day. A representation has been received recently against the existing rental of Rs. 1800 per day fixed for the auditorium. Since the existing rates are being revised now the representation will also be kept in view while taking a final decision on the revised rates.

(c) The average daily earning of the Mavalankar auditorium during the three month period from April to June, 1986 is Rs. 580 (approx.) only on account of allotments made to commercial Departments, of the Government, semi-Government and private organisations.

Subsidy for Construction of Residential Houses for Lower Income Group

2418. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware that the houses which are being constructed for lower income group are much costlier than the proposed cost fixed; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to provide subsidy for the construction of residential houses for lower income group ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Housing is a State subject and cost of houses is determined by the Housing Boards and Development Authorities in States/Union Territories. There is no proposal at the Central level to subsidise the cost of construction of houses meant for lower income group, (LIG).

Cultivation and Export of Mint

2419. SHRI BIRINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) the total area in hectares under cultivation of mint in the country;

(b) whether any research has been conducted to increase the output by developing new High Yielding Varieties; and

(c) the quantity of exportable oil extracted from mint and the total earnings in foreign exchange therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The present system of collection of agricultural statistics does not permit recording of area under mint and other minor crops separately.

(b) Yes, Sir. The new High Yielding Varieties of Mint developed include "M.S-1" by CSIR (CIMAP) Lucknow and "EC 41911" by ICAR (NBPGR, Delhi and HPKVV., Solan). Both these varieties produce higher oil content having higher menthol content.

(c) As per available information, the country is producing approximately 600 tonnes of Japanese mint oil and about 20 tonnes each of Peppermint and Bergamot mint oil. The present trade classification followed for recording of foreign trade statistics does not separately specify 'Mint oil'.

Protection of Fishing Interests of Visakhapatnam Based Fishermen

2420. SHRI ANAND GAJAPATHI RAJU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that mechanised trawlers operating at Visakhapatnam are seriously damaging the interests of the catamarans and small fishermen;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to protect the interests of the catamarans and small fishermen; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to appoint Coast Guards at Visakhapatnam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). In order to protect the interests of the small Fishermen, Government of Andhra Pradesh, based on the guidelines of Government of India, have passed an executive order according to which areas upto 10 kms. from the shore are reserved for non-mechanised boats and mechanised vessels are allowed to operate only beyond 10 kms. limit.

(c) Government have approved in principle the establishment of Coast Guards District in Visakhapatnam.

[Translation]

Declaration of Jhunjhunu as Backward District

2421. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to declare Jhunjhunu as backward district in the matter of industries since there is only one industry named Hindustan Copper Limited, Khetri; and

(b) whether water to the Hindustan Copper Limited, Khetri is supplied from the Chorah while there is already shortage of water at this place as a result of which this area is being ruined and if so, the scheme for the development of the area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan has already been identified as a Category 'C' industrially backward area eligible to the various backward incentives such as Central Investment Subsidy, Concessional Finance, Interest subsidy, Tax concessions, etc.

(b) Part of the water requirement of the Khetri Copper Complex of Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) is drawn from various tubewells located in Chaonra-Jodhpura area, HCL has not received any report of shortage of water in this area.

[English]

Improvement in Implementation of IRDP in Orissa2422. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any effective improvement in the IRDP in so far as the Central assistance is concerned, after the visit of the Prime Minister to Kalahandi in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b). The total allocation (including State share) for District Kalahandi in Orissa during 1985-86 was Rs. 144 lakhs. In 1986-87 the total allocation for Kalahandi distt. is Rs. 170.37 lakhs. This is according to the formula of 50% uniformity and 50% selectivity adopted for allocation of funds to all States.

Sponge Iron Plant in Seventh Plan

2423. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal and financial sanction to have few more sponge iron units under SAIL during Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Morning Bengali Local News Bulletin from AIR Silchar

2424. SHRI SUDARSAN DAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the demand for introduction of local Bengali News Bulletin in the morning from All Indian Radio, Silchar; and

(b) 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). Yes, Sir. At present AIR, Silchar broadcasts a regional news bulletin in Bengali at 19.15 hrs. of 10 minutes duration. In addition, AIR, Silchar relays 3 Central news bulletins in Bengali, 10 in Hindi from Delhi and a Bengali bulletin broadcast from Calcutta on all days except on first Thursday and Saturdays. At present, the news fall at Silchar does not justify additional bulletins in Bengali from Silchar.

Auction of DDA Flats in Wazirpur Complex

2425. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3860 on 22 April, 1985 regarding auction of DDA flats in Wazirpur complex and state :

(a) whether M/s Lord Builders Pvt. Ltd. who constructed two basements in Wazirpur complex have filled the lower basement with the earth as per DDA notice served to the party; if not, the action taken by Union Government;

(b) the contents of the affidavit filed by the party;

(c) whether DDA have received any complaint regarding the booking of spaces in this commercial building (Rajendra Tower) by another firm who had not been transferred rights legally by the purchaser; and

(d) if so, the action taken by DDA ?

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

(b) The firm has submitted the Indemnity Bond for the basement indemnifying the DDA of any loss at the time of

digging of foundation, claims against DDA by way of damage, compensation etc. and any cost that may be incurred by the DDA in defending any case in this regard. They have also submitted an undertaking under Section 12(1) read with Section 29(1) of the DD Act agreeing to comply with the conditions of the building plan sanctioned by DDA and with provisions of the master-plan and to agree to removal of any development done in contravention of these.

(c) Some references have been received without documentary proof about booking/agreement/receipt.

(d) Does not arise.

Construction of Building for TV Relay Centre, Kakinada

2426. SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to construct a separate complex for the TV relay centre at Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh in the coming year ?

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

Fishing Harbour at Sassoon Dock, Bombay

2427. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress in the construction work of fishing harbour at Sassoon Dock, Bombay;

(b) the original estimate of the project and when it was to be completed; and

(c) the revised estimate of the project and when it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The overall progress of construction is about 22 percent.

(b) The original estimated cost of the

project is Rs. 405 lakhs and the date of completion was January, 1982.

(c) Revised estimate of the project is not yet finalised. A dispute arising out of the contract was arbitrated and the Arbitration Award stipulating the payment of escalations and date of completion of the works is under examination.

Installation of 100 Watt Booster Transmitters Instead of 1 KW Transmitters

2428. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken to instal 100 watt booster transmitters instead of 1 KW relay transmitters as originally planned;

(b) the number of such 100 watt booster transmitters that will be installed; and

(c) the time by which 1 KW relay transmitters will be installed in all the centres where they were originally planned ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The Seventh Plan provides for setting up of 90 additional low power (100 W) TV transmitters.

(c) The five 1 KW TV transmitters in the North East (as a part of the continuing Sixth Plan schemes) are expected to be commissioned into service by the end of 1987-88. Another four 1 KW TV transmitters in other parts (as a part of the new Seventh Plan schemes) are expected to be commissioned into service by the end of 1989-90.

Provision of Houses by D.D.A.

2429. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has failed to provide houses to the people in Delhi in time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount of loss caused by way of increase in the price to the prospective purchaser due to delay; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken to rectify the above deficiency ?

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

[*Translation*]

Grants by ICAR to Open Agricultural Universities and Colleges

2431. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the policy regarding giving grants by Indian Council of Agricultural Research to various States for opening agricultural universities and colleges;

(b) the grant and other assistance given to each agricultural university and college in various States during 1985-86; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the number of agriculture scientists in the country is inadequate vis-a-vis country's requirement and if so, the steps taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Agricultural Universities are established by the respective State Govt. through an Act passed by the Legislatures of the State concerned. Such universities become eligible for central assistance for specific items, once they are approved by University Grants Commission under Section 12B of UGC Act. The quantum of assistance to each agricultural university depends upon the requirement of scientific/technical manpower development in the concerned State and funds available with Indian Council of Agricultural Research under the scheme "Establishment and Development of Agricultural Universities."

(b) The Central assistance given to various agricultural universities during the year 1985-86 as a part of the total developmental assistance in the VII Plan is given in the statement given below.

(c) The information collected from State Agricultural Universities and Indian Council of Agricultural Institutes indicates that about 25% of Scientist posts are vacant. The short fall is more often observed in the areas of animal sciences, Home Science, Forestry science and Agricultural Engineering. Efforts are being made to establish and strengthen the institutions in these areas to meet the manpower needs.

Statement

List of Central Assistance given to various Agricultural Universities during the year 1985-86

Name of the University	Rs. in lacs
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh Agril. University, Hyderabad	67.00
2. Assam Agril. University, Jorhat	47.50
3. Rajendra Agril. University, Patna	30.00
4. Gujarat Agril. University, Distt. Banaskantha	15.00
5. Haryana Agril. University, Hissar	51.03
6. Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya Palampur	54.80
7. University of Agril. Sciences, Bangalore	48.00
8. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur	20.00
9. Kerala Agril. University, Trichur	42.73
10. Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli	33.50

1	2
11. Mahatma Phule Agril. University, Rahuri	14.00
12. Marathwada Agril. University, Parbhani	30.00
13. Punjabrao Krishi Vidya-peeth, Akola	36.00
14. Orissa University of Agril. and Technology, Bhubaneswar	44 00
15. Punjab Agril. University, Ludhiana	62.80
16. Tamil Nadu Agril. University, Coimbatore	44 50
17. G.B. Pant University of Agril. and Technology, Pantnagar	40 00
18. Narendra Dev University of Agril. and Technology, Faizabad	37.00
19. Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agril. and Technology, Kanpur	35.00
20. Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Nadia	37.00
21. Jammu and Kashmir, University, Srinagar	45.00

Closure of "National Herald" and Quami Awaz'

2432. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'National Herald' and 'Quami Awaz' have been closed since 18 April, 1986;

(b) if so, the number of the employees rendered jobless; and

(c) the reasons for their closure and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide them with alternative jobs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). According to information received from the Delhi Administration, the management has reported that about 150 out of 400 workers employed in M/s. Associated Journals Ltd. New Delhi publishers of 'National Herald' and 'Quami Awaz' went on an abrupt strike from 16-4-86 and resorted to demonstrations at the residence of the Managing Director besides subjecting other managerial personnels to gherao for three hours the same day. The National Herald and Quami Awaz Employees union, on the other hand, has alleged that the management has resorted to illegal lock-out and abruptly suspended daily publication of National Herald and Quami Awaz from 19-4-1986. According to the Union, the management suspended 11 workers and also failed to pay wages for 56 days of strike in terms of the Industrial Tribunal's award dated 20-1-1986.

The conciliation machinery of the Delhi Administration which intervened on 30-4-86 has held a series of meetings to resolve the dispute and reach an amicable settlement. The matter was also discussed at the level of Lt. Governor, Delhi. According to Delhi Administration, the dispute mainly relates to (i) non-payment of wages for 56 days in terms of the consent award of the Industrial Tribunal, Delhi (ii) suspension of 11 workers; and (iii) non-payment of wages for the month of April 1986.

As differences persist between the management and the Unions in the matter of settling the demands, the conciliation machinery is continuing its efforts to explore the possibility of reaching an amicable settlement. Meanwhile, the Delhi Administration has issued recovery certificate amounting to Rs. 2.77 lakhs in respect of the Tribunal's award regarding payment of wages for the 56-day strike period.

[English]

Increase in Demand of High-Yielding Coconut Seedlings in Kerala

2433. SHRI V S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demand for high-yielding cocount seedlings is on the increase in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether the Coconut Board has any scheme to supply adequate seedlings to the needy farmers at cheaper prices; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). The Coconut Development Board is financing the following schemes for increasing supply or quality cocount seedlings in Kerala :

- (i) Production of Quality Coconut Seedlings.
- (ii) Production and Distribution of T × D Hybrid Seedlings; and
- (iii) Establishment of Hybrid Seed Gardens for the production of D × T Hybrids.

Under the scheme at (i) above *i.e.* Production of Quality Coconut Seedlings, a provision has been made for giving financial support for strengthening departmental and co-operative nurseries and increasing supply of quality cocount seedlings.

Under the schemes at (ii) and (iii) mentioned above, assistance is being provided for production of hybrid cocount seedlings.

There is also a Seed Procurement Unit under the Coconut Development Board for procurement and distribution of seednuts to indenting States on no-profit-no-loss basis.

Adoption of Agency system to Collect Advertisements

2434. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any agency to collect advertisement and sponsorship programme on AIR and T.V.;

(b) if so, the advertising agencies in Bombay for AIR and T.V. and the commission paid to them;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to adopt any type of agency system or to appoint agents throughout the country; and

(d) if so, the norms laid down in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Besides direct advertisements from Central and State Government, Public Sector Undertakings and Small Scale Industries, AIR and T.V. get advertisements and sponsored programmes through approved advertising agencies operating all over India.

(b) There are more than 200 Accredited, Recognised and Registered advertising agencies with headquarters at Bombay. The rate of commission paid to Accredited and Recognised agencies is 15% and to Registered agencies it is 10% on the gross business booked by them. The present system looks after the interests of local, regional and national advertisers and is working satisfactorily.

(c) There is no such proposal.

(d) Does not arise.

Rules for Issue of C and D forms in Okhla Industrial Area

2435. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Rules/Instructions have been issued by the Delhi Development Authority for issue of 'C' and 'D' forms in industrial area;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay a copy thereof on the Table of the House;

(c) whether Government have reviewed the position at any time during the last one year with a view to ensure that Rules/Instructions are followed by the staff;

(d) if so, with what results and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government are aware that a number of such certificates have been issued and also held over in Okhla Industrial Area (Phase I and II) in violation of the Rules; and

(f) if so, whether Government propose to institute an enquiry in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

Publication of Books on Life and Culture of Himalayan Region

2436. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Publications Division has brought out any books on the life and culture of the various States/Union Territories covered by the Himalayan Region or its eminent personalities since independence;

(b) if so, the names of the titles brought out in this regard alongwith the years of publication and the languages in which they have been published; and

(c) if not, whether any such series would be brought out in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement containing the requisite information is given below.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

S. No.	Title	Language	Year of publication
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	English and Hindi	1973
2.	Himachal Pradesh	"	1970
3.	Uttar Pradesh	"	1970
4.	Assam	"	1971
5.	Mizoram	"	1972
6.	Arunachal	English	1980
7.	Manipur	English and Hindi	1976
8.	Nagaland	English	1961
9.	Megalaya	English	1980
10.	Tripura	English	1979
11.	Sikkim	English	1980
12.	General Zorawar Singh	English	1983
13.	Lachit Barphukam	English	1983
14.	U. Tirot Singh	English	1985

1	2	3	4
15.	Baba Kanshi Ram	English	1985
16.	Folk Tales of Kashmir	English	1984
17.	Wall Paintings of Western Himalayas	English	1976
18.	Lure of Mountains	English	1967
19.	Kashmir Ki Lok Kathain	Hindi	1971
20.	Punjab Aur Kulu Ki Kahanian	Hindi	1964
21.	Garhwal Paintings	English	1969
22.	Kangra Valley Paintings	English	1959
23.	Neelkanth	Hindi	1965
24.	Himalayan Pilgrimage	English	1961
25.	Lahaul and Spiti	English	1975
26.	Kumaon and Garhwal Hill Districts	English	1975
27.	This happened in Kashmir	English	1966
28.	Dalhousie	English	1955
29.	Kulu and Kamgra	English	1958
30.	Lure of Everest	English	1961
31.	Basohle Painting	English	1981
32.	Guler Painting	English	1982
33.	Garhwal Chitrakala	Hindi	1983
34.	Ram Ganga Ka Sher	Hindi	1978
35.	Sumwarna Bhoomi Ki Lok Kathaon	Hindi	1982

Upgradation of AIR Stations

2437. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether a number of stations of All India Radio are proposed to be upgraded during the Seventh Five Year Plan so as to provide better services to the listeners;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the phased programme chalked out for the purpose; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to provide better services of All India Radio in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the 7th Plan, AIR propose to upgrade the power of 34 Medium Wave and 14 Short Wave transmitters. Details are indicated in the statement given below.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement***Schemes of Upgradation of Power of Existing Transmitters in various States in the Seventh Plan (1985-90)*****A. Medium Wave**

S. No.	State	Place	Present Power KW	Proposed power
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	1 KW MW	3 KW FM
2.	—do—	Vijayawada	20 KW MW	100 KW MW
3.	Bihar	Patna (VB)	1 KW MW	3 KW FM
4.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	50 KW MW	200 KW MW
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar (YV)	1 KW MW	10 KW MW
6.	—do—	Jammu	1 KW MW	10 KW MW
7.	—do—	„	50 KW MW	300 KW MW
8.	Karnataka	Bangalore	50 KW MW	200 KW MW
9.	Kerala	Trichur	20 KW MW	100 KW MW
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal (VB)	1 KW MW	3 KW FM
11.	—do—	„	1 KW MW	10 KW MW
12.	—do—	Indore	1 KW MW	3 KW FM
13.	—do—	Jabalpur	20 KW MW	2 × 100 KM MW
14.	Maharashtra	Bombay	50 KW MW	100 KW MW
15.	—do—	„	20 KW MW	100 KW MW
16.	—do—	Pune (VB)	1 KW MW	3 KW FM
17.	—do—	Nagpur	1 KW MW	2 × 3 KW FM
18.	Orissa	Jeypore	20 KW MW	100 KW MW
19.	Punjab	Jalandhar	50 KW MW	300 KW MW
20.	Rajasthan	Suratgarh	20 KW MW	300 KW MW
21.	—do—	Bikaner	10 KW MW	20 KM MW
22.	Tamil Nadu	Madras (YV)	2.5 KW MW	20 KW MW
23.	—do—	Tiruchirapalli	50 KW MW	100 KW MW
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow (VB)	1 KW MW	10 KW MW

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	1 KW MW	2 × 10 KW MW
26.	—do—	Varanasi	10 KW MW	100 KW MW
27.	West Bengal	Calcutta	2.5 KW MW	10 KW MW
28.	—do—	„	50 KW MW	100 KW MW
29.	Arunachal Pradesh (U.T)	Passighat	L.P.T	10 KW MW
30.	„	Tezu	—do—	—do—
31.	„	Tawang	—do—	—do—
32.	Chandigarh (U.T)	Chandigarh	1 KW MW	3 KW FM
33.	Delhi (U.T)	Delhi	100 KW MW	2 × 100 KW MW
34.	Goa, Daman and Diu	Panaji	10 KW MW	100 KW MW

B. Upgradation of Short Wave Transmitters

1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	10 KW SW	50 KW SW
2.	Assam	Guwahati	10 KW SW	50 KW SW
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Simla	2.5 KW SW	50 KW SW
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	7.5 KW SW	50 KW SW
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	10 KW SW	50 KW SW
6.	Maharashtra	Bombay	10 KW SW	50 KW SW
7.	Nagaland	Kohima	2 KW SW	50 KW SW
8.	Tamil Madu	Madras	10 KW SW	50 KW SW
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	10 KW SW	50 KW SW
10.	West Bengal	Calcutta	10 KW SW	50 KW SW
11.	„	Kurseong	20 KW SW	50 KW SW
12.	Delhi (U.T)	Delhi	10 KW SW	50 KW SW
13.	„	„	2 × 50 KW SW	2 × 100 KW SW
14.	„	„	2 × 50 KW SW	2 × 50 KW SW

**Verification on Membership of Bhakra
Beas Management Board Union**

2438. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5501 on 7th April, 1986 regarding verification of membership of union of Bhakra Beas Management Board and state :

(a) the exact date on which the Chief Labour Commissioner has been asked to undertake the verification of the membership of the unions operating in the Bhakra Beas Management Board;

(b) the time by which the Commissioner has been asked to complete the process of verifications and submit the report to Government; and

(c) the names of the unions about which the verification has been made and the nature of findings consequent upon verification ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). The Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) was asked on 4-4-86 to undertake verification of the membership of unions operating in the Bhakra Beas Management Board and complete the same by the end of May, 1986. When the verification process was initiated, it came to light that in addition to the Nangal Bhakra Mazdoor Sangh and Bhakra Management Board Karamchhari Sangh known to be operating in the Bhakra Beas Management Board, there are seven more unions functioning all of which will have to be considered for verification if found eligible in terms of the procedure laid down under the Code of Discipline. The preliminary particulars in respect of these unions are being collected.

[*Translation*]

**News Bulletins Telecast from
Jalandhar TV Centre**

2439. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the standard of the news bulletins telecast by Jalandhar Television centre is going down and these are also not based on facts; and

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

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

(a) No, Sir. The contents of the news bulletins telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Jalandhar have been appreciated and acclaimed by the viewers. Moreover, news items are prepared on the reports received from Press Trust of India, United News of India, well established News Agencies and also from the Public Relations Department of the Punjab Government.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Allotment of Nitrogenous Fertilizers
to Karnataka**

2440. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government had made any allotment of nitrogenous fertilizers to Karnataka State during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(b) if so, the quantity thereof; and

(c) whether the allotment was adequate to meet the needs of the States ?

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

(b) The details of allotment of fertilizers to Karnataka State during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 are given below :

('000 tonnes)

Year	N	P	K	Total (N+P+K)
1983-84	251	120	99	470
1984-85	307	139	108	554
1985-86	390	200	130	720

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Programme to Increase Production
of Prawns**

2441. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked
out a plan to increase the production of
prawns in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard
and States which have been included under
the programme;

(c) the details of the area proposed to
be covered under the sheme in each State,
particularly in Orissa; and

(d) the amount earmarked for the
project ?

West Bengal	—100.0 hectares
Orissa	—480.5 hectares
Andhra Pradesh	— 75.2 hectares
Tamil Nadu	— 50.0 hectares
Kerala	—149.0 hectares
Maharastra	— 92.0 hectares
Gujarat	— 52.0 hectares
Pondicherry	— 29.0 hectares
Goa	— 27.0 hectares
Haryana	— 10.0 hectares

(d) An outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs exists
for this scheme during Seventh Five Year
Plan as Central share.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA
MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In
addition to the judicious exploitation of
prawn resources in Indian Exclusive Econo-
mic Zone, the Government have launched a
Centrally Sponsored Scheme on brackish-
water prawn farming in all the maritime
States/Union Territories, as well as in
Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan since 1982.

Marine Products Export Development
Authority under Ministry of Commerce
have also programmes to increase the pro-
duction of prawns.

(c) The area of the projects sanctioned,
State-wise, including Orissa is as follows :

**Alleged Irregularities in Hindustan
Prefab Limited**

2442. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOP-
MENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Prefab
Limited earned profits in the past but is
now losing heavily; if so, the reasons
therefor; and

(b) whether the President of All India
Trade Union Congress has alleged a number
for irregularities and malpractices in the
company and if so, the action taken
thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI DALBJIR SINGH) : (a) During the last over 10 years, the Hindustan Prefab Limited earned marginal profits for 3 years only. Of late its performance has shown improvement. The main reasons for the losses have been—lack of supply orders, uneconomical rates from client departments and higher incidence of labour and overheads.

(b) Investigations made into the complaints alleging irregularities and malpractices in the Company are under process. If something comes out, action will be taken under the rules.

Recommendations of Third Wage Board for Sugar Industry for Interim Relief

2443. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Third Wage Board for Sugar Industry has recommended payment of interim relief;

(b) if so, the date from which it is to be effective; and

(c) whether vested interests are delaying decision in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government have decided to accept the recommendations of the Wage Board for payment of interim relief at a rate of Rs. 45 per month, with effect from 1-1-1986 or the date of expiry of the last agreement between the workers and management whichever is earlier.

Identification of Pesticides

2444. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a committee has been constituted to identify the pesticides hazardous to human health;

(b) if so, when it was constituted and which pesticides it has suggested to be banned;

(c) what safety measures are being adopted as precaution till a decision is taken on the report of the committee; and

(d) the names of the pesticides found to be unharmed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d). No Committee has been constituted by the Ministry of Agriculture to identify the pesticides, hazardous to human health. However, a Committee had been set up on 14.8.1984, to review the pesticides which have been banned or restricted in other countries. The Committee has submitted reports on two important pesticides, namely DDT and BHC. A decision on the recommendations will be taken after these have been examined after taking into account all relevant factors.

As regards the safety measures, these are well defined and laid down in the Insecticides Rules framed under the Insecticides Act and other relevant Acts/Rules. The State Governments and others train the farmers in the judicious use of pesticides, according to the prescribed dosages, due observance of the prescribed waiting periods, etc. The literature accompanying the containers also set out in detail the procedure and dosages for safe and effective use.

Construction of Houses on Plots by Allottees of Vigyan Vihar Colony, Delhi

2445. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any time limit has been laid down by the Delhi Development Authority for construction of houses on plots of land allotted to the various Co-operative House Building Societies in the trans-Yamuna area in the capital including the grace period;

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

(c) whether a large number of plots allotted in the Vigyan Vihar Colony are lying vacant for more than three years, if so, the number thereof;

(d) what punitive action is proposed to be taken against the allottees for not constructing houses; and

(e) the reasons for not cancelling the allotment in case of such violations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In the terms and conditions of sub-lease deed executed with the allottee member a period of two years from the date of its execution, is stipulated for construction of building on the plot. The policy also provides for one year grace period for construction.

(c) Out of 185 plots in the Vigyan Vihar Colony, construction has been made on 90 plots and 75 plots are still lying vacant.

(d) As per policy, a show cause notice is issued to the sub leasee in case he fails to construct building within stipulated period. Thereafter, the period of default in construction is regularised on payment of composition fee provided the reasons for not constructing the house on the plot are satisfactory.

(e) Since the building activities have been released in Jan., 82 the period of default is not much and therefore no action has been taken for cancellation of the lease. However, show cause notices are being issued to persuade the sub leasees to take up construction work at the earliest.

Farm Mechanisation Programme by NABARD

2446. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

has notified that tentative allocation of Rs. 100 crores has been made for financing farm mechanisation programme during the current year; and

(b) if so, the State-wise allocation of these resources made to the Banks and the criteria followed in giving refinance support to the Banks under this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has tentatively allocated Rs. 100 crores for providing re-finance to banks for farm mechanisation during the current year.

(b) The State-wise allocation of NABARD's refinance of Rs. 100 crores is as under :

(Rupees in Lakhs)	
State	Amt. allocated
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	850
2. Assam and North Eastern States	35
3. Bihar	400
4. Gujarat	800
5. Haryana	975
6. Himachal Pradesh	55
7. Jammu and Kashmir	20
8. Karnataka	825
9. Kerala	75
10. Madhya Pradesh	1000
11. Maharashtra, Goa, Daman and Diu	310
12. Orissa	100

1	2
13. Punjab	1775
14. Rajasthan	625
15. Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry	440
16. Uttar Pradesh	1450
17. West Bengal, Andaman Nicobar Islands	250
18. Delhi	15
Total	10000

NABARD's allocation of refinance for each State is based on consideration such as refinance availed by banks for other developmental Schemes such as minor irrigation, land development and other diversified purposes.

Foreign Fishing Trawlers in Indian Waters

2447. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign trawlers caught fishing illegally in Indian waters during 1985-86, country-wise;

(b) the number of foreign trawlers licensed to fish in Indian waters under collaboration arrangements with Indian firms, firm-wise;

(c) the total number of Indian trawlers engaged in deep-sea fishing; and

(d) whether the Coast Guards have adequate presence in Indian waters to protect Indian trawlers against illegal poaching ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The country-wise number of foreign trawlers apprehended for illegal fishing in Indian waters during 1985-86 is as stated below :

	1985	1986 (as on 31.7.86)
Sri Lanka	18	13
Pakistan	4	—
Thailand	10	8
Taiwan	—	1
South Korea	—	1

(b) A Statement is given below.

(c) The total number of Indian trawlers engaged in deep sea fishing is 87.

(d) The limited number of ships available with Coast Guards are deployed selectively in the more sensitive area on the east and west coast of India and around the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to safeguard the national interest in the Maritime Zones and also to provide protection to the Indian trawlers and fishermen.

Statement

Number of Foreign Trawlers permitted (having valid permits as on 31.7.1986) to fish in Indian Water under collaboration arrangements with Indian firms i.e. under Charter

Sl. No.	Name of Indian firm	No. of vessels
1	2	3
1.	Orissa Maritime and Chilka Area Development Corporation, Bhubaneswar	4
2.	Nava Bharat Ferro Alloys Ltd., Hyderabad	4
3.	Srinivasa Sea Foods Ltd., Visakhapatnam	2
4.	Gujarat Fisheries Development Corporation, Ahmedabad	8

1	2	3
5.	Four season Fisheries Ltd., Visakhapatnam	2
6.	Akama Marines Ltd., Visakhapatnam	4
7.	V.B.C. Exports Pvt. Ltd., Madras	4
8.	Coastal Trawlers Ltd., Kakinada	4
9.	G.P. Marine Products (India) Ltd., Guntur	4
10.	High Sea Foods Ltd., New Delhi	4
11.	Bali Cold Storage Pvt. Ltd., Madras	3
12.	Kanchanaganga Sea Foods Ltd., Vijayawada	2
13.	Leo Sea Food Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	4
14.	BRS Marines Ltd., New Delhi	4
15.	Young Fisheries Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	4
16.	Ganga Kaveri Sea Foods (P) Ltd., New Delhi	2
17.	Matsyika Exports Ltd., New Delhi	4
18.	Blue Chrome Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	4
19.	Star Marine Foods (P) Ltd., Visakhapatnam	2
20.	Ocean Products and Ship- ping Ltd., Visakhapatnam	4

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Claims under Crops Insurance Scheme2448. **SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of crops which were brought under crop insurance scheme in various States during 1985-86;

(b) the total amount of premia received by the G.I.C during 1985-86, crop-wise and State-wise;

(c) the claims filed with the GIC in respect of the policies covered by the above premia, crop-wise and State-wise during the above period;

(d) the value of the claims admitted and paid so far;

(e) the value of the claims admitted but not paid so far; and

(f) the value of claims rejected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (f). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3054/86]

R Cooperation with Japan and South Korea about Development of Steel Industry

2449. **SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether he visited Japan, South Korea during June, 1986;

(b) if so, the purpose of the visit and the outcome of the discussions held;

(c) whether Government have prepared a policy paper on the development of steel industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Apart from addressing the 8th Annual International conference of the International Society of Energy Economists, the visit provided an opportunity to study at first hand the functioning of the Japanese

steel industry, and hold discussions with the Japanese Government, the Iron and Steel Federation. During these discussions the interest of the Japanese steel industry in the modernisation of IISCO was reiterated.

The visit to the Republic of Korea was to study the methods followed in setting up new steel plants within the time and cost estimates. To the extent, such of these methods as are applicable will be considered for adoption in project implementation by the steel industry in this country.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Amendment of Official Secrets Act

2450. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the stand taken by Government on the necessity of amendment of the Official Secrets Act and also to set up a Newspaper Development Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): It is not considered necessary to amend the Official Secrets Act, as recommended by the Second Press Commission, as the existing provisions in the law seem to be adequate. Similarly, the recommendation about setting up of a Newspaper Development Commission has also not been accepted by the Government as it is of the considered view that the development of the Press should be left to itself and no outside authority or institution should interfere or be concerned with it. This is in accord with the Constitutional provisions for freedom of expression and Government's policy in support of the freedom of the Press.

Kerala Scheme to Prevent fall in Prices of Agricultural Commodities

2451. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any scheme prepared by the Kerala Government for making permanent arrangements to prevent fall in prices of agricultural commodities and cash crops like coconut;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Government of Kerala submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Agriculture for a scheme aimed at sustaining the market price of coconut.

(b) The proposal of the State Government envisaged a price support scheme for copra which would indirectly affect coconut prices. Under the scheme, Government of India would be required to announce minimum support prices for copra and a suitable arrangement would be made for undertaking price support purchases. As in the case of other agricultural commodities, it was proposed that the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices would recommend to the Government of India an appropriate level of minimum support price for copra. Since the State Government had already introduced a market intervention scheme for copra through two State-level public sector agencies, it was proposed that the operations launched under the scheme could be continued under the proposed Central scheme once this was sanctioned by the Government of India. Any losses arising out of the proposed market support operations were to be shared equally between the Centre and the State Government.

(c) In the light of the proposal of the Government of Kerala, the Ministry of Agriculture launched a scheme for market intervention operations for copra in Kerala from January 1986. Under the scheme copra of fair average quality is purchased at Rs. 1200 per quintal by the National Agricultural Cooperation Marketing Federation (NAFED) through the State Cooperative marketing organisation. Upto

April-May 1986, when copra prices started ruling above the intervention price of Rs. 1200 per quintal, a total of 11,533 tonnes had been purchased under the scheme in the State. Losses, if any, incurred on account of market intervention operations will be shared equally between the Centre and the Government of Kerala.

Improvement in Procedure for Release of Subsidy and Credit under Rural Uplift Schemes

2452. SHRI MURLI DEORA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken propose to take any steps to plug the loopholes in the procedure for release of subsidy and credit under the Rural Uplift Schemes and to ensure that the benefits actually trickle down to those for whom the schemes are meant; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b). A proposal to replace the present capital subsidy by interest subsidy under Integrated Rural Development Programme was examined on the basis of two studies—one by the State Bank of India and the other by NIRD, Hyderabad. This was also discussed in the conference of Ministers of Rural Development held in November, 1985. The conclusion that emerged was that this will adversely effect poorer beneficiaries particularly Marginal Farmers, Agricultural Labourers, Rural Artisans and Tribal beneficiaries where the rates of subsidy is higher. Besides, the mere switch over from capital to interest subsidy is not likely to help in the elimination of malpractices. It has therefore been decided to continue the present system till a better alternative is found.

However, following steps have been taken to plug the loopholes and to ensure that the benefits actually trickle down to the beneficiaries.

(i) The State Governments have been advised to set up 'grievances cells'

at each DRDA level to report the nature of complaints and action taken thereon to set up 'vigilance cells' at State Headquarters to undertake checks on their own and also on receipt of any complaints etc.

(ii) The State Governments have been advised to set up Block Level Beneficiaries Advisory Committees to provide a regular forum to the beneficiaries to actively participate in the implementation of the programme and sub committees at Panchayat levels.

(iii) The need for getting the list of beneficiaries approved by Gram Sabha has been emphasised.

(iv) A system of concurrent evaluation has been launched with effect from October, 1985 covering various aspects of the programme, qualitative and procedural through 29 reputed Research/Academic Organisations. Every month 36 districts are studied, 2 blocks in each district and a group of 10 old beneficiaries and 10 new beneficiaries in each block.

Evaluation of Rural Water Supply by N.E.E.R.I.

2453. SHRI P M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Environment Engineering Research Institute has carried out evaluation of rural water supply scheme; and

(b) if so, whether these schemes are enough to meet the requirement of water supply ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The evaluation report was submitted to the Government of India in September, 1982. Suggestions have been made to

improve the quality of the ongoing programmes and a recommendation has been made for allocation of additional resources to the Rural Water Supply Sector. During the Seventh Plan the aim would be to provide adequate drinking water facilities for the entire rural population.

Connecting Villages with all Weather Roads

2454. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages having more than 1000 population in each State which have not been connected with all weather roads so far;

(b) the number of such villages in Orissa; and

(c) the time by which these villages will be connected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) 5738.

(c) Sixth Five Year Plan document envisages 100% linkage to all the villages with population over 1500 and 50% linkage to villages with population between 1000-1500 within a time frame of 10 years ending 1990.

Statement

Number of Villages with population above 1000 yet to be connected with all weather roads as on 1.4.1985

Sl. No.	States	No. of villages with population over 1000 yet to be connected as on 1.4.85
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6278
2.	Assam	426

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	5742
4.	Gujarat	520
5.	Haryana	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	86
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	99
8.	Karnataka	2431
9.	Kerala	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2819
11.	Maharashtra	3074
12.	Manipur	192
13.	Meghalaya	26
14.	Nagaland	8
15.	Orissa	5738
16.	Punjab	—
17.	Rajasthan	2323
18.	Sikkim	144
19.	Tamil Nadu	2942
20.	Tripura	41
21.	Uttar Pradesh	10206
22.	West Bengal	4917
Total		48015

Union Territories

1.	A and N Islands	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	49
3.	Chandigarh	—
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7
5.	Delhi	—

1	2	3
6.	Goa, Jaman and Diu	—
7.	Lakshadweep	—
8.	Mizoram	49
9.	Pondicherry	9
	Total	114
Grand Total		48129

Working of National Fertilizer Corporation

2456. SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the National Fertilizer Corporation has been running into huge losses during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

(c) the amount of loss suffered by the Corporation during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) whether Government have since inquired into the working of the Corporation;

(e) if so, the nature of deficiencies detected; and

(f) the steps taken to improve the productivity of the various units of the Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) National Fertilizers Limited did not incur any losses during the last three years.

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

[*Translation*]

Delay in Completion of Schemes by D.D.A.

2457. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that unduly long time is being taken in the completion of several schemes by the Delhi Development Authority; and

(b) if so, the details of those schemes and the reasons for delay in the completion thereof ?

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

[*English*]

Viewers Opinion on T.V. Programmes

2458. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an analysis of the view of the viewers received through letters regarding T.V. programmes has been made;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the changes, if any, effected in the T.V. programmes on the basis of the viewers' opinion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. An analysis of viewers' letters received during a week at a Doordarshan Kendra is made on a regular basis.

(b) Based on the weekly feedback received from the Kendras, an all India picture is prepared and presented to Director General, Doordarshan by the Director, Audience Research in the Programme Review and Planning (PRP)

meeting held once a week and attended by all senior officers of the Directorate, Upgrah Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi and Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi.

(c) In order to improve the contents and quality of TV programmes, reviews/changes are made from time to time keeping in view to the over all policy and other factors including feedback from the viewers.

Hike in Prices of Zinc and Lead

2459. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether MMTC has hiked the prices of zinc and lead;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether such hikes in raw material will escalate prices and lead to drop in exports of finished goods ?

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

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

Steps to Check Human Sacrifices

2460. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent cases in Delhi and other places in which human sacrifice was made before deities or in the name of religion; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to educate people, especially in rural areas, against practising of superstitions like human sacrifice to propitiate deities, through documentary films telecast by Doordarshan network ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Some incidents were reported in the Press.

(b) In pursuance of the primary objective of Doordarshan to educate, inform and entertain the people, it is the constant endeavour of Doordarshan to highlight various social evils pervading our society. Some of the programmes which can be mentioned in this connection are TV serial 'Chhoti Badi Baten' and 'Baat Itni Si Hai' included in the Krishi Darshan Programmes. A few episodes of T.V. serial 'Rishte Nate' also touched upon similar theme in a different manner.

DDA Work at Standstill for Lack of Funds

2461. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
SHRI BRAJAMOHAN
MOHANTY :
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :
SHRI T. BASHEER :
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether all major housing and development projects of the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) have come to a standstill because of lack of funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the financial difficulties being faced by the DDA; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to solve the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). There has been some set-back in the progress of housing and development projects undertaken by the DDA due to the financial difficulties owing to the massive house construction programme undertaken by it, blockage of its funds spent in the Asiad Properties and in maintenance of resettlement colonies. It had proposed to bridge this gap by floating debentures. The Government is taking action to re-imburse the expenditure incurred by DDA on resettlement colonies and the Asiad properties.

Energy Saving Scheme of BALCO at Korba, M.P.

2462. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharat Aluminium Company had a proposal to undertake an energy saving scheme for its Korba complex in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by BALCO to implement the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) have taken up energy saving programmes by (i) modification of calciner kiln in alumina Plant; and (ii) experimentation on reduction of power consumption in smelter. The modification in the calciner kiln of alumina plant which is under implementation is expected to reduce appreciably consumption of fuel oil. The automatic pot regulation system in the smelter has been taken up as an R and D project with the assistance of SAIL R and D Group. Experiments have been conducted by addition of Lithium Carbonate in electrolytic pots to investigate possibilities of reduction in power consumption.

New Programmes to Highlight Public Grievances

2463. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Doordarshan programmes like 'News lines' and 'Sach Ki Parchhaiyan' depicting ills in the society have been stopped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to start some new programme in which grievances of the people are brought to the notice of the Government as is being done in "Janvani" ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present, there is no proposal to start any new programme.

Meeting of Association of Indian Fishery Industries

2464. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the annual general meeting of the Association of Indian Fishery Industries (AIFI) was held in New Delhi during the last week of June, 1986;

(b) if so, the decisions taken in the meeting; and

(c) whether an integrated fishery policy has been finalised by Government and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) It has been ascertained from the Association of Indian Fishery Industries that no specific decisions were taken during the above meeting.

(c) Aims and objectives in regard to implementation of various plan schemes in fisheries during Seventh Five Year Plan under-scores an integrated approach for development of fisheries in the country.

Various Plan schemes ensure development of infrastructure facilities, utilisation and conservation of different types of aquatic resources for fish production, raising the productivity of water bodies through transfer of appropriate technology, provision of employment and source of income generation to the people with special reference to rural poor, provision of much required protein nutrition to the people, welfare measures and earning of foreign exchange for the country.

Production and Procurement of Wheat

2465. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of wheat production and the quantity procured by Government after the recent harvest and how does it compare with the last year;

(b) the quantity earmarked for the drought hit areas; and

(c) the quantity set aside for export purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a). The production of wheat during 1985-86 is anticipated to be in the range of 46.5—47.0 million tonnes as against 44.2 million tonnes in 1984-85. The procurement of wheat during the 1986-87 marketing season so far (upto 25.7.1986) was of the order of 10.49 million tonnes as against 10.34 million tonnes procured during 1985-86 marketing season.

(b) No quantity of wheat has been earmarked for drought hit areas. However, the drought affected States has been given wheat for distribution at subsidised rates to the workers engaged in employment generation works.

(c) Export of wheat during 1986-87 will depend on the international trading environment and exportable surpluses available in the country.

Guidelines for determination of Milk Prices

2467. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices has been asked to suggest guidelines for determination of milk prices;

(b) if so, the suggestions received and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the response of the Mother Dairy and other dairies to these suggestions ?

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

(b) The Commission has informed that the matter is receiving their attention and that their recommendation in this regard will be submitted in due course,

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

MAFIA Captures Jaitpur Sand-Site

2468. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jaitpur village, a few kilometres from Yamuna bank in South Delhi and at the inter-section of Delhi, U. P. and Haryana is located in Delhi Union Territory and is under Badarpur Police station;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the sand-site location being excavated by the Delhi State Minerals Development Corporation is also in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether his attention has been drawn to a report 'Mafia Captures Jaitpur Sand-Site' in Patriot dated 7th June, 1986 in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to clarify the situation about the location of sand-site and village Jaitpur ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Permit for quarrying of sand was given to Delhi State Mineral Development Corporation for the Khasra Nos. 947 to 961.

(d) Yes, Sir,

(e) One Shri Jaitender Kumar, after obtaining permit from the U. P. Authorities for excavation of sand from Khasra No. 483/2 in Village Asgarpur of U.P., excavated sand from the said point falling on Delhi side of the deep channel of the Yamuna river. Since the area falls in Delhi the excavation of sand was got stopped. The permit holder had moved the Court and the matter is pending in the Court.

(f) The matter is being decided by the revenue administrations of the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Delhi by exchange of maps for the areas and approval of their respective Governments regarding Jurisdiction in this area.

Wages of Construction and Building Workers

2469. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the details of wages given to workers working in the construction of buildings and maintenance of roads under Union Government;

(b) whether Government propose to increase their wages in the light of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission for Central Government employees; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The present rates of minimum wages of workers in employment in construction or maintenance of roads or in building operations fixed by the Government of India under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 are as follows :

Unskilled workers	Rs. 8.50 to Rs. 12.75 per day according to areas.
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Semi-skilled/unskilled supervisory workers	Rs. 10.75 to Rs. 15.75 per day according to areas.
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Skilled/Clerical workers	Rs. 13.50 to Rs. 20.00 per day according to areas.
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Highly skilled workers	Rs. 17.25 to Rs. 25.00 per day according to areas.
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(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Managerial and Technical Assistance to Farmers

2470. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government are taking to provide managerial and technical assistance to farmers for increasing agricultural production during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the details of assistance Government propose to give to the farmers to create marketing facilities for the produce as well as providing seeds, fertilizers and other inputs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) During the Seventh Five Year Plan the Government continue to provide managerial and technical assistance to farmers for increasing agricultural production through reorganised agricultural extension system (Training and Visit System) wherein crop production recommendations generated at the research institutes, universities, etc. by the scientists are passed on to the subject matter specialist (SMS) in the monthly workshops, who in turn transfer it to the field functionaries in the fortnightly training sessions. The field functionaries mainly village extension workers then, during their scheduled visit to the farmers spread these recommendations amongst the farmers. Group demonstrations and individual skill teaching are also made use of to ensure

improved managerial and technical competence of farmers for increasing crop production.

(b) The Central and the State Governments collaborate to provide to the farmers eight important agricultural inputs which are essential to increase production, namely, technology, seeds, fertilizers, plant protection services, implements and machinery, irrigation, credit and marketing services.

Technology is provided to the farmers through agricultural extension services consisting of subject-matter specialists, agricultural extension officers and village extension officers. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research also does the same through a series of Krishi Vigyan Kendras. Seeds, fertilizers, plant protection chemicals and equipment and agricultural machinery as well as credit are provided to the farmers at reasonable prices through cooperative institutions. Many Agro-Industry Corporations and private sector firms are also serving farmers through the supply of seeds, fertilizers and other inputs. The National Cooperative Development Corporation assists the cooperative institutions in the States and the Union Territories to create marketing and processing facilities so that the farmers can get a fair price for their produce.

The State Governments monitor the supply of these eight important inputs to the farmers in order to maximise agricultural production. The Central Government also hold frequent meetings with the State Governments in order to provide necessary assistance to ensure that the requirements of the farmers are met.

Project Report on Berthing Facilities for Fishing Vessels at Paradeep Port

2471. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a project report on providing berthing facilities for deep-sea fishing vessels in Paradeep Port has been sent to Union Government;

(b) whether Government have cleared the project;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the estimated cost of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Paradeep Port Trust have forwarded a draft project report for development of fishing harbour at Paradeep for deep sea vessels and small mechanised fishing vessels.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). A detailed project report is awaited.

Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Handicapped in Haryana

2472. SHRI RAHIM KHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry proposes to open its Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Handicapped in Haryana State, particularly in Faridabad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant

2473. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :

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

(a) whether Government are having negotiations with the British Steel Corporation Overseas Limited for getting assistance for the modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

(c) whether Government consider that British steel technology is adequate for steel making at a competitive level; and

(d) whether Government have approached any other alternative source also ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). SAIL are carrying out negotiations with the British Steel Corporation (Overseas Services) to explore the possibilities of their assistance in the modernisation of the Durgapur Steel Plant.

(c) and (d). Supply of equipment and technology will not be limited to British sources. The optimal choice of technology and equipment will be made after taking into consideration all relevant factors.

Assistance to Earthquake Victims in Himachal Pradesh

2474. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Himachal Pradesh have demanded any grant for earthquake relief work from Union Government in July, 1986;

(b) if so, the exact amount demanded by the State Government and the assessment and recommendations of the Central Team which had gone to the State to ascertain loss sustained and the relief to be provided;

(c) whether any amount had been provided by Union Government as relief till the end of July, 1986;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A memorandum seeking central assistance for relief measures after the earthquake was received in May, 1986 from the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) to (e). The State Government in this memorandum sought Central assistance

of Rs. 45.57 crores which has been increased to Rs. 95.68 crores during the visit of the Central Team in July, 1986.

As soon as the report of earthquake was received, a Reconnaissance Team was deputed to visit affected areas. Based on the recommendations of the Reconnaissance Team, an amount of Rs. 5 crores was released on 15.5.86 as ways and means advance to the Government of Himachal Pradesh for immediate relief works. Subsequently, a Central Team visited the State from 4th to 8th July, 1986 to make an on the spot assessment of the situation and requirement of Central assistance. The report of the Central Team is under consideration.

Implementation of Rural Development Programmes

2475. **DR. G. S. RAJHANS :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have recently urged upon the Project Directors of District Rural Development Agencies to make efforts to implement rural development programmes;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to issue necessary guidelines to State Governments in this regard; and

(c) if so, by when and to what extent the target of rural development programmes during the Seventh Five Year Plan will be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Apart from guidelines which have been issued, a series of three workshops were organised at national level for project directors of DRDAs and State Level officers covering most of the State/UTs in the country so that they are fully apprised of the various changes in the policies and procedures in the VII Plan under different rural development programmes.

(c) The targets in the VII Plan for the major rural development programmes being implemented by this Ministry are as follows:

- (I) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) : 20 million families (including old families for supplementary assistance).
- (II) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) : Generation of 1445 million mandays of employment.
- (III) Rural Landless Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) : Generation of 1013 million mandays of employment.

These targets are expected to be achieved during the Seventh Plan period.

Implementation of Land Reforms

2476. DR. G.S. RAJHANS :
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently urged the State Governments to implement land reform measures more vigorously;

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

(c) the steps taken for speedy implementation of land reforms in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Government of India have been urging the State Governments to vigorously implement land reforms measures. In May, 1985 a conference of State Revenue Ministers was held to discuss *inter alia* the vigorous implementation of land reform measures. The consensus arrived at the conference is at statement given below. Recommendations made by the conference have been sent to the State Governments for necessary action.

Statement

Main recommendations of State Revenue Ministers Conference held in May, 1985

Abolition of Intermediaries :

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

Security of tenure and conferment of rights :

(B) (i) A drive should be undertaken for completion by 30.6.1986 by the official machinery to ascertain oral and insecure informal tenants and share-croppers with the help of panchayats, voluntary organisations and local people and bring them on record, irrespective of whether tenancy is recognised or abolished in the State. This may be completed by 31.12.1986. Security of tenure should be ensured to all categories of tenants and share-croppers.

(ii) States where rent payable is higher than 1/4 to 1/5 of gross produce should bring it down.

(iii) Ownership rights should be conferred on tenants and share-croppers after they are brought on record. Legislative provisions for this, where do not exist, should be made within 2 years.

(iv) Unnecessary exemptions permitting tenancy against national policy should be reviewed and legislative or administrative action taken by 31.3.1986 to remove them as well as for banning of leasing except by specified exempted categories as per national policy and banning of transfers of agricultural land to non-agriculturists.

(v) State and Union Territories should consider moving towards a stricter definition of personal cultivation in order to prevent clandestine tenancies.

Protection of interests of tribals :

In order to protect the interests of tribals in land, existing provisions regarding banning of transfer of land belonging to

tribals to non-tribals and its implementation may be reviewed and legislative action to plug loopholes and to cover shortcomings in order to take the implementation effective may be taken by 31.12.1986.

Implementation of Land Ceiling :

(C) (i) Time bound remedial action should be taken for disposal of pending returns.

(ii) Cases involved in litigation be got decided expeditiously. Creation of tribunals under Article 323 (B) of the Constitution and/or creation of Special Courts/Benches in High Courts for quick disposal of ceiling cases may be considered.

(iii) Vigorous action to investigate the evasion and avoidance of law be taken, followed by concrete remedial measure, legislative and otherwise, within 2 years.

(iv) Review of application of the ceiling laws in areas, irrigated by projects and schemes financed by public exchequer should be taken upto subject them to the appropriate ceiling.

(v) State may consider including major sons as members of the family retrospectively from January 24, 1971 for the computation of family ceiling units, restricting the provision for a separate family unit of ceiling for the major sons in respect of self acquired property only.

(vi) Lowering of land ceiling limits to get more land for distribution and bringing land under religious and charitable institutions within the purview of normal ceiling limits may also be considered by States.

(D) Land Records :

(i) Land records should be brought up to date by taking up a campaign observing 1985-86 as land record year.

(ii) A system should be evolved for updating land records regularly.

(iii) Non-land records States should introduce land and crop records expeditiously.

(iv) Survey and settlement operation wherever pending should be expedited.

(v) Patta pass books with legal status should be issued to land owners as well as tenants.

(E) Consolidation of Holdings :

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

(F) Assignees of ceiling Surplus Land :

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

NCDC Aid to Cooperatives in Kerala

2477. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the financial aid extended by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) to Kerala for promoting economic programmes under the co-operative sector during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the amount paid by way of loans and subsidy;

(c) the terms of repayment of the loans; and

(d) the specific purposes for which the amounts advanced have been utilized ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) NCDC provided a total of Rs. 836.441 lakhs of financial assistance for cooperative development in Kerala during the last three years as detailed below :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1983-84	183.349
1984-85	140.310
1985-86	512.782

(b) The amount of assistance represented Rs. 753.478 lakhs as loan and Rs. 82.963 lakhs as subsidy.

(c) The loans advanced by the NCDC are normally for a period of 14 years repayable in annual equal instalments of principal and interest. A moratorium of 3 years for establishment of processing units, and 2 years for construction of godowns is allowed in repayment of principal.

(d) The information is given in the attached Statement.

Statement

Financial Assistance Released to State Government of Kerala for Cooperative Development during the Period from 1983-84 to 1985-86
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Purpose of Assistance	Amount Released							
		1983-84		1984-85		1985-86		7	8
		Loan	Subsidy	Loan	Subsidy	Loan	Subsidy		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1	Assistance to Village Societies for distribution of consumer articles in rural areas	25.291	2.239	50.521	4.596	25.775	1.375		
2.	Introduction of Beach Landing Crafts for fishermen	—	—	—	—	—	10.370		
3.	Margin Money assistance to Marketing Federations	60.000	—	10.000	—	—	—		
4.	Revitalisation of Weak Primary Coop. Mktg. Societies	1.500	—	—	—	119.850	—		
5.	Strengthening of Share Capital base of Primary Marketing Societies	3.000	—	2.000	—	—	—		
6.	Agricultural Cooperative Processing	2.538	—	6.143	—	39.821	—		
7.	Cooperative Storage	37.642	—	45.344	—	43.693	—		
8.	Agro Service Centres/Implement Units	10.860	—	8.580	—	20 920	—		
9.	Tribal Cooperatives	1.500	—	—	—	—	—		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Poultry Cooperatives	—	—	0.610	—	1.630	—
11.	Fishery Cooperatives	—	—	—	—	162,940	60,964
12.	Cooperative for Scheduled Castes	16,500	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Handlooms Cooperatives	21,537	—	7,061	—	20,632	—
14.	Coops. for Sericulture, Coir, Lac etc.	0,450	—	4,020	—	3,120	—
15.	Technical and Promotional Cells	—	0,292	—	0,385	—	0,432
16.	Study/Project Reports	—	—	—	1,050	—	1,260
Total		180,818	2,531	134,279	6,031	438,281	74,401

Procurement and Sale of Copra, Coconuts

2479. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) for procurement of coconuts and copra during the last one year, ending 30 June, 1986;

(b) the further steps proposed to be taken by NAFED to stabilise the price of coconuts, copra and coconut oil in Kerala;

(c) whether NAFED has got any specific proposals to sell tender coconuts are not available;

(d) whether NAFED has struck any deal with the State of Karnataka regarding sale of tender coconuts from that State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) NAFED has invested Rs. 14.49 crores on the purchase of copra during the last cooperative year, 1985-86.

(b) Market intervention scheme implemented by NAFED has stabilised prices of copra above the indicative price of Rs. 1200 per quintal of Fair Average Quality. At the instance of Government of Kerala, NAFED has been supplying copra procured under the scheme to the Kerala State Coconut Development Corporation for conversion into coconut oil for distribution through Public Distribution System.

(c) NAFED is examining the feasibility of selling coconut in Delhi.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

**Allocation of Funds to Gujarat by
NDDB-IDC**

2480. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under Government of India's Operation Flood I and II, maximum funds have been allocated to Gujarat by NDDB-IDC located in that State;

(b) what steps were taken by NDDB-IDC to overcome to destruction of prized milch cattle in drought affected Gujarat; and

(c) whether NDDB-IDC had also taken any remedial steps to meet drought conditions vis-a-vis milch animals under the two Operation Flood projects in other States in India and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). Operation Flood Project does not have any provision for drought relief.

[*Translation*]

Implementation of Land Reforms

2481. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that throughout the country big agriculturists have retained land much in excess of permissible ceiling through benami transactions, thereby making infructuous the very object of the land reforms, as envisaged in the Constitution; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to suggest a model law to all the States to check the said benami transactions and also provide for distribution of such surplus land among Scheduled Castes and labourers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) The national guidelines drawn up on the basis of the Chief Ministers' Conference on ceiling on agriculture holdings in July 1972 provide that the States should give retrospective effect to the ceiling laws from a date not later than 24th January, 1971.

The guidelines also provide that the States ceiling laws should make a specific provision making it clear that the onus of proving the *bonafide* nature of any transfer of land made after that date will be on the transferer.

As a result of the implementation of pre-revised and revised ceiling laws, a total of about 73.75 lakh acres have been declared surplus. This is much less than the estimated surplus and may be due to the following reasons :

- (a) Provision of land holdings upto twice the ceiling limit for family with more than 5 members;
- (b) Provision to give separate ceiling limits for major sons in the family;
- (c) Provision for treating every shareholder of a joint family as a separate unit for ceiling limits as applicable under transfer law;
- (d) Higher ceiling levels and exemption to plantation and religious and charitable institutions; and
- (e) Evasion and avoidance of the laws.

(b) Since land is a State subject, it is for the State Governments to enact legislation concerning the same. There is no proposal to suggest a model law to the States.

However, the Government, have been impressing upon the States to plug loopholes in the implementation of the ceiling laws and take legislative and administrative measures to counter evasion and avoidance of the laws. The Revenue Ministers' Conference held in May, 1985 has made a number of recommendations in this regard.

[English]

Cashew Plantation

2482. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to bring additional land under cashew

plantation during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the new areas/States identified for the purpose;

(c) the target set for the Seventh Plan for cashew plantation under different Centrally sponsored programmes in different States; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(b) The States proposed for extension of area are Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Tripura and Union Territories of Goa and Pondicherry.

(c) and (d). The programme taken up under Centrally sponsored scheme include plant protection in 94270 hectares, laying out 4250 demonstration plots, establishment of a scion bank in an area of 19.6 hectares, improvement by vegetative propagation in 4500 hectares, area expansion by planting seedlings and epicotyl grafts in 3900 hectares and establishment of clonal orchards in 250 hectares in the above States.

Fodder Plantation in Drought Prone Areas

2483. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have a proposal to assist State Governments to start fodder plantation in the drought prone area in different States;

(b) whether Government have earmarked any fund for this purpose;

(c) whether Government have sent guidelines to State Government to take steps in this direction; and

(d) the other details of the programme of Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) Fodder plantation is one of the important sectoral activities undertaken under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) which are being implemented in certain drought prone and desert areas covered under these Programmes.

(b) DPAP is a Centrally Sponsored scheme on 50% sharing basis between the Central Government and the States concerned. DDP is a Central sector scheme fully funded by the Government of India. During 1986-87, the Central sector outlay on DPAP is Rs. 46.30 crores and that on DDP Rs. 39 crores, which cover all sectoral activities, including fodder plantations undertaken under the Programmes. There is no separate allocation for fodder plantation.

(c) Yes, Sir. Necessary guidelines have been issued to State Governments from time to time.

(d) The Government of India also have a Centrally administered scheme under which seven Regional Stations for Forage Production and Demonstration and a Fodder Seed Production Farm have been set up. The Regional Stations and Fodder Seed Farm Produce about 3800 quintals of fodder seed of high yielding varieties annually. The Regional Stations are also conducting fodder minikit and regular demonstrations on the farmers' fields for popularising newly developed varieties of fodder crops and techniques of production as perfected by the research institutions.

[*Translation*]

Foodgrains Supplied to Bihar under RLEGP

2484. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of foodgrains supplied to Bihar under RLEGP during 1985-86; and

(b) the quantity of foodgrains actually consumed in the State during the period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) A quantity of 99650 metric tonnes of foodgrains was released to Bihar under RLEGP during 1985-86.

(b) The provisional utilisation of foodgrains during 1985-86 is 36948 metric tonnes.

Iron and Mica Mines

2485. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of iron and mica mines in the country;

(b) the names of the States in which these mines are located;

(c) the total quantity of iron ore and mica produced during the last three years and that exported to foreign countries; and

(d) the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) The total number of iron ore and mica mines in India which reported production during the year 1985 were 301 and 153 respectively. The figures are provisional.

(b) The iron ore mines are located in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Goa, Mica mines are located in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

(c) and (d). The production of iron ore and mica in the country during the last three years have been as under :

Year	Iron Ore ('000 tonnes)	Mica (in tonnes)	
		Crude	Waste and Scrap
1983	38089	7504	3762
1984	42257	6138	3199
1985	44186	4880	2585

The export of iron ore and processed mica during the last three years have been as under :

Year	Iron Ore (in m. tonnes)	Mica Processed (in '000 tonnes)
1983-84	21,948	10.80
1984-85	25,395	17.98
1985-86	27,955	18.76

Amount Sanctioned to Bihar under Rural Development Programmes

2486. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned to Bihar State for 1986-87 for implementation of rural development programmes;

(b) the percentage of Central assistance to the total amount sanctioned to Bihar State;

(c) whether there is a great difference in the ratio of the assistance provided for various rural development programmes and the population; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the efforts being made to remove this difference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

(c) During the current financial year 50% of the funds under IRDP have been allocated on the basis of selectivity based on incidence of poverty and 50% on a uniform basis per block. Under NREP and RLEGP funds are provided on the basis of the criteria under which 50% weightage is given to the number of agricultural labourers, marginal workers and marginal farmers and 50% to the incidence of rural poverty in each State/UT. Under DPAP, allocations are made on uniform basis at the rate of Rs. 15 lakhs per block.

(d) Question does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing total allocation of funds including State share to Bihar during 1986-87 and percentage of Central assistance to the total allocation

(Rs. in crores)

Programme	Total allocation of funds to Bihar during 1986-87	Percentage of Central assistance to total allocation
IRDP	70.98	50%
NREP	64.68	50%
RLEGP	69.73*	100%
DPAP	8.10	50%

* In addition 17580 MTs of rice and 52750 MTs of wheat have been released to the Government of Bihar for the 1st and 2nd quarters of 1986-87. The cost of foodgrains and subsidy on the foodgrains is borne by the Central Government.

Setting up of Steel Stockyard in Bihar

2487. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is and proposal to set up a steel stockyard somewhere in Bihar during 1986-87;

(b) if so, the place alongwith the name of district where it is proposed to be set up; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Doer not arise.

(c) The level of demand at places other than those covered by SAIL's existing stockyards at Patna and Bokaro in the State of Bihar is not adequate for setting up a viable new stockyard.

[English]

Mill Owners Stopping Contribution to EPF

2488. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the mill owners stop making contributions to Employees Provident Fund after declaring the unit sick;

(b) whether a similar practice is followed by the industrialists in the case of lock-outs of mills and in both the cases the workers interest suffers;

(c) the details of provisions available in the labour laws to deal with such a situation;

(d) whether these provisions are not enforced and this encourages the industrialists; and

(e) what new steps Government propose to take to deal with the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Some mill owners have expressed difficulty in making the payment of EPF dues on the ground that the unit has become sick. The EPF Act does not, however, make any exception in matter of payment of contribution by a sick unit. Such units are, therefore, required to pay the contribution due under the Act;

(b) If an establishment declares lockout and no wages are payable to the workers, the management will not be liable to pay the EPF contribution;

(c) The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 provides for the following legal and penal provisions for dealing with the cases of non-payment of dues :

- (i) recovery of the outstanding dues as arrears of land revenue under section 8 of the Act;
- (ii) prosecutions of defaulting employers under section 14 of the Act;
- (iii) prosecution of employers, who default in payment of employees'

share of contributions deducted from wages of the employees, under section 406/409 IPC;

(iv) levy of damages under section 14B of the Act for belated payments.

(d) No, Sir. The EPF authorities are taking all possible legal and penal action against the defaulting employers;

(e) The Government is considering the question of making the existing legal and penal provisions more stringent.

[Translation]

Trade between India and Australia

2489. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has recently held details talks with the Trade Minister of Australia for increasing trade between India and Australia;

(b) if so, the details of the talks held by the two Ministers and the areas covered for trade and economic deals during the said talks;

(c) the date from which the decisions taken during the talks will be implemented; and

(d) whether any agreement has been signed in this regard and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (d). The Minister of Steel and Mines visited Australia from 3rd to 11th July, 1986, in response to an invitation from the Australian Minister of Trade to study various aspects of the mining and steel industries in Australia. Apart from the discussions with the Australian Minister of Trade, Minister of Steel and Mines had discussions with the Australian Minister for Resources and Energy and Ministers incharge of Mines and Energy in New South Wales and Queensland and officials of the federal and state governments. The Minister also visited some mines, research centres, an aluminium smelter and coal and steel industry installations in Australia. During the visit possibilities of promotion of economic

relations between India and Australia on an enduring basis were explored. No specific agreement was arrived at.

[*English*]

Fisheries Corporation for A and N Islands

2490. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to establish a fisheries corporation for the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Island; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The possibilities of establishing a Fisheries Corporation for the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are being explored.

Manufacture of Sponge Iron by Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited

2492. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited is manufacturing sponge iron;

(b) if so, the production in tonnes during 1985-86;

(c) the reasons for manufacturing sponge iron instead of concentrating on the extraction of iron ore; and

(d) whether there is no export market for iron ore or the ore has exhausted ?

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

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

(d) Kudremukh Iron Ore Company is already exporting iron ore concentrate to different countries. The iron ore deposits in Kudremukh have not yet been exhausted.

Interest Free Loans to Farmers

2493. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to give interest free loans to farmers instead to capital subsidy;

(b) if so, how many States have agreed to the proposal;

(c) the names of the States which have not agreed to it;

(d) whether any meeting of all the State Governments has been convened to take a final decision in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is at present no proposal to give interest free loans to farmers instead of capital subsidy.

(b) to (c). Question does not arise.

Setting up of Hot Briquetted Iron Plant at Mangalore, Karnataka

2494. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a hot briquetted iron plant is proposed to be set up at Mangalore, Karnataka;

(b) whether the setting of such a plant will result in saving of foreign exchange; and

(c) if so, the steps taken for its early set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (c). A preliminary proposal has been received in this regard from Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited.

(b) Yes, Sir.

[*Translation*]

Loans Sanctioned by NFDC

2495. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loan sanctioned for

each feature film and documentaries by National Film Development Corporation during 1985-86; and

(b) the number of feature films and documentaries for which the loans were sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). The National Film Development Corporation sanctioned loans for 13 films during the year 1985-86. The names of the films alongwith amount of loan sanctioned for each of these films are given below :

S.No.	Name of the film	Amount of loan sanctioned
		(in Rupees)
1.	Radhakka (Hindi)	8,00,000
2.	Tabarana Kathe (Kannada)	7,00,000
3.	Doosra Badshah Urf Choutha Suleman (Hindi)	7,50,000
4.	Anaadi Anant (Hindi)	8,00,000
5.	Himghar (Bengali)	4,50,000
6.	Antaheen (Hindi)	3,00,000
7.	Tuni Bou (Bengali)	5,62,000
8.	Purushartham (Malayalam)	6,00,000
9.	Ascharja Paradeep (Bengali)	7,00,000
10.	Building the Metro Railway in Calcutta (English) Documentary	92,965
11.	Piravi (Malayalam)	5,50,000
12.	Samaandaram (Malayalam)	50,000
13.	Khamosh (Hindi)	1,50,000

Loan Distributed by Cooperative Societies

2496. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loan distributed by cooperative societies during 1985-86; and

(b) the percentage amount of these loans distributed among weaker sections of society and marginal farmer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The amount of loan distributed by cooperative societies during 1985-86 is estimated at Rs. 2945 crores.

(b) Short-term, medium term and long term loan distributed among weaker sections of the society and marginal farmers constitute about 47% of the total loan.

Import of Newsprint for Journals and Magazines

2497. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of newsprint imported for magazines and journals as also the extent to which their requirement was met from indigenous production in 1985-86; and

(b) the comparative prices of imported and indigenous newsprint during the year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) During the year 1985-86, a quantity of 1,94,331.00 MT was imported and 2,51,264.00 MT approximately which became available from four indigenous newsprint mills was allocated to newspapers, magazines and journals.

(b) A statement giving the required information is given below.

Statement

(A) Price of indigenous newsprint during the year 1985-86

(Per Metric Tonne in Rs.)

Period	Nepa 55 GSM	Mysore 52 GSM	Kerala 52 GSM	Tamilnadu 52 GSM
Upto 30.12.85	6,400	8,000	8,000	8,000
From 31.12.85	7,860	8,960	8,960	8,960

(B) Prices of imported newsprint during the year 1985-86

(Per M.T. in Rs.)

Period	Standard Newsprint		Glazed Newsprint	
	High-Seas sale	Buffer stock sale	High-Seas sale	Buffer stock sale
April-June, 1985	6,330*	6,380*	7,185*	7,235*
July-Sept., 1985	6,595	6,645	7,055	7,105
Oct.-Dec., 1985	6,745	6,795	7,510	7,560
Jan.-March, 1986	6,980	7,030	8,275	8,325

* Exclusive Rs. 90 PMT payable by Big newspaper.

These prices are exclusive of Customs duty (Rs. 550 PMT for big newspapers, Rs. 275 PMT for medium and nil for small newspapers), octroi and other local levies as applicable.

[English]

Telecast of Onam Festival

2499. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Doordarshan in its National hook up has ever telecast a programme about, Onam, the festival of Kerala; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to telecast the same this year ?

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

(a) Yes Sir. A programme on Onam is telecast in the National Programme of Doordarshan every year.

(b) A programme on Onam is scheduled for telecast this year also on 14.9.1986.

Physical Facilities in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

2500. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA

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

(a) the physical facilities like converters, rolling mills and universal beam mills provided in the original project report and proposed to be provided in the revised proposal for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant;

(b) whether the reduction of physical facilities in terms of physical units compares with the reduction of output; if not the reasons thereof;

(c) the productivity norms assumed for the major physical facilities (machinery) and men as per original project report as per the revised proposal and as per the existing standard of Indian steel industry; and

(d) whether productivity norms assumed are comparatively high, if so, how can they be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The physical facilities provided in the approved concept and that proposed in the Rationalised Concept are as follows :

Approved Concept	Proposed Rationalised Concept
1. 2 Nos. Blast Furnaces each of 3200 cubic metre.	1. 2 Nos. Blast Furnances each of 3200 cubic metre.
2. 5 Nos. Converters, each of 130 tonne.	2. 3 Nos. Converters, each of 150 tonne.
3. 10 Nos. Bloom Continuous Casting Machines, each of 4 strands.	3. 6 Nos. Bloom Continuous Casting Machines, each of 4 strands.
4. 1 No. Light and Medium Marchant Mill.	4. 1 No. Light and Medium Merchant Mill.
5. 1 No. Wire Rod Mill.	5. 1 No. Wire Rod Mill.
6. 1 No. Medium Merchant and Structural Mill.	6. 1 No. Medium Merchant and Structural Mill.
7. 1 No. Universal Beam Mill.	7. Deleted.

(b) Even though physical facilities have been reduced as indicated above, the reduction in output is only marginal, as under the proposed Rationalised Concept the plant is to be operated at a higher level of efficiency by better work culture,

adequate level of training, more disciplined working, better maintenance etc.

(c) The productivity norms assumed for major facilities (machinery) and men as per approved concept and as proposed in Rationalised Concept are as under :

	Approved Concept	Proposed Rationalised Concept
1. Sinter plant productivity, in Tonne per sq. metre per hour (T/M ² /HR)	1.2	1.2
2. Blast Furnace productivity, in Tonne per cubic metre per day (T/M ³ /DAY)	1.52	1.52
3. SMS—No. of blows per perating converters/year	8718	10,000
4. LMM : (A) Rolling hours	4516	4,516
(B) Rolling rate (Tonne per hour) (T/HR)	157.2	157.2
5. Wire Rod Mill :		
(A) Rolling hours	3153	4,467
(B) Rolling rate (T/HR)	190.3	190.3
6. MMSM : (A) Rolling Hours	3153	3,829
(B) Rolling Rate (T/HR)	222	222
7. Labour productivity (Tonnes per man year)	163	230

The production parameters achieved during 1984-85 for some of the plants (approx. figures) are given below :

	Bokaro	Bhilai	Rourkela	Durgapur
1	2	3	4	5
1. Sinter Plant productivity (T/M ² /HR)	0.83	1.12	0.77	0.56
2. Blast Furnace productivity (T/M ³ /DAY)	0.87	S 0.99 B 0.84	0.76 0.77	0.60 0.48
3. SMS—No. of blows per operating converter/year	4086	N.A.	5204	N.A.
4. LMM (A) Rolling Hrs.	N.A.	4397	N.A.	2671
(B) Rolling rate (T/HR)	N.A.	87.4	N.A.	40.9

	1	2	3	4	5
5. Wire Rod Mill					
(A) Rolling hrs.		N.A.	4082	N.A.	N.A.
(B) Rolling rate (T/HR)			82.7		
6. MMSM					
(A) Rolling hrs.		N.A.	4446	N.A.	3748
(B) Rolling rate (T/HR)			122.0		24.9 (Section Mill)
7. Work labour productivity (T/MAN/YEAR)		69	69	43	31

Abbreviations used in the table above :

N.A. : Not applicable, because comparable facilities are not available in the plant.

S : Small furnaces

B : Big furnaces

(d) Higher productivity norms are proposed to be achieved by better work culture, adequate level of training, more disciplined working, better maintenance etc.

Import of Universal Beams

2501. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange spent yearly during the last three years for import of universal beams for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant;

(b) why universal beam mill, which is the monogram of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, was dropped; and

(c) whether the matter is likely to be reconsidered ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) A total quantity of 6760 MT of Universal beams was imported by Visakhapatnam Steel

Project during the Years 1982 to 1984. The foreign exchange value was Dollars 1945000 and DM 1293900 equivalent to approximately Rs 2.5 crores.

(b) and (c). The monogram of Visakhapatnam Steel Project is universal beam and not the Universal Beam Mill. The proposed revised Rationalised Concept envisages, *inter-alia*, deletion of the Universal Beam Mill, as a measure for reducing the capital cost and for improving the economic viability of the project. The proposal is under the consideration of Government.

Target for Kharif Production in Orissa

2502. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for the Kharif crop production for Orissa for the year 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87, respectively;

(b) the achievements made during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 till date;

(c) whether the kharif production target fixed for the above period could be achieved;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken to increase the kharif production in the country, particularly in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The position

regarding targets and achievements of production of important kharif crops in Orissa for the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 is indicated below :

(In lakh tonnes)

Kharif Crop	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87
	Target	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Targets
Foodgrains	58.55	48.2	57.00	58.0	63.30
Oilseeds	2.99	4.5	3.89	4.8	5.36

The availability of achievement data for 1986-87 has not yet fallen due.

(c) and (d). According to the above data, the production was short of the target in case of foodgrains in 1984-85. This shortfall was mainly due to adverse weather conditions.

(e) In addition to the spread of modern technology in terms of monetary and non-monetary inputs, certain special programmes are being implemented particularly to increase the production and productivity of rice in Eastern Region including Orissa and to improve the production capabilities of the small and marginal farmers.

Residential Houses used for Commercial Purposes

2503. SHRI RAM DHAN :
SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of houses in residential colonies in Delhi are being used for commercial purposes against the by-laws; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Union Government ?

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

areas under the jurisdiction of Delhi Development Authority and New Delhi Municipal Committee, no formal survey has been conducted to know the magnitude of non-conforming uses. Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that there are some instances of residential houses being used for commercial purposes.

(b) Delhi Development Act has the provision for prosecution under Section 14 read with Section 29(2) for the non-conforming uses carried on in contravention of the prescribed uses in the Master Plan/Zonal Development Plans. DDA prosecutes the misusers accordingly. NDMC also takes necessary action, as permissible under the rules, against the cases of unauthorised construction. As per their latest policy the MCD realise the misuse charges of any property on yearly basis, provided there is no unauthorised construction in the portion under misuse. Wherever portion under misuse is unauthorised or without sanction, misuse charges are not realised on account of legal complications likely to be involved in case misuse is regularised.

[Translation]

Loss to Cotton Crops in Punjab

2504. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a lot of damage has been caused to the cotton crop in various districts of Punjab due to the recent heavy rains;

(b) if so, the names of districts which have suffered losses; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide relief to the affected farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt.

Setting up of TV Centre in Champavat

2505. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a television relay centre is proposed to be set up in Champavat, district Pithoragarh, Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the area in kilometres likely to be covered by the centre ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Wheat Production in Hilly Areas

2506. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the per acre average production of wheat in hilly areas in the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the extent to which it is less than the national average production; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to increase per acre production of wheat in these hilly areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The per hectare production of wheat in hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh and some other States vis-a-vis national average is given in the statement given below.

(c) In order to check the spread of rust diseases in wheat seeds, the rust resistant varieties of wheat are being supplied free of cost to the farmers in hilly areas. A research station of ICAR at Almora is engaged in evolving location specific wheat varieties for increasing per hectares production of wheat on U.P. hills.

Statement

Per Hectare Production of Wheat in Hilly Districts—1984-85

State/District	Yield Kg/ha.
Uttar Pradesh	
1. Nainital	2307
2. Almora	620
3. Pithoragarh	1005
4. Chamoli	863
5. Uttar Kashi	829
6. Tehrigarhwal	659
7. Garhwal	707
8. Dehradun	1098
Jammu and Kashmir	340
Himachal Pradesh	695
West Bengal	
1. Darjeeling	1800
2. Cooch Behar	1834
Assam	
1. Karbi Anglong	940
2. North Cachar Hills	1049
All-India	1873

[English]

Conversion of Barren Land into Fertile Land

2507. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the portion of barren land out of total agricultural land in the country, where cultivation is not possible;

(b) the area in hectares of barren land converted into fertile land under the programmes formulated for converting the barren land into fertile land during the last three years; and

(c) the time by which, the remaining barren land will be converted into fertile land ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Land Use Statistics for the country are collected and reported in a 9-fold land use classification. As per the 9-fold land use classification, agricultural land does not include barren land. However, the barren and unculturable land constitute 20.14 million hectares out of the total reporting area of 304.11 million hectares under

various land uses according to Land Use Statistics for 1982-83 (latest available year).

(b) and (c). Barren and unculturable lands include exposed steep mountain slopes and extremely inhospitable arid tracts which cannot be brought under cultivation except at a very high cost. There is no programme to provide vegetative cover to all barren lands without regard to its suitability and cost involved.

However, in order to restore culturable waste lands to productive use, the National Wastelands Development Board have reported raising of tree plantation in 4.03 million hectares during the last three years. Another 14,700 hectares of land was covered under two schemes *viz.*, Propagation of Water Conservation/Harvesting Technology under Central Sector and Popularisation of Seed-cum-Fertilizer Drills, growing of improved varieties. etc. for development of dryland agriculture under the Centrally sponsored sector covering 19 districts in 15 States. Under these schemes, area which was not suitable for growing crops was covered under pastures and afforestation. The physical achievement under the Drought Prone Area Programme and Desert Development Programme during the last three years is given in the statement given below.

Statement

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	Total
1	2	3	4	5

A—DPAP

1. Soil and moisture conservation (00 ha.)	544.72	437.77 (P)	808.29 (P)	1,790.78
2. Forestry and Pasture development (00 ha.)	761.28	435.15 (P)	522.98 (P)	1,719.41

1	2	3	4	5
B—DDP				
1. Afforestation				
(i) Plantation (including road side plantation, pasture development, fuel and fodder plantation) (Ha)	13084	10745 (P)	18656 (P)	42,485.00
(ii) Shelter Belts (Kms)	9399	5431 (P)	—	14,830.00
(iii) Sand dune stabilisation (ha.)	2210	1978 (P)	—	4,188.00
2. Area treated under soil conservation scheme (hect.)	975	1124 (P)	5115 (P)	7,214.00

P = Provisional.

Realization of EPF and ESI Dues from Jute Mills in West Bengal

2508. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been worked out for continuous payment of provident fund and ESI dues to workers by the exempted jute establishments; if so, its broad outlines;

(b) whether the jute mills presently closed would also pay the current Provident Fund and ESI dues along with the instalments they were already paying under Court orders;

(c) the total arrears outstanding against the jute mills in West Bengal and how long will it take to realise them; and

(d) the details of jute mills involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The question of recovery of the arrears of EPF/ESI dues from the jute

mills was discussed at a meeting with the representatives of some of the defaulting jute mills and following arrangement was agreed to :

(i) the jute mills will be regularly in payment of current dues from the month of July, 1986;

(ii) a deduction of 8 per cent will be made from the amount payable to jute mills on all purchases on the Government account and the amount so realised will be adjusted against outstanding dues for the period prior to July, 1986;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The total arrears is about Rs. 66 crores (EPF Rs. 54 crores and ESI Rs. 12 crores). It is difficult to indicate the time by which the arrears may be realised.

(d) The particulars of major defaulting jute mills are as given in the attached statement (Annexure).

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the establishment	Amount of arrears	
		EPF (as on 31-3-86)	ESI (as on 31-12-85) (Rupees in lakhs)
1.	M/s Kelvin Jute Co. Ltd.	319.32	109.13
2.	„ Megna Mills Ltd.	230.23	48.00
3.	„ Sri Ambika Jute Co. Ltd.	211.63	129.40
4.	„ Dalhousie Jute Mills Ltd.	137.00	—
5.	„ Eastern Mfg. Co. Ltd.	107.45	67.43
6.	„ North Brook Jute Mills Ltd.	115.02	40.45
7.	„ Empire Jute Co. Ltd.	208.00	82.66
8.	„ Shree Gouri Shankar Jute Mills Ltd.	76.00	—
9.	„ Sri Hanuman Jute Mills Ltd.	46.50	—
10.	„ Gouripore Co. Ltd.	300.00	110.40
11.	„ Budge Budge Jute Co. Ltd.	121.15	—
12.	„ Baranagar Jute Mills Ltd.	256.60	48.64
13.	„ Howrah Jute Mills Ltd.	272.38	47.35
14.	„ Naffar Chandra Jute Mills.	21.49	—
15.	„ Kankinarah Co. Ltd.	168.95	—
16.	„ Naihati Jute Mills Ltd.	103.25	—
17.	„ New Central Jute Mills Ltd.	572.00	—
18.	„ Agra Para Co. Ltd.	69.90	—
19.	„ Titagarh Jute Co. Ltd.	413.92	41.19
20.	„ Victoria Jute Mills	122.22	—
21.	„ The Angus Co. Ltd.	309.38	11.57
22.	„ Shyam Nagar Jute Mills Ltd.	368.11	—
23.	„ Nuddea Mills Ltd.	340.00	42.01
24.	„ Ganges Mfg. Co. Ltd.	22.00	—
25.	„ Delta Jute Industries Ltd.	180.10	—
26.	„ National Jute Mfg. Corpn.	48.74	47.30
27.	„ India Jute Mills Ltd.	94.03	—
28.	„ Wellington Jute Mills Ltd.	91.38	—
29.	„ Caledonian Jute Mills Ltd.	28.59	—
30.	„ Calcutta Jute Mill Co. Ltd.	22.45	32.56
31.	„ Fort William Co. Ltd.	67.46	—

[*Translation*]

"Agro-Forestry College in Jagdalpur"

2509. SHRI MANKU RAM SODI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Vice-Chancellor Jawaharlal Nehru Agricultural University, Jabalpur has submitted a proposal to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for opening an Agro-forestry College in Jagdalpur, the Headquarter of Bastar district in Madhya Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A proposal to set up a college of Forestry at Ambikapur or Jagdalpur under Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur was received in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research from the Vice Chancellor of the University.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research had decided to start B.Sc. Forestry degree programme in State Agricultural Universities in phases. As far as Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya is concerned, this degree programme is to be started in the second phase, *i.e.* from the year 1986-87. The Council advised the University to start this programme at the headquarters of the University, *i.e.* at Jabalpur so that the facilities and expertise from other faculties could be utilised for this programme.

[*English*]

Improvement in Doordarshan Programmes

2510. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any specific proposals to bring about improvement in the quality, content and presentation of programmes telecast on second channel by Delhi and Bombay Doordarshan centres are under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is proposed to put a gap of about a couple of hours between the Hindi and English news bulletins in the national programmes to avoid repetition and to give some additional news items in the bulletins; if so, when this change is to take place ?

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

(a) and (b). It is the constant endeavour of Doordarshan to bring about improvements in its programmes. The programmes are periodically reviewed and necessary changes in formats and contents are carried out.

(c) No, Sir.

New Labour Policy for Seventh Plan

2511. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to formulate any new labour policy during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the main thrust areas of the new policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). The policies of the Government are constantly under review and whenever any changes are made these are announced.

Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes

2512. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any new Centrally sponsored schemes for upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes during Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Statewise allocation made thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated to Kerala for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are three schemes and the details of these schemes are as under :

- (i) Assistance for the upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes in Minority (Other than SC/ST) concentration areas :

This scheme with a Seventh Plan Outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs envisages the provision of Central assistance in the form of non-recurring grant for purchase of tools and equipment to augment the training facilities in the selected ITIs in 10 States by introducing new trades or strengthening of the existing traditional trades for the benefit of minority community in those States. This scheme has been approved and is being implemented on the basis of proposals being received from State Governments.

- (ii) Upgradation of State Governments Industrial Training Institute for improving the quality of training (Replacement of Machinery) :

This scheme envisages Central assistance to the extent of 50% on the equipment/machinery purchases for replacement of obsolete/unserviceable machinery of the Industrial Training Institutes which are more than 15 years old. A provision of Rs. 1704.00 lakhs has been made during the VII Plan. Financial approval for implementing this scheme is awaited. State-wise allocations would be made after the scheme is finally approved.

- (iii) Grant-in-aid to State Governments for establishing women Industrial Training Institutes :

An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme during the VII Plan. Detailed proposals are being obtained from the State Governments. On receipt of these proposals and after obtaining the financial approval for implementing the scheme, State-wise allocations would be finalised.

(c) The allocation to the State of Kerala under the above mentioned schemes would be finalised on receipt of detailed proposals from the State Government and after obtaining financial approval for implementing the remaining two schemes mentioned above.

Clandestine Screening of Indian Feature Film Abroad

2513. **SHRI T. BASHEER :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the clandestine screening of Indian feature films in some countries abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have suffered any loss on this account and if so, to what extent; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The clandestine screening of Indian feature films by use of illegal video cassettes and pirated prints is prevalent in many countries and rampant in countries where there is absence of copyright laws.

(c) Clandestine screening of Indian feature films abroad by use of illegal video cassettes and pirated prints has resulted in decline of export of films from Rs. 1,214.64 lakhs in 1979-80 to Rs. 717.86 lakhs in 1985-86, resulting in loss of foreign exchange earning for the country.

(d) With a view to seeking help in combating video piracy in some of the countries where Indian films are exported, National Film Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking under the Government of India has initiated dialogue with Motion Picture Export Association of America (MPEAA) who have established a few vigilance centres all over the world against unauthorised exhibition of films. The National Film Development Corporation also intends to become a member of Federation Against Copyright Theft on an experiment basis.

Declaration of Coconut as an Oilseed

2514. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reconsider their earlier stand on declaring coconut as an oilseed; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Working of Steel Plants

2515. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission has severely criticised the tardy implementation of the modernisation programmes planned for the Bokaro, Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants; and

(b) the action taken to expedite the implementation of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). No projects for the modernisation of the Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants are under implementation. The Planning Commission has had no occasion to criticise implementation of programme of modernisation of Durgapur and Rourkela as

implementation will follow approvals to the scheme. It is expected that implementation of both schemes will commence in 1987-88.

Allotment of Houses to Journalists

2516. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Press Association, New Delhi has requested Government to increase the quota of houses allotted to the journalists in New Delhi;

(b) whether the original quota for accredited correspondents was 250 when the pool was created; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the quota of houses for journalists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) A representation was received from the Press Association in the year 1978 for adding fifteen additional houses for allotting to journalists annually. The request was however not acceded to.

(b) No, Sir. The original quota was forty four units.

(c) No, Sir.

Production of Short-Term Paddy

2517. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have implemented a scheme to produce short-term paddy in the rice producing States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the area covered under this scheme in each rice producing State, particularly in Orissa; and

(d) the details of programmes chalked out in this direction for the Seventh Five Year Plan in the country, particularly in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No such scheme has been implemented in rice producing states, however a Centrally Sponsored Special Rice Production Programme is under implementation in Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) Some of the short duration rice varieties being propagated are Rasi, Saket 4, Sattari, Poorva, Abha, Rudra, Kalinga I, Kalinga II, Annapoorna, Jajati, etc.

(c) The scheme is under implementation in 430 selected blocks in those States including 63 blocks in Orissa.

(d) Under the scheme inputs like Seeds, fertilisers, Pesticides, plant protection equipment, improved farm implements, etc., will be made available to the farmers on subsidised cost. For the spread of improved rice production technology, farmers and farm labourers will be trained and field demonstrations conducted. Works on infrastructural development will also be taken up.

[*Translation*]

Research on Alternative for Bricks

2518. **SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study or research is being conducted to find out any alternative for bricks used in the construction of houses in urban areas to avoid loss of large area of cultivable land involved in the manufacture of bricks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The following alternative materials to clay bricks have been developed in the country :

(i) Sand-lime Bricks;

(ii) Cellular concrete block/Lime flyash bricks;

(iii) Cement concrete blocks;

(iv) Laterite blocks; and

(v) Stone masonry blocks.

Mining Work in Garhwal Mandal, U.P.

2519. **SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the present policy of Government in regard to undertaking mining work in Gorhwal Mandal, Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : For Dehradun-Mussoorie area of the Garhwal Mandal, there would be no extension of the existing lease nor grant of a new mining lease of limestone until the Department of Environment finalises a broad plan of exploitation. Mining operation have been permitted to be continued in accordance with the directions given by the Supreme Court in its order dated 12.3.85. Mining of rock-phosphate by a Central Government undertaking has been continued.

For the entire area of Garhwal Mandal including Doon Valley, a lessee has to get mining plan duly approved by the Indian Bureau of Mines before he commences mining operations. He has to carry out mining operations with due regard to instruction on safety of mining operations, protection of environment and control of pollution.

Construction of Pucca Houses Under National Rural Employment Programme

2520. **SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :** Will the minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a provision for providing 60 per cent labour and 40 per cent material for constructing of pucca houses under National Rural Employment Programme as a result of which it is impossible for any institute, Panchayat or any other agency to undertake this work;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to adopt a realistic policy by providing 60

per cent material and 40 per cent labour; and

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done and if not, the reasons there-fore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :
(a) to (c). The ratio of 60:40 for wage and non-wage component for works under NREP was in force upto July '83. From August 1983 it has been revised to 50:50. The condition of 50% of the allocated funds being utilised for wage component for district as a whole has been put with a view to achieve the basic objective of employment generation under the programme as the programme is basically meant for generation of employment in rural areas. The objective of creation of durable assets under the programme can be achieved by preparing the plan of works in such a manner that part of the works are labour intensive and ratio of 50:50 of wage and non-wage can be maintained for the district as a whole. There is no objection to dovetailing of outside funds such as funds provided in the State budget for Minimum Needs Programme, funds contributed by Panchayats, and the donations received from the public. The condition of 50:50 for wage and non-wage applies to NREP funds only and not to the funds outside NREP provisions.

[*English*]

Implementation of Rural Development Programmes in Kerala

2521. **SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :**
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of IRDP, NREP and RLEGP (including total allocations, central allocations, Central release, utilisation and total number of beneficiaries assisted in

Kerala during each year of the Sixth Plan);

(b) whether it is a fact that the afore-said Central allocations for Kerala as originally indicated were reduced, especially with respect to RLEGP and if so, the extent of such reductions;

(c) the reasons for such reductions; and

(d) the targets decided for Kerala for the above programmes during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :
(a) A statement is given below.

(b) and (c). The allocations/releases under the programmes are made in accordance with prescribed formulae for allocations indicated in the guidelines relating to these programmes and the performance of the States. To facilitate advance action, particularly under RLEGP, some tentative and provisional allocations are indicated to the States much before the start of the new financial year as projects have to be prepared and other preparatory action has to be taken by the State Governments. Final allocations are made in accordance with the prescribed formulae after the budget is approved. The actual releases are, however, dependent on the State performance. In the Sixth Plan the allocation of Kerala State under RLEGP was Rs. 2820 00 lakhs. Against this, funds released to the State Government were Rs. 2347.00 lakhs and utilisation by the State was only Rs. 1712.72 lakhs.

(d) State/Union Territory-wise targets for the Seventh Plan have not been fixed. Targets under these programmes are fixed on year to year basis.

Statement

Sixth Plan allocation, releases and utilisation and physical achievements under IRDP, NREP and RLEGP in Kerala

(Rs. in lakhs)

(Employment generated in lakh mandays)

Programme	Year	Total allocation	Central allocation	Central release	Utilisation including State share	No. of beneficiaries/mandays employment generated
IRDP	1980-81	720.00	360.00	351.66	467.48	80088
	1981-82	864.00	432.00	371.54	720.73	96832
	1982-83	1152.00	576.00	592.025	1073.36	127798
	1983-84	1208.00	604.00	660.00	1423.97	120547
	1984-85	1208.00	604.00	605.28	1491.35	104714
NREP	1980-81	1047.60	1047.60	788.61	619.50	130.97
	1981-82	1608.00	804.00	804.00	1719.55	128.32
	1982-83	1694.00	847.00	835.08	1352.36	107.32
	1983-84	1860.00	930.00	940.22	1735.90	118.78
	1984-85	2120.00	1060.00	1060.00	2578.13	143.20
RLEGP	1983-84	470.00	470.00	470.00	0.26	0.03
	1984-85	2350.00	2350.00	1877.00	1712.46	49.98

Foodgrains Production in Eastern Region

2522. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government have taken for improvement in yield of foodgrains in the Eastern region; and

(b) how much of the potential for HRV of rice is proposed to be realised in the Eastern region through Governmental efforts during the Seventh Plan period; year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) For improving the yield of foodgrains in Eastern region scheme of Special Rice Production Programme and National Pulses Development Product have been launched. These are in addition to minikit scheme of Rice, Wheat and Coarse Cereals and Small and Marginal Farmer's scheme.

(b) Proposed coverage under HYV rice in the Eastern region (Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) during the Seventh Plan period is as under :

Year	Proposed HYV Rice coverage (%)
1985-86	47.4
1986-87	52.0
1987-88	54.6
1988-89	57.2
1989-90	60.0

Slackness in Distribution of Quality Seeds

2524. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the slack growth rate in the distribution of quality seeds in the past two years; and

(b) the steps to remove the weaknesses in the existing programmes for the establishment of additional seeds processing plants, proper storage facilities, seed farms etc. so that agricultural production can be augmented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The growth rate in the distribution of quality seeds has not been slackened at all during the last two years. This will be clear from the following :

Distribution of quality seeds	(in lakh quintals)
1983-84	44.97
1984-85	48.46
1985-86 (Estimated)	55.01

(b) In order to augment the agricultural production, infrastructural facilities for the setting up of additional seed processing

plants, seed storage and seed farms, were created under National Seeds Project.

The details are as under :

1. Certified seed processing capacity = 12.32 lakh quintals.
2. Foundation seed processing capacity = 0.94 lakh quintals.
3. Storage = 12.9 lakh quintals.
4. Farm development = 15,448 hectares

Further steps are also being taken to strengthen these facilities during the 7th plan period.

Provision of Drinking Water to Problem Villages

2525. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages provided with drinking water during 1985-86, State-wise;

(b) the number of villages which have remained without drinking water as on 31 March, 1986, State-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to undertake a crash programme for providing the remaining villages with drinking water; and

(d) if so, the target date and the estimated cost of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Statement-I showing the number of villages provided with drinking water (including partially covered villages) during 1985-86 State-wise is given below.

(b) State Governments are continuing to identify new problem villages based on fresh surveys. Provisional list of newly

identified villages is given below in statement II.

(c) and (d). The Seventh Plan envisages that efforts would be made to cover the entire rural population with the provision of safe drinking water during the plan period. The total provision for the Rural Water Supply Sector in the Seventh Plan is Rs. 3454.47 crores (State/UT Sector Minimum Need Programme Rs. 2253.25 crores, Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme Rs. 1201.22 crores). State Governments are responsible for implementing rural drinking water supply programmes. The Government of India is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments by providing financial assistance.

Statement-I

States/UTs.	Villages provided with Drinking Water Supply during 1985-86
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	3045
2. Assam	1718
3. Bihar	839
4. Gujarat	1012
5. Haryana	590
6. Himachal Pradesh	502
7. J and K	401
8. Karnataka	9621
9. Kerala	114
10. Madhya Pradesh	4724
11. Maharashtra	4099
12. Manipur	170
13. Meghalaya	360
14. Nagaland	79

1	2
15. Orissa	3792
16. Punjab	170
17. Rajasthan	1663
18. Sikkim	43
19. Tamil Nadu	2009
20. Tripura	570
21. Uttar Pradesh	8827
22. West Bengal	496
23. A and N Islands	}
24. Arunachal Pradesh	
25. Chandigarh	
26. Delhi	
27. D and Haveli	
28. G.D. and Diu	
29. Lakshadweep	
30. Mizoram	
31. Pondicherry	
Total :	45198

Statement-II

Provisional list of number of freshly identified problem villages

State/UT	No. of fresh problem villages identified*
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	11072
2. Assam	NR

1	2	1	2
3. Bihar	8177	30. Mizoram	737
4. Gujarat	5250	31. Pondicherry	Nil
5. Haryana	600	Total :	100009
6. Himachal Pradesh	750	<p>Note : *These figures are provisional. The surveys in States are still in progress. Final lists of villages giving full details and complete in all respects are still awaited.</p> <p>NR—'Not Received'.</p>	
7. J and K	16	<p>Break-up of Costs of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant</p>	
8. Karnataka	NR	<p>2526. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the break-up of the total cost of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant in foreign exchange and rupee component ?</p>	
9. Kerala	NR	<p>THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : The approved cost of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is Rs. 3897.28 crores (4th Quarter, 1981 prices) including the foreign exchange component of Rs. 679.59 crores.</p>	
10. Madhya Pradesh	19773	<p>National Fisheries Development Board</p>	
11. Maharashtra	NR	<p>2527. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :</p>	
12. Manipur	469	<p>(a) whether Union Government have constituted the National Fisheries Development Board;</p>	
13. Meghalaya	NR	<p>(b) if so, the functions of Board;</p>	
14. Nagaland	291	<p>(c) whether it has given or offered any assistance to Kerala for the development of Fisheries; and</p>	
15. Orissa	15144	<p>(d) if so, the details thereof ?</p>	
16. Punjab	5400	<p>THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA</p>	
17. Rajasthan	3398		
18. Sikkim	35		
19. Tamil Nadu	7226		
20. Tripura	2579		
21. Uttar Pradesh	19023		
22. West Bengal	NR		
23. A and N Islands	40		
24. Arunachal Pradesh	NR		
25. Chandigarh	—		
26. Delhi	—		
27. D and N Haveli	—		
28. G.D. and Diu	18		
29. Lakshadweep	11		

MAKWANA) : (a) The proposed National Fisheries Development Board is yet to be constituted.

(b) to (d). The questions do not arise.

Coconut Plantation in Karnataka

2528. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a project for coconut plantation in Karnataka with the assistance of AMRO Bank (Netherlands) or bilateral assistance;

(b) if so, the total area covered in this project; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) It is proposed to take up coconut cultivation in an area of 12000 hectare and rejuvenate 4000 hectare coconut plantation in Karnataka.

(c) The proposal is being processed by the Government of India.

Development of Mushroom Cultivation in Karnataka

2529. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka has submitted a project for development of mushroom cultivation with Dutch assistance for clearance from the centre;

(b) if so, the nature of Dutch assistance to this project; and

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be approved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). A project for

development of mushroom cultivation in the States of Karnataka, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh has been approved for implementation from the current year under the Indo-Dutch Agreement. The Dutch Government will contribute for building, equipment, consultancy, training etc. Their contribution for the entire project amounts to about Rs. 1.25 crores.

Integrated Development of Horticulture in Karnataka

2530. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a comprehensive integrated development of horticulture in Karnataka with the World Bank assistance;

(b) if so, the main objectives of this project;

(c) the estimated expenditure for this project;

(d) whether a draft project has been sent to the Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Government of Karnataka has submitted a project on Integrated Development of Horticulture in Karnataka for the World Bank assistance. The project envisages the development of fruit crops by taking up programmes of increasing production, processing and marketing with an integrated approach.

(c) The total outlay of the project is Rs. 558.61 million.

(d) and (e). The project has been cleared by the Ministry of External Affairs, DGTD and Planning Commission. The project is now awaiting the clearance of Department of Environment. After their clearance the project would be forwarded to the World Bank, through the Ministry of Finance for funding.

**Commitments made by Management of
Modi Nagar Textile Mills**

2531. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had convened a tripartite meeting of representatives of Modi Textile Mills, Modi Nagar, representatives of trade union in the industry and representatives of Union Government to discuss the long pending problems of the Modi Nagar Textile Mills;

(b) if so, the issues on which the representatives of management of Modinagar Textile Mills had given a clear commitment;

(c) whether it is a fact that these commitments were not honoured by the management; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to ensure that the management honours its commitments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The former Labour Minister had taken a meeting with the Chairman, Modi Industries Limited and the Workers' Unions in the Modi Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., on 2.1.1986 to discuss the labour situation resulting from the continued closure of 'B', 'C' and Silk Units and the partial working of 'A' and 'D' Units. It was agreed at the meeting that the management would take steps to pay all the retrenched workers including those who had already retired all their terminal dues fully. It was also agreed that the management would not take any coercive action to evict workmen from the Company quarters until after the workers' dues are fully settled.

(c) and (d). As the management has so far taken no steps to pay the workers their legal dues, the Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh has been requested to look into the matter and hold a meeting, if necessary, with the Modi Management and take such steps as are necessary to see that the management pays the workers their statutory and other dues fully.

Tenth International Film Festival

2532. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 56 on 22 January, 1985 regarding Tenth International Film Festival and state :

(a) whether the examination of adverse comments regarding the mismanagement of the Tenth International Film Festival of India held at Delhi has been completed;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter ?

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

(b) and (c). On examination it was found that the main criticism of the 10th International Film Festival was regarding the inaugural function. The Directorate of Film Festival will take care that such lapse will not occur during the XIth International Film Festival of India to be held from 10th January, 1987 to 24th January, 1987. The endeavour is to learn from the past experience and take corrective steps in the successive festival.

Computerised District Rural Information Centres

2533. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of computerised District Rural Information Centres operating in the country and out of them how many are in Andhra Pradesh, indicating the places and regions covered by them;

(b) the organisation of their management structure to get rural cooperation in administering them for the benefit of rural people; and

(c) how far the controlling management part of such centres will be shared by the local Panchayat/Rural bodies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND VADAV) :

(a) to (c). The Department of Rural Development have formulated a scheme of Computerised Rural Information Systems Project (CRISP) at district level which is at present approved on a pilot basis in 10 selected districts in the country. The project is expected to be extended to cover more districts during the remaining years of 7th Five Year Plan after assessing its utility during the first year of its operation as a pilot project. In Andhra Pradesh, Chittoor District has been selected for operating this scheme. The project staff at district level sanctioned for this project comprises of one Programme, one Operator and one Input and Output Assistant who will be under the charge of the Chairman/Project Director, District Rural Development Agency. While there is no proposal of sharing the management structure under the project with local panchayat/rural bodies, representatives of Zilla Parishads and local M.P.s, M.L.As. are members of the Governing Body of district rural development agencies.

[*Translation*]

Modernisation of Mining Industry

2534. SHRI KALI PRASAD PENDEY
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to modernise the mining industry and if so, the names of the mines proposed to be modernised during 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) the expenditure per year likely to be incurred on each mine for the purpose and the assistance being given by Government in this regard; and

(c) the names of mines on which special emphasis is being given for modernisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). Many of the metalliferrous Mines, particularly in the public sector, are modernised where mining is carried out with state of art technology. Upgrading technology in mining is a continuing process and modern

mining methods and practices are introduced wherever required. In these circumstances it is not possible to separately quantify the specific mines where modernisation is being done.

Modern Method to Extract Oil from Oilseeds

2535. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government propose to improve efficacy of insecticides with a view to protect oilseeds crop from diseases;

(b) the modern methods proposed to be adopted for extraction of oil from oilseeds; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard and the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Improving the efficacy of pesticides with a view to protecting the crops, including oilseeds, is an integral part of the Government policy on Plant Protection. The following are the main constituents of the strategy adopted :

(i) No insecticide is registered under the Insecticides Act unless the Registration Committee has satisfied itself, *inter alia*, about the efficacy of the insecticide.

(ii) The Registration Committee has issued many compendia on the use of various registered insecticides recommending their proper dosages, dilutions, formulations, etc. for safe and effective use of insecticides.

(iii) The instructions for the judicious and proper use of insecticide are given in the labels and leaflets accompanying the package.

(iv) The Central Government have established Central Insecticides

Laboratory and is in the process of setting up 5 Regional Pesticides Testing Laboratories. Many State Governments have also established their own insecticide testing laboratories, to monitor the quality of insecticides with a view to improving their efficacy.

- (v) The Central and State Governments impart training and education to farmers for proper and effective uses of insecticides.
- (vi) The Central Government organises sample Roving Surveys on major crops, including oilseeds, in collaboration with State Departments of Agriculture, both during Kharif and Rabi Seasons to monitor and forewarn pest/disease development in order to advise/adopt timely measures and thus ensure proper and effective use of insecticides.

(b) and (c). Oil from oil seeds is normally obtained by crushing by means of ghanis (hand-operated/power driven), rotaries and expellers. The oil from oil cakes as also from oil-bearing material containing lower proportion of oils is obtained by the process of solvent extraction. Expellers, particularly high pressure expellers are modern methods and are much more efficient. The Government is encouraging setting up of industries using expellers. Modern technologies like miscella refining and physical refining which enable products of improved quality and more efficient recovery also being encouraged by Government. The Government is allowing customs duty and excise duty exemption on plants and machineries so as to encourage modernisation of the vegetable oil industry. It is expected that these measures will enable more efficient recovery of oils with improved quality.

'Telecast of old Feature Films

2536. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the films produced after 1970 are telecast

on Doordarshan which have a bad effect on children;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to telecast old and educative films produced before 1970; and

(c) If so, the time by which these films will be telecast and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) No, Sir. It is ensured that films telecast on Doordarshan are fit for family viewing.

(b) and (c). Doordarshan regularly telecasts films falling in the category of 'Old Classics' on one of the Saturdays of each month.

[English]

Documentary Films on Ill Effects of Drinking

2537. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any documentary is being shown on T.V. about drinking and its ill effects; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to direct all the T.V. Centres to produce documentary films on the ill effects of drinking and show them in the respective regional languages ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Doordarshan have been showing various programmes from time to time about drinking and its ill effects. TV has its own formats, including documentaries, for projecting various themes.

(b) All Doordarshan Kendras have instructions to mount programmes depicting ill effects of drinking.

[*Translation*]

**Insurance Scheme for Indian Workers
working in Gulf Countries**

2538. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of people from Jhunjhunu and Sikar region are working in Gulf countries from where they remit money to their families in India and as a result thereof our country is earning a huge amount of foreign exchange;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce any insurance scheme for these people in the near future in order to stall the misuse of this foreign exchange by them; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to remedy this state of affairs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Regionwise information is not available.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Interest on EPF Contribution of
Subscribers in Bihar Region**

2539. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) amount of interest payable and paid to the EPF subscribers in Bihar region as on 31st March, 1986;

(b) whether this said amount was paid to the subscribers from the E.P.F. Organisation, without realising the same from the establishments;

(c) the number of establishments that have not paid the provident fund dues in time and against which no penal damages have been levied resulting in loss to the organisation to the tune of more than Rs. 20 crores; and

(d) whether Government would ensure that damages are levied immediately against each establishment that has not paid the amount in time; if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The EPF Scheme provides for crediting the interest at the specified rate on the opening balance in the account of the Member as on 1st April each year. For the year 1985-86, the Members were allowed interest at the rate of 10.15 per cent per annum.

(b) The interest is paid from out of the earnings from investments and is not dependant on realisation of the arrears.

(c) and (d). The information regarding number of establishments which had not paid the Provident Fund dues in time and against which penal damages have not yet been levied is not readily available. However, the EPF authorities are required to levy damages under section 14B of the EPF Act in case of belated payment. The RPFC is, therefore, being instructed to review the cases of all the defaulting establishments and to ensure that damages are levied in all cases of belated payment.

**Decline in Employment Opportunities
in Gulf Countries**

2540. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether on account of recession in oil industry the recruitment of technicians in Arabian and Gulf countries has declined in recent years;

(b) if so, whether on account of heavy premium charged by private recruiting agencies for foreign employment, Union Government propose to channelise the recruitment through Governmental agencies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) There is a marginal decline in the recruitment of technicians.

(b) and (c). State Manpower Export Corporations have been established in Kerala, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Delhi in order to channalise the recruitment through Government agencies besides recruitment through registered private recruiting agencies.

Drinking Water Problems in Municipal Councils

2541. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the plans of the Union Government to solve drinking water problems of class 'C' municipal Councils;

(b) whether Government propose to subsidize such schemes fully; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) In the context of the International Water supply and Sanitation Decade, the States are implementing the Decade Programme for covering by March, 1991 90% of the urban population living in all classes of municipalities and cities including class 'C' municipal councils.

The VIIth Plan outlay for urban water supply and sanitation in the State sector is Rs. 2935.64 crores. It is, however, for the State Governments/Union Territories to determine their priorities and formulate schemes for providing safe drinking water to its urban population.

(b) There is no such proposal.

(c) Does not arise.

Acceleration in Growth of Edible Oil Seeds

2542. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether sunflower and palm plantation have great potential from the point of

view of overcoming the deficit of edible oils;

(b) the other edible oil seeds available for production of edible oil besides groundnut, soyabean, sunflower and palm;

(c) whether the agricultural universities have carried out any experiments for accelerating the growth of edible oil seeds in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Rapeseed mustard, safflower, sesame, niger and cottonseed, are some of the other oilseeds available for production of edible oil.

(c) and (d). A number of high yielding varieties of different oilseed crops, such as JL-24, CO-1, MA-13, Kadiri-3, AK-12-24, Vikram, Kiran, Chandra IC-GS-1 and Kaushal in groundnut; Varuna, Pusa Bold, Sita, Kranti, Krishna, Vaibhav and Vardan in mustard; Bhima, Tara and Annegeri in Safflower; Morden and BSH-1 in sunflower; Gaurav, Durga, Shilajit and Ankur in Soybean; IGP-76 and N-5 in niger, Pratap, Gauri, Madhavi, Vinaik, Kanak and Kalika in sesame have been evolved for different agroclimatic conditions and crop growing situations with appropriate production and protection technologies to boost up oilseeds production in the country. Toria cultivation as a catch crop and summer cultivation of groundnut are getting popularised. Efficient cropping systems and various inter-crop combinations which are capable of enhancing the seed yield per unit area, time and input, have been developed.

Location for T.V. Tower at Ratnagiri

2543. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the location for installation of TV tower at Ratnagiri has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, two alternative sites have been suggested to the Government of Maharashtra for allotment of one of them to Doordarshan.

Relief to Poor Sections hit by Natural Calamities

2545. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have increased the amount of relief to the poor section of the society hit by natural calamities;

(b) whether additional allocation of funds has been made to State Governments for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details of allocation made by Union Government to different States in 1985-86, to provide immediate relief to the victims of natural calamities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government of India have revised the norms for Central assistance for natural calamities. These norms are effective from 1st July, 1986 and will apply to the natural calamities occurring on or after that date.

(b) and (c). No additional ceilings of expenditure have been approved so far on the basis of these revised norms. These revised norms will, however, be applied for approving ceilings of expenditure for relief in respect of natural calamities occurring on or after 1st July, 1986.

Setting up of PIB Centre at Silchar

2546. SHRI SUDARSAN DAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Branch/Information Centre of the Press Information Bureau at Silchar, Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Prawn Culture

2547. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has become the biggest exporter of prawns in the world;

(b) whether any survey has been carried out to determine the exploitable potential of prawns with our Exclusive Economic Zone, based on natural regeneration and if so, how much over-exploitation is being done; and

(c) what has been the success of prawn culture projects in the Country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) According to FAO Year-book of Fisheries Statistics 1983, Fishery Commodities (Vol. 57), India was the biggest exporter of shrimp quantitatively during 1983.

(b) Survey has been carried out to determine the exploitable yield of prawns within our Exclusive Economic Zone. According to the report of the Technical Committee constituted by the Ministry of Agriculture, though certain areas have shown declining and fluctuating trends of exploited shrimp resources, over exploitation in shrimp fishing has not been noticed on all India level.

(c) On the basis of the success in prawn culture operation in Orissa, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, twenty two projects have been sanctioned covering the states of Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Gujarat, Haryana, Goa and Pondicherry under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Brackish-Water Aquaculture and are under construction.

Mapping of Marine Resources

2548. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has established coordination among the Ministry of Defence and Department of Ocean Development, to map the marine resources of the country in the Exclusive Economic Zone and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the best fishing maps of the Indian coastal waters are procured from foreign countries; and

(c) if so, the steps envisaged to rectify this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Ministry of Agriculture deal with only fishery resources of the Exclusive Economic Zone of our country. As far as exploration, mapping and exploitation of the sea fishery resources are concerned, the Agriculture Ministry have established coordination with the Department of Ocean Development (DOD), Naval Hydrographic Centre, Dehra Dun, National Institute of Oceanography, Goa, and Director-General of Shipping, Bombay. The Task of fishery resources survey of our EEZ is entrusted with the fishery Survey of India, Bombay which has Consultative Group at the national level attached to its Head-quarters with members from National Institute of Oceanography, Central Marine Fishery Research Institute (ICAR), Director General of Shipping and other agencies concerned. This Committee meets frequently to prepare the programmes and to review the performance. DOD is also consulted before finalising any scheme for the fishery Survey of India. The Naval Hydrographic Centre at Dehra Dun is consulted in the matter of preparation of fishery charts and maps. The Fishery Survey of India has taken up the task of preparing and publishing fishery charts are under preparation dealing with the important demersal fishery resources. A series of charts on the demersal fishery resources of the Wadge Bank have already been released.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Feature Films for Telecast

2549. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether and suo moto approach is made to the producers of the feature films for obtaining films for telecast; and

(b) if so, names of the feature films which were obtained for telecast during the last one year by suo moto contact with the producers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). All films telecast are duly approved by the Selection Committee and graded by another Committee called Film Gradation Committee. No film is telecast without the approval of these Committees. However, at times Doordarshan do take an initiative to procure good films for telecast. But in these cases also the above procedures of selection through Committees is strictly adhered to.

*[Translation]***Supply of Seeds by NSC to State Seed Corporations**

2550. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation had entered into an agreement with seed corporations of various States for supply of seeds of pulses, oilseeds, maize and millets for the kharif season, 1986;

(b) whether NSC had also received advances from State Seeds Corporation on this account;

(c) the quantity of seeds agreed for crop-wise and the amount of advances received from each of them; and

(d) whether the National Seeds Corporation has failed to supply the seeds to these States as per agreements concluded with them and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) While National Seeds Corporation has not entered into any agreement with any of the State Seeds Corporations for supply of seeds of pulses, oilseeds, maize and millets for Kharif season, 1986, it had received *ad hoc* indents for supply of seeds during Kharif, 1986, from

some of the State Seeds Corporation.

(b) Advances have been received only from Madhya Pradesh State Seed Corporation.

(c) and (d). The quantity of seed indented and supply made crop-wise during Kharif, 1986 by National Seeds Corporation alongwith reasons of shortfall are given in the statement given below.

Statement

Statement showing the Indents and Supply of Certified Seeds by National Seeds Corporation during Kharif 1986

Sl. No.	State Seeds Corporation of	Crop	Quantity Indented (Qtls.)	Advance deposited	Quantity supplied	Reasons for short-fall
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Pulses	1520.00	Rs. 13,32,988.00	982.97	Balance quantity not lifted by State Seed Corporation.
		Oilseeds	170.00		Nil	Seed not lifted by State Seed Corporation.
		Maize	1000.00		309.96	Balance quantity not lifted.
		Millet	725.00		573.00	Balance quantity not lifted.
2.	Orissa	Pulses	1800.00	Advance not deposited	1114.80	Balance quantity not lifted.
		Oilseeds	8.00		—	Indent cancelled by State Seed Corporation.
		Maize	200.00		195.00	Balance not lifted.
3.	Rajasthan	Pulses	850.00	Advance not deposited	249.60	Balance not available.
		Oilseeds	30.00		—	Seed not available.
		Maize	600.00		200.20	Balance quantity not lifted by State Seed Corporation.
		Millet	400.00		402.00	—
4.	Karnataka	Pulses	—		560.00	

Loans to State for Agricultural Inputs

2551. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government provide short term loans to various States for agricultural inputs and if so, at what rate;

(b) the amount allotted to each State as short term loans during the past three years, year wise as against the amount asked for by each of them for the purpose; and

(c) the names of the States which have not been provided money according to their need or demand and the reasons therefor ?

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

MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government provides short term loans to the various States for meeting the need for distribution of agricultural inputs and/or for very special programmes like the advance purchase of seeds, comprehensive plant protection measures on compact area basis for important crops etc. The normal rate of interest charged at present is 6.25 per cent per annum.

(b) The details of short term loan sanctioned to each State during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 and the amount asked for by each State are given in the statement given below.

(c) Funds available for short term loan assistance to States are limited. The demand for short term loan from State Governments being very high, it is not possible to meet the entire demand in case of most of the States.

Statement*Short-Term Loan Demanded and Sanctioned to States*

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	State	1983-84		1984-85		1985-86	
		Demanded	Sanctioned	Demanded	Sanctioned	Demanded	Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.00*	11.94	30.00	10.80	26.75	10.80
2.	Assam	8.70	5.25	9.00	5.86	5.00*	5.15
3.	Bihar	65.00	22.00	65.00	21.05	Not received	20.00
4.	Gujarat	19.20	10.50	26.00	10.22	36.47	16.30
5.	Haryana	45.95	16.75	47.45	16.30	49.50	13.80
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.00	1.05	1.25	1.04	1.60	1.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Not received	1.55	0.75*	1.55	8.00	2.50
8.	Karnataka	18.00	14.50	38.00	14.40	18.00	13.40
9.	Kerala	3.00	3.00	5.00	3.60	6.00	4.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	31.50	24.00	16.00*	24.50	40.50	20.65
11.	Maharashtra	33.25	16.50	52.00	16.50	39.50	19.50
12.	Manipur	0.50*	0.73	Not received	0.70	2.00*	0.75
13.	Meghalaya	1.75	1.42	2.00	1.42	2.00	1.25
14.	Orissa	25.00	11.80	20.10	13.12	30.00	11.50
15.	Punjab	64.00	23.50	90.00	22.85	100.00	25.85
16.	Rajasthan	26.91	19.50	30.17	22.14	60.38	18.00
17.	Sikkim	Not received	0.03	—	—	—	—
18.	Tamil Nadu	31.50	15.50	8.25*	14.35	35.67	13.35
19.	Tripura	Not received	0.05	Not received	0.10	Not received	0.10
20.	Uttar Pradesh	80.00	44.00	100.00	42.50	150.00	43.00
21.	West Bengal	30.00	16.43	55.60	17.00	50.00	15.00
Total		502.00	260.00	596.57	260.00	661.37	256.00

*For one season only.

[English]

Crisis in Talcher Fertilizer Plant

2552. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Talcher Fertilizer Plant in Orissa is facing severe financial and technological crisis;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the functioning of the fertilizer plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The coal-based fertilizer plant at Talcher in Orissa suffers from inherent design deficiencies and equipment mis-match, apart from prolonged power cuts imposed by Orissa State Electricity Board. More-

over, three fire accidents occurred in the last nine months resulting in some damage to the plant and equipment and huge production loss.

(c) A 30 MW Gas Turbine has been installed at the plant. In addition, the following short-term remedial measures have been taken to improve the plant performance :

- (1) Provision of NOX Removal System to prevent checking and corrosion in the Heat Exchangers;
- (2) Replacement of raw gas pre-coolers with SS coolers;
- (3) Replacement of collecting electrodes with SS electrodes;
- (4) Epoxy lining of the raw gas line; and

- (5) Replacement of 1st stage distiller tube bundles of Urea plant with improved material.

An end-to-end survey has also been conducted by a foreign firm of consultants. The consultants have suggested major revamping of the plant at a cost of Rs. 253.54 crores. Investment decision is yet to be taken.

Fire in Talcher Fertilizers Plant

2553. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fire accidents in Talcher Fertilizer Plant during the last three years;

(b) the extent of damage caused due to the fire accidents; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Three fire accidents occurred in Talcher Fertilizer Plant during the last three years.

(b) and (c). The details of damage/production loss are given below :

Sl. No.	Date of accident	Cause of Fire accident	Damage to machinery	Production loss	Any other loss	Amount spent on repair
1.	13.10.85	Spillage of naphtha in the factory drain	—	5,830 Tonnes of Urea	45 KL of Naphtha	—
2.	8.2.86	Leakage of synthesis gas from the top flange joint of synthesis Converter	Some damage to instruments and cables	18,000 tonnes of Urea	—	About Rs. 10.0 lakh
3.	24.5.86	Bursting of raw gas pipe outlet of 4th stage separator of raw gas compressor	Some damage to piping and instrument cables	1666 tonnes of Urea	—	About Rs. 15.0 lakhs

Horticulture Development Programme in Karnataka

2554. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total outlay proposed to implement horticulture development pro-

gramme in Karnataka during Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to bring some additional land under horticulture development programme in Karnataka State during Seventh Plan with IDA assistance; and

(c) if so, the details of areas proposed and funds expected to be made available for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) An outlay of Rs. 14.80 crores has been allocated in the State plan for horticulture development programmes in Karnataka for the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). It is envisaged to bring 13,500 ha. under horticulture development under the project for integrated development of horticulture in Karnataka. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 55.86 crores.

Captive Power Plants

2555. **SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) which steel plants have set up their captive power plants;

(b) the capacity of each of these captive power plants;

(c) the progress made by each steel plant to complete the construction of their captive power plants; and

(d) the time by which captive power plants are expected to start power generation ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) and (b).

All the integrated steel plants of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) have been provided with captive power plants. Details are in the statement below. These capacities have been installed to cater to the most essential categories of loads and to take care of equipment which would be damaged if supplies were cut off from public utilities.

(c) and (d). The plant-wise progress of construction of additional captive power plants is indicated below :

Durgapur Steel Plant :

Boiler No. 1 has been lighted up in April, 1986 and synchronisation of Unit-I is likely in August/September, 1986. Unit II is scheduled for commissioning in March, 1987.

Bokaro Steel Plant

Unit-I was commissioned in December, 1985. Unit II and Unit-III were scheduled for commissioning in September, 1986 and March, 1987 respectively. However, there was a fire incident recently at the site and these dates are likely to be affected. The revised commissioning programme will be finalised shortly.

Rourkela Steel Plant

The turbine for Unit-I has been boxed up and the boiler has been lighted up in July, 1986. The synchronisation of Unit-I is expected in September, 1986. Unit-II is scheduled for commissioning in March, 1987.

Statement

Installed capacity of captive power generation units at the SAIL Integrated Steel Plants

Plant	Attainable capacity@ (in MW)	Installed capacity (in MW)	No. of Units
1	2	3	4
Bhilai Steel Plant	30	36 (Plant I)	3 × 12 MW
	74**	74 (Plant II)	2 × 30 MW
			‡ 1 × 14 MW.

1	2	3	4
Durgapur Steel Plant	8/15*	20	4 × 5 MW
Rourkela Steel Plant	70	128	5 × 25 MW + 1 × 3 MW
Bokaro Steel Plant	60	122	2 × 55 MW + 1 × 12 MW
Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited, Burnpur	25	60	2 × 10 MW + 2 × 20 MW

In addition to the above, additional captive generation capacities are under installation as under :

Plant	Installed capacity (in MW) under erection	No. of Units
Bokaro Steel Plant	180	3 × 60 MW
Durgapur Steel Plant	120	2 × 60 MW
Rourkela Steel Plant	120	2 × 60 MW

@ As per Report of the Government Committee on captive power plants of steel plants submitted in May, 1982 except for Bokaro Steel Plant and Power Plant-II of Bhilai Steel Plant

* 8-with 4 Blast Furnaces and 15 with 3 Blast Furnaces in operation at Durgapur Steel Plant.

** The plant had not come up when the Government Committee assessed achievable capacities of captive power plants in 1982. For all practical purposes, achievable capacity of this plant can be taken as 74 MW, the same as installed capacity.

Exploitation of Mineral Resources of M.P.

2556. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh have approached the Union Government in regard to exploitation of the mineral resources in the tribal belts of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Improvement in the Condition of Slum Dwellers of Nagpur, Maharashtra

2557. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Minister of State for Urban Development paid a visit to Maharashtra State during June, 1986 and around the Nagpur slum dwellers to improve their living conditions; and

(b) if so, what help has been rendered by Union Government so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Union Minister of State for Urban Development visited Napur during the first week of June, 1986.

(b) The Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums is in the State sector and appropriate projects are formulated and implemented by the State Governments out of their Annual Plan provisions. During 1986-87, Rs. 8.80 crores have been allocated to the State as a whole under the Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums Scheme.

Results of Green Revolution

2558. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Green Revolution has shown dramatic results in improved yields of wheat and other crops in North and North-West regions;

(b) the reasons for which the same results are not seen in other parts of the country; and

(c) the steps taken in this respect and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The achievement is more pronounced in these regions as compared to others because of increased adoption of new technology by majority of the farmers which *inter-alia* includes increasing coverage of area under high yielding varieties, balanced and adequate application of fertilisers, efficient water management, adoption of need based plant protection measures etc. under assured rainfall and irrigated conditions

(c) In order to step up the production and productivity of crops in other regions, special measures have been undertaken, which *inter-alia* include special rice production programme in the Eastern States, Small and Marginal Farmers Programme, national dryland farming programme, national pulses

development programme etc. These measures are expected to give desired results by the end of the Seventh Plan.

Demand and Availability of Ferro-Chrome

2559. SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMA-MURTY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed a committee to assess the demand and availability of Ferrochrome ;

(b) if so, its composition, terms of reference and time frame; and

(c) whether there is low off take of the Ferro-alloys and the industry is working only at 50 per cent of the installed capacity, if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A copy each of Department of Steel's letters No. 1 (9)/87-IL, dated the 18th March and 9th April, 1986 constituting the Committee and indicating its terms of reference is laid on the table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3055/86]

The Committee co-opted a representative of the Indian Ferro Alloys Producers' Association, Bombay, as its member.

The report of the Committee has been received.

(c) The low off take of ferro alloys has not come to the notice of the Government. The capacity utilisation during 1985-86 of the units which reported their production to the Iron and Steel Controller, however, was approximately 69% of their licensed capacity.

Ammonia Urea Plant of FACT Udyogamandal, Kerala

2560. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated cost of the modernisation/revamping schemes of Ammonia Urea Plant of FACT, Udyogamandal, Kerala;

(b) whether the modernisation/revamping of Caprolactum Project at Udyogamandal has been done; and

(c) if not, what is its revised cost estimate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) FACT has submitted proposals for revamping of Ammonia plant and modernisation of Urea Plant, both at Cochin Division, involving an estimated cost of Rs. 30.42 crores.

(b) The Ammonium-Sulphate Caprolactam Project of FACT is expected to be completed by April, 1988.

(c) According to the revised cost estimates submitted by the Company, the project is expected to cost Rs. 260.22 crores.

Alumina Plant in Visakhapatnam

2561. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start an Alumina Plant in the Seventh Five Year Plan in Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction and financial allotment made, if any; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) With the commissioning of the NALCO plant in the near future, India will be surplus in aluminium for a few years and in alumina for the foreseeable future, whereas their international prices are depressed because of a would wide surplus situation. There is, therefore, no justification for further investment by the Government in alumina plant in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

Crop Insurance Scheme

2562. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make Crop Insurance scheme compulsory in all the States;

(b) if so, whether Crop Insurance will be made compulsory for those farmers also who do not take crop loan from banks; and

(c) whether Government would consider the question of implementing the scheme in such a way that a farmer whose crop is insured is paid compensation commensurate with the damage caused to his crop?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme introduced in the country from Kharif 1985 season is linked with crop loans from co-operative credit institutions, commercial banks and regional rural banks for raising specified crops in the notified areas. The compensation is paid when the actual yield per hectare of the insured crop for the defined area falls short of the threshold yield determined in that area. At present there is no proposal to pay compensation to the farmer commensurate with the damage caused to his crop.

Stock of Insecticides

2563. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether large stocks of insecticides have accumulated with various States which are neither usable nor can be made useful;

(b) whether State Governments are not in a position to determine as to how these stocks may be disposed of without adversely affecting fauna and flora as well as human

beings and they may also not be required to pay rents for storing such useless stocks and be free from payment of interest on the investments made thereon; and

(c) whether Union Government have given any guidance to State Governments in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Some of the State Governments had approached the Central Government for guidance about the disposal of date-expired insecticides.

(c) Yes, Sir.

[*English*]

Accident in Singareni Colliery Mines

2564. SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether inquiry into the causes of Singareni Colliery mines accident near Hyderabad due to the leakage of Carbon Mono-oxide on 28th March, 1986 has since been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the persons found responsible for this accident ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). The matter is under investigation.

Freight ~~Equilisation~~ of Coal and Steel in Railways

2565. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV :
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the freight equilisation in Railway in respect of Coal and Steel deprives Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh,

Orissa and West Bengal of the advantages of location;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b), There is no freight equalisation scheme for coal. The scheme of freight equalisation is applicable to iron and steel. However, freight equalisation is only one of the factors which go into the decision making process in locating of industries in a State.

(c) The Government have already decided in principle to phase out the freight equalisation scheme.

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I am raising a very important question from the national point of view. The private export companies—Diksha Holding and Rama Association—in the capital have actually sent under the label of high quality basmati rice cheap rice...

MR. SPEAKER : I will find out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Thousands of tonnes of rice have been sent. As a result of this, they have cheated the agriculturists and also the Soviet Russia. And our friendly relations will be spoiled.

MR. SPEAKER : You give me some motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is one thing. More important than that is something that concerns right from you upto me, everyone in this House...

MR. SPEAKER : I have got it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Yesterday, in Nav Bharat Times Rajneesh

has said "Saansad akl se bachche hain." Every parliamentarian's age is mentally 14.

MR. SPEAKER : I will find out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has said that this Parliament cannot do anything. For less derogatory remarks against Acharya Kriplani by one journalist in Bombay he was called to the box in this House. Here is Bhagwan Rajneesh driven from country to country, and he has the temerity to call us immature and aged only 14. He has cast aspersions on the entire House. Please admit it straightaway...
(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : He should be driven out from our country.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please also listen to what I have to say.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is there no *prima facie* case for privilege? Or is it because he is 'Bhagwan,' he is beyond the purview of this Parliament?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : The trouble is that you do not want to listen at all. You go on speaking yourself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What can we do? It is the question of protecting your dignity as well as that of our.

(Interruptions)

[English]

I am protecting your dignity.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You have given the notice late. However, I had decided to

send it today itself before you raised it here.

[English]

I have to verify certain facts and then we will take action.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You are sending it to Bhagwan?

MR. SPEAKER : Absolutely.

[Translation]

We will get it from the "Bhagwan". "Bhagwan" will have to descend on the earth. Please don't worry.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Send it soon; otherwise Rajneesh will run to some other country. He is in the habit of running from country to country and we will have to send notices from country to country.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : We will do it today itself.

[English]

Pronto.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : I wanted to raise the question which is reported in the press, about the visit of a delegation from the United States Pentagon to India. The question I gave has not been given admission. I have been given a slip that this question cannot be admitted.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. We shall see to it. I cannot answer here. You come to me.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Generally the questions are not admitted in national interest.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : You come to me. Perhaps there may be some reason.

[*English*]

I cannot remember anything now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Please look into it again.

[*English*]

I think, it is in the national interest for us to know what this Pentagon delegation is doing here.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : You know everything.

[*English*]

You are an old parliamentarian...
(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnool) : It is in today's newspaper...

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I am not talking about papers here.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. Do not interrupt her.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : I have given a notice. The implementation of Assam accord has become motivated. Minorities are being harassed...
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I will see to it. That is all right.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : This must be discussed in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see to it. That is all right.

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : The people of Nagaland are demanding an independent State and they want to raise this issue at the international level also which would be dangerous for us. In Bihar, 30 lakh people have been affected by floods, and the Government must take some action as early as possible.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. This is not the thing. How can you raise this question like this? Do not do like this? This is not the way.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor) : I have given notice for a calling attention regarding the termination of services of 14,000 Health Guides in Assam...

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall look into it. What is your difficulty? Why don't you come and ask me?

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH ATHWAL (Ropar) : I want to rise the question as to whether in Punjab there has been any...

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Sir, 14,000 Health Guides are...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to go through all these motions.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH ATHWAL : What is happening in Delhi...

(*Interruptions*)**

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : No. It is wrong.

[*Translation*]

Don't say like this, there is no such thing...

(*Interruptions*)**

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : No. Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't try to smuggle these things in the Parliament.

[*Translation*]

Nobody will allow this.

[*English*]

Please sit down. Take your seat.

[*Translation*]

Are you not aware as to what I do, please sit down...

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : This will not go on the record...

(*Interruptions*)**

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the employees of the Communications Department are on a hunger strike for the last four days near Sanchar Bhawan.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : I want to draw the attention of the

Government towards those technicians who are on hunger strike near Sanchar Bhawan. I want that the Government, after holding talks with them should... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister is on his legs.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : Whatever the hon. Member has said should be expunged from the record.

MR. SPEAKER : If you have not heard, then what can I do.

SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAWAL PRABHAKAR (Karol Bagh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I want to say this...

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. The Minister is on his legs.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAWAL PRABHAKAR : Please allow us to speak the truth... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed the Minister to say certain things.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now take your seat.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, unfortunately there are certain elements and organised groups in our country who want that some way or the other, the communal fire should erupt, and seems that the hon. Member was motivated by such feelings when he said this. Nothing has happened in Delhi where Sikhs have been assaulted. I not only repudiate it but also condemn it on the floor of the House.

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

National Capital Region Planning Board Regulation, 1986

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the National Capital Region Planning Board Regulations, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. C. 11031/1/86/NCRPB in Gazette of India dated the 24th May 1986 under the section 38 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1986. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2867/86]*

Annual Report and Review on the Working of Krishak Bharati Cooperatives Ltd. New Delhi for 1984-85 and statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of

the Krishak Bharati Cooperative 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 Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, 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-2868/86]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Assam Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd. Guwahati for 1975-76, Uttar Pradesh State Agro-Industrial Corporation Ltd. Lucknow for 1979-80, Orissa Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd. Bhubaneswar for 1981-82 and three statement for not laying these papers in time etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : On behalf of Shri Yogendra Makwana, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 1975-76.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 1975-76 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2869/86]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Uttar Pradesh State Agro Industrial Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1979-80.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Uttar Pradesh Agro Industrial Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2870/86]
- (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1981-82.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2871/86]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts, under subsection (4) of section 14 and subsection (4) of section 16 of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board 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-2872/86]

12.07 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Forty **Forty-ninth Report**
[English]

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : I beg to present the Forty-ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on "Union Excise Duties—Irregular grant of exemption on production in small scale units for and on behalf of large scale units".

STATEMENT ON "ADMINISTERED PRICE POLICY"

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Sir, The Hon'ble Members will recall that in my Budget speech I had promised that the Government would present a policy paper on administered prices in order to initiate an open debate on this important issue. I am glad to inform the House that a discussion paper on Administered Price Policy has now been prepared and is being circulated for discussion. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2873/86] As the issues are complex and the paper is reasonably brief, I do not propose to take the time of the House by going over this issue at this time.

2. The Government hopes that the issues raised in this paper will be subjected to wide discussion and open debate not only in the House but also outside, by the Public and experts. The Government is convinced that a wider debate on this important issue will facilitate the achievement of our Plan objectives with reasonable stability in prices.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The Minister himself has demanded discussion in this House. It must be permitted, Sir.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I do not disallow, I never disallow a discussion.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are charitable, Sir. That is why we are approaching you through the Minister concerned.

12.10 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-THIRD AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

S. BUTA SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

STATE OF MIZORAM BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of the State of Mizoram and for matters connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of the State of Mizoram and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

S. BUTA SINGH: I introduce ** the Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: With due protection to the Buddhists.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) Need to provide an additional amount of rupees ten crores in the current budget for construction of Mathura-Alwar Broad-Gauge railway line

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Under Rule 377, I am making a statement. Alwar is a growing industrial town of Rajasthan State. The Mathura-Alwar (119.75) B. G. railway line would accelerate the pace of industrial development of Alwar city and its adjoining areas. The latest estimated cost of construction of new railway line (B.G.) from Mathura to Alwar comes to rupees thirty four crore seventy four lakhs and ninety thousand only. According to Budget Estimates (Railway) 1986-87, the approximate expenditure upto the end of 1985-86 was estimated rupees two crores forty-eight lakhs and seventy-seven thousand only. Allocation for the project in the Budget estimates (Railways) 1986-87 are rupees one crore fifty lakhs only. This is a meagre amount for this project. The project is scheduled to be completed upto the end of Seventh Five Year Plan, but the present trend of allocation of funds causes apprehension in the minds of the elected representatives of the concerned areas that the construction work of Mathura-Alwar (119.75 Km.) B.G. railway line may not be completed within the stipulated period. Construction work of this railway line has started from Mathura end but it has to be started from Alwar end also. Land

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 4-8-1986.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Acquisition Officer, Alwar has yet to pay the compensation to the tenants and farmers of district Alwar whose lands for railway track have either been acquired or are being acquired.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to provide an additional amount of Rs. ten crores in the current budget for this project and to take up the construction work of this railway line from Alwar end (side) also.

[*Translation*]

- (ii) Need to direct the Swatantra Bharat Mills, Delhi to provide alternative accommodation to their workers before demolishing their quarters

SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAWAL PRABHAKAR (Karol Bagh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House, with your permission, to the following subject under Rule 377.

I am much worried about the plight of the workers in the Swatantra Bharat Mills because of the various statements made by people regarding them and also the newspaper reports. The life of the workers in general is already very difficult. According to these reports, the quarters of these mill-workers are being demolished to raise other structures there. The workers are being made homeless. I would request the Government to take immediate steps in this direction. If these workers are to be evicted from there, then proper housing arrangements must be made for them before such an action is taken. The Government must take necessary steps in this regard.

[*English*]

- (iii) Need to give family planning incentives to those persons also who undergo operations after one child

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep) : Under Rule 377, I am making a statement.

I venture to bring to the notice of this House certain facts about the family planning programme being implemented.

The doctors discourage and also refuse to perform operations (Vasectomy or Tubecotomy) on the couples who voluntarily offer to undergo such operations after having only one child.

The existing rules under which incentives are offered apply only to those couples who undergo the aforementioned operations after having two or three children. Those couples who desire to have only one child family are thus devoid of incentives.

As a matter of fact the couples who decide to stay childless or voluntarily have one child family should be given higher incentives. There are couples who wish to have second child in order to take advantage of the incentive available under the existing rules.

In view of the spectacular achievements made by the other countries like China by having one child family concept by offering very attractive incentives to motivate the people and to save the nation from population explosion.

12.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

- (iv) Need to enquire into the alleged non-use of imported diagnostics and treatment equipment lying idle in Delhi hospitals

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vaishali) : The newspaper reports have several times exposed the state of affairs at the hospitals in Delhi where equipment for diagnostics and treatment imported at tremendous cost, is lying idle. The reports say that the major cause of this is total neglect of the hospital management in regard to maintenance of this equipment. In certain hospitals the technicians to use this equipment are not appointed. There are also no regulations regarding servicing by suppliers of equipment. There are also reports that similar equipment is available with certain private nursing homes and that certain medical personnel encourage patients to go to these private nursing homes with the excuse that the equipment in the hospital is not functioning. Thus a vested interest is created in keeping the hospital equipment

idle. All this shows laxity in hospital administration and Government supervision of the hospital management. The Government must order an enquiry into this and re-frame their regulations to ensure that such equipment is kept in good condition. It is also necessary to make hospital administrators responsible for keeping the equipment in working order.

- (v) Need to construct another bridge on Muniyeru river in Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh on National highway No. 9

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : The Bridge on Muniyeru river a Keesara in Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh on National Highway No. 9 was damaged on 14th May, 1985 due to the collapse of one span. It has resulted in serious obstruction to traffic. Even after repairs to the span damaged, heavy vehicles are not permitted over the Bridge, thereby causing terrible inconvenience, waste of time and fuel spent over alternative routes. There is an absolute need to construct another bridge. It is learnt that the Government of India has already approved the proposal. But till now there is no progress in the work. So, I suggest that the Government should take immediate steps for starting the work as it is a very important link between North and South over which hundreds of heavy vehicles pass every hour.

[Translation]

- (vi) Need to establish electronic industries in hilly regions of Uttar Pradesh

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the big industries which create environmental pollution, are not considered functional for the hill areas. Therefore, the establishment of electronics industry is given top priority. Again, it has been advocated under the new Industrial policy that certain financial incentives will be given to those electronics industries which will be set up in the hill areas. But it is not being implemented. Most of the licences issued to the Electronics industries by the Indian Government during the last three years, have been issued to those which are located in large cities or in areas attached

to such cities. In the case of big industrial groups also, the licences have been issued only in regions which are developed from the industrial point of view.

The Uttar Pradesh Mill Electronics Corporation was set up, with a definite investment some two years ago. The organisation called Uptron is also functioning there. The Government issued licences to both these organisations. Some private parties have also similarly received their licences. But even in these cases, priority is being given to industries which are to be established in places like Ghaziabad or in such hill areas which are industrially developed, like Dehradun or Bhawar-Terai area of Nainital. Besides, due to the national requirements for afforestation, and environmental protection, the industries which were dependent on traditional forest produce have come to an end and this has resulted in an increase in unemployment.

Because of this condition, discontent is in evidence in all hill areas, particularly in my area. The hill areas are slowly becoming sensitive. Regional and such other parochial feelings are spreading among the educated unemployed youths of these areas. Therefore, these areas must be given priority in matters of industrial development and electronics industries must be set up on highest priority basis.

[English]

- (vii) Need to allocate equal amount from I.R.D.P. funds to each M.P. and M.L.A. either block-wise or constituencywise for the purpose of development of their respective areas

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah) : For the implementation of the IRD Programme and other rural development programmes such as NREP, DPAP etc., District Rural Development Agency has been set up. The agency is headed by the Collector/Deputy Commissioner or Chief Executive Officer, Zila Parishad. It has a Governing Body headed by the Collector/Deputy Commissioner and its membership among others consists of M.Ps. and M.L.As. Functions of the Agency include identification of the beneficiaries of IRDP, formula-

tion of perspective and annual action plans, monitoring of evaluation of the programme etc. Funds for the IRDP are shared by the Central and the State Government on 50:50 basis and the Central share is released directly to the Agency.

While determining the quantum of allocation of funds for various developmental programmes, I would urge the Government that an equal percentage of the amount of the allocation to be made to an M.P. and M.L.A. either block-wise or Constituency-wise should be fixed so that they can develop their respective areas according to its needs without any hinderance.

12.22 hrs.

INDIAN ELECTRICITY (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We shall now take up item No. 8 on the Agenda—Further consideration of the motion moved by Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi on the 31st July, 1986. Already we have taken two hours and 28 minutes. The time allotted for this Bill is two hours. We are going to permit three or four speakers and I request them to be very brief taking only five minutes each.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the amendment Bill in regard to electricity provides that the theft of electricity will be regarded as a serious offence. There is no denying that the theft of electricity should be regarded as a serious offence but what will be its result ? Mostly the poor farmers will be caught under this crime and the big industrialists who commit theft of electricity will go scot free because the personnel of Electricity Department help them in this theft of electricity.

The provision for theft of electricity as serious offence will implicate the poor farmers only. The employees of Electricity

Department like linesman, overseers etc. take bribe from the influential persons and allow them to utilize electricity illegally. Unless action is taken against the employees of the Electricity Department, it is doubtful whether by amending the law the Electricity Department will register improvement, and theft of electricity will be checked. At the most, it will cause harassment to the small farmers.

I would like to give an example in this respect. There was an owner of cold storage in our region. He used to commit theft of electricity to the tune of about Rs. 10,000 per month. There is no record for how many years he had been committing the theft of electricity. When an overseer caught him, his superior officers warned him not to do this as it would only harm him. As a result thereof the overseer was transferred from that area. If some subordinate honest officer wants to bring to book such person, the higher officers harass him because they themselves are involved in it. This is what has happened to such an overseer of our area.

I would, therefore, like to say that so far as the theft of electricity is concerned, it should be checked. The nation is bearing a huge loss due to this theft of electricity in the Electricity Department. Strict action should be taken against such officers in the Electricity Department as help in the act of theft. Only after this the amendment, which is being brought by the hon. Minister, can be implemented in a proper way. I would like to request the hon. Minister that first they should streamline the functioning of the Electricity Department.

The electricity situation in the rural areas is very bad. There the electricity plays hide and seek with the people. Whenever the supply is restored, they rush to start the motor but on reaching the farms, they find that the electricity has gone again. Due to this the development of the country is being hampered.

In villages, the farmers are surrendering the electricity connections. You will have to think over it seriously. The country needs electricity for the development but it is an irony that farmers are surrendering the electricity connections. They say categorically that they don't need electricity because

they are forced to mortgage their land because they have to make payment continuously for the electric connections while they are not getting electricity.

I would like to request the hon. Minister to streamline the working of the Electricity Department and the Electricity Board in the first instance. Only after this, can this Act have the desired effect.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI G.L. DOGRA : (Udhampur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Electricity (Amendment) Bill. From the discussion we had on the floor of the House on this Bill, it appears that the infrastructure and superstructure of electricity in the country is producing more thieves than light. I would say that as far as this Bill is concerned, it is a good step to prevent theft but theft is not the only negative factor in the production of energy. Theft takes place from the very beginning, when the project is started. Therefore, we should be very careful during the construction of various projects so that it is seen that no malpractices are indulged while the people are floating tenders or using materials and false and undue payments are not made to the parties. These are the very things which we should look into. But to prevent the theft of power, the only thing is, we should have abundance of electricity. For that various projects have been started in the country and investigations are being carried out for new projects.

So far as our projects in Jammu and Kashmir are concerned, Salal is one project and Dulhasti is another project, which are under construction. Salal is an important project in the hands of NHPC. The completion of Salal is being deferred from time to time. A couple of days ago, there was a news item that following floods in a nallah, the power house was damaged. It is astonishing because we have constructed a gate on that nallah to prevent water coming into the hydel-project area. But I wonder why in this rainy season, why that gate was kept open and whether it is deliberately done or it is a matter of negligence, on behalf of the project administration. In both the cases, very serious

notice has to be taken and conduct of local administration at Salal has created lack of confidence in the local people of the area so far as the administration of the project is concerned. People talk many things which are scandalous. It was a good thing that the Chairman of the NHPC, who is very honest and efficient man, flew to Jammu and reached the project immediately the next day and he took stock of how much damage has been done. Otherwise, over-estimate of damage may lead to very scandalous position. Therefore, I would say that the Chairman should be asked to look into this personally and see that the responsibility is fixed and that no further damage is done and that the project is completed within the given time so that the shortage of electricity in the Northern region is reduced to the extent electricity is produced in that project.

There are three other projects which have been investigated by NHPC. Their project reports and investigations have been completed. These three projects are Sawalkot, Bhajliar and Radal of NHPC. They have written to the Kashmir Government to accept the power sharing formula. Power sharing formula is determined in respect of Salal as well as Dulhasti. These two projects are already sanctioned. But there is no policy decision involved. Lack of acceptance is obstructing the progress of these three projects. I wonder why the Governor who is said to be a very efficient man is not giving approval to the power sharing formula. Lot of publicity is being given to the work done by the Governor in the State. A couple of days ago, there was a supplement in 'Hindustan Times' with regard to efficient functioning of Governor. But the real publicity is to expedite these projects. These projects cannot proceed unless sanction to power sharing is given. I wonder why the State Government is sleeping over this matter.

We are also having super-thermal station in the country. So far as this is concerned, we have to remember that it is not a very wise thing to over-use coal we are trustees of the coal on behalf of future generations. We should tackle water resources because it goes to sea and part of it is being used by Pakistan. Water once gone is gone for ever but so far as coal is concerned, we should

[Shri G.L. Dogra]

use coal only for lean season. Wherever, hydro-electricity is possible, it should be produced. Our suggestion is that the greatest attention should be paid so far as hydro-electric projects are concerned. I would request the Madam Minister to write to the Kashmir Government to give sanction to the power sharing formula of the three projects which I mentioned just now.

So far as power sharing formula is concerned, the sanction should be given by J and K Government without delay. This should be done very quickly so that these projects can be taken in hand. We seek approval of the J and K Government.

With these suggestions, I thank. I once again say that so far as the Bill is concerned, the real way to prevent the theft is to produce lot of electricity and we should produce as much electricity as is required in the country. We have lot of hydro-electric potential. The whole of Himalayas is full of potential. Therefore, we should properly utilise it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is very essential to remove Chapter V by which the Electricity Boards have been given wide powers, from the principal Electricity Act. The Electricity Boards are charging full amount of service charges from the consumers, for providing electricity to villages for agriculture and for setting up industry irrespective of the fact whether it is 3 HP or 5 HP connection or the flour mill, chillies grinder or turmeric grinder. If the Board goes bankrupt, it makes up the deficit by charging the consumers. Therefore, in my opinion it is essential to delete Chapter V from the Act. In this connection, I have given notice under 377 also. In the villages of Andhra Pradesh if someone wants to set up industry with 5 HP or 3 HP connection, he is asked to bear the expenditure for setting up 4 to 5 poles to carry electricity upto the industry. Previously the Electricity Board used to bear this cost and only the cost of wire upto 30 meters was charged from the consumer. But now the consumer has to pay full amount whether it is HTO or LTO

as a result of which the factory owners have to face great difficulty in getting electricity. In a way, electric connection has become a source of harassment. Particularly the small factory owners have to face great difficulty. I would, therefore, request that it is essential to delete Chapter V from the Act. I am making appeal particularly for this.

Besides, it should also be enquired whether the funds earmarked for rural electrification are being utilised for that purpose or not. If the funds meant for providing electric connection to the rural people are utilised in the generation of electricity only, what is the use of rural electrification programme? In case the funds earmarked by Rural Electrification Corporation for meeting the demand of electricity for the development of villages, is utilised for the generation of power, what penalty are you awarding in such matters? In villages, the farmers are facing difficulty due to the shortage of power. Only in my district in Andhra Pradesh applications submitted by at least 30,000 persons are pending for the last 4 years. The Board is not able to provide more than 5,000 connections and that also in the case of one pole or no pole. They do not erect transformer also. In this way we see that the fund earmarked for rural electrification is not being utilised properly. For the proper utilisation of the fund, it is essential to audit the accounts so that the benefit of the funds may reach the farmers. The main objective of the rural electrification is to provide electricity to the farmers or the small factory owners so that the heavy cost incurred in drawing water with the help of oil engine is obviated. It is, therefore, essential to provide electricity for this purpose. What does it mean if it takes five years in getting electric connection in spite of having a 'C' Form? I would, therefore, like to say that more funds should be allotted for rural electrification and also it should be checked whether it is being utilised properly or not. Besides, the farmer should be provided with the power connection within two months from the date of submission of application.

In Andhra Pradesh, slab rates are in force. There the Chairman of the Electricity Board flatly refuses to provide

electricity to the consumer. He regards himself a very important person. He says that the Board will suffer loss if they provide electricity to such consumers and so they will not provide electricity to such consumers. But the electricity is not the personal property of anyone. The Centre and the State Government have invested money in the generation of electricity. But they think themselves very important persons. I want that there should be such provision in the Act that no Government or the electricity Board can refuse electric connection to those who have obtained 'C' Forms. If it is technically feasible, the electric connection should be provided to them within two months.

The amendment, which has been moved, provides punishment to those who pilfer electricity. I would like to say that only H.T. consumers commit such theft. The farmer does not pilfer electricity because electricity costs him hardly Rs. 150 which he is prepared to pay. The theft or pilferage of electricity which takes place is committed only by industrial houses. All personnel of the Electricity Board are after all employees. They get money two times more from the factory-owners than what they get as salary. You are responsible for all these things. How will you detect pilferage of electricity? It can be detected by checking the meter. But you cannot check it. You disconnect the electric connection in case the payment of bill is not made. The farmers are harassed at the time of disconnection. If someone manages to restore electricity after its having been disconnected. He is charged Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per units more. I would suggest that there should be provision of 'Panchnama' at the time of disconnecting the electric supply. We cannot raise our voice sitting at home. I would, therefore, like that there should be provision for it in the Act.

Now I would like to draw your attention towards two to three points. I shall cite two to three examples to show how the officers commit irregularities. In our area when the Electricity Board undertook the work of laying a line, its cost

estimate was Rs. 80 lakhs which rose up to 9 crores. You can imagine the reasons. I do not want to refer to the name of the Engineer but I have information that he is**. Some bungling has taken place there and a committee was constituted in the State Assembly to look into the matter. That Engineer again joined NTPC. After joining the NTPC he sanctioned Cuddappa-Bangalore line project to**. The same** started working again who had helped in the loot of Rs. 9 crores in Andhra Pradesh. The same Assistant Engineer joined N.T.P.C. There is a loss of Rs. 30 crores. Cuddappa-Bangalore line was to be completed in 1984 but the same has not been completed. Because of this, Karnataka Government will have to suffer a loss of at least Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 crores. 75 per cent of the electricity to BHEL was cut. Electricity to Indian Aeronautics was cut. The same engineer who had looted the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board and against whom enquiry by a Commission is going on, was posted there. After that also, wherever that contractor used to go that engineer, like his shadow, used to be posted there. Similarly wherever that contractor went the Assistant Engineer got himself posted there. I would like to remind you that Rs. 1 crore are involved. They lifted 1,200 tonnes of steel in excess for Nagarjuna-Vijaywada Line.

[English]

This was kept in a godown in**. This was utilised for Cuddappa-Bangalore line. There is no ICMR...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : You should have enquired about this. They stole it from the Electricity Board. Assistant Engineer drew in excess. He did not give details as to wherefrom he brought it and in what way that was used. I want to know that when NTPC people used the pilfered material, do you not find out as to wherefrom that material has come?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I would like to remind you that before the installation of the line, four pillars had fallen. Why? The reason was that the work was not done properly. This collusion between the Government officer and the contractor should end.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. I have called the Minister.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : **

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. I am not allowing. Why are you wasting your time? Only the Minister. (Interruptions)**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am extremely grateful to all the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion. If some of these things which were taken up last time are given in writing, if they can be given in writing, specific instances of corruption or any such thing, where nothing has been done, we will certainly look into them. There is no question of hiding anything from any one. If Mr. Reddy or any other hon. Member has specific instances, he can write to us and we shall certainly look into them as early as possible and let them know the facts.

I am extremely happy that all the Members, irrespective of their party affiliations, have welcomed this Bill. Some Members have said that it is not stringent enough, that much stronger measures should have been taken, the fine should

have been more, the imprisonment should have been more. Some have said that there should have been only imprisonment. Some others find that it is too harsh for the farmers and that harsh action should not be taken against farmers. All I want to say is that it could be both ways. But there is a loss of energy through theft, and I think no one will disagree on this that theft has to be brought down, it has to be controlled, it has to be curbed. It that seek the full cooperation of all the hon. Members here. It is not the intention of the Government by any chance to see that our small farmers and those people who have very small holdings suffer or are brought to book. But it is our intention to catch those who are carrying on this knowingly and willingly and are doing it on a large scale. That is the only reason why this has been brought just now. But at a later stage, if it is found that a more comprehensive Bill is necessary taking into account the various other aspects of electricity and energy, we will look into it and see if we can satisfy the Members at a latter stage. We were committed last time, in the last Session, to see that this Bill on theft was brought, and in accordance with that, this Bill has been brought. This has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha.

Before going to any specific instances of theft, I would like to say this. Charges of corruption have been made and we are seriously concerned about it; I have been hearing the hon. Members and I share their concern; to some extent, there is a connivance or abetment of some people, they are a part of it. I will not accept that *in toto*, but there is bound to be some weakness somewhere. And it is precisely for that reason that I have called a meeting of the Chairmen of all State Electricity Boards on the 8th of this month for two or three days; they will be going in detail with each of the States and try to find out how and why. Since the hon. Members have expressed their views, we will be able to try and see which are some other States which are mentioned and see that the concerned people are taken to task, how they could be rectified. This exercise, we carry out from time to time. But they have also certain limitations.

First and foremost Electricity is a Concurrent Subject. If any of the hon. Members feels that this is not stringent enough, there is nothing to prevent the State Government from having their own legislation, they can have more stringent measures, they can increase the fine or imprisonment, whatever they want to do. We thought that in the Central legislation, as far as possible, some sort of uniformity should be there which is, by and large, acceptable to all. But that does not prevent the Karnataka Government or the Haryana Government or the Tamil Nadu Government or the U.P. Government or any other Government from taking any step which is necessary to bring down the rate of theft, to check it. I personally feel that we should be able to curb down, easily, from 5 to 7 per cent of the theft. In that, I totally agree with the hon. Members, we need greater awareness, greater cooperation, we need greater use of the media to make people realise that conservation of energy itself is no less than creation or generation of additional energy.

Creation and generation of energy is a very very capital intensive thing. We are trying to work out mathematics. We found that generation of 1 M.W. of electricity costs about Rs. 1 crore. To make the Plant Load Factor perform better by one percent means generation of 450 MW which will be tantamount to cost about 500 crores. Therefore, while we try expeditious commissioning of those which are on-going, we also try to save and conserve what we have. And while—we try to modernise—for which Rs. 500 crores has been kept in the 7th Plan itself—we have located 32 thermal power stations where the modernisation work can be taken up. At the same time, I think transmission and distribution losses can be made up to a very great extent.

I would appeal to all the Members of the House to see how the public can be involved in this. That can come largely through all of us to make every citizen realise and to save as much energy as possible.

I remember an instance of many many years ago when I was a young child. One of my parents asked me what is the difference between a lantern and a *bijli ki batti*. It was

to make me realise the vital factor that with regard to an electric lamp we just switch on and switch off whereas in the case of lantern it will take a little process.

If we save a little energy for the rural electrification by way of conserving such electricity as can be used and utilised by some people who are really in need of it, it will go a long way for rural people.

Coming to the basic factor, power is necessary. Electricity is necessary not alone as a lifeline, but as something which is necessary for socio-economic development. I am glad to say that while the economic growth rate is envisaged as 5% in the 7th Plan, the electricity, energy growth rate will be about 12% in the 7th Plan. We are trying to increase from 170 billion units last year to 190 billion units. Even then, demands are really much more than that.

We do not have enough money as Mr. Daga very correctly said. We have to have more and more money. Therefore, we are trying to see that we have more for this. Some of the small private captive plants do not require any clearance, they can be cleared at the State level and later on if there is greater capacity then only the CEA comes into the picture.

At the same time we also are going in for other non-conventional sources of energy. The mix of the thermal and hydel also has changed its complexion recently in proportion. We will see that hydel proportion also raises gradually, so that we can utilise full water potential that we have in the country.

We are trying to save fuel also. Today there was a question on ocean waves. We can utilise the heat generated by the ocean waves. Tidal waves, solar energy, bio-gas all these factors are taken into consideration so that the amount of energy that we can have in the country should serve its purpose in overall development and improvement of the condition of life. Because light is not only needed for the illumination, light is also something which gives hope to the mind and the heart of a person and brings new hope in the life of the people.

Regarding certain specific suggestions, about Electricity Boards, so long we are

[Sbrimati Sushila Rohtagi]

finding that we could not really implement the law as it exists now.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH (Mahendragarh) : I will ask one question. Madam, you have given assurance about improving efficiency and removing corruption from Electricity Boards in the States. Have you any say in the matter of selection and appointment of the Chairmen of State Electricity Boards ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : These are statutory bodies. I think, the Hon. Member who has been a Minister for a long time knows about it more. They are statutory bodies. But we ask also the State Governments to keep a better coordination with the State Electricity Boards...

AN. HON. MEMBER : You have no control.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : I don't say there is no control...

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I had written a letter to the Chairman, National Thermal Power Commission on 24-5-86. So far no reply has come.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : I want to make a small request to you that if you have some complaints to make kindly give in writing.

(Interruptions)

[English]

Sir, I cannot reply to it now. Let his complaint come to me. But, Sir, we are trying as much as possible to regulate the working within these regulations that we have now.

Sir, someone from Rajasthan had made a pointed suggestion that the rural electrification scheme is not going on very well there. I would like that the hon. Members who participated in the debate that they should get more schemes under the rural electrification sent and the same can be included.

We are trying to give more training the personnel. Without training the maintenance of the operation will be very difficult. We had set up a very high-powered committee to go into the details of producing better trained personnel and many of its recommendations are being implemented.

As regards Talcher it is awaiting the clearance of the environmental sector. It is in the Central sector. It has been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority. It is of 1000 MW but awaiting clearance from environmental sector. There seems to be no one from West Bengal otherwise I would have stated their position also.

Someone had mentioned about the Goa power position. We find that there are problems in locating the power plant in Goa because of coal linkage and pollution aspect. We do not want to spoil its scenic beauty but at the same time power has been allocated from the Central sector, namely, from Ramagundam and Korba to meet the demands of Goa so that while its beauty is retained the power shortage is also met at the same time.

Many members mentioned about the nuclear power generation. The additional nuclear capacity during the Plan period will be 705 MV. It will be our endeavour that by the end of the century 10,000 MV of nuclear energy should be generated. That will be able to set off some of the shortages that we are facing now.

Apart from that, I think, most of the points were rotating round bringing a new comprehensive Bill and also at the same time how corruption could be decreased. I share the concern of the hon. Members. As I have already said we shall look into all these problems and see how greater regulation and control can be brought about and also meeting and going from place to place to see how overall performance could be improved to come up to the expectations of the hon. Members. With these words I thank the hon. Members once again and I would request them that they accept this amending Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration. There are certain amendments to Clause 2. Dr. Chinta Mohan is not present. Shri Mool Chand Daga,

Clause 2—(Substitution of new Section for Section 39)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Sir, I beg to move :

" Page 1, line 8,—

after "whoever" insert—

"knowingly" (3)

Page 1, lines 8 and 9,—

after "any energy" insert—

"Or electricity so as to cause a loss to the electricity authority" (4)

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, to my mind the reply given by the hon. Minister has no connection with this Bill...*(interruptions)* You have said that you will bring a comprehensive Bill. That is a separate thing but the Bill which is brought may kindly be perused deeply. We do not want to submit Amendment for the sake of merely submitting an Amendment. You have in your speech stated that "if a man knowingly commits an offence". I have used the same word—"Whoever knowingly commission offence". If you do not use the word 'knowingly', these people are not going to do anything for the farmers and the poor. We are of the view that it is only the employeess of the Electricity Depa... who pilfer electricity. These are the persons who mainly either pilfer power or help in its pilferage. If they put the blame of theft on us, we will call that "knowingly", the word which you have used in your speech. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is only one intention in submitting

my Amendment that if someone presumes this, he will be having guilty intention. If he says that he committed this mistake as he was not aware of it, then that will not be "knowingly". For example, if entry to some lane is prohibited but no 'No Entry' board has been put up there and I enter that lane, then that will not be a mistake done 'knowingly' because "knowingly" means 'guilty intention'. When there is no guilty intention, the act will not be categorised as offence. Through my Amendment I have said this thing that theft of power is committed by your own Electricity Department employees. If you look at the over-all situation, you will find that 70 per cent people of India are illiterate and these innocent people will be victimised under this law. Therefore, I have said this thing in my Amendment to make this a little clear.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How can you prove whether it is knowingly or unknowingly ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : If I take a house on rent and somehow I temper with the electricity unknowingly, that should be ignored.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : But, how to ascertain that.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : But if I do it knowingly, then, it is an offence.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : But you must define knowingly.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : It requires *mens rea*.

'Knowingly' is when you have guilty intentions. That is why, I have suggested that 'knowingly' should be inserted.

Secondly, what is going to be stolen or pilfered ? You have put 'energy'; energy can mean anything. Energy does not mean electricity only. Here, it should be electricity specifically. Here, it is an amendment to the Indian Electricity Act. That is why I have said, that 'electricity' should be specifically mentioned. That is the reason I have moved my amendment.

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

[*Translation*]

So far you have not been able to tell us as to how much money the Government will be able to save with the enactment of this law. Had the hon. Minister, before bringing this law, made it clear that with the help of this law so many thefts will be detected or so much money will be saved, I would have thought that the Government has looked into this aspect of saving money.

What I wanted to convey was that after passing the law, lot of Government money will be spent on prosecution only; secondly, prosecution will be a time consuming process. A farmer will have to keep on running to the court for two or three years. Are the electricity thefts not taking place at the moment, though the law in this connection exists? What is done at present is that your Department realises the fine. Now you are making it offence under this law and you want to take the matter to the courts. Have you thought, before enacting the law, that what usually is the fate of the case by taking it to the court? Some cases are decided in two years whereas others are not decided even in four years.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have to get this Bill passed early but at the same time you should also think that because of a small case how many people will have to keep running to the courts? Will the hon. Minister tell us as to how much money the Government will be able to save due to this? Are you aware that as a result of prosecution, how much money you will have to spend on the inspector and the witnesses?

So far as the question of apprehending people is concerned, I have submitted certain figures in this regard which show that out of 44,000 cases, 200 persons were convicted. Then with what purpose are you bringing this provision? Presently, when a farmer or any one else is caught pilfering electricity, he pays the fine for that. Then what for are you bringing this Amendment Bill? Keeping this thing in view I request that whenever you want to bring comprehensive Bill, you may bring that but for the time being it will be better if you withdraw this Bill.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : I am happy that Shri Daga at least accepted one thing in the Bill as good that we are going to bring a comprehensive Bill soon. Secondly, it is not easy for any one to quantify the money which will be realised. But the purpose of bringing this Bill is to create a feeling of fear among the persons who resort to pilfering that if they pilfer power, strict action can be taken against them, they can be sent to jail, they can be fined and in this way their respect can be at stake. If Rajasthan or any other State wants to make the provisions more stringent and if Shri Daga is able to get in his State these provisions more deterrant, he can do so. But purpose behind bringing this Amending Bill is that a sense of fear may be created in the people who indulge in power theft, and they may get a bad name in the society. Therefore, the provisions made in the Bill are quite proper.

So far as your assertion that mostly employees of the Electricity Department pilfer or help in pilferage is concerned, I agree that some of them must be doing this. If you have any complaint against anyone you give us their names; these things must be exposed and strict action should be taken against the offenders. But in addition to the Government employees many other people are engaged in pilfering power. Therefore, I want that the hon. Member may withdraw his Amendment asking for incorporating the word "whosoever" because that applies to everyone.

[*English*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Sir, under Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, a public servant cannot be prosecuted till the permission is granted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you withdrawing your amendments?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Has the hon. Member Shri Daga, leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendment Nos. 3 and 4 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Amendment of Section 44)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 10,—

after "any" insert "live"(5)

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the use ? Anyway you are going to withdraw your amendment.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : It must be on the record.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is the way how Shri Daga gets some opportunity to speak.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Sir, in this amendment I propose that the word 'live' should be inserted. I say this because, if there is a line through which electricity is not passing, that line will not be functioning. That is why I say that this word 'live' should be there.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Sir, I have nothing more to add and I think that he has already agreed to withdraw.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Has the hon. member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendment No. 5 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 to 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.10. hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1986-87*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will now take up item No. 9—Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1986-87.

Motion moved :

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1987 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof.

Demands No. 2, 3, 19, 21, 22, 25, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 40, 42, 53, 61, 64, 80, 85, 86, 91, 93, 95 and 97."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

**Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1986-87
submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha**

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
Ministry of Agriculture			
2.	Agriculture	15,00,00,000	...
3.	Fisheries	...	25,00,00,000
Ministry of Defence			
19.	Defence Services-Army	2,45,00,00,000	...
21.	Defence Services-Air Force	1,00,00,00,000	...
22.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	...	55,00,00,000
Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources			
25.	Department of NCES	14,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Ministry of External Affairs			
29.	Ministry of External Affairs	25,08,60,000	...
Ministry of Finance			
30.	Ministry of Finance	11,22,36,000	...
33.	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	...	30,00,00,000
34.	Stamps	...	4,50,00,000
36.	Currency, Coinage and Mint	25,00,000	85,61,00,000
40.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	4,000	3,85,76,75,000
Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies			
42.	Department of Food	...	2,000
Ministry of Home Affairs			
53.	Delhi	...	80,00,00,000
Ministry of Human Resource Development			
61.	Art and Culture	1,50,00,000	...

1	2	3
Ministry of Industry		
64. Industries	70,00,00,000	...
Ministry of Science and Technology		
80. Department of Science and Technology	76,50,000	...
Ministry of Steel and Mines		
85. Department of Mines	...	50,50,00,000
Ministry of Textiles		
86. Ministry of Textiles	33,60,00,000	24,32,00,000
Ministry of Transport (Excluding Railways)		
91. Aviation	...	53,49,00,000
Ministry of Urban Development		
93. Public Works	...	1,42,89,000
95. Housing and Urban Development	...	2,21,80,000
Ministry of Water Resources		
97. Ministry of Water Resources	10,00,000	...

13.10 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : Sir, Before you take up this item, I want to make a brief statement about a correction to be made. In this booklet containing Demands for Supplementary Grants, I submit there is some printing error. On page 16, the amount indicated in the last sentence, last line should be read as Rs. 98.84 lakhs, instead of Rs. 98.84 crores. It is only a printing error. I want to make this clear.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Dr. Kalpana Devi.

DR. T. KALPANA DEVI (Warangal) : At the outset, I want to say that the very practice of coming before Parliament with Supplementary Demands for Grants, that too a few months after adoption of the

annual Budget, is unhealthy. The Constitution no doubts provides for it, but it does not mean that it will have to be resorted to every year. It is a contingency provision, but in practice it has become an annual event, like the budget.

I am told that great Finance Ministers like Chintamani Deshmukh and T T Krishnamachari did not like Supplementary Demands for Grants. The practice indicates laxity of budgetary discipline. It seems the Budget Section in the Ministry of Finance is not doing its homework properly; presenting Supplementary Demands for Grants year after indicates a haphazard approach to the preparation of the Budget. The Annual Statement is prepared into it and pieces like a patch-work, and not at one time in an integrated manner. One can understand providing for unforeseen contingencies like aid to African countries affected by drought. I have no objection

[Dr. T. Kalpana Devi]

to the Rs. 25 crores provided in the Supplementary Demands for the purpose. The drought was there for two years, but the Government decided only recently, to help those countries. We welcome the decision; better late than never. As I said earlier, I vote for this particular demand.

But what about the Rs. 400 crores being asked for the Ministry of Defence, in addition to the nearly Rs. 6,000 crores voted by Parliament last May? Is this an after-thought? The reasons given for the additional grant are interest, but they do not reveal much. It is said that additional expenditure on Naval fleet, machinery and equipment of ordnance factories, as also research and development work, is responsible for the Supplementary Grants. Did the requirements come to light in the last few months after the annual Budget was prepared; was there a sudden brainwave in the Defence Ministry about all these requirements? If so, it speaks poorly of our Defence planning. Acquisition of equipment for Defence Services is not like purchase of vegetables. You just do not say: 'I have found it on the shelf, and need more money to buy it'. Secondly the purchase of Defence equipment takes a long time. So, I do not know why it has been included in the Supplementary Demands. Can't they wait till the next Budget, or is this a device to split up the Defence Budget?

The Finance Minister has made several innovations in the preparation and presentation of the Budget. He has promised to make some more innovations. I will be happy if one of them will be to discontinue the practice of Supplementary Demands.

Among the other items included in the Supplementary Demands for Grants is a provision for Rs. 66 crores for the import of coins from abroad.

This again, is an unfortunate practice. There is no high technology involved in the manufacture of small coins. A country which has progressed so much in certain fields of activity like rocketry and space technology cannot be lacking in capacity or skill to mint small coins. In fact,

minting currency and coins is an attribute of sovereignty. When it was decided last year to import small coins from abroad, we thought that it was an exception. But like the Supplementary Demand it has become an annual event. We are expected to believe that since the preparation of the budget the Government has suddenly realised that there is a further shortage of small coins and that it had intended to import immediately at a cost of Rs. 66 crores. So, a supplementary demand is needed. Can anything be more ridiculous than this?

It has been that the Salem steel plant was prepared to manufacture the metal for minting the coins and it was also told that it was technically cleared by the experts. That would have also provided some work for the steel mill which was short of orders. But the proposal was turned down and minted coins are now being imported from abroad, not once to meet a contingency but year after year. What a reflection on our self-reliance.

There are also other items in the supplementary demand which could have been provided for in the General Budget. Purchase of land for office and residential buildings of the Income-tax department is one of them.

As per the scheme of providing support price for the production of cotton, the desirable way of going about is; for the Government to announce the support prices for sugar-cane, tobacco, and other commodities in advance of the sowing season. That will be an incentive to the farmers to grow more, instead of the Government coming before Parliament with a plea that there is an increase in the cotton production, unforeseen at the time of the preparation of the Budget and so more money is asked for to pay the subsidy. It seems to be topsy turvy. There is also a provision for assistance to the States for undertaking flood protection work. If the experience of Andhra Pradesh is an indication, when there was a drought in the State, the central teams come to do a survey, several months later, when the rains had started and there were floods. If that is the style of working, I do not know why there should be a supplementary demand for this purpose.

13.16 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Finally, there is a provision of Rs. 1.50 crores for the Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust. I share the respect of the House for the memory of the late Prime Minister. But I have a feeling that it is not being done in a systematic manner. It is the duty of the Nation to respect its leaders, especially the departed ones in a suitable and fitting manner. It does not mean that there should be too many memorials. In Washington they have Arlington Memorial, where eminent persons are buried and their graves are respected. We could not do it perhaps, because in the case of Mahatma, the Father of the Nation passed away soon after independence. Now, forty years after that, we should think in terms of a National Memorial for all our leaders who have built the nation. Thank you.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) :
Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants, amounting to an additional expenditure of Rs. 1,318.40 crores. But in real terms it will come to only an additional expenditure of Rs. 663.89 crores as explained in the introductory remarks in the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Before I go into the Demands for Grants, I would like to mention that there is a saying—always apologise to a man if you are wrong and to a lady if you are correct. So, I humbly beg to differ with the hon. lady Member who has just spoken before me, who has mentioned that this is a tardy piece of patch work and the Finance Ministry has not done their home work correctly. I am sure her party which is in power in one of the Southern States of India also knows that the Supplementary Demands for Grants is very very essential. Without budgetary proposals or budgetary exercise, when certain expenditures which could not have been envisaged at that time, and before the 31st of March when certain Money Bills have to be passed by Parliament otherwise it can lead to difficulties in the running of Government. I am sure our colleagues in the States must also be facing the same problems as our Finance Minister here with 700 million people to look after

and multi-farious problems which we have in hand.

It is a general tendency in the Parliament to criticise anything which the Government puts up even in the nature of Supplementary Demands for Grants. In fact, I have been critical earlier but now seeing the veracity of the statements here as well as the experience, it is necessary sometimes to have Supplementary Demands for Grants which could not have been included before the 31st of March *i.e.* the end of the financial year due to certain financial difficulties. I am sure the hon. Minister will take us into confidence and also share why he has been forced to take this step.

In the Supplementary Demands for Grants out of Rs. 1318.40 crores, transfer to State Governments is Rs. 6.06 crores and this is for assistance to bio-gas development and to provide chulas and loan assistance to flood control. I am sure neither the lady Member on that side of the House or any member of any party in the House has any quarrel with the Government in regard to this because the improvement of alternative source of energy, renewable source of energy as well as improved cooking method is vital for our country because of the environmental degradation which is taking place, the environmental degradation and environment pollution is leading to drought, scarcity and floods; leading again to diversion of scarce resource from development to doles and unproductive expenditure which has inflationary effect on the entire economy it does not create any permanent assets either. Every year we see that the forests the flora, the jungles are destroyed systematically in trying to meet the human requirements of fuel, fodder and food. Therefore is a very laudable objective as well as the loan assistance to flood control.

I would come to it later on—the problems relating to the States like my own which are beset with natural calamity and the manner in which every year both the Central and State Governments have to meet natural calamities by giving not only doles and relief but at the same time it will have to come in a big way to prevent

[Shri K.P. Singh Deo]

people from sufferings, natural where they are subjected to destruction and devastation.

Then we have allocation to Union Territory Government for Rs. 80 05 crores. Here also, it is a very valid expenditure by the Delhi Administration for the acquisition of land. This also could not have been envisaged when the General Budget was being prepared and therefore I have no quarrel with this.

Then we come to another public sector enterprise, that is, the Helicopter Corporation of India and the investment in the Bharat Aluminium Company. Government has decided to go in for Helicopter Corporation because of the role of helicopters as modern means of transportation; this has got flexibility with mobility and in the offshore areas as well as in other parts of the country which are still remote and not serviced by infrastructural development and transportation, this will be extremely useful, and therefore, there is dire necessity to make use of them. The BALCO, Bharat Aluminium Company has made substantial investments and therefore this is necessary for augmenting that and getting the desired benefit at the quickest possible time.

Then there is a loan to Shipping Development Fund Committee for acquisition of fishing trawlers. I am sure India, with a maritime boundary of more than 3600 miles, with 9 maritime States, must exploit our marine resources to the best possible extent and to the fullest possible extent so that our economy can be improved, our balance of payments position can improve, and exports of various natural assets can be done for our economic development.

Then there is Assistance to General Insurance Company. Investment of Renewable Energy Development Corporation. The hon. lady member mentioned about the Cotton Corporation of India. The Government of India's policy has been to give support price to farmers as well as subsidy so that the consumer is also not hit. There is the public distribution system which should see to it that various essential commodities are made available to the people who do not have the purchasing

power. The Minister comes from the western part of the country where it is very necessary to give support operations in cotton so that the producers get remunerative prices and get the required support from the Government. There is need to give incentives to the farmers to go in for better type and improved agriculture and for cash crops.

Then we come to subsidy to new industries in selected backward areas and this is a conscious decision of the Government of India to encourage the industrialisation of the rural areas especially the backward areas where there are no infrastructure and where usually the business houses do not venture. Therefore public sector undertakings and other joint sector companies are encouraged or induced to go to these areas so that they set up the nucleus industrial complexes there which lead to ancillarisation and which leads to downstream products, small scale industries development, technological development in the rural areas. It arrests the migration of rural poor to urban areas again leading to slums, shantis and so on, and law and order problems as well as difficult hygiene and sanitary problems, social inequalities and regional disparities. Therefore this is a very laudable objective which has been given here and I fully support this because this is most essential for the regional disparities to be removed and the regional imbalances to be corrected, and for the rural prosperity to be ushered in. These public sectors as well as big industries must go to these selected backward areas so that the rural area also gets prosperity. I must caution here, Sir, that in our efforts to take these industries to selected backward areas, the Bureau of Public Enterprises recently have come out with a guideline which nullifies the whole aim and object of the 1981 Industrial Policy passed by this very House. When people are uprooted, when they lose their home and hearth and their land just like it happened in the case of National Aluminium Company, the Indo-French project which is in my own constituency Angul, and also in Damanjori in Koraput ? Some Rs. 2240 crores of money is being spent and thousands of families have been uprooted, they were given assurance by the then Ministers and even by our late Prime Minister and the present Prime Minister

that efforts will be made to give employment to at least one person from a family who has lost his home and hearth. But now the latest BPE guideline mentioning that no job will be given, neither will the in-service training be given, nor will any training be given to upgrade their skills so that those who have lost their livelihood should get some livelihood could be a retrograde step. So, I would request the hon. Minister to look into this aspect and to see that it does not work at cross purpose to the aims and objectives by which the Industrial Policy of 1981 of taking selected industries to selected backward areas to no-industries areas, as well as the categorisation of A, B and C came into existence so that we achieve the laudable objectives of taking the prosperity to the rural areas and developing the rural economy.

Then, there is additional expenditure on the Defence Services about which the hon. Lady Member mentioned. Sir, I am sure no one in this House will be naive enough to grudge that economic development and economic stability and political stability can only be achieved if we have our national security, our national integrity and our national sovereignty protected and unless we safeguard our borders, specially our maritime borders where, as we have seen, there is a serious rivalry in the Indian Ocean as well as in Deigo Garcia and the other areas, specially our Island territories, and we should take lessons from the past wars, past skirmishes and past experiences. We should not learn only from the mistakes of ourselves, but we should profit from the mistakes and incidents which are happening around us and the manner in which the Indian Ocean is being made into a cauldron of politics and international insurgency and gangsterism. So, it is but necessary for us to act as a maritime nation which has a large segment of our international trade through the seas as well as a long maritime border with ocean wealth below the sea both in hydro carbons as well as polymetallic nodules which the country requires for its own economic development. Therefore, we need the augmentation of the Navy, the strengthening of the Navy to give it more fire, to give it more punch, to give it more areas of activities as well as the ordnance factories which are in a way helping us

to achieve self-reliance and self-sufficiency in national security equipment and national security effort.

Having said this, I would now like to come to some of the problems which beset my own State as well as the eastern and north-eastern regions and which is the common problem of Orissa, Bihar, Bengal and north-eastern sector. Here, due to the planning process right from the First Plan till now a lot of activities in a planned manner in husbanding our resources so that the common man, the poorer sections of people, their quality of life, in their way of life as well as improvement in their income, more economic development have taken place. There is no denying the fact that India with teaming millions, by the peaceful path of planning, has achieved notable progress. But at the same time the fact cannot also be contested nor can be forgotten that there is regional disparity, regional imbalance in spite of the Six Five Year Plans and in spite of the fact that the Gadgil formula and other expert bodies have given various suggestions apart from the awards given by the different Finance Commissions. The fact still remains that the Eastern part, most especially the North-eastern part and I would like to confine myself to my own home State, Orissa which has more than 71% of people living under poverty line, which has more than 38% of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—is still backward. Therefore, the base for resource mobilisation is small. All these formulae—Gadgil formula, modified Gadgil formula—as well as the Planning Commission's and the Government of India's resource mobilisation efforts have not been able to make a substantial dent. Therefore, the regional imbalance and regional disparity remains. It is only in the last 5 years, from 1980 to 1985, due to massive Central assistance and investment in the State of Orissa that the State of Orissa could achieve an all-round growth of 6.1%, much better than the All India average. This is the State, which my hon. friend, Shri Amal Datta will also bear me out, about which the great Bengali novelist, Shri Dwijendra Lal Roy, in his immortal song said :

*Dhano dhanye pushpe bhara,
Aamaderi Vasundhara.*

This is a description of Orissa.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamand Harbour) : Everybody has forgotten it except Bengal.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : He was SDO in Angul which is the centre of Orissa. When he travelled to Cuttack, at that time the capital of Orissa, the sheer wealth, in terms of mineral wealth, forest wealth, water wealth, agricultural wealth, the natural beauty, the natural surroundings as well as the human wealth—this is what had inspired Dwijendra Lal Roy to write and compose poetry which eulogised the beauty and nature of India. So, this is the State with abundant natural wealth but it has not been husbanded properly.

Now, about the water wealth, Orissa has more than 10% of the water wealth of India but today it has only 26% of the agricultural area under assured irrigation facilities. Now, our State is short of 500 mega watt of power today and we are facing power famine. The Government of Orissa in various forums and discussion with the Government of India—whether it is National Development Council or any other forum—have raised these issues. And also many MPs as well as Ministers from Orissa have met the various Ministers, called on the Prime Minister, have raised it here in Parliament as well as in the last National Development Council in November, 1985, and they have impressed upon the necessity of taking up the Talcher and the Ib Valley super thermal power projects. Talcher as one of the 6 projects which have been agreed to by the expert committee of the Government of India and the Planning Commission. Whereas all the other 5 projects have been started and going to be commissioned, for some strange reason, Talcher has not yet seen the light of the day. As far as the Ib super thermal power project is concerned, it is 840 m.w. These are the two projects which the Government of Orissa as well as all the Members of Parliament from Orissa have been emphasising.

Apart from these, there is the Hyundai proposal of South Korea for the integrated development of Paradip port, exporting of 6 million tonnes of iron ore from Keonjhar-Daitari area to be exported through Paradip and also for getting 17 metre draught for 1,70,000 DWT ship and the railway for line from Jakhpure to Bainspani, so that the

entire hinterland is connected with Paradiep.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : I will not get a chance for another three months and my State is having a lot of problems. Even now, we are having flood and cyclone.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are more than 30 speakers who want to speak.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : This is one of the rare occasions we get to speak. If you keep on pressing the bell every half a minute, it is very difficult to finish my speech.

The Hyundai project which has got the clearance of the Planning Commission and everyone, is now lying with the Ministry of Finance and the PIB has to give its clearance.

This is not only the problem of Orissa but it is a national problem. But, as you know, the export of iron ore is getting highly competitive and Japan which is one of the biggest buyers is going to Australia and we may lose the entire export to Japan and Brazil. There are a few major irrigation projects. One is Rengali, the other is the Upper Kolab and another is Upper Indravati Project where water has been stored but because of lack of funds with the State Government, that stored water cannot be utilised and with the Prime Minister's emphasis that we should make the optimum use and the quickest use for the cost benefit of the investment which has already taken place, it must be utilised quickly for the benefit of the people. Unless substantial assistance is given to the State Government for the canal system, the water which is in storage in these three reservoirs will remain unutilised, for another ten to 15 years. It will be of no use either to the nation or to the State which is always beset with drought. Prime Minister has visited Kalahandi, Phulbani, Koraput, Keonjhar and Dhenkanal districts which are always beset by these twin problems of floods and drought.

Last but not least is the pollution due to the many public sector undertakings around

Talcher. One is the Talcher Fertiliser and the other is the Talcher Thermal Power Station which was commissioned in 1968. There is fly ash hazard and this is leading to TB and other communicable diseases and water pollution diseases. There have been studies made by CSIR on the water and air pollution but even a simple electrostatic precipitator cannot be installed as yet. We have been raising this matter for the last so many years. I hope the Government will make an inquiry into these two aspects of the air and water pollution which is affecting more than 2 lakh people and the entire Brahmani Valley of both sides and the potable water is also affected and take effective steps.

With these words, I once again wholeheartedly support the supplementary demands for grants.

[*Translation*]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. It is right that during the last year we had to face many financial problems. Some of our problems were such that their solution could have been a burden on our budget. So we have brought Supplementary Demands.

Every progressive budget tends to be like this because in a developing country, sometimes we face such problems which have to be solved by additional taxation. We have to make some sacrifice to make progress. This sacrifice has resulted in lifting the standard of our country and its poor people. I think all this has been achieved only due to hard work and sacrifice.

Sir, I would like to say something about my State Rajasthan in the short time granted to me. Areawise, Rajasthan comes second after Madhya Pradesh among the States. At present it is facing many natural calamities. It always suffers due to these natural calamities. The State is facing a severe famine. Besides, due to heavy rains my constituency Kota and its neighbouring area Lajpura have suffered heavy loss of life and property. 25 dead bodies have been recovered and two military jawans who were looking after the arrangements in the flooded area have also lost their lives. Many cattle

have also died and when I visited the area it was stinking with the dead bodies of cattle and it was difficult to remain there. The people I met there told me that their huts have totally been destroyed. The stock of Foodgrains collected by them by working in "Food for Work Programmes" has become rotten in the bags itself. The present situation is that people have nothing to eat and the crops have been destroyed by floods. In this situation the Rajasthan Government has sanctioned only five lakh rupees and it is just a drop in the ocean. I would like to ask the Central Government to allocate sufficient funds in the Supplementary Demands to the areas of Rajasthan affected by floods and natural calamities. Some plan should be formulated to rehabilitate the homeless persons. The present condition is that they have no foodgrains to eat. I have seen that the rotten foodgrains are lying there and are not even fit for animal even because they can cause illness. So the Central Government should supply foodgrains to save the lives of poor people there.

The second thing I would like to say is that your "Food for Work Programme" has been very commendable and specially NREP and IRDP have shown good results. I congratulate the Minister for it and at the same time request him to increase the amount allocated for these programmes. The hill areas and the desert areas which are often hit by flood and drought should be allocated more funds.

Sir, one important problem of Rajasthan is of energy. The shortage of electricity is a continuous problem and due to it the schemes are not being implemented. People are facing great difficulty as the industrial and agricultural projects cannot be implemented due to energy crisis. The Rana Pratap Sagar Atomic Energy Plant also known as RAPP is functioning in my constituency. There are two units and the Canadian technology imported is not being understood completely which results in failure of one unit. The problem of electricity is so serious that people cannot work on any development project. Thus I strongly request that the thermal power project and other projects of Rajasthan Government should be immediately sanctioned so as to benefit the people of the State.

[Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat]

Sir, one of my points is that public sector industries are an important thing to improve the economy but all of your public sector undertakings are incurring losses. The public sector industries should be decentralised. The papers and bills presented on this issue should be discussed during the next Budget.

Sir, I have submitted it many times and you are also seized of it that a proposal for a super zinc smelter near Chittorgarh in Rajasthan is under your consideration. It has been agreed in principle that Chandua in district Chittorgarh in Rajasthan is the most suitable site technically. But due to some financial difficulties, you have not granted approval to this super zinc smelter plant. The proposal is under consideration with the Ministry. I request the Finance Minister to provide funds so that the foreign exchange spent on zinc imports could be saved. This will also generate employment and the standard of living of the local people will go up.

There is a provision in the supplementary demands for the purchase of helicopters etc. You have linked many places with the Vayudoot service. There is an airstrip between the historical places of Chittorgarh and Bhilwara and its air-link has been demanded many times but no attention has been paid to the issue. I ask the finance minister to pay attention and make a special provision in the Budget so that this historical place could be developed for tourism. The non-plan expenditure needs to be reduced. The non-plan expenditure at present is increasing. The administration is so much powerful that recruitment of Government employees has been continuing without any ban. This takes away a large chunk of the Budget, and the development projects just remain on paper. So there should be a cut in non-plan expenditure. I want to congratulate you for setting up Lok Adalats. It is a very commendable work but some lawyers and some persons from administration have hindered their success and, therefore, some improvements in this system are called for. It should be provided on a wider scale to enable the poor receive cheap justice.

I would like to draw your attention to the age old demand of Rajasthan for

drinking water. Despite so much all round advancement, there are some areas in Rajasthan where drinking water is still not available. There is a saying in our Rajasthan that a person in Western Rajasthan takes bath on three occasions in his life, *i.e.*, at birth, marriage and death. There are still some areas where such a situation still prevails. When would you be able to provide drinking water at such places? A long time has passed since independence and it would be very unfortunate if any person remains thirsty. I emphatically request the minister to make special provision in the supplementary demands for providing drinking water in Western Rajasthan and in my constituency which falls in southern Rajasthan. Rajasthan is spread over 3.5 lakh square kilometres and some of its parts have faced heavy rains. Western Rajasthan is drought stricken. The famine relief work has been stopped there. The situation has worsened to the extent that there is every fear of starvation deaths. You should think more seriously over this problem of Rajasthan.

Today, our country is facing danger from all sides. We can see that the intentions of our neighbouring countries are not good. The result has been that intrusions in the country are continuing whether in the eastern or southern region. There is on danger or the other lurking from all sides. Presently we are facing trouble in Darjeeling and in Arunachal Pradesh. Therefore, I heartily support the provision for defence in the Supplementary Demands. And if more expenditure is needed then we should provide it. A Bill regarding our borders should be brought providing that an area of five kilometres along the border should be put under control of the Centre. This type of Bill should be brought at the earliest and if some special allocations are required to be made therefor then it should be done. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) : Sir, the Government has come here for the sanction of Supplementary Demands to the tune of Rs. 1300 crores. At the outset I would like to say something about the economic policies of the Government and the effect of the last General Budget on our economy.

Sir, the opposition members sounded a warning when the Budget was placed in this House that the economic policies which have been taken up by the Government will have a serious effect upon the economy of the country as well as its socio-economic condition.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. Rule 216 does not permit the policies which were discussed at the time of Budget to be re-opened again.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : I am not discussing the policies but the effect of the last Budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I request the hon. Member to confine himself to the Supplementary Demands.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Sir, although four months have elapsed since the presentation of the last Budget yet the Government has not changed any of its industrial or economic policy.

Recently the Commerce Minister made a statement that the trade gap for the year 1985-86 is to the tune of Rs. 8,000 crores. In this very House the Finance Minister had assured the Members that they would confine the trade gap within Rs. 7,000 crores. The Government has failed to do that. For the year 1984-85 the trade deficit was Rs. 5,500 crores. For the year 1985-86 it is 46 per cent more than as compared to the trade gap of 1984-85. I must point out to the Finance Minister that they will not be able to confine the trade gap even within Rs. 9,000 crores this year. It will cross even Rs. 9,000 crores. Our economy is on a cross-

14.00 hrs.

road. Our economy is in a bad shape. What is the Government thinking about it? Government is trying to accept the dictates of the World Bank and the IMF. What have the World Bank and the IMF prescribed for the Third World Countries? They have prescribed that Third World Countries should devalue their money and

open up their economy for the multinationals. These are the prescriptions of the IMF and the World Bank and you are accepting them. Another prescription of the IMF and the World Bank on the Third World Countries is that they should export their foodgrains. It is dangerous thing that the Government of India is going to accept it.

In the recent report of the World Bank, it clearly asks the Government to devalue the rupee. Government has done it in the last year. In the report it has not been mentioned clearly to devalue the rupee; it is mentioned to adjust the exchange rate. This means the same—to adjust the exchange rate conveys the same meaning.

If you see today in the world economy arena, the value of our rupee has been decreased. Another thing the Government is going to accept next is the export of foodgrains. Government is telling us that now the stock of foodgrains is more than 30 million tonnes and to bridge the trade deficit gap we have to earn foreign exchange and so we have to export foodgrains.

How will the Third World Countries accept the decision of the IMF and the World Bank? How will they export the commodity products and the foodgrains? If there is no excess, how will you create excess of foodgrains and commodity products? You are to deprive people of food, you are to snatch food from the mouth of the people; without that you cannot create excess of foodgrains. You claim that 30 million tonnes stock of the foodgrains is your achievement; I say it is the weakness of the Government. Because 40 to 50% of the people have no purchasing power. They do not purchase even the minimum food that is required. So, the accumulation is there. It is the weakness of the Government

I am giving some data about the per-capita availability of foodgrains: 1961—468 grams; 1965—480 grams; 1971—468 grams; 1978—476 grams; 1984—477 grams and 1985—463 grams. That means availability of foodgrains has seriously declined compared to 1961. Availability does not mean per-capita consumption. The consumption is far less, far below.

[Shri Ajoy Biswas]

Bulk of the export of foodgrains is on the agenda of the Government when half of the people are living below the poverty line. Only 10% people are getting balanced diet.

Half of the world's illiterates are living in our country. We have the Highest infant mortality rate; half of the world's blind population is in India and forty thousand children go blind every year because of malnutrition. The number of registered unemployed rose from 162 lakhs in 1980 to 256 lakhs to 1985. The jobs through employment exchanges declined from 4.8 lakhs in 1980 to 2.7 lakhs in 1985. When this is the situation in the country, you are eager to follow the dictates of IMF to export the foodgrains and earn foreign exchange instead of using foodgrain stocks for employment generation.

You have to decide the priority sector. Priority has to be given to the rural sector. You have to use these foodgrains for creating jobs in the rural areas through NREP, IRDP and RLEGP. People should have enough purchasing power so that they can purchase the required foodgrains and other necessary items. That should be the direction of our economy, but you are not accepting that. You may say that you have made some provision under the NREP. But I am going to give you some instances to show how your claim is miserably weak. In 1980-81, the programme was known as Food for Work, and in that year 450 million mandays were supposed to be generated by Food for Work. But in 1986-87, under NREP, which was known earlier as Food for Work programme, only 300 million mandays will be generated. This is the position, when the allotment now is double in comparison to 1980-81. That means what you have provided for the rural people is meagre. If you provide Rs. 1 for an item this year in the Budget for this year and if you provide Rs. 2 in the next year's Budget, you will say that the provision has been doubled. but the position is that your initial provision was meagre in comparison to the problem. Your allocation is very small keeping in mind the number of rural masses. If you say that you have provided Rs. 1500 crores for the NREP and other programmes, I say that

in comparison to the rural masses and their poverty, this is very meagre. Your economic and other policies actually are creating more trouble for the people.

Now, I would say something about the North-Eastern region because I come from that region. You claim that you are doing something more for the North-Eastern region, but actually the pace of development there is very slow. Per capita consumption of power in North-Eastern region stands at 25 KV per hour, compared to the national average of 140 KV per hour. And the Tripura, it is only 10 KV per hour. Electricity is the main thing for the development of agriculture and industry. If this is the situation, you can easily imagine how matters stand in the North Eastern Region.

Sir, the Percentage of surface road length to total roadways in the North Eastern Region is only 17.91 whereas the all-India figure is 38.86 per cent. As far as railways are concerned, except for Assam, there is no railway link with State capitals. In our State the Government have decided that they would construct a 32 KM railway line from Dharmanagar to Kumarghat and it was scheduled to be completed in 1984. Now it is 1986 and I think that it will not be completed before 1990.

We have enough gas and ONGC is doing some good job in Tripura. We have a proposal to set up a gas-based industry in Tripura and this proposal is lying with the Central Government and they are not clearing it. There is another proposal sent from Tripura for a second jute mill. That also is lying with the Central Government. As regards paper mills, there is enough scope to set up a paper mill in Tripura because forests, enough bamboo and adequate water supply, all these things are available in Tripura. This proposal was sent in 1975 but till now the Central Government have not sanctioned any money for this project. It is really a funny thing that five paper mills are already sanctioned for the North Eastern Region States except for Tripura. In the case of Tripura you are depriving them of their due and the people of Tripura, the youth and the students, have come to Delhi for that reason, to stage a *Dharna*. They met the Prime

Minister and the Prime Minister assured the youth leaders that the Government would look into the whole matter and they will do something in this regard. But it is a sad thing that the Central Government is not providing money for all these schemes and because of that reason only, the pace of progress in North Eastern Region as also in Tripura is very very slow. I shall request the Government only one thing. If you want to check the activities of the extremists and if you really want to achieve national integration, economic development is the main thing. So, you please look into this and provide more money for the North Eastern Region and Tripura.

[*Translation*]

SHRI UMA KANT MISHRA (Mirzapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

First of all, I want to thank and congratulate the hon. Minister of Finance, his colleagues and the Department of Finance on behalf of the people of the country for their drive against tax evasion and black money. This drive has strengthened the nation's economy. The amount of black money which was parallel to the nation's economy was reduced and as a result of that the price-rise and the rate of inflation was checked and the nation's economy strengthened. Sir, this also resulted in an increased revenue to the tune of hundreds of crores of rupees. I wish that this additional revenue which was not included in the budget estimates, should be spent on poverty eradication programme and rural development programmes in the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, late Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi had started such important programmes which were very useful such as National Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Scheme, Rural Landless Labourers Guarantee Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme and Scheme for providing loans to educated unemployed youths. All these programmes were chalked out for the benefit of the poor. She also started programmes for lakhs of educated unemployed youths. Our present Prime Minister has decided to gear up all these programmes. I request that this extra amount should be spent for extending poverty eradication programmes and for rural

developments for implementing fully the programmes which have been taken in hand at present. The Districts do not have sufficient funds. Due to lack of funds, many programmes have been discontinued and many others are going on slow pace. When we enquire for the officials, they say that they lack funds and only after getting the funds they can run the programmes. I request the hon. Minister that this amount should be spent on poverty eradication programmes instead of spending it on other big projects. I hope that the hon. Minister of Finance would consider it.

Sir, ours is a vast country. Often, some or other of its regions face natural calamities. At present there is drought at one place and flood at another. In Uttar Pradesh, Ganga river has started flowing above danger mark. It has affected the areas of Mirzapur, Varanasi, Ghazipur and Balia. We have received an information today that Burhi Gandak, Rapti and Ghaghara rivers are in spate and it has affected many villages. So, eastern Bihar and eastern Uttar Pradesh are facing floods. Allocation of funds is essential to face this situation. We have floods almost every year which cause loss of hundreds of crores of rupees, crops, houses and at some places the villages on the whole have been submerged. Some permanent solution should be found out for the areas, which experience floods every year. There is a Board in Uttar Pradesh to control floods. They are planning to construct dams on the rivers, which have floods every year. Therefore, I request you that this work should be done expeditiously.

On the one hand, people are experiencing floods and on the other, Mirzapur District is facing drought. Mirzapur District has 20 blocks and around it there are 2 to 3 blocks of Allahabad District and Navgarh area of Banaras. These areas are also experiencing drought. Dams have dried up as there had been no rains. Our total area is drought affected.

14.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

About 20 to 25 lakh people have been affected as a result thereof. On the one hand there is flood in Ganga river basin and on

[Shri Uma Kant Mishra]

the other there is drought in upper hilly areas. The Mirzapur District is experiencing drought since a long time. Generally this area remains drought-affected. When there is normal rains in the rest of the country, even then there is drought in 14 Development blocks of Mirzapur, two blocks of Allahabad and some areas of Banaras and Bundelkhand. The drought prevention programme of D.P.A.P. taken up in Mirzapur lacks funds. I would make a request to the hon. Minister of Finance that more funds should be provided for the drought prevention programmes going on in the drought-hit areas of Mirzapur District and other areas around it.

Lastly, we say that Uttar Pradesh is the biggest State, with a population of twelve crores. There are five type of natural divisions of Uttar Pradesh—hill area, Bundelkhand area, West Uttar Pradesh, Central Uttar Pradesh and Eastern Uttar Pradesh. While for the development of hill area the State Government and the Central Government have paid their attention but even then it requires more to be done. Two to three districts of Bundelkhand have also been paid attention. But in Eastern Uttar Pradesh which has a population of about four to five crores, even one fourth of the attention is not paid to eradicate poverty and backwardness and to bring about its development. This year, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh had asked for special funds for the development of the Eastern Uttar Pradesh but probably the fund has not been sanctioned. The proposal is lying with the Planning Commission and Minister of Finance for consideration. I request that in order to remove the poverty and backwardness of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, this area should be paid full attention. This area is densely populated. The people from here go to Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay and foreign countries in order to earn their livelihood. Some industries should be set up there and some medium and small scale local industries should be given incentive. Irrigation projects and other projects for development of agriculture which are lying incomplete should be completed soon. Some handicraft industries should be given incentive. Some programmes should be run in order to develop the Eastern area of Uttar Pradesh. I had requested the Central Government to

set up at least a big or medium industry and its ancillaries in every development block of the Eastern Uttar Pradesh to eradicate the poverty of that area.

We have been continuously putting forth this demand. Today, once again, I request through you, Sir, the hon. Minister to pay his attention towards Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Our Mirzapur District is a big District, which is equal to Kerala State. The whole development programme is carried out in its Southern area which has coal mines and thermal power stations whereas the northern area which has Sadar Tehsil and Chunar Tehsil is much backward. People are abandoning Mirzapur and its becoming deserted. We have been demanding since very long that a big industry should be set up near Mirzapur city. Today, once again, through you, Sir, I request that Hon. Prime Minister, hon. Minister of Finance and hon. Minister of Industry should pay their attention towards it. With these words, I support the demands.

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is the first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for the current financial year and it has a Plan demand for Rs. 256.24 crores and for the non-Plan side Rs. 1,062.16 crores. I rise to support the first batch of supplementary Demands.

Here, I would just like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that, as is known very well, we have a constraint of resources for financing the Seventh Five Year Plan and naturally, Sir, every single rupee is essential for us to see that the Seventh Plan achieves success.

Here, I refer to the Cycle Corporation of India. It is a public enterprise. For this, three crores and fifty lakhs were provided originally and now another additional fund of fifty lakhs of rupees being asked for and the reason given is that these additional funds are being provided for meeting the increased cash losses owing to shortfalls in production. Our hon. Minister of Finance is reminding us everyday that the public sector enterprises should be geared up so that they can contribute their largest share

for the success of the Seventh Five Year Plan. But here I have got a number of representations from workers and employees who are working in the Cycle Corporation of India. It was a profitable concern till four years ago. But suddenly this has become a completely loss making concern. I have got a number of representations from the workers, who are working in this concern, who have termed this Cycle Corporation of India limited as Loot Corporation of India limited. This is how the workers are feeling. Whatever representations I have received, the total amount of loss about this public sector enterprise has not been indicated. But the quality has completely deteriorated to the worst level and, therefore, the demand is also going down. During the last 1½ to 2 years a group of people have crept into the management of this concern. They have complete control over the management of this concern. The workers describe them as gang of three. They are purchasing the cheapest and most inferior quality scrap materials from some favourite firms of Ludhiana, on big commissions because their links are in Ludhiana. They are only assembling there. All the dead stock of 40,000 bicycles are lying there unsold. Instead of providing them Rs. 3.5 crores and again Rs. 50 lakhs I would urge upon the hon. Minister to immediately seize all the stocks and other documents of this concern and find out why such a profitable concern is incurring cash losses and why is there shortfalls in production. It requires immediate enquiry by the hon. Minister. If this enquiry is made immediately, we shall save one public sector undertaking from its ruin.

What are the total claims of the dealers of this Cycle Corporation? They are not being shown by the company. Only outstandings running into million of rupees are being shown against the dealers just to show to the Government that they have an outstanding of crores of rupees. Claims are lying for the last 5 to 10 years, but they are not settled. Therefore, the real condition of the concern is not being known to the Government. I urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to look into it immediately so that this vital public sector undertaking is saved from complete ruin. Serious economic offences are being daily committed by the present corrupt management and it has turned into a den of vices.

It is good that provision has been made in the supplementary demands of Rs. 80 crores for Delhi for acquisition and development of land in Delhi. But the hon. Minister should have given a little more details as to what is this additional acquisition and development of land is. Are we having some new urban land of policy? It will be better if the hon. Minister throws some light on this as to what it is.

Another point which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is about floods, which have damaged almost all parts of Orissa. In Puri district and in my constituency, vast areas and about 95 villages were marooned by flood water nearly for a month. Many villages in my own constituency in Narangarh Gram Panchayat and Brajamohanpur Gram Panchayat in Khurda Sub-Division still remain marooned by flood water and standing crops in thousands of acres of land in these areas have been fully damaged. About seven persons have lost their lives in floods in Puri district.

In Bhubaneswar Sub-division, more than 6,000 acres of paddy crop land has been damaged.

In Khurda Sub-division, National Highway No. 5 was disrupted and fourteen villages of Rameswar Gram Panchayat remained under flood water.

In Nayagarh Sub-division, eight Blocks and 19 villages were marooned. In my own constituency, many villages were marooned. In Nayagarh area, thousands of acres of land were submerged and hundreds of acres of land have been sandcast. A breach in Kusumi river washed away one big village called Sanapandusar and has caused serious damage to the area. Thousands of houses, roads, culverts and public institutions have been seriously damaged.

Similarly, in Daspalla and Khandapada areas also, serious damage to villages, houses and public institutions has been caused. In 29 Blocks of Puri district about 4 lakh people have been affected.

Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister that when he is making provisions for flood control schemes, he should see that two such major schemes are lying pending with the Central Government.

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

one is Brutang Irrigation Project and the other is Manibhadra Barrage scheme. For many years they are lying pending. Once these two projects are implemented, three million to four million hectares of land will get permanent irrigation and also floods in Mahanadi and other rivers in Nayagarh sub-division area will be controlled and this area will be transformed into a granary. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to take this into consideration.

Damage has taken place in Cuttack district also.

One more problem I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. It is a disquieting thing that though the per capita income in all the States has increased, in Orissa it has declined. In Orissa, the per capita income in 1980-81 was Rs. 1,101; in 1981-82 it was Rs. 1,308; in 1982-83 it was Rs. 1,339; in 1983-84 it was Rs. 1,636; but in 1984-85 it has come down to Rs. 1,534. Whereas the per capita income in all the States has increased, in Orissa it is sliding down. The reason is that for the last many years there is power shortage in Orissa and, therefore, almost all the industries and factories are not getting power. There is power cut and therefore, the production has been hampered. This is the reason why the per capita income in Orissa is sliding down.

One more point and I would conclude. So far as the crop insurance is concerned, there is provision for the same in this budget. I am happy that this scheme is giving some good results to the farmers. When there is flood or when there is cyclone, there is lot of damage caused to standing crops in my areas but there is no crop insurance scheme in these areas in Orissa. I do not know why these areas in Orissa are not included under the crop insurance scheme. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to include almost all the districts of Orissa which are constantly either under droughts or under floods or cyclones, to be covered under the crop insurance scheme so that the farmers get the benefits of this scheme.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir, these Supplementary Demands for Rs. 1,318 crores show how the Government approaches the financial problem in so

utopian and fictitious manner...

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, there is no Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are two Ministers. There is one more Minister who is going to join you. Cabinet Minister is here.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: They are not in charge of Supplementary Demands. Are they?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no, they are looking after...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister has just now gone out. He is coming back. There are other two Ministers who are looking after. There is no point in your raising all these things.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Who will answer my points, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It will be answered. Do't worry...

(Interruptions)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: I am raising very important points, Sir. Who will answer them?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is there. The Cabinet Minister has gone out for a minute. Why are you saying all these things?

Two ministers are already here. I do not accept what you say.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: This Supplementary Demands for Grants is for Rs. 1318 crores. This shows fictitious, Utopian nature of planning. This shows the weak policy of the Government. This is fallacious.

I want this Minister to give an answer to a specific question which I am raising. Recently my Kerala State Finance Minister made a statement that Kerala Budget is surplus. Subsequently Shri Poojary, the minister here, said, it is deficit. Then the

Chief Minister of Kerala said—it can be deficit, it can also be surplus. (*Interruption.*) I am quoting the Congress Ministers. This is how they dupe the people. They make stories before the public. (*Interruptions*) I would like to know: Is Mr. Poojary correct or the earlier Kerala Finance Minister is correct? Or is it the policy of the Government to say that it can be a surplus budget or it can also be a deficit budget.

This approach is very well reflected in the Supplementary Demands also. If there was a proper planning, proper assessment, proper consideration to the problems of this country, Government would not have brought it for such a huge amount. Therefore, I say these people bring these things without any proper planning.

The latest position is that yesterday there was a news-item that the Minister for Finance has granted amnesty for all black money holders and all tax evaders. He has declared that, and he wants them to come forward, Protection will be given to them if they pay that to the Government fund. Recently when I moved Call Attention on Energy shortage, the Hon. Minister told in this House that the black money holders should come forward and invest money in generating power. These are the policies of the Government by which this Government promotes black money holdings and tax evasion and encourages those who exploit society. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : Government wants to unearth black money.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : If the Government wants black money to come out, they can do this within an hour, provided they change the present currency. They can very well change 100 rupee note. If the gold which is kept by the rich people is accounted for and brought to light, that will also generate necessary funds. I shall also say, if there is ceiling on property, much of their problem can be solved. Is Government prepared to bring forward a law by which they may regulate the expenditure? Is there any expenditure tax? Is Government going to regulate un-necessary expenditure which is incurred by the people.

The Committee appointed by the Government to assess the black money has

brought to notice that there is Rs. 36 thousand crores of black money. At the same time IMF have reported that Rs. 76 thousand crores of black money is in India. What strong steps will the Government take to bring this black money to the national channel?

I know how this Government is be-fooling the public. They said in my State they will establish Coach factory in Palaghat District. But subsequently they took it away and established the same in Punjab. Finally when we asked about coach building factory for Palghat the Government replied that it has gone to Punjab. It is because Punjab elections were coming at that time. They thought Punjab votes can be canvassed by promising Coach factory. Another case is this. In Trivandrum an Air Force Base was promised. My friend from Trivandrum is sitting here. In his constituency this Air Force Base was planned. But now I am told that it is going to Madurai. How it is going to Madurai? Is it because there is a by-election taking place in Tamil Nadu? (*Interruptions*). Then there is a proposal for a Naval Academy in Kerala. But I am total that it is going to be set up in Goa. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Whatever it is, it is in India. Don't worry. It is in India.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : I am telling this, Sir, only to show how the Government is making the public a fool. That should not happen. This is why I say that the Supplementary Grant should not be brought in this way to get money from the Consolidated Fund of India. This shows the absence of planning by the Government in regard to the various problems of the country. The Government is taking the public for a ride which I strongly oppose.

In this context, I can point out another instance. The money which is carried by you and me and all of us, including the Minister, is made abroad. West Germany is making our coins for the Government. Government has given contract to make your coins abroad. Even in your country you are not able to make your own money. What a shame it is! Are you not ashamed about it? Regarding Cochin shipyard, it

[Shri Thampan Thomas]

has got the capacity to produce ships for ONGC. ONGC wants 4 ships. We are prepared to build them. But you are not giving it to Cochin. You are giving this contract to Mithusui in Japan. Why should it be given to Japan ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even lipsticks are imported.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Yes, even lipsticks are imported from Italy.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But lips are in India.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Sir, Government is not against the indigenous industries in this country. Is this the way of encouraging indigenous industries ? What is the total result ? The total result is that 50% of the population is still living below the poverty line. (*Interruptions*) Sir, you have given me only a very short time.

SHRI A. CHARLES : The whole country was rolling when the Janata party had a rolling plan.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : We had planning; we had promised de-centralisation and increasing production in the villages. We had an economic programme. But we were not given the chance to continue. We wanted to build the economy from the grassroots. But you are planning it from the top. You are planning for other countries to make profit. You are not planning for this country's profit. You have no economic programme for our development. On the whole such things show the lack of perspective on the part of the Government. They are bringing in these Supplementary Demands without properly planning these things. So, I oppose these Demands. Thank you.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) : Sir, we are living in a dynamic society and not a static society. Our requirement continue to charge and that is why this Appropriation Bill has to be presented.

I would like to submit that the Budget is not merely a Balance Sheet of Income and

Expenditure. It provides a direction and the guideline.

We have to consider about the increase in the prices of certain articles. Fruits and vegetables have become very costly. The various schemes for growing fruits and vegetables may be sanctioned. Fruits, vegetables, rice and wheat can be grown in each and every part of our country and for that irrigation is needed. So, I request the Government, through you, Sir, to consider to irrigate more area in our country as soon as possible for this purpose, to sanction more irrigation schemes in our country.

If adequate transport facilities are provided, then prices of all the articles will be a little less.

Schemes like installation of tubewells and multipurpose schemes are submitted by many States. What happens to them ? I am sorry to say that when one department sanctions one scheme; the others are sitting over it or they have not approved it. So, I request the Minister or the Ministry to see that when a scheme is sanctioned, the preliminaries should be looked into and then all the Departments should sit together and sanction it, not when the file goes from one department to another thus taking the whole year.

I also request through you, Sir, the Minister to arrange for a loan mela in different parts of the country, particularly in the villages where poor people are living.

I would like to bring to your notice another important point about recruitment. Recruitment to the Central Government Services has been stopped for a long time. As a result of that all those who are crossing 28 years of age are being deprived to Central Government service, as they become age barred.

Sir, I would like to state here in this connection about the telephone system in Calcutta. Telephones are almost dead in most of the houses and we are often told that cables are bad. So, I would request the Government, through you, Sir, that they should go into it and if they find that the cables are bad, they have to replace them.

They cannot deprive the subscribers of the telephone facilities for months and months together. We are not able to ring up anybody. We are not successful in our effort. Even when we go to the Department, I mean, the Telephone Department and say that somebody is seriously ill in a certain area, they fail to do anything.

Sir, I would like to mention another point. I am very sorry to say that in many villages they do not have drinking water even now. There are villages even in my own constituency where we do not have sweet water. It is very regrettable that even at this time the people are suffering for want of drinking water. And who are the sufferers? The women are the sufferers because the women are responsible for bringing the water for drinking and also for cooking.

I would like to point out another important thing that Government do sanction money to the voluntary organisations because Government believe that the voluntary organisations are to be helped and they do help the country's development. But, Sir, I am very sorry to say that in most of the cases the voluntary organisations do not get the instalments of aid in time. The result is that for 4 or 5 months the poor workers do not get any money. What are their salaries? Almost nothing. But nobody cares for that. Apart from that, what about the services? The moneys which are allotted for the services are not available for four or five or six months, how can services they render? So, I request, through you, Sir, that the Government should provide the sums regularly. There can be a method, I am not going into it now because you may just ring the bell.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Madam is very cautious.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : So, I request that you should provide some method by which you may sanction and give the money. You should not deprive the organisations like this.

Sir, I am sorry to say that anybody working in the Government will not allow you not to give them money in time. If the last day is Saturday or Sunday they want

the money the previous day. But they do not care for voluntary workers who are doing their work in another form.

Sir, the last point I would like to bring to your notice is that we have very good Acts in our country. There are two parts of implementation. One part is not done properly and I am not going into it at the moment. But what I would like to say is that because of paucity of funds most of these Acts are not implemented properly. There are children's homes, there are women's homes, but their numbers are very much limited. There are vagrant's homes according to the law of our country, but you cannot have more children and more women in them because there is not sufficient accommodation anywhere, neither in the Government organisations nor in the voluntary organisations. So, the women, children and the old and destitute people go on suffering. So, I would like that the Government should provide not only the laws, but also, along with the laws, the funds for all these schemes.

Lastly, I again lay stress on irrigation, providing drinking water and also on releasing the money for the voluntary organisations in the month April—I do not say all the money, but at least a portion of it. If you have any doubt any particular organisation, I am the last person to ask you to sanction money. But you cannot hold up the money for all the organisations. Release a portion, at least one-sixth, by the month of April every year and then when you get the account, release the rest of the amount in two instalments within that year.

With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands, presented in the House. The Constitution-makers, through Indian Constitution had given an assurance that they would provide bread, clothes and houses to poor people. Efforts should be made in this direction. It is a matter of satisfaction that regarding the food problem of the poor people of this

[Shri Banwari Lal Purohit]

country, Hon. Prime Minister has made arrangements to supply foodgrains to the poor people as subsidy. This step is most welcome. Next comes the housing problem. Both of the hon. Ministers of Urban Development are sitting here. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what is the condition of people living in slums in cities and villages, recently, the hon. Minister of State had been to Nagpur and I had taken him to *jhonpar-patti* areas. Seeing their miserable plight he was too moved to answer their questions even. It was with efforts that he could stop his tears. There is fifth all around and there is stagnant water which is a breeding ground for mosquitoes. You should have put forth a demand for funds to improve their condition, you should have asked for Rs. 5 or 10 crores. We are also here to support you. But for whom do you demand ? You demand for income-tax people, for making big bungalows for them, for their offices but you did not pay any attention towards thousands of people, who are leading a miserable life in slums. This is not my first speech, this is my third speech but so far the Government has not paid any attention towards this problem and has not prepared any plan. It seems, that we have forgotten the poor of this country. Whenever we talk of the poor, we just give them empty assurances. You should take concrete steps for their upliftment. You will have to pay attention towards the poor people living in *jhonpar-pattis* in the urban areas. We have formulated policies on the priority basis. We have placed housing for the poor as first priority in the basic policies enumerated in the 20-point programme. We should make endeavour in that direction.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the condition of cities is worsening. Systematic development is taking place nowhere. The problem of sewerage has not been solved. There is no arrangement of water there. It was the policy of the Government that no national highway would pass through any city and it would be constructed on the periphery. The highway from Bombay to Calcutta passes through the centre of Nagpur city. Besides, there is a highway from Hyderabad to Delhi which also passes through the city. There is very heavy traffic on those highways and as a result thereof many children are run

over on these roads. The Central Government is directly responsible for this. The newspapers publish reports of such accidents daily. The innocent children die in such accidents daily. Many parents see off their children for schools in the morning but are not fortunate enough to see them in the evening. I would like to request that some action should be taken to improve the situation. I have written you a number of letters in this connection and raised this matter in the House also. Will you take action only when the situation goes out of control and people will take the law in their own hands. The hon. Minister should think over it seriously and take appropriate action in the matter. This is an important matter.

Secondly, I would like to say something about the Swadeshi Cotton Mill for which you have released Rs. 22.52 crores. The complete details have not been given in it. I presume that this amount has been allocated to clear the arrears of payments due to the labourers and for making future payment to them. If this is so, it is a good thing. But if it is the price of the assets, it is very wrong. I do not want to say much in the absence of details. But I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the Empress Cotton Mills of Nagpur and would say that it was the first unit of Tatas and about seven thousand workers have been thrown out of jobs. The Government have no rules and regulations for Tatas who are amassing money in a big way. Today, the condition is this that no one can touch Tatas. They have thrown seven thousand workers out of jobs but the Government could not take any action against them. They are carrying out agitation and their families are dying of hunger. The worker who used to earn Rs. 50 daily earlier is hardly able to earn Rs. 10 at present. He has been deprived of both bread and employment. The Government should make provision for such workers on priority basis. The Government should take over the control of that mill and run it. What we are seeing is that when the State Government agreed to take over the unit and wrote to the Central Government in this regard, there was no reply from the Ministry and due to the red tapism, the file is lying pending there. The Central Government have not given its permission so far and the whole matter is

hanging in the balance. Therefore, that mill could not be nationalised to date. I would request that there should not be red-tapism in such cases. Injustice should not be meted out to the poor. Whenever the question of poor comes, their cases should be decided on priority basis.

I would like to ask whether there is any constitution worth the name in the country—the constitution which we regard as sacrosanct as Gita. Our Constitution provides development of all backward areas of the country. But Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know through you whether the assurance given through Article 371 (2) of the Constitution for development of Vidarbha region would be fulfilled and whether 8 districts of Vidarbha region merged with Maharashtra and the injustice in the matter of backlog of that region has increased to Rs. 8,000 crores to 10,000 crores with the result that the development activities of that region have come to a standstill. I would like to tell the hon. Minister through you, Sir, that keeping in view the assurances given in the Constitution of India regarding Vidarbha region, should be fulfilled expeditiously. This responsibility rests on the Central Government and they should take action in the matter as early as possible.

So far as the textile policy is concerned, it is beyond my comprehension what kind of policy you want to follow. The mills are falling sick. The cotton-growers are not happy because they are not getting remunerative price for their produce. The godowns have been dumped with cotton and the stocks are lying unsold. After all what kind of policy is being followed which has shown adverse results within an year itself. The condition of handloom weavers is very deplorable. I shall not talk of the whole country but I would say about Nagpur that there the condition of about two lakh weavers is deteriorating day by day. They have been deprived of bread and employment. They do not get two square meals a day. The Government had formulated schemes to construct sheds for them but what to speak of constructing sheds for them, no provision for funds for this purpose has been made. It was said that mechanisation of their handlooms would be carried out but no funds have been pro-

vided in the Budget for this purpose. We are not finding allocation for such schemes in it. I do not know when you will fulfil your promises. Will it be implemented after our term is completed. I would request that at least the assurance which you give should be implemented. Red tapism and bureaucracy are obstructing the execution of the work. You may look into this also. This is my request to you.

15.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the second thing which I want to say is about crop insurance. It is a good scheme but only those people are benefited from it who have taken loans from the co-operative Banks. In our Maharashtra State, only such persons are benefited from the crop insurance. In Maharashtra, those who have not taken loans cannot get benefit of crop insurance. The farmer who has not repaid the loan, would also not get the benefit of the scheme of crop-insurance. I would, therefore, request that the policy should be revised so that the poor farmers may get benefit of the crop insurance.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, oranges of Vidarbha region and Nagpur are popular not only in the whole country but also abroad. Therefore, the orange-growers should get benefit of crop insurance. I would like to make a demand to the hon. Minister and the Government that the poor farmers should get benefit of the crop insurance. Such provision should be made in the scheme.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the end, I would like to say something regarding telephones. When the hon. Minister Shri Mirdhaji visited Nagpur for inauguration, he after seeing the position of the waiting list for telephones, gave assurance that the first electronic telephone exchange would be set up in the Nagpur city. The local as well as the national papers published this news with banner headings. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one and an half years have passed since then but there is no further news about the proposed electronic exchange and the telephones. The position is very bad there. As the name and photo of the hon. Minister had been published in the news-

[Shri Banwari Lal Purohit]

papers with the banner headings, he should stick to his promise. I would, therefore, request the Government to instal the first electronic exchange in the Nagpur city.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSTHOAMAN
in the Chair]

[*English*]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : The Appropriation Bill gives and opportunity to the Member to appropriate the right to speak on any subject under the Sun and as I have seen, a number of speakers have spoken about their own constituencies. I take this opportunity to highlight some of the problems that face the North Eastern Region. In fact I am happy that some of the Members who preceded me already have spoken on this subject.

Under the Appropriation Bill I take up particularly three items—the items of water resources, industries and arts and culture. So far as water resources are concerned, the Ministry of Water Resources is going to be granted Rs. 10 lakhs by the Parliament. We do not have any objection whatsoever in granting even more money to the Ministry of Water Resources. But what I feel is that the North Eastern Region is getting a very raw deal in the hands of the Ministry of Water Resources. The House is now of the unanimous view that the North Eastern Region is a backward and neglected region. I go further and say that the North Eastern Region is not only a backward and neglected region but the river Brahmaputra is one of the most neglected rivers in the country because in spite of the fact that if properly harnessed, Brahmaputra can give provide not only to the entire North Eastern Region but may even give power to the neighbouring States, nothing has been done so far to tap the resources of the river Brahmaputra. One of the estimates given by a high power committee appointed by the Central Government is that the North Eastern Region has the highest power potential in this country and that this region can produce as much as 30.3% of power requirement of the country. But, unfortunately, the production,

the consumption and allocation of power is the lowest in the North Eastern Region of this country. It was pointed out that the consumption in this region is only 25 kilowatts whereas the national average is 145 kilowatts. I myself made some calculation some years ago and I do not have the recent figures. The Northern region was given more than Rs. 3000 crores and the Southern region was given Rs. 4000 crores and the total allocation of money for power in the North Eastern Region was only Rs. 248 crores. On the one hand a particular region is given Rs. 3000 crores and another region is given Rs. 4000 crores and the backward region gets only Rs. 248 crores for the development of the most important infrastructure. Obviously the region is going to remain backward. And this backwardness of the region has created many problems which I do not want to mention now. We made representations to the Government of India times without number and at the instance of the Members from Assam and the State Government of Assam, the Brahmaputra Board Act was passed and the Board was constituted. We expect that this Board would do something positive to develop or to channelise the Brahmaputra. Unfortunately, the question of allocation of resources to the Board was left vague. It was not specifically mentioned. It was put in the Act then that after the projects are drawn up, it would be upto the Centre and the State Government to provide money, uptill now, no Master Plan has come to the Ministry. We have come to know that the Brahmaputra Board has drawn up a Master Plan which is going to be submitted, if not already submitted, to the Ministry shortly. I urge upon the Ministry of Water Resources that the Master Plan should be immediately examined and whether amount is necessary to translate that Master Plan into action should be given. I am sure that this House and the other House will in no way come in the way of granting that money. A number of projects like Subansir and Dehang which are multi-purpose projects, projects which will control floods, which will give water, irrigation and power, are now pending with the Ministry for clearance. Unfortunately, the Ministry has not given the due attention to them. I wish the Minister for Water Resources had been here so that he

would have given some answer as to what happened to these projects. The Minister for Water Resources and Power of Assam came to Delhi and pleaded for an additional amount, a very small amount, of Rs. 67 crores for the purpose of on-going projects in Assam. We had a discussion with the Planning Commission and the Planning Commission agreed that this request for Rs. 67 crores was a very moderate request. It was almost assured that it would be allocated. But uptill now, nothing has been done. I urge upon the hon. Minister who is present here to look into this matter. If he is not in a position to give the answer now, he can at least send it in writing to me or give it to the House later as to what has happened to this very moderate request made.

Assam is facing tremendous erosion, and towns have gone, villages gone. We do not see illusion and delusion from erosion in Brahmaputra in the sense that a particular area is eroded and we get back another area. If the Brahmaputra erodes a particular area, the land is gone for ever; and villages after villages have been eroded. The Brahmaputra is such a mighty river that it is not possible for one State of Assam to tackle this river. In fact, the problem of the Brahmaputra river is unlike the Ganga; as Ganga passes through many States and those many States have to take the burden of that. The burden of the Brahmaputra cannot be taken only by the most economically backward State of Assam. We urge upon the Minister of Water Resources to take care of this. We have not heard anything from him. I hope something will be done.

Coming to the other aspect of industries, in this Appropriation Bill, so far as industries are concerned, I think, Rs. 70 crores are going to be voted. In the Assam Accord, there were two specific provisions which relate to industry. One was, setting up a refinery. But I am sorry to say that the Government of India is now playing hide and seek with this establishment of refinery. In the Assam Accord there was no mention whatsoever that the refinery would be in the private sector. But an announcement was made by the Home Minister that a refinery would be in the private sector. Because this announce-

ment has been made, I am not going to raise an issue. But I still urge upon the Government of India to consider whether it will be proper to set up a refinery in a very sensitive and vulnerable area like Assam in the private sector. In fact, I think, I can voice the sentiments of the entire hon. Members from Assam and the north-eastern region that Government should, even now, consider setting up of the refinery not in the private sector but in the public sector. Not only a refinery will give satisfaction to the urges and aspirations of the people of that State. We demand that a petro-chemical complex should be set up in a place just near the area wherefrom crude is extracted in the State of Assam. A Working Group has gone into it. But I have been told that the Central Government have now told the Assam Government that they should find some private party to set up a refinery. This is a very peculiar position taken by the Central Government. I do not know whether this position has been taken officially by the Government of India. But in private discussions, when our officials had talks with the officials of the Central Government, we have been told that we should find a party who can set up a private refinery. I think, there was no mention of it, whatsoever, in the Accord. Uptill now, the responsibility for setting up refinery has never been left to a State Government. The Government of India has taken upon itself that responsibility. Therefore, I will urge upon the Government of India that the question of setting up of the refinery should be immediately taken up.

As you have rung the bell, I will only point out the question of royalty that is hanging on air for a long time. Something should be done in this regard.

In the Accord it was specifically mentioned that one of the paper mills—Assam Paper Mills—will be revitalised because this is virtually closed for a number of years. Unfortunately though time and again we have been told steps are being taken to revitalise, nothing has been done.

I would like to point out that the Accord gives a lot of hope to the people of the State and the people of the entire country. The Accord is a commitment of a nation. If the Accord is not implemented,

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

then people's confidence in the Government will be evaporated. If, even after almost one year of the Assam Accord came into being, a small matter like revitalisation or opening up of Assam Paper Mills is not implemented, then the people's confidence in the Government or in the Prime Minister is totally shaken. Therefore, I would like that the Government of India should take it seriously.

I will just mention two or three points. So far as art and culture is concerned, the Bill seeks allocation of Rs. 1,50,00,000. The north-eastern region has got a very wide range of different art and cultural heritage. Therefore, a Culture Centre should be established here. The TV Centre should be uplifted so that the rest of the country may be acquainted—because the rest of the country is not properly acquainted with the tremendous richness of the north-eastern cultural heritage. My dear friend Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev, with whom we often cross sword politically is here. He has taken up the Department of Tourism. I hope he will do something in this regard.

I had many other points to state; but when you are ringing the Bell it is very difficult for me to continue. I do not want to cross sword with you so that you will continue to ring the bell and I will continue to speak! I hope that the points that I have briefly mentioned will be taken care of by the Minister and if he is not in a position to reply today, he will at least see that the concerned Minister passes on the reply to me or to our party at the earliest.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am glad that my Hon. friend from Assam has made many constructive suggestions. I hope the Ministers concerned will pay sufficient attention to his constructive suggestions.

I am all in an accord with him in regard to what he has said about Assam Accord. It ought to be implemented in all earnestness—in question of time and also in regard to funds. On one point I would like the Government to take into consideration not only what he has said; but also what is needed from the Assam Government itself.

If the Government of India asks the Assam Government to find some private agency to start a refinery, there is nothing wrong. If Assam Government expresses straight to the Government of India that it is not able to do it and it wants the Government of India also to cooperate so that together they can get some private agency to take it up, there is nothing wrong. I do not want to go further into it.

There is the question of north eastern States. The Mizo Accord itself has highlighted it. There is scope for medium scale industries and small scale industries. Priority should be given to it. They should be developed in every possible manner and speedily too.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the Demand No. 2 for agriculture regarding Group Crop Insurance. They have not given sufficient details here. Next time I hope they would give further details when the next budget comes. At the same time, I would like them to consider the advisability of reducing the area. Let them make it village as the centre; not Samiti or anything like that because the bigger the area, the greater would be the difficulty for the farmers to get any kind of insurance benefit at all.

I am very happy that provision has been made for aiding our friends abroad through the External Affairs Ministry. I would like to sound a warning to the Government. What they have provided for may not be enough. We are undertaking more and more responsibilities. Even under the latest fight that we are carrying on against apartheid so much more aid has to be given to them. Therefore, the Finance Ministry must be prepared to somehow or other mobilise funds so that it would be possible to offer greater quantum of assistance than what we have provided for at present. But it is a very good beginning.

Sir, a very good scheme had been enunciated by the hon. Minister in the last Budget regarding providing greater facilities for self-employment programmes for urban poor. I made a suggestion to him that it should be extended to the rural poor also. He was good enough to say that it would be considered. The self-employed artisans

and others workers are to be found in towns as well as in villages. Actually they have migrated from villages to towns because in villages they are not able to get opportunities and in towns they expect to get so much help with the result in villages our farmers are finding it hard to get the artisans. What is more in villages as well as in towns the self-employed artisans need financial assistance and that can come only from governmental sources, namely, banks. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to take special note about this matter and try and extend this scheme to the rural self-employed workers also.

Now there is a provision here for starting a fruit juice bottling plant. In fact, they have already started it. They have made some provision. Such plants are needed specially for North-eastern States and Himachal Pradesh where fruit is available in plenty and it goes waste because of non-availability of these facilities. Therefore, I would like the Finance Minister to pay special attention to that.

Sir, I am very glad that Rs. 1.5 crores has been provided for Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust. But I find here it is mentioned that it is one-time grant. Does it mean they will make this grant once and no grant hereafter. I do not want this condition to be imposed. As and when the funds are needed by this Trust the Government should be free to make those grants to it.

Then there is the question of textiles. I am glad you have set-aside Rs. 25 crores in order to help the Indian Cotton Corporation to maintain the support price for cotton. There is going to be a big drain in the next 2-3 years because more cotton is being produced than what can be used here. We are obliged to export it also. Therefore, this support price is going to be a costlier proposition. So I would like the Government to be prepared to spare more funds for this particular purpose.

Now a word about Brahmaputra valley. It is not only Brahmaputra valley which is subject to this trouble of erosion, frequent floods, change of course and so on. The Ganga ailments are already known to everybody. Then, there is Godavari and Krishna;

Kaveri does not suffer so much. There is Narmada also. To all these three great rivers as also Mahanadi special attention should be paid. The Waterways Ministry has got to take this particular fact into consideration and bring forward a proposal before the House in the years to come, if not in one year, but you should make sufficient provision to see that the people who live on these rivers and properly protected from the vagaries of weather.

Lastly, I cannot agree with my hon. friend from Malabar in his tirade against the way in which our Budgets are being made. That kind of tirade would have been all right before the Plan period had started. After the Plan period has come, from time to time new schemes have got to be taken up within the purview of a particular Plan that is being made by the Planning Commission and accepted by the Government. With a Plan perspective before ourselves, it is necessary that the Finance Ministry be resilient enough to come forward before the House from time to time, not once, at least twice a year between one Budget and another, with such proposals as these, to give the House opportunities to discuss these things and pay special attention to the new items of expenditure, and new items of planning.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir while supporting these Demands, I would like to make certain observations and make certain suggestions.

These twenty-six Grants in all have been proposed involving an expenditure of Rs. 1318.4 crores. If we see this out of this, the Plan expenditure is only Rs. 256 crores, whereas non-Plan expenditure is Rs. 1062 crores. The main thrust is on the non-Plan expenditure as far as these Demands are concerned. Of course, these Supplementary Demands are not as high as they were last year. Last year, the Supplementary Demands were Rs. 3872 crores. Further Supplementary Demands may come in the next session. But at present, the Supplementary Demands are for Rs. 1318 crores. Against this we shall have also to keep in mind the Budget deficit that was projected, and which was Rs. 3650 crores. From this point of view, these Supplementary Demands also will have to be seen; how to cover this

[Shri Sharad Dighe]

Budget deficit, as far as the coverage of this deficit is concerned, from that point of view, the Government would have to make certain clarifications.

It is not only the first Budget deficit of Rs. 3650 crores, and also the present Supplementary Demands of Rs. 1318 crores, we also know that the report of the Pay Commission is also awaiting processing by the Government and that will also involve further expenditure and the further deficit as far as this Government is concerned. Of course, there is much hope of collection of tax arrears by way of persuasion and coercive methods and we do hope that a large amount of this deficit would be covered by this. But I would urge upon the Finance Minister also to clarify as to how the Government proposes to cover this Budget deficit which would be created by the Supplementary Demands.

Now, as far as the concrete demands are concerned, will first refer to the demand regarding crop insurance. The Crop Insurance Scheme was introduced and has been implemented by 11 states and 1 union territory. Now, if we see those figures, the present proposal which is made in these Supplementary Demands appears to be very meagre. What is proposed is only Rs. 15 crores, whereas if we see the figures given by the Chairman of the General Insurance Company, *i.e.* the implementing agency, the sum insured by farmers comes to Rs. 540 crores. And the premium collected is only 9.3 crores of rupees! If these are the figures and if the liability of the Central Government is 66.66 per cent whereas the liability of the State Governments is only 33.33 per cent according to the scheme, and further to this, if the Government has also to bear half of the GIC's expenditure, the provision of just Rs. 15 crores appears to be very meagre, if we really want to implement the scheme. At present we charge 2 per cent premium on foodgrains and millets and 1 per cent on pulses and oilseeds. It was promised once by the Finance Minister that the Government was also proposing to extend the scheme to cover fruits also. I do not know what has happened to that proposal. But there are further proposals also by some experts on these schemes, that the crop insurance

scheme should cover even the fertilizers that are used. If we are going to implement this scheme in true spirit, covering not only crops but fruits and fertilizers as well, the original provision of Rs. 9 crores and the present provision which is sought to be made for Rs. 15 crores would be very meagre and we will not be able to meet our liability and implement the scheme in view of the fact that the sum insured is Rs. 540 crores and the premium collected is a mere Rs. 9.3 crores.

In reply to Starred Question 261 put forth by Shri Madhav Reddi today, it is stated that the GIC has received claims for Rs. 101 crores for Kharif out of which claims for Rs. 20 crores were even inadmissible and during Rabi 1985-86, the GIC has so far received claims of Rs. 1.34 crores. Not only that. It has further been stated that extensive drought conditions had severely damaged the groundnut crop in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka resulting in heavy claims during Kharif. So further claims are going to be there. Therefore Government pay consider very seriously these demands.

The second demand to which I shall refer would be the demand on the narcotics control. It is very clearly stated here that the supplementary demands is for the new organisation, Narcotic Control Bureau. This Narcotic Control Bureau should have been functioning very seriously from its early stage. We have passed this Act sometime in last year which came into force in November 1985. From November 1985 till July, and we are already in August, we have not been able to assign proper functioning to this Narcotic Control Board. Of course, we have been doing very good service, as far as these narcotics are concerned; and we gave rather a political slap to the Conservative MPs from Britain who were accusing India of aiding and abetting drug traffickers, by preventing the posting of two British drug liaison officers to New Delhi and Bombay. Yesterday our Prime Minister also said in London in his interview that the drug haul in India is the highest in the world; and figures also have been given. So, though we have been doing a very laudable service in this country, this Narcotics Drug Control Bureau should function effectively as early as possible.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Just with a view to put the record straight : My friend would like to take into consideration the seizures made in the matter of drugs, etc. It is being appreciated in the entire world.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : It has been stated in the Press some time back that even in giving awards for this drug haul, there have been anomalies, and there is no control by this Bureau; and therefore, it is necessary that this Bureau which controls, which is the apex body, should also function as early as possible, and take charge of the whole Department.

I will finally refer to the Demands regarding textiles rehabilitation. As far as textiles rehabilitation is concerned, in the Demands it is said that it is for the purpose of having a Rehabilitation Fund to provide interim relief to the workers. The figure given here in the Demands differs from the reply given to me to an Unstarred Question, on 1st August 1986. There, the Government had stated that Government had announced a Rehabilitation Fund to provide interim relief to workers rendered unemployed. While initiating the scheme, Government has earmarked Rs. 10 crores out of the revenue collections, under Additional duties of excise. Here, I find that the figure given is quite less than what is stated in the reply to Unstarred Question. It is stated on page 25 :

“A new Fund, “Textiles Labour Rehabilitation Fund” for rehabilitation of workers on the closure of sick textile units has been created. The amount of Rs. 2 crores represented Government contribution to this Fund, for which Supplementary Grant is sought.”

However, in the reply to the Unstarred Question, the amount given is Rs. 10 crores. I do not know why this difference is there : the Demand is only for Rs. 2 crore; and the Government has announced that they have earmarked Rs. 10 crores, out of revenue collections for this purpose.

Further on, it is surprising to note from this reply itself, that still no disbursement from this Fund has taken place. Though the Fund has been established, no disbursement has taken place to provide interim

relief to workers rendered unemployed on account of permanent closure of non-viable textile mills. It may be said that the Government has not given permission to close down any of these mills so far. But we should also think seriously in this matter, because there are several mills which are merely closed, though Government does not give them permission to close them down. The workers are unemployed; they are not getting any wages from any Fund or from anywhere. Therefore, from this point of view, the utilization of this Fund may be reconsidered by the Government.

With these suggestions, I support the Demands presented before the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. While speaking in regard to these Demands, some Opposition Members have put blame on the party in power that they are doing nothing for the welfare of the poor and are patronising the capitalists and that the Government is not working vigorously for the eradication of poverty. In this country, some people think that only they can remove poverty and only they can bring about socialism and the rest of the parties have no interest in socialism and eradication of poverty. In this connection, I recall a story. Some places in our country are the habitat of a bird which raise its legs upwards while sleeping in the night thinking that if the sky falls, the legs will bear its impact. The same condition applies to our Opposition Members who think that only they can remove poverty in the country and they talk accordingly. I was surprised to hear the allegation that the Government is doing nothing to curb the black money and the Finance Ministry has been criticised for this state of affairs. I was astonished when I found that the recovery of income-tax in 1985-86 has been 24 per cent more which is a record in the last ten years. The hon. Finance minister as well as his Ministry deserve congratulations for this. It is surprising how our friends did not notice this fact. The Government have increased duty on colour T.V., car and air-conditioner so that the money thus raised may be utilised for the benefit of the *jhonpar-pattis*. It has nothing to do with the

[Shri Aziz Qureshi]

capitalists. The Government is only benefiting the people living in *jhonpar-pattis*. In the layout plan of our Budget relating to poverty eradication there is a total of 65 per cent increase. In that there is an increase of 51 per cent in IRDP, 93 per cent increase in NREP and 58 per cent increase in RLEGP. What surprises me is that these things have not caught the eyes of these of my brethren. Had they taken the trouble of analysing it impartially, they would have come to know that the Congress Government—the Government of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, whose ancestors had declared in this country that unless they wipe every tear from the eyes of each and every poor, they will not rest, they will continue to struggle—is committed to eradicate poverty and is running many programmes. We have taken care of every section and have tried to uplift them. I want to draw the attention of the Government towards my constituency, Satna. Satna in Madhya Pradesh is historically, religiously and culturally quite important. Chitrakut is in Satna where Lord Rama passed his days of exile. In this Satna exists 'Meher ki Nagri' which has mother Sharda's temple and where Ustad Allauddin, whose music still echoes in the air, was born. But unfortunately much attention has not been paid towards providing tourist facilities there, add its development. In spite of vigorous demand by the people, T.V. transmitter has not been installed there. TV transmission has not reached there. People are restless there and they can start agitation any time, even if it is a peaceful and lawful agitation. If people resort to agitation I shall have to support them and shall have to give them a lead. Similarly, STD facility has not been made available there so far. I had told this House that wires and other equipment were stolen but the Telephone Department paid a deaf ear to it and telephone work is still lying incomplete. Mr. Chairman, Sir, similarly, there is one aerodrome in Satna which is maintained by the Central Government. Our demand was that that place should be linked with Vayudoot service but no action till date has been taken in this regard. People have also been demanding opening of a Kendriya Vidyalaya there and I am sure that the Government will pay attention to that.

I would like to draw your attention

towards one thing more. So far I have been talking of demands which will bring prosperity of common man, labourers and farmers but there is one important matter which relates to this area and that is the problem of cement factory workers. Those factories, whether these are in Satna, Mahiyar or in Kaimoor, are not owned by small people; these are owned by people like Tata and Birla. Till date no anti-dust measures have been taken by their owners and they are playing with the lives of thousands of workers. Not only this, Dust from these factories pollutes the air upto an area of 20 miles. The result of all this is that it adversely affects the health of farmers, labourers and other people and the crops are damaged and cattle perish. In spite of my repeated requests, no action has been taken against them. I forcefully demand that the Anti Pollution Bill, passed in this House, should be implemented strictly and action taken against the defaulters.

Secondly, these factories engage thousands of workers but local people belonging to Satna constituency are not taken in service. People are recruited from outside which causes heart burning. The result is there is large scale unemployment. I demand that the Government should pay attention towards this and take appropriate action so that the local people may get employment.

Similarly thousands of tourists visit places like Chitrakut, Satna and Mahiyar but there is no central scheme for them. I demand that the Ministry of Tourism should look into it and formulate special project for this purpose. In Chitrakut, Kaimoor, Satna and Mahiyar not only Indian tourists come but foreigners also come. There should be proper arrangement for their lodging. I am confident that the Government will pay full attention towards backward constituency like Satna and will take immediate steps for establishing central industries there and will start welfare programmes for the farmers and labourers so that the people there may be benefited.

With these words, I support the demands.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE
(Jadavpur) : I beg to support the Supplemen-

tary Demands for Grants. It is customary for the State and the Central Governments to come forward with supplementary demands. I would like to express my views about this. The Government have to provide funds for irrigation, fertilizers, electricity, education, anti-poverty programmes NREP, RLEGP and also Self-Employment and so on. Government has also introduced modern technology for the upliftment of our country.

Sir, I am extremely sad to listen to the views of one of the hon. Members, Mr. Thomas, who said that our Government is not willing to do anything. But I think that it is not only the duty of the ruling party to build up the nation, but it is also the duty of all the parties to build up the nation equally. In this connection I would like to quote Shrimati Indira Gandhi, our former Prime Minister :

“We would like to build up this country in such a manner that if India’s name is mentioned any where or if her citizens go anywhere, there goes with them a new light, a new strength and a new ideology. It is the duty of all the political parties to come forward and help build the nation ”

Compared with other countries, both developed and developing, we can justifiably take pride in the quality of our economic management. Despite a difficult international environment and domestic droughts we have accelerated our growth rate. We have achieved self-sufficiency in food and have kept inflation within the manageable limits. The balance of payments’ situation which was thrown out of gear in 1979-80, was rapidly brought under control. The position of our foreign exchange reserves is strong. Unlike many other countries we have been able to avoid the emergence of a debt problem. The rate of inflation has been checked. Whereas the global rate is 3.3 per cent, India’s rate is very nominal at 1.5 per cent approximately. It shows that the Government’s financial policy is well planned.

I am happy to note the one hon. Member from that side has said that the Assam accord should be implemented properly. We are also keen that it is implemented properly. But everyday we get some news in the papers that the im-

plementation of Assam accord has become motivated and the minorities are being harassed there like anything. I have already mentioned it today morning in the House. The Assam Government is compelling non-Assamese students to take Assamese language as one of the compulsory subjects. Every citizen has the right and freedom to express his views and to maintain his language. The Assam Government should implement the accord. The Central Government will help the State in implementing the accord. They should protect the interest of the minorities.

There is a demand from the people of Barak valley that one central university should be set up at Cachar. I request the hon. Minister to kindly do the needful.

The problem of sick industry is a very big problem. I know that it is not the Government’s policy to take over all the sick industry. It is also not the policy of the Government to revive all the sick units. In 1985 the Central Government had passed the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act which sought to create a Board for financing the reconstruction of industries and to deal with industrial sickness. But the Board has not yet started functioning. It should start soon. Government must revive at least some industries through this Board.

Nowadays, the number of youths who are unemployed, is increasing day by day. Because of closures, lock-outs, thousands and thousands of workers are on the road in West Bengal. The State Government is not at all interested in taking steps to re-open these units. Every time, they put the blame on the Central Government for this. I do not know who is responsible for this. The CPI (M) take advantage at the time of vote but put the whole responsibility on the Central Government. Some Industries should be revived there because the families of the workers are starving for food. In order to save these people, Government should look into the matter very seriously.

I would request the Central Government to withdraw the ban on recruitment in Central Government services, because in my State, employment exchanges are totally manipulated by the CPI (M). Only persons who belonging to CPI (M) gets jobs through

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

these employment exchanges. The youth in general do not get any help from these exchanges. They are totally frustrated and depressed because the recruitment to Central Government has been banned and the State employment exchanges are CPI(M) party offices. Where will these youths go? So, the Central Government should withdraw this ban order to protect the unemployed youth. I know that the Central Government has provided self-employment programme for every State. I think the Government should allot more money for self-employment programme.

In every State, DICs are there. The DIC people are organising the self-employment programme but you will be surprised to know that we the M.P's are not involved at all anywhere. Government has provided the IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, DRDI and the SEP but who are the people getting all these facilities? Government is providing money, no doubt, but where is the implementation the implementation is only for the CPI (M) people. This is a burning issue of our State. You will be surprised to know that M.Ps. are not involved at all. We are in the dark as to who are getting all these facilities. Even last year we have seen that Rs. 1,200 crores have been returned out of the Sixth Five-year Plan provision, for lack of utilisation. They could not utilise this money. So, in the Seventh Plan you have to see that proper monitoring is there. I would request the hon. Minister to please set up some non-official committee or start some direct scheme for the upliftment of the weaker section so that these people get help from the Government.

Also I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that about four thousand Peerless workers, four lakh field workers and a large number of depositors are now very much anxious and we are also concerned about them. NICO company has already bought 18 per cent of the shares. I have requested many times that please do something at least to protect the interests of the workers, interest of the field workers and the interests of the depositors but I do not know why the Government is not going to take action. Within a short period Rs. 700 crores have been deposited by the

public. I do not know whether this money will be protected or not because NICO company has already brought these shares. What will they do, we do not know. So, in order to protect the interests of the people, this company must be nationalised or it should be merged with the LIC. Then only the public money will be safe.

I would also like to request the hon. Minister to please allot more money for credit camps. This is a very helpful programme but I am sorry to say the hon. Minister should note it that Mrs. Gandhi nationalised the banks for the weaker section but now what is going on in our State? Our Government is very much willing to help the weaker section but in West Bengal, majority employees of the bank are totally manipulated by CPI (M) and CPI. They are not interested in giving loans to the poor people. I would like to know from the Minister whether these nationalised banks are meant for CPI (M) people or for the poor people. Government should see to it. Unions must be there but this is not the duty of the unions to mobilise the CPI (M) people. When the CPI (M) Councillors go to them, they are helping them, when the CPI (M) MALs go there, they are helping them, when the CPI (M) M.Ps. go to them, they are helping them like anything, but when other people are going to them, then these bank officials are not doing anything for the weaker section. The Minister should see to it and he should allot more and more money for the Credit Camps. Not only for one district, but all over the country this Credit Camps scheme should be continued. Then only it will help the poor people.

I would also like to mention one more point. Government has provided a new education policy and it is willing to see that the child should get proper education. But in our State, so many broken buildings are there. The children in those buildings are getting sun-shine during the summer season and rain during the rainy season. Even there are no black-boards, no chalks. The teachers are sitting inside their houses and getting their pay without any work (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Sir, the Member must utilise the pass and go round at least Bihar.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I have already mentioned the Assam issue also. You were not here. You should have listened to it. You will be surprised to know that (*Interruptions*) CPM people are beating the Congress people as also the CPI people. (*Interruptions*). These things are going on. They have to speak reality.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I am not going to elaborate this point.

Whenever M.Ps are writing to the hon. Ministers, we are getting reply—the matter is being looked into. But there is no follow up action. There should be follow up according to the priority of the matter. We should get proper action on the matter put before the Government. After all we are public representatives. We raise our voice on the part of the public. It is the duty of the Central Government as also the State Government to do something for the poor. We want that M.Ps should be involved in all programmes, and schemes and everywhere.

Proper justice should be done to all the matters stated by me.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendra-nagar) : While supporting the Appropriation Bill for Supplementary Demands, I would like to raise a few issues—both national and provincial.

Talking of the national issues, I think the most pertinent issue that should be raised is family planning. Very few people are raising this.

I regret to say that in the Seventh Five Year Plan as well as in the current Budget there is no extra allocation given for incentives to implement our family planning programme more effectively. No extra incentive has been given. So many suggestions have been made for incentive and disincentive and in a country like ours where family planning problem is a problem which every Member will appreciate and start by saying that it is the major problem of the country. We feel proud to be a democracy and we do not want to follow practice of China

where they have methods of coercion. We cannot follow that system. We have to give incentives and disincentives. I tried to convince, even introduced the Private Members Bill—a comprehensive Bill for incentive and for disincentive. But you know the Private Members Bills go through ballot. The ballot is like a jackpot or getting a lottery. (*Interruptions*)

I would like to raise because it is a financial issue for suggesting incentive and disincentive—

1. For a woman employee of the Central Government or of a public undertakings, who undergoes sterilization operation after the birth of her first or second child shall be given three months additional salary as an incentive if she is employed.
2. Any person having one or two living children who undergoes sterilization operation shall be eligible to receive advance from a bank or a society at 10% lower rate of interest than the normal rate of interest.
3. Any person below the age of 32 years, having no son but having only one or two living daughters, who undergoes sterilization operation, shall be given by the Central Government a bond of the face value of Rs. 1,00,000 which shall be encashable after 20 years from the date of issue.
4. The income tax payers should pay half of their income tax if they get sterilization operation done after one or two children.

Why is the Government feeling shy of not giving further allocation for incentive for family planning ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Digvijaya Sinh, you can continue next time.

Now we pass on to the next item.

16.00 hrs.

**DISCUSSION RE : ECONOMIC
SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY**

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Discussion under Rule 193; Shri Madhav Reddy to initiate the discussion.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while raising a discussion on the economic situation in the country in the context of the new fiscal policies under Rule 193, I am reminded of the promise made by the hon. Finance Minister in the last Budget session that he would like the Budget Proposals or the fiscal policies to be discussed in every session of this House...

16.01 hrs.

[**SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM** *in the Chair*]

...so that there could be thorough debate on some of the issues facing the nation.

Sir, I had expected that he would come forward with a statement so that we may be able to discuss the whole day the fiscal policies of the Government. But since this 193-rule Discussion has come, I would request the House to devote a little more time and attention to discuss this subject at length so that we may devote at least 6 to 7 hours whether we are sitting late today or continue some other day and thus give an opportunity to Members of express their views on the subject. Because, otherwise, we will have only 2 hours and we can hardly discuss anything in two hours on such a vast subject.

Sir, this morning the hon. Finance Minister laid before the House a Statement on the policy regarding the administered prices. I have gone through the short report. I do not want to make a comment at this stage because I am sure we will be given an opportunity to discuss about this in the coming session because the Finance Minister said that he would like a national debate on this question. Certainly it is a very welcome step, but, Sir, one observation I would like to make and it is this. The

question of administered price has already been very minutely discussed by the Finance Commission. No mention of that has been made in the statement laid before this House.

It was the recommendation of the 8th Finance Commission that the question of administered prices should be viewed not from the point of view of raising resources for the State for the Five Year Plan but only with respect to the cost of production of the various commodities. Sir, any time the increase in administered price is unrelated to the cost of production of those commodities on which the prices are proposed to be increased, it becomes a tax. In a way, it is a tax. The Commission further said that in that event it is better that the Government levies the tax, increases the excise duty or any other tax, rather than resort to increase of administered price. This is a very clear recommendation of the Commission which we should remember. This is the view which we have been expressing in the past. Whenever the Government wants to increase administered prices, they have to bear relation only to the cost of production. Suppose the cost of production of coal increases. The Government is within its right to increase the price. If the cost of production of oil is going to go up, the Government has got justification to increase the price. But not because Government wants revenues. They cannot increase the administered price, unrelated to the cost of production of those commodities. This is the view which I would like to place before the House so that hon. Members may think about this and take a decision in the proper perspective regarding the question of administered prices.

Sir, the fiscal policies were under discussion for quite sometime, during the Budget, subsequently when the Finance Bill was placed before the House and every time this subject came up for discussion. One theory which has been always placed before the House by the Finance Minister was that the reasonableness on the part of the Government would always have a very good response from the business. And if taxes are reduced, concessions are given, the industrialists and businessmen will show a better compliance, taxes will not be

evaded and the industrial growth will take place and people will behave better. They will not be dishonest. That is the theory which had been propounded and which is ruling the policies of the Government ever since.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : It is the other way round.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Sir, this has been contradicted by many of us, from this side of the House and we pointed out that this is wrong. This has never happened in our country. This happened in other countries, in the Western countries but that is not a model for us because in these countries there are surpluses and in a surplus economy, you expect them to behave better. But in an economy of deficit, of shortages, where it is possible for the businessmen to make money by resorting to all sorts of means, it has not worked, and I am sure, it will not work. The hon. Finance Minister claimed last year that the revenue collections had increased only because of this. He showed that the revenue collections on account of the reductions in income-tax had goes up by about 35% or so and it is so only because of tax cuts. And because of this the States also had the benefit as they received 85% or so of income-tax. While I agree that there had been a very good performance and the revenue collections had gone up last year, I contradicted this argument and said, that is not because of the concessions that the Government had shown but because of the better performance of the Government Departments, because of the raids, because of better collections because of your Department so that they may take action against the tax evaders and so on and so forth. Last year was the Year of Raids and Enforcements. And I was very happy about that and I supported the Government; and that is the right course. But, Sir, this year, I am afraid, would be a Year of relaxation and concessions.

Coming to the concessions, during the last 4 months, the Finance Minister has been going on announcing various types of concessions with regard to the tax proposals, the tariff etc., in the open-house meetings : I have nothing against the open-house meeting. But I would like to make one

comment. While the Finance Minister may take credit for what he has been doing, hearing their grievances and then taking on-the-spot decisions which is a very good spirit, but then I would like to point out that this is an *ad hoc* and haphazard type of functioning because it has no principle. Why are you giving concessions is not clearly brought before Government because you are only responding on the spots requests, to the representations of the industrialists. Why they are representing the matter to you and how much time your Department and yourself have taken to go through those proposals, is not clear. In several cases, I was told that your response was spontaneous and on-the-spot. That means, you had no time to apply your mind to the proposals. The spirit is very good. But this is very dangerous procedure because...

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varansi) : Judge the result and the merit.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Let us go by the result. I am now pointing out the method. Let me complete the argument. I will come to the results, what are the results as a result of these concessions, later.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : What appears spontaneous need not necessarily to be spontaneous.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Your appearance is very much deceptive in this case.

I will come to the results of these open-house *durbars*. Our Nizams used to have *durbars*. Because of these open-house *durbur* decisions, the State exchequer lost about Rs. 450 crores or it may be even more. About 4 times these concessions have been announced and if you calculate all the reliefs that were given, it is coming to around Rs. 450 crores and it is a recurrence every Year. Not only that we have lost the revenue for this year, but it is a continuous revenue loss to the Government. Now, you can say, the goodwill the Government has gained, the Department has gained can very much compensate the loss of revenue and you feel that they are going

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to behave better. But let us see what happened. During the last one year, when we had embarked upon the policy of liberalisation, because of various tax concessions, and because of certain policies for the import of goods in this country, there had been certain growth, I admit. If growth is the only consideration, you can say that you achieved certain amount of growth. But growth in what direction? As a result of these concessions, the capital market was so buoyant that it was possible for every company to go to the capital market and borrow money or float equity shares; and the Controller of Capital Issues was so liberal that he went on issuing permissions, mostly to the big business, to the MRTP companies. My calculation showed that, out of the issues which had come out last year, 80% of the capital was mopped up by the big business, mostly by MRTP companies because they were ready with various proposals for going to capital market. The moment the MRTP restrictions had been removed, their capital threshold was increased from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 100 crores, it was possible for them to go in for new investment, for new companies and the result was that they mobilised the money which was available. Because of the liberal policies, they could get the money from the market and they did not allow the small companies to benefit. I am only talking of the capital which was mopped up with the permission of the Controller of Capital Issues. But there is another important matter which has to be seen. If the issue is for less than Rs. 100 lakh, there is no need for us to go to the Controller of Capital Issues, for smaller issues, say Rs. 100 lakhs. Now, such issues are many and any of these MRTP companies have started small companies and leasing companies and finance companies. There are 300 leasing companies started by them in the last one year. There are hundreds of finance companies and small companies started by them and they floated these companies without going to the Controller of Capital Issues. This way, they have taken away the capital which was available for the development of the country. The argument should be, what is wrong in that. Somebody has to set up the industry. What is wrong, if a MRTP company sets up an industry or somebody else has set up an

industry? There is everything wrong in that, because, what are the industries which had come up? What are the type of industries which had come up?

Yesterday I had an opportunity of going to an exhibition in the Meridian Hotel, the posh hotel in the city which is very near to my house, next door.

I would request the Finance Minister to visit. Such a wonderful exhibition has been organised. Exhibition of consumer goods. You can find them anywhere in the world, the best that is available in the world, you can have it manufactured in India. All types of consumer goods which are not required at this stage of development of the country, which are not needed for the growth of the country and the economy. I should pay a compliment to our industrialists. They are very able. They get the technology. They smuggle the technology it needed and if it is not possible to get it easily. They manufacture the goods. If some important consumer item has come into the London Market, within six months it is there available in India. This is the extent to which the capital has been diverted from the productive, from the more desirable, from the important sectors, from the priority sector, to the non-priority sector. That is exactly what has happened. In the case of imports, I found that we have given permission freely for the import of goods and components etc, for the electronics. It is very good. But what electronics? Entertainment electronics, TVs and several other things and goods which are not actually required for us.

Similarly, there are certain areas like the engineering goods, some areas like the capital goods where liberalisation has done much harm. In spite of the fact that we have machines being made in India, the machines have been permitted to be imported. The idea is what we want to improve the quality of the production. We want to reduce the cost and we want to be competitive in the foreign market. What happened to our foreign market? What is the performance of our exports? We must have improved the quality, to some extent, because of these imports. We might have, to some extent, reduced the costs, slightly, of course. What happened to these goods

which had been produced during the last 1 and 1/2 years ? Why have there been certain short-falls of exports in the capital goods and in the engineering industries ? Why has it happened ? It has happened because no Indian industrialist would like to export the good. What is the one reason. They are not at all interested in exports. All the surveys which had been conducted showed that the Indian industrialist is very happy if these goods are allowed to be sold in India, because India is such a vast market. Everybody is tempted to sell in India rather than make efforts to sell outside the country where there is stiff competition.

Take the example of these companies, those industries, which had been started on the basis of 100% exports. Government's policy was that if any industrialist wants to start an industry on the basis of 100% exports, a certain concession should be given, including the concession to import capital goods, without any import duty, without customs duty. If the machine is costing you Rs. 10 crores and the duty is Rs. 10 crores, he need not pay Rs. 10 crores. Only the actual price is to be paid. So, that was the facility available to him. These 100% export oriented industries today want to opt out of the scheme.

I would request the Finance Minister to check with the industries Ministry and know the actual position why these export-oriented industries which were started with such a great fanfare with plans to export the goods but have failed to export and today they are wanting to opt out and Government of India wants to scrap that scheme. So that is the fate of these 100% export industries.

Why has the scheme not succeeded ? The only reason is that everybody is interested in selling goods only in India. Why should he spend money for improving the quality because anything sells in India ? Why should he try to reduce the costs because it sells in India ? India is such a big market. That is the reason why our engineering industries have failed to export and there is a shortfall of 15% this year in the export of engineering goods. Because of this what happened ? What is the actual result ? The result to-day is that we have a very big trade deficit—a deficit of about

Rs. 7705 crores. When this deficit has come, an argument is propounded and that also by the big business that after all, what is wrong with it ? There have been countries in the world which are running such huge deficits. This can always be controlled. Next year we may improve and there are other sources like remittances. This is the argument they put forward. But where are the inward remittances ? The remittances which are coming are actually going to fall because the employment position has dwindled in other countries. There will be no increased foreign exchange remittances from next year onwards. Similarly, there are no other invisible sources of foreign exchange also such as tourists. This could have given us some foreign exchange. But what is it that we have done to improve tourism there is revenue for us ? Similarly, when our exports are not rising and there are no invisible sources of earning foreign exchange, then the only other source is that you borrow in the foreign market. I do not know what is the advice given by the World Bank to the Government of India in this respect. All types of rumours are afloat regarding the recommendations of the World Bank. I am not telling that there is anything wrong if the World Bank gives you some advice. There is nothing wrong in that. But the Government is fighting shy, they are feeling shy of making the reports public, taking the House into confidence and telling us as to what the exact recommendation of the World Bank is. Is it a fact that the World Bank said that you have to devalue the rupee ? The Finance Minister had been announcing time and again that there is no such recommendation and that Government does not want to devalue the rupee...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
It is already devalued.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
Virtually so. Is it also a fact that the World Bank said that there is no scope for you to increase your exports because the rate of growth in the exports is so low that with such a rate of growth it will be impossible for you to meet your increasing commitments on account of import of goods.

I would like the hon. Finance Minister to comment on this recommendation which

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the World Bank is reported to have given. The World Bank reports say that if the export growth rate falls short by 2% per annum from the projected annual growth rate of 6.5%, India will need to borrow an extra 6 billion dollars during the Seventh Five Year Plan. This will take the debt ratio to 26% four years from now. This means that one rupee out of every four rupees we earn through exports will go towards the debt repayment—something countries like Brazil and Mexico are already facing. Is it a fact that the Bank is reported to have also said that the Indian industry has little need, let alone incentives, to export and are, therefore least interested in exporting goods. There are extracts of the World Bank reports appearing here and there which does no good to us. We should make such documents public and then face the situation. If the Government feels that there is no escape to the devaluation of the rupee, there is nothing wrong in accepting it. But my point is that the situation is so serious and so grave with regard to the foreign exchange resources that we may have to take a decision this way or that way. We cannot postpone it for any length of time.

Coming to the question of the use of available funds for the growth of the economy which I was mentioning, I would like to point out that the growth without social justice is fraught with very serious consequences, in a country like India, the theory of growth with social justice has been given a go-by. That was the bedrock in all the previous Five Year Plans, but in the Seventh Five Year Plan, for the first time, we are giving stress only to the growth and not to social justice. I am not denying the fact that we have been spending for the poverty alleviation scheme, NREP, RLEGP, and all that. I am conscious of that. But the point is, that is only doling out funds. What is your economic direction? Where are we going? Which side are we going? That is more important. Because, unless growth is there with social justice, with some sort of a commitment to the poor, that is, the poor become partners in the growth simultaneously when growth occurs and not after 10 or 15 years, nothing will happen towards establishing a socialist

society. The trickle-down theory has been discarded a long time ago. The theory that if there is economic growth, automatically prosperity will trickle down to the poorest people, has been discarded a long time ago; that was discarded by Pandit Jawaharlal Nebru. It was thought that growth has to be shared simultaneously by the poorer sections. Otherwise, the gap between the rich and the poor will go on widening. One good example of this is food production. Today we have a surplus food production in the country. Well, there is a surplus food available in the country, but there are a large number of people who are not able to purchase it. It is not surplus because it is surplus to our needs. It is never claimed by anybody that it is surplus to our needs. The fact is that there is a surplus production in the country, whether it is wheat or rice or anything else except edible oil, but there are people who have no money, no purchasing power, to purchase it. That is the fact. Looking from this angle, I feel that the whole economic activity is going towards a direction which does not lead us to the egalitarian society. This is very clear in several of Government policies. As I said, this is very clear in the policy of investments which are being made. This is very clear in several other schemes in which Government is only drifting. I will give the example of the workers' participation in the management, a scheme of this type, workers' participation in the management and in the capital structure of the company is a step in the right direction. Last year a scheme was prepared and circulated to all the public sector companies and to all private sector industries. Who has implemented this? Has anybody thought of this? Any idea as to when such a will should be implemented? Several examples can be given to show that the policies being pursued, all the liberal policies that are being pursued, are not in favour of creating an egalitarian society or in bringing about socialism in this country. Whenever there is a criticism in this House or outside, the Congress leadership or the Government comes out with contradictions saying 'No, we have not given up socialism'. But what are your policies? The policies are more important than the money which you dole out in your budget!—that is not so very important.

The idea of giving partnership or share in various sectors of economy to the sections of the people who are today deprived has been given up a long time ago. That is the defect with this policy of liberalisation. As far as the growth is concerned, growth itself has become the main object. As I said, the growth has gone into very wrong directions. Luxury goods are being produced in this country and for which market is being created! Keeping this in view I feel that the time has come when the Government has to revise its export policy, its import policy particularly.

Regarding exports we have been told several times that the Government is coming out with a package scheme. I do not know what is the package scheme. So far it has not been announced. What is that package of incentives which are being given for the exporters? Similarly how are you going to increase exports of this country in value added goods; not the traditional goods?

Regarding imports you have got to take a policy decision to see that several of these technologies which are being imported—outmoded technology sometimes which is actually not needed in our country—are being imported simply because the import policy has been liberalised. The machinery is being imported, the raw-material is being imported and luxury goods are being imported. These are the things which are to be revised.

I was seeing an article in the *Business India* this morning. I was surprised that the business community has come out with vehemence that liberal policy should not be changed and the import policy should not be changed. They do not want any change. They want luxury goods to come into the country. They want to enjoy the bonanza which is there in this country today. I feel that this is a warning signal. I urge the Government to seriously think of revising the policy of liberalisation and go in for certain restrictions which are very essential for an economy of ours where we have to bring growth also coupled with social justice.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): I am extremely grateful to you, Sir, for giving me the chance to speak

after Shri Madhav Reddi has moved his motion.

We have to at least understand what a change has taken place during the last one or one and a half years in respect of economic, social and political spheres.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: He himself does not believe this!

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: It is because I am believing more than you do; I am here. With you, the profession and practice has no relationship; but here, the profession and the practice are related.

The Indian economy has undergone significantly a qualitative change since the present Government took over in 1985. We have to look to what was before we started the new change in the economic outlook. Any system which had developed for long years creates a kind of vested interest and that entrenched interest itself impinges the growth or change or direction that one wants to give to the country.

For long years we had a kind of economy where all the industries that we had set up were old and outmoded whereas the technology had advanced far ahead. So looking to the future it was thought to modernise the industries. Therefore, when we are seeing that the whole world is advancing with new technology; should we lag behind? With that aim in view the changes have been brought about in the economic policies that the Government of India has undertaken.

Firstly we have to make our economy competitive. It was a sheltered economy. We thought that we must make the economy a competitive one with other countries. Secondly we had to replace all those outmoded machinery which were for long years there. Because of them the cost of production was increasing. We had to reduce that cost of production with modernisation. Also the regulative restrictions were a little relaxed so that it helps reduce cost of production.

One thing that the mover just said was that he was not able to understand whether this economic policy is a policy of growth

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

with social justice. I hope if anything is to be said on this account this policy is mainly directed towards establishing social justice and is directed more towards the improvement of the poor and the down-trodden than before. I would just narrate how the pledge has been renewed to sharpen struggle against poverty more in 1985-86 and onwards. There has been massive increase to the tune of 65 per cent in Plan outlay for anti-poverty programmes. I think this is for social justice. Then under the Integrated Rural Development and related programmes the provision has been increased by 51 per cent, that is, from Rs. 283 crores to Rs. 428 crores. Under the National Rural Employment Programme the provision has been increased by 93 per cent, that is, from Rs. 223 crores to Rs. 443 crores. Under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme the provision has been increased by 58 per cent, that is, from Rs. 400 crores to Rs. 633 crores. Then we have schemes for housing programmes for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to the tune of Rs. 125 crores. Every year 2 lakh houses have to be built for them. New schemes have been introduced for subsidised bank loans to Rikshaw pullers, barbers, etc. and also extend the insurance scheme to municipal sweepers. Then there is extension for personal accident policy scheme for poor families and it has been extended from 100 districts to 200 districts. Then there is provision for distribution of foodgrains at concessional rates under the Integrated Tribal Development Programme. We are supplying under this programme—foodgrains even at a less price than the Andhra Pradesh Government is selling. There are programmes for unemployed educated youth.

(Interruptions)

We are supplying at less than Rs. 2 per kg. We are giving at Rs. 1.50 per kg. (Interruptions) If it is not growth with social justice then what is growth with social justice? One can supply facts only. One cannot supply understanding. Therefore, this is definitely growth with social justice.

(Interruptions)

Now, Sir, another thing which was put before the House was that perhaps we are going slowly into a kind of debt trap by incurring increasing foreign debts.

This has been thoroughly discussed not only in this House but also in Rajya Sabha. A National debate is also going on. I would like to cite two or three instances. India's debt service ratio for 1985-86 has been calculated to be 15.2 per cent. It has also been said by all the economists who are studying this problem that the debt-service ratio of ten per cent is considered reasonable and twenty per cent is considered a safe upper limit. Many times our Finance Minister and even our Prime Minister has told before this House as also in international forums that India's approach towards foreign borrowings remains cautious. In 1983 it was calculated that the *per capita* external debt of India was 29.0 dollars, whereas in Mexico, it was 889.8 dollars, in Brazil, it was 447.7 dollars and in Argentina it was 830.8 dollars. By all calculations our foreign debt is within prudent limits. We are happy that the Government is very cautious and we have not been lured by the World Bank or other institutions to fall into the debt trap, in which they have involved the Latin American countries, which are groaning under the crushing burden of foreign debt. We are very happy that our Government has remained cautious in this matter, and in all international forums, our Government has kept its head high and it has raised its independent voice in all the platforms in the world without bowing its head to any country in the world. We should be proud of what our country and our Government are doing.

It was mentioned that one year, the programme of the hon. Minister is to raid the houses of business people and other places to get more revenue, get more excise etc., and the next year, the hon. Finance Minister's programme will be of relaxation. We have been meeting the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh Ji and we have not got this impression that his programme for this year is raiding and that next year his programme will be relaxation. Our party Members have never been told of this kind of alternate programme of raid and relaxation.

Our Government has been following a consistent policy and the consistent policy is that let us make our economy competitive, let us get rid of the outmoded machinery and plants, let us make them upto date with the latest and modern technology, let us make best use of the advancement of Science, and let us do away with all the restrictive regulations which are creating an economy of scarcity, not surpluses, let us create economy of surpluses and not economy of scarcities. That has been the consistent policy of the Government. The people desire and we all desire that black-money should be unearthed. In pursuance of that raids are being conducted on the premises of business houses. The raids are definitely going to help the Finance Minister to achieve what the Government has in view.

The good effects of the changes in the policy have been reflected in higher tax revenues. We have also approved several new projects following the policy of delicensing. Signs of improvement have been seen in the capital market and it has led to an atmosphere of understanding and co-operation, not confrontation. It was very much needed, as it would help in improving the climate of this country, so that everybody thinks of trying to see that the productivity of this country increases, surpluses are created, more and more goods come to the market and consequently, the prices go down. It would have its effect on the prices.

The National Council of Applied Economic Research—it is a research-oriented organisation—has said that the economy now looked set to manage an over four per cent growth in 1985-86 despite lower-than-the-target production in agriculture and industries. There is a shortfall in agricultural production. As we are having a stock of about 25 million tonnes of foodgrants, whatever shortfall was there due to drought and due to lack of monsoon, we shall be able to tide over those difficulties.

Because of our policy, in 1985-86, our tax revenue was up by 24 per cent; collection from personal income tax was up by an unprecedented 45 per cent; and foreign exchange reserve at the current level of

Rs. 6500 crores is 10 times higher than the level a decade ago. Therefore, in foreign exchange reserves also, our position has not been so weak, though we thought that it would be weak.

There is also a lot of improvement in tackling the poverty problem. The percentage of population living below the poverty line now stands at 30 per cent, from 48 per cent in 1978. The Central Government's assistance for anti-poverty programmes is stepped up by 65 per cent.

There is a huge trade deficit because we used to export our own POL, *i.e.* crude worth Rs. 1313 crores. Now we have developed refining capacity and we are not exporting that crude now. Moreover decline in international trade is now a global problem which is also affecting India. Shri Madhav Reddi also pointed this out and of course, I agree with him.

But what about the big business houses? When they are getting all the advantages of these policies and while we are trying to see that production increases, what is their share of exports? I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to set up a Committee to find out what their share is and I request him to fix a 20 per cent or 30 per cent share of their produce for export. I hope the hon. Minister will look into this problem.

I may bring to your kind notice that we are able to check the annual rate of inflation. The annual rate of inflation has come down to 3.8 per cent in June 1986. This has to be viewed in the context of a growing economy, where we are putting in more and more money for anti-poverty programmes. So, it is indeed a good sign that the whole sale price index has registered a growth rate of 4.8 per cent only and thus it shows a sign of stability though in some cases like vegetables, for which prices go up in the lean season, and also in the case of edible oil, there is pressure. I hope that the Government is trying to take strong measures to see that we substitute our imports and also restrict our imports so that our trade deficit will not increase. I hope the Government will take very effective measures in this regard.

(Interruptions)

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

There are a lot of problems. Take the case of edible oil. There has been groundnut scarcity in Gujarat. Potato cultivation in Uttar Pradesh was less. Prices have gone up because of these factors. But I would like to submit before this House that in spite of those factors, compared to last two or three years, there is stability in the wholesale price index and this is only because of the efforts of the Government. So far as potato and other products are concerned, 52 per cent of these products are in private agriculture sector and there the Government or Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh cannot have administered prices.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): You are lending money to the traders who hoard. That is why prices go up.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Who is giving money to traders? (*Interruptions*) What is the money that we are giving to traders? (*Interruptions*)

As I had already submitted, the changes that we have undertaken in the economic policy have stabilized our economy, and helped us to see that India forges ahead. Suppose Mr. Madhav Reddi says that the big business houses are going to produce consumer goods, and not export them. I think the Government will find ways and means to see that a portion of such production is kept for export.

I hope we will be able to overcome the difficulties we are passing through today. I am confident that the economy has now been strengthened further, and that with the new approach that we have adopted, we will be able to see that in the coming years we build up a prosperous, new India which is prepared to go forward to the 21st Century, to meet the new challenges brought about by the new economic and technological developments taking place in the world. We are sure that no country have ever become great with only borrowed capital and borrowed technology.

I think we are achieving success, and that our programmes are oriented towards the poor, and to help them. Our programmes are oriented towards growth with

social justice, and are anti-rich. They are not pro-rich.

If you look at our actions, you will find that the rich have been taxed. We have raised the excise duty on costlier varieties of cotton and manmade fabrics, raised the excise duty on cars, colour TV sets, air-conditioners, and the tax on gifts of higher value, windfall income through lotteries and crossword puzzles. These things show that we want to tax the rich. So, this is a poor man's approach to help the poor and to see that the country advances towards socialism, towards growth with social justice.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was amazed to hear what my friend Shri Madhav Reddi said. Broadly, he said the same things which were alleged by the newspapers and magazines, as a part of attack on the Government approach, at the time when the big houses were raided as these newspapers and magazines represent those very big houses. Under that cover he, in his speech, stated mainly two things. First he said that the attitude of the Government is such that it does not want to help the poor though funds have been provided to assist the poor. I could not understand this thing that a Government provides funds in the Budget for helping the poor but does not utilise that money for that purpose. I do not think that this argument holds any ground.

My friend Shri Chintamani Panigrahi has proved by providing statistics that the Government has allocated more funds as compared to earlier years for the poverty eradication programmes. For IRDP, the Government has allocated the funds one and a half time in comparison to those provided earlier and has instructed the banks that they should help the poor in making them self-dependent. As against earlier years, fulfilment of targets has also been more. So much so that banks are ready to help, the Central Government is ready to help and the State Governments are being asked to identify the intended beneficiaries but the State Governments are not coming forward. They are criticising. There are States where the allocated funds for NREP and RLEGP

are being fully utilised. In spite of this the Central Government is repeatedly saying that whatever money is required for these programmes, it will provide.

Shri Madhav Reddi should have kindly kept this thing in mind that the Government is not only arranging for money, it is toning up its machinery also so that it may utilise the money properly and if there is any deficiency anywhere it may rectify that. Therefore, to allege that such a Government does not want to help in poverty eradication programmes is somewhat contradictory. By saying so, I am not levelling any allegation against Shri Madhav Reddi or any other hon. Member of the Opposition. There is, however, a conspiracy behind it that allegation should be made that the Ministry of Finance and the Government do not want the welfare of the poor. In India if it is said that the Government does not want the welfare of the poor that will create a political instability and it is a matter of regret that the capitalists of the country, for whom the Finance Minister has formulated a taxation policy to give them concessions so that those who want to pay taxes honestly may do so, are indulging in such things. This has also been provided that those who do not pay their taxes honestly should be severely dealt with. This carrot and stick policy has been adopted to ensure maximum tax collection and it is for this reason that as compared to last year, more amount has been collected this year as income-tax and other taxes. But those people who have been caught in the tax-net, who are rich and powerful and think that they evade income tax or indulge in foreign currency smuggling, or violate the financial rules and regulations completely began to fret, at the intervention of Finance Minister, and embarked upon spreading rumour that the Finance Ministry was formulating a new policy which would not benefit the poor and so would not be in favour of the nation. These rich people who never had any concern for the poor and who had tried to usurp the entire wealth of the nation, are today posing as the champions of the poor, because they are feeling that the Finance Ministry is putting barrier in their path, and some of our friends in the Opposition, are supporting them. I would request my friends in the Opposition, regardless of whether they belong to the Left or the Right, not to follow or get overwhelmed by

the reports in newspapers which are their mouthpiece. Kindly refrain from creating such an atmosphere in the country by which the Government is put to blame; you have the freedom to criticise, but this criticism should be based on facts. But doing otherwise, you are trying to create an atmosphere inside the country which will not only harm the hon. Shri Vishwanath ji and Shri Rajiv ji, but would also pose a threat to the entire system. Shri Madhav Reddy has said that the Congress party continuously repeats outside that it wants to benefit the poor.....
(Interruptions).....

ONE HON. MEMBER : It is Certainly benefiting.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : This is Congress Party and I think most of the members sitting in the Opposition have been groomed in Congress culture. Congress Party believes in transforming words into action. In 1947, at the time of independence when Union Jack, the mark of our slavery, was being replaced by tricolour, our Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru was not under any pressure to declare that they would adopt socialistic pattern of society for the country. Had he not made this declaration and thought only about some big houses in the country then also no one would have raised his finger against him. But even at that time, the Congress, under the leadership of Pt. Nehru, adopted the policy of bringing about socialism expeditiously. Despite the opposition by big industrialists, he considered the idea of setting up basic industries in the public sector. A very influential class of big landlords had control over politics and rural economy at that time and despite their Opposition, the Congress introduced land reforms. Was there any compulsion at that time for Congress or Nehruji to do this all ? There was no such compulsion. The only compulsion was that the Congress wanted to protect the interests of the poor and with this aim it proceeded on the path of progress. The same aim was carried on further by the Governments under the leaderships of Nehruji and Indiraji respectively. Now the Government under Shri Rajiv Gandhi is also working for the furtherance of this very objective. Our Finance Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh is a medium to achieve this end.

[Shri Harish Rawat]

I want to congratulate the Finance Minister for bringing stability in financial field in an atmosphere where efforts are afoot to bring about instability in politics. As a layman I also had some doubts about the consequences of a liberal import policy of technology on our economy. But now it became clear that import of technology is in no way harming our economy but even the common man has been benefited by it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the production in our country has increased. The production has increased not only in industrial sector but also in agricultural sector. Is it not indicative of the success of our Government's policies? The rate of inflation in our country is the lowest in the world at present. Does it not show the success of our Government? Despite natural calamities, our country has no shortage of foodgrains. Today our Government is capable of providing the poor people with the basic necessities. If the price of some commodity temporarily rises at some place, then our Finance Minister takes immediate and necessary steps keeping in view the feelings of the people. We can take up the example of temporary scarcity of sugar during last year. An attempt was made to create such atmosphere in the country as if there had been a failure of the Government. It looked as if the prices of sugar would keep soaring. The Finance Minister imported sugar and though foreign exchange of 600 crore rupees was spent but the scarcity of sugar was removed. I would like to tell the Finance Minister that temporary measures can only bring temporary solutions but they can, in the long run, create difficulties. I think we shall have to prepare our countrymen psychologically also so that they can prepare themselves to face the artificial shortages. If at times sugar becomes scarce, then people try to get it from whatever sources and store it. If kerosene becomes scarce, they start storing kerosene. This leads to much more temporary shortage and blackmarketeers earn huge profit. We should educate the customers about this. We have not tried to educate the people for whom all of our policies are framed. Unless the consumer movement is strengthened, problems would be created by the profiteers taking advantage of the weaknesses in our economy.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to say more. I support the suggestion given by hon. Mr. Panigrahi. His suggestion is very good. The capitalists of our country have evolved methods to circumvent rules and regulations and thus they always try to earn maximum profit. They can stoop to any level to earn profits. In this way, they become unmindful of their duty towards the country. Mr. Panigrahi has said a very correct thing. The farmers of the country produce cotton and cloth is made of it. Some people from Kerala go to gulf countries and other foreign lands and earn foreign exchange by dint of hard work. The same foreign exchange is given to these capitalists in the name of technology import. How many capitalists have introduced goods which can compete in the international market. No capitalist has tried to manufacture such goods as to compete in Japan, Germany or in some less developed country. They have obtained licences by pressurising the Government and have misused foreign exchange received for technology import. The goods so produced have been sold in the domestic market. They have marketed their produce to compete with small-scale industries run by new-generation entrepreneurs. They have done it to ruin these small-scale industries. So, I request you to impose certain restrictions on the big industrial houses to whom foreign exchange is given that if they do not earn certain amount of foreign exchange in a stipulated period then they will be penalised. The foreign exchange granted to them is not their personal property but of the nation and it should be used for the benefit of the nation. They should not try to run the economy of the country according to their whims.

17.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The next point I want to touch is that our present financial condition is satisfactory. But poor farmer and labourer should get benefit of this general economic situation.

I feel that Shri Madhav Reddi's allusion is politically motivated that we do not want and the Government also does not want to make the welfare programmes for the poor a success. I oppose his contention. This is my request that our agencies, specially the

ones, which are responsible to make the poverty eradication programmes a success, should have commitment. Unless they develop a feeling of commitment and until we lay down targets before them, you cannot achieve your aims. Unless you make a provision to lift the poor people above the poverty line, they cannot be successful in it. I do not think that mere preaching can transform the entire machinery into a machinery of socialistic outlook.

We thank you for your good performance in the Ministry of Finance and with that assure you that irrespective of people's and Opposition's misgivings, and write-ups in the big newspapers of the country and whatever type of atmosphere there may be, the common man knows that Rajiv Gandhi's Government is his Government and it will work for his welfare. The common man feels that Shri Rajiv Gandhi has appointed such an honest man as Finance Minister who can go to any extent in implementing the policies strictly.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Thank you, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak.....
(Interruptions).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Are we adjourning at six O'clock, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : At six O'clock we will see whether to adjourn or not.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, since the test of pudding is in eating, so, let us see what have been the effects of the new fiscal policies and other aspects of the new economic policies which are complementary to each other.

Prices of articles of mass consumption have gone up. Industrial Consumer Price Index from May last year to May this year has gone up by 8.5 per cent. And what prices have not gone up ? Take, for example, mustard oil. We were buying it for Rs. 15 to Rs. 16 per kg. in Delhi three months back and we are now buying at Rs. 20 to Rs. 22 per kg. I know that

Vishwanath Pratap Singh Ji's wife, my sister, may not be all the time at him but we are really all the time at it as is the entire housewives community.....
(Interruptions).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Mrs. Krishna Pratap Singh is with us on this issue.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I know that(Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Don't break our solidarity.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Round after round reduction in excise and customs duty has already resulted in a revenue loss of more than Rs. 113 crores this year. To whom have these concessions been given ? These have been given mostly to luxury goods Industries and that too to big business people and to some better off consumers and not to the others why produce... (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : This is so much off the point that I have to contradict it.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : So much off the point ? Where ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Concessions given to luxury goods industries.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : The concessions have been given to the electronics goods and also to the raw materials going in for their production, synthetic fibres. I believe, all these are consumed by the affluent section and not by the poor. Concessions have not been given to ordinary textiles, for vanaspati, for example, or other edible oils, for shoes of common use, or even for exercise books which are used by the students.

The loss of revenue in direct taxes and unbearable burden through indirect taxes and administered price hike is pushing up the cost to be paid not only by the common man but also in the cost push of the Government expenses, with the prospect of either

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

pruning the Seventh Plan or go in for heavy deficit financing, again to recoil on the common man.

However much the fiscal policy may try to boost up the echelon of the private sector, the growth of manufacturing output is still less than six per cent per annum.....
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Madam has brought the note book with her instead of papers.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Generally I do not use the papers, Sir, but to be precise and to see that you do not ring the bell, I have decided to put down my points so that I can be quick. I hope, in view of that you will allow me to go on quickly and relevant.

Sir, even this rate of six per cent has been achieved on the basis of growth of industries like automobiles, consumer electronics and computers, largely through screw-driver technology of assembly of imported components and also equipments with relatively very little value added.

More than 93,000 industries in dire sickness are driving several crores of families to starvation.

In the agricultural field, the cost of production is going up and up due to the availability of inputs. But the cost of inputs being so high, the production of the agricultural produces is becoming unremunerative due to the prices of the agricultural goods and spares.

Due to absence of concentration on employment generation in the whole sphere, the employment situation has been dangerous. The figures in the live registers of the Employment Exchange this year show that the number has gone up to seven crores while the placements through the Employment Exchanges have gone down from one lakh one thousand up to march last year, to only 70,000 up to March this year. Everybody knows that the organised private sector has not gone in for much employment nor you the Government have gone in for much employment.

Import liberalisation has gone up to an absurd length. I shall give only a few examples. Import permission to Suzuki and for all parts of Maruti, and also to Yamaha, Toyota, Rover and other multi-nationals, has been given and now even for two-wheelers. It seems to me that Rajiv's India is going to march on to 21st century on imported wheels and not only imported wheels but also with imported vision of so much of television, etc. The alliance here is with such multi-nationals as Grundig, Philips, National, Soni, Sharp and the like. So much is the grip of this import liberalisation that even your fiscal system physically has been attacked by it. I understand that you are going to import stainless steel for production of your coins in our mint and that our industry cannot be relied upon for this. Its ill effect on self-reliance is becoming palpable.

It is also affecting our public sector whose commanding heights are no longer sacred.

I will give an example. The Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd, the public sector made a proposal for producing Light Combat Aircraft. This proposal was turned down in favour of famous USA machines. It is as if indigenous proposal would not stand in good stead. This policy again has direct bearing on our balance of payment which is likely to be of the order of 8000 this year or even may exceed. It may touch that and the virtual devaluation of rupee cannot be denied whatever is said in cosmetic terms.

Along with that the external debt service ratio is approaching 20%. My hon. friend Shri Chintamani Panigrahi says—we have this consolation that we have not become like Latin American countries. But crossing 20% is far in excess than considered prudent by any standard—even your Economic Advisers say that.

Such are some of the results of the present fiscal and other economic policies pursued currently by the Government on its way to 21st century through the path chalked out by the World Bank and the IMF. You may agree or not. That is the reality. In relation to long term fiscal policy, it can hardly be called long term policy. Off

and on it is changing. All along the changes are coming. All these concessions are being given—now and then.

Considering the overall economic situation. I want to make a few suggestions which I hope you will allow me to make.

Concessions should be made only for articles of mass consumption. Administered price increase as a source of revenue must not be done.

So far as the big companies and rich individuals are concerned, whenever the raids are conducted, that money should be straightway confiscated. I would like to know about the result of the raids conducted so far? What is the result? I hope no relaxation will be done hereafter.

My next suggestion is this : Scrap your disastrous import liberalisation policy, I have already indicated the necessary directions in which the change can be made.

The public distribution system should be strengthened by including items like pulses, edible oils, washing and toilet soap of ordinary varieties, exercise books etc.—articles of essential consumption. Incidentally I hear that the World Bank is advising you for doing away with public distribution system. If that is so I hope you will not knuckle down before that advice.

For boosting up the earnings of the people below the poverty line really on a big scale, out of the foodgrain stock of 26 million tonnes, 16 million tonnes should be released for these programmes. This will be 7 times more than the present 2 million tonnes allocation. This will create market for articles of mass consumption which in its turn will boost such industries also who produce these things. Moreover through labour intensive projects of irrigation, roads, etc. on a massive scale, you can help providing greater employment as well as bring in greater development. The cost of keeping stock is Rs. 500 per tonne. Therefore, if this is released, lot of money can be saved.

Then, with regard to debt repayment, India should indefatigably back up the

proposal of Peru's President that in the third world countries 'only a certain proportion of their export be given in debt repayment.' and not more. India should be the first country to determinedly execute this and mobilise other countries for the same.

As an alternative to the World Bank, kindly moot the proposal for setting up a NAM Bank. This will be an alternative to the World Bank, where your favourite NRIs also can bring in their money, but under control.

Sir, unless the whole direction of the economic policies (including the fiscal policies) are changed sharply. I am afraid that the country will be heading for a disaster which should be avoided at all costs. Thank you.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a comfortable food-grain output during 1985, though lower than the set target because of the drought in 11 States and 2 Union Territories and an expected industrial growth of 6.5 per cent, these are the positive aspects of Indian economy highlighted in the Report on Currency and Finance of the Reserve Bank of India. Two things also have been mentioned there, that is, the constraints on the resources; and then, 'marginal increase in foreign exchange' but certainly not decrease.

Sir, the noted London Periodical *The Economist* had paid tributes to the Indian Prime Minister's economic leadership in its issue in the third week of December, 1985. It said that whereas economic growth came almost to a standstill in most developing countries in the past few years, it had accelerated in India. It predicted that by 2,000 A.D. India's GDP would be 80% of the British total as compared with 30% in 1960. By 2,000 A.D. the per capita GDP in India would be 590 dollars as against 1200 dollars in Britain. Of course, we should take note of one feature. There ought to be a check on the growth of population. Between the terminal years of 5th and 6th Plans, *i.e.*, between 1978-79 and 1984-85, the average annual growth in foodgrains output was 1.73 per cent only compared to the population growth rate of over two per cent.

[Shri Somnath Rath]

This is a fact which requires immediate attention. Sir, I anticipated from Shri Madhav Reddi to give specific suggestions, constructive suggestions, as to how best we can improve the status of common man. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has given some suggestions, but I am deprived of having any suggestion from Shri Madhav Reddi.

A consensus is necessary cutting across party lines for the economic well-being of common man. A solid mechanism for the economic justice is a vital need to the concept of a welfare State. I need not repeat what other Members have said, we have discussed about the budget when it was brought to this House and I think it will not be just to say that the growth is not growth with social justice. It is, in fact, growth with social justice. Sixty-five per cent of the outlay of the budget has been meant for poverty eradication schemes. Not only that. Even the Prime Minister of India has gone to tribal areas of different States to see whether this scheme is implemented or not. This shows the honest intention of the Government to implement the plan for the benefit of the common man. And it was also found that the tribal people who are to get rice and wheat at a particular low cost are not getting. To that extent the Prime Minister verified from the people who are to be benefited by the scheme. That is the intention of this government.

Sir, as I said, I will not repeat about this poverty eradication scheme. There may be some loopholes while implementing this scheme in this vast country. But we are to see how to plug the loopholes. It is a fact that when the loans are given in the villages and rural areas, sometimes the middleclass and rich people take advantage of the loans. The loans are given to eradicate unemployment beginning from Matriculates to graduates giving them Rs. 6000 to Rs. 20,000 with subsidy. But in some places the loans actually do not go to the right persons; the rich and the middle class people exploit them and take the benefit. That should be stopped. Similarly, when the schemes are going to be implemented and the people for whom they are meant at times do not get the benefit of the schemes and there must be a supervising agency to see how the schemes are implemented with honesty and sincerity.

These are the factors which require attention. The budget has given relief beginning from a cobbler and a riksha puller in urban areas to a cultivator in the fields in the villages. It has given relief to the uneducated persons to educate them. Beginning from the primary education to the university level schemes have been prepared so that people can get education and Harijans and Adivasis get free education. Adults women and labourers get education through the non-formal system. There has been sincerity in the Government to see that the labourers are made to participate in the management. But the problem is the trade-unions. There are different trade unions and they are unable to come together. They are not able to say which labour, which union should represent in the management. So, if that is sorted out the problem is solved. So, it is not that the Government has no sincerity. But the defect lies here.

Similarly, it was said that the implementation of these schemes or the Budget was only for rich people. It is not so. As has been stated earlier, the bulk of the Budget scheme or outlay is meant for the poor people and including supply of drinking water in the villages. What is necessary is, it should be recognised that there will be no respite from power shortage for some years to come. By the end of the 7th Plan, the country will face a power deficit of 20% of the power generation. This is a problem which requires the specific attention of the Government. Unless there is adequate power generation, there may not be growth. So, I submit that this should be actively considered by the Government.

The export by the public and private sectors should be accelerated to provide impetus to the national economy, *i.e.* the balance of payments. The loss which is going on in some of the public sector units for years together cannot be tolerated. We must see that production is improved and the cost of production comes down. In this connection, it has come out that there are many projects which are not completed within a particular period and a huge amount has to be spent due to escalation. Even 10% of the 7th Five Year Plan allocations are to be utilised for meeting the higher costs of the projects because these public sector units take more time to implement them. There

is also loss of huge amount for want of production. I think, these things are to be taken note of.

About the foreign debt policy, this Government has taken a stand, an independent stand and the aim of this Government is not to increase foreign debt. That is the reason for the increase in the administered price a little and even then, there is a hue and cry. If we can tolerate for two years with administered price, I think, in the third year, there can be no case for foreign debt. I would suggest that the import of edible oil should be stopped. Is the edible oil going to the villages? Does it reach the common men? I want to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister that in rural areas, edible oil is to be sold in the retail outlet at Rs. 12 or Rs. 14 a kg., through cooperative organisations and private organisations. But what happens is, some middlemen are adding some mustard oil essence in the imported edible oil and it is sold at the much higher price as mustard oil. By this way, the middlemen exploit the need of the common people. Therefore, to save our valuable foreign exchange, high yield oil seeds should be provided to cultivators and the production of oilseed should be increased. Remunerative price should be given to the cultivators of oilseeds, instead of importing the edible oil.

Similarly, the import of sugarcane should be stopped. Remunerative prices should be given to the cultivators so that there is increase of production. Indian factories are sufficient enough for meeting the demand and improving the production. So, all these things should be taken note of—We cannot have more import. We can reduce the imports and accelerate the exports. Take, for example, control cloth. Are we getting control cloth to the villagers? Why not? So, we must think how best the control cloth should reach the people. These are the things which require the attention of the Government.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Speakers from the ruling party have all spoken in glowing words, about the achievements of the new Government, in boosting economic growth as well as of social justice. They have spoken about socialism and they have stated that social

justice has been their object, as long ago as 1956 or 1957. It was a contribution to Indian politics by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and since then they have been carrying on this particular slogan. With all these 36 years of slogan for social justice, what have we achieved? We have achieved a population which has got half the world's illiterate people.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Politically.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : We have got the largest number of blind people in the world. Politically as well as physically. And health-wise we are so poor that only 10% of the population get a balanced diet and 50% of the people go without a full meal a day. The Government is very proud of the achievements on the food front. The total availability of foodgrains today is no more than what it was in the early 60s per capita. This is the achievement. And the poverty line, although there is lot of tinkering with it, but even then it is more or less certain that 40% of the people today, on Government's own admission, are below poverty line.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-gang) : 40% roughly.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Yes. 40%. We have a population where they say has one of the lowest life expectancy and one of the highest infant mortality rate. This is the achievement. This has to be put down as the Government's achievement in striving towards growth with social justice.

Though, half the population, we cannot feed, we take pride in saying that we have got 30 million tonnes of foodgrains stock. It is just because those people cannot eat. That is why, we have got to foodgrains. This point has already been brought out. But why we do not have the purchasing power? Because 50% of the people in the villages together own what the other 5% of the people own. Such as the land-owning pattern in the villages it is so inegalitarian after more than 30 years of so-called land reforms. I am happy to see that the Prime Minister has asked for a report on land reforms from the Chief Ministers. Nothing has happened, of course. Nothing will happen. The fact that such a report has to

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be called for in the year 1986 shows what is the position today. The books on economics and statistics already reflect this data. No facts have to be called for. The programme for land reforms has to be implemented? But who will implement the programme? For whose benefit will the programme be implemented? The people who will lose by the land reforms—they are the people who call the tune of the ruling party. There is no hope so long as the ruling party remains and retains its present complexion. There is no hope for land reforms, no hope for the rural poor, no hope for increasing their purchasing power and no hope that they will ever get a full meal and no hope that even the industries of the country will flourish because they do not have the purchasing power.

Why are our industries going sick? One of the reasons is and even one of Mr. V.P. Singh's institutions, the RBI, has brought out a report which says that half the industries are sick at the very time they start functioning because of the dilatoriness and the casualness of the financial institutions and the other half are sick because they have no market to sell their products and they have no market because people do not have the purchasing power with so much inegalitarian distribution of income and wealth. So it is not at all surprising that the industries will have surplus capacity and they will never be able to sell whatever they can produce. This is the condition in India to-day.

What we are discussing is in the context of the fiscal policy. What is our fiscal policy? We should rather study it in the context of the fiscal concessions. It is only concessions which have been given for the purpose of benefiting these few for whose benefit the economy and the Government are being run to-day—to enrich a few at the expense of the many. That is and has been the policy of the Government and that policy has now been accentuated. The pent-up demands of this rich people who are getting ever richer, the pent-up demands for luxury consumption goods—that is what is being met by this government's policy of liberalisation and modernisation. That is the whole crux of the matter and the IMF and the World-Bank instigated economic policy

is this that India must satisfy these people who are the back-bone of the Government to-day. And if they are satisfied, then they can see that the Indian economy goes on in the same rut as the Latin American economies have gone.

People are saying to-day gleefully that we have not gone into the debt-trap. But do they realise what has saved us. What has saved us is not our Government's economic performance, nor our industrialists' performance which is woefully miserable. What has saved us is the sudden oil bonanza which we got, which saved us a lot of foreign exchange which we never hoped to save. That is why our imports have not gone up to the extent which otherwise it would have gone. Such thing would not have happened if we went on importing oil at the same rate or at the same percentage that we were importing before we started the Bombay High and all those places. But this is not going to last us. Our oil requirements are going up at a steady rate but our production has not and cannot go up at that rate. It is not possible. So we should have cut down our consumption. When the Government increased the oil price this year before the Budget, they have increased the prices, there is a whole gamut and out of them, the highest revenue was probably expected from the increase in oil and petroleum products. It is the oil which is sustaining us to-day. But really nobody knows how long it will sustain us. But this is what has sustained the Indian economy through this period; otherwise we would have gone the same way as the Latin Americans have gone. The other thing which is also tapering is the remittances from the Gulf countries. We talk a lot about NRIs and from 1983 schemes have been drawn up continuously, giving one concession after another to tap the NRI investments and NRI deposits and all that. How much of these NRI deposits and investments today amount to compared to what has been done by those poor, miserable fellows who go from various States in India, Kerala and other States, to the Middle-Eastern countries, who sweat out their blood, lead a miserable existence and somehow manage to save some money and send it to their country? Those people, after they have to come back to India, do not get any job here. These are the people

whose remittances come to Rs. 2,000 crores whereas the whole NRI schemes in all these years have not got India even more than Rs. 500 crores.

People have spoken in eulogising terms about Government spending so much money on anti-poverty programmes. The anti-poverty programme perception has come in early Seventies. We have taken 15 years to gear ourselves up for a direct assault on poverty and even then where are we? What exactly have we been able to achieve through these programmes in the Sixth Plan? Can the Finance Minister say what is the percentage of people who have been raised above the poverty level by these anti-poverty schemes?

AN HON. MEMBER : 38 per cent.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : 38 per cent is not because of that. There is a lot of hoax in the statistics. (*Interruptions*) I do not say that those schemes are bad. The schemes are quite good, well-conceived, but they are very poorly executed. They are well conceived in the sense that, theoretically, they are good, but when it comes down to implementation of the schemes at the ground level, there is no proper implementing agency, no proper coordinating agency. It has been found that out of 16 million people who are supposed to have been benefited in the Sixth Plan under IRDP, 30 per cent went for buying cattle; that means, five million people are supposed to have bought cattle with IRDP money. There could not have been so many cattle to be bought. What has happened is that the same cattle has been bought and again sold and again bought ten times over. This is what has happened. I am giving only one example. There are a lot of such things. So many leakages are there which could have been plugged. But if you go on the principle of loanmela, then nothing will be achieved except this kind of loopholes. There are no linkages also. You are making a producer, an entrepreneur, a marketeer also—out of the same person. He cannot do it. You have to supply him the inputs. You have to see that the goods are sold. There is no such thought at all. Anti-poverty programmes only temporarily lift the people above the poverty line. I have

no quarrel about that. But that is not going to provide a permanent solution. These people, after a temporary rise, are bound to sink back again. What is happening to the 'sick industries' is going to happen to them also.

The main reliance of the Government is on the private sector. Why? Because, that is the panacea which has been given to us by the IMF and the World Bank. So much so, not only they are being encouraged by the policies of liberalisation of imports by concessions on customs and excise duties for making luxury goods, but they have also been put in a position where they can monitor the performance of the public sector. Mr. Ratan Tata has been made the Chairman of a Committee which will monitor the public sector. I am not saying that the public sector is blameless. The public sector is very much to be blamed, but the main blame and responsibility must be borne by the Government. Today's newspaper carries an item which shows that, thanks to Prof. K K. Tewary—I do not think he is here he has taken a very good action in suspending the Chairman of a nationalised concern for irregularities of Rs. 40 crores. For this action we had been asking the Government for three years. They taken the action after three years on the day and at the last minute when that Chairman had resigned and was to relinquish the office. Even so, I congratulate Mr. Tewary for his courageous action in suspending the Chairman at the last minute.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up. Time is not there.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The crux of removal of poverty is in giving employment. What is the position of unemployment? The Government have no figures of real unemployment. The only figures available are from the employment exchanges. In 1980 the unemployment figure was in the region of 1.7 crores. In 1985 that figure become 2.6 crores. This is only the registered ones. People in the villages do not go and bother for registration. There are no registration offices also. If you take into account the real employment position, including under-employment, I would say more than half the working

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population in India are unemployed. If that is the position, what is the touch-stone of the Government's achievement? If they cannot provide employment then what are they thinking of doing? How many people they will benefit in the IRDP programme? May be 15 million or 16 million. The total people to be benefited should be in the region of 10 million to 15 million and like that. What could be done? What could be done to channelise more resources into the rural sector where 80% of India lives. How much is going to the rural sector and how much is going to the urban sector? No statistics is available. In this Session I asked a question as to how much each Department is spending on Delhi and how much they are spending elsewhere. This question was not answered, it cannot be answered because Government says that it does not maintain the statistics. We have been talking about Delhi prospering at the expense of the periphery. But they have no statistics at least they say so. The position is that a few people are prospering at the expense of man; the Centre is prospering at the expense of the periphery and the poor people are getting poorer.

You get a picture of steel or chrome when you come to Delhi. Then you say that the economic development has taken place and we are going into the 21st century. How many people will be moving to 21st century who will still be starving? That is the big question, please answer that.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): I have very attentively listened to the points made by Smt. Geeta Mukherjee and Amal Babu. They wanted to convert this debate into a political debate. While I was listening to Amal Babu I was getting the crisis that the communist aristocrats of India are suffering from! Never have they assimilated with the middle-class, never have they assimilated with the lowest strata of the society. Whatever has been narrated 15 or 20 years earlier is being narrated now also.

I would answer the last point that he has made. He said that the NRI performance has not given any good results. I would only point out that the deposits of the NRI in Indian banks have gone up by

46%—from Rs. 3818 crores by the end of March 1985 to Rs. 5605 crores on March 31, this year. So, naturally he seems to be desparate. I would like that he should not be desparate because NRI's contribution to the economy is encouraging. Now I want to mention about the vitality and strength of the India economy. I would like to quote here :

“The India Fund—Although the issue is open upto August 15, 1986 the subscription has already touched 90 million dollars as against the original target of 60 million dollars. Since 25 per cent of the over-subscribed amount can be retained it would mean a total of 75 million dollars would be collected through India Fund which is a vote of confidence to the Indian economy by the international finance.”

Now I come to the point raised by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee. She was desperate and mentioned about the rise in prices (*Interruptions*) I would invite her attention. In June 1985 the increase was 8.3 per cent whereas in June 1986 it came down to 3.8 per cent. Is it not a story of success? Is there any other democratic country in the world where the prices have been so stable? Yesterday I saw a news item. The price of vodka which is not a luxury item has gone up in Russia.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Why do you want to refer to the price of vodka?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Because that will indicate the trend that the prices have gone up there. There has been increase in prices in Soviet Union and China. Recently I visited Poland and with my own eyes I saw the increase in prices over there. So, let us not be dogmatic about it. The realities of the situation must be assessed.

The economies of Soviet Union, China and Poland are not de-linked from the international pressures. What is the pragmatism in China? Multi-nationals are being invited by China because they are in need of the latest sophisticated technology. When Shri Amal Datta was speaking I tried to find out did he mention about the alternate direction? I found none.

I congratulate the Finance Minister because the direction is alright. May be in some areas there is failure and in some other areas there is success? I do not say it is perfect management. There are some weaknesses here and there but the fact remains whether the direction is right or not.

Now I come to another aspect. There are two things which must be taken into consideration. Who does not know in India that we are being internationally pressurised and this is part of the de-stabilising efforts. In the Second Five Year Plan what was the opposition when there was shift from agricultural planning in the First Five Year Plan to heavy industries in the Second Five Year Plan? Wherefrom did the opposition come? Who does not know that! Yesterday I saw a Press report about the negotiation for a 150 million dollars loan from World Bank by the Oil India Ltd. The World Bank has put a condition that only if the private sector is allowed in the petroleum sector then only they will allow the loan. Government of India has resisted this condition.

Sir, there is a conspiracy today to see that the public sector is maligned. Various charges are being levelled against the public sector. I do not say that the public sector is free from certain weakness but we must remember that they are advancing a lot...

18 00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, it is 6.0. p.m. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs wants to say something.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : Sir, I move...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We will continue this debate tomorrow.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : May I have a word?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You can have a word, but only say 'tomorrow'.

MANY HON. MEMBERS : Tomorrow.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : I have heard everybody. But in spite of that, I would like to move that today's sitting of the House may be extended upto 8 p.m. or when the House has heard the distinguished speakers, whichever is earlier. The Minister's reply will be tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think, the House agrees. All the speakers who are interested to participate may do so today.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let us discuss tomorrow, so that whatever economic developments take place tomorrow, we can discuss that also.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Tomorrow, the Finance Minister will come with more concessions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is why, the Finance Minister wants to hear the whole debate today.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I suggest that a conscience vote may be taken. Our view will have majority.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even Prof. Ranga wants that it should be continued tomorrow.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : If we do not sit today till 7.30 or 8.00 p.m., we will have to do it tomorrow. You may have to sit late for different reasons.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : We will sit late tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think, we can extend the sitting of the House upto 8 00 p.m. Let all the speakers speak today and the Finance Minister will reply tomorrow.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : We have got very important business coming up tomorrow. Members are going to speak on that also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are you bringing the Constitutional Amendment Bill tomorrow?

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : Yes. I suggest that we may extend the sitting of the House till 7.00 p.m. today.

MANY HON. MEMBERS : Yes, yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will sit today upto 7.00 p.m. I would request the Members to be brief. If they take more than five minutes each, we will have to sit late.

You may please continue now, Mr. Mohanty.

I request the members to be brief and not to take more than five minutes each.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, our candle is being burnt from both the ends. Firstly, the House is getting extended and second thing is our time is getting reduced.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have extended it for an hour only.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : I would like to correct Shri Jaipal. It is our candle which is being burnt at both the ends and not yours. You are eating your cake and you want to keep it too !

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes Mr. Mohanty. Please be brief.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : In 1980 when I saw the Audit Report of the Rourkela Steel Plant it was observed that the technology adopted was obsolete and 20 years behind. I congratulate the Government and the Finance Minister because they are taking decisive steps to replace that obsolete technology by the most upto date technology by which our economy can be internationally competitive.

I am very thankful to Amal Babu because he has drawn the attention of the House to the anti-poverty programmes and also land reforms. He says that until and unless the complexion of the party in power changes, land reforms cannot be implemented effectively. Well, one particular party alone is not in power everywhere in this country. There are different parties in different States. Congress-I which is a very dynamic party has been changing from time to time accord-

ing to the needs of the country. One thing I would like to say is that our efforts should be commended. The steps taken by us to eliminate poverty should be commended. It is not a small thing, if you keep the growth of population in our country in view. What is the growth of population in India ? So far as United States of America or Soviet Union are concerned, they are handling only a static population and not a population which is growing every year. That is why this factor must be taken into consideration. Even then, the achievement of the Government could not be minimised. The percentage of the population living below the poverty line is reduced to 37 per cent from 48 per cent some years ago. It is a big achievement for which the Government deserves all the congratulations. I do agree that there has been a big gap as far as implementation of the programmes is concerned. In some of the States, the funds provided by the Government of India are not even spent fully to implement the programmes. I do not want to name those States and anyway everybody knows as to which are those States. And we are pressing the Government of India to monitor more closely. But it is possible in our federal set up to have close monitoring ? It may be possible in a regimented society but not in ours. With all the limitations, the Government of India has taken a correct stand and that is why I congratulate them and I hope that the whole House commends the Government.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : After our Government came up with this new Economic Policy, we see in our country a new economic environment, a new desire to have economic competitiveness and freedom from outmoded controls and restrictive regulations. The Government have taken significant steps which may stimulate economic development of our country. The Long Term Fiscal Policy is one of those significant steps. It has provided stability in tax rates and it will also enable the industrialists to make adequate investment for economic development. Some Members from the Opposition have said that because our population is so huge, we have not achieved what we should have achieved in Health and Education sectors. India, of course, is the second most populated country in the world; and

India is one country which took up family planning as a governmental programme in the '50s., in order to limit the rate of increase of our population. However, this programme should not be forced on our people. They should take it up voluntarily. When we have such a huge population, we will naturally have problems in Education and Health fields also. Our Government is seriously thinking of changing the Education Policy.

Our infant mortality rate is 130 per thousand. Now we are aiming to reduce it to 60 per thousand. Regarding longevity of human beings, it was 30 years earlier; now it has increased to 52 years. That is the direction that we are taking.

Our economic policy is most growth-oriented, and we are also aiming specially to attain social justice. We know that we cannot depend on public sector undertakings alone, because ours is a mixed economy. So, many concessions are given to the private sector also. In order to enhance our financial resources, our Finance Minister has taken various measures, *e.g.* reduction in the rates of income tax and corporate tax, abolition of estate duty etc. The Centre's tax revenue has gone up by a record 24% in 1985-86. In the matter of collection of income tax, it has gone up by 45%. That is how our Government is going to increase the funds available for developmental activities.

There was a criticism made, that the reduction in the rate of income tax, and the abolition of estate duty will bring about a decrease in the total revenue. This has been proved false. In fact, the high rate of taxation gave rise to a lot of evasion. Now that there is a reduction in the rates, there has been an increase in the collection of tax revenue.

Our economy is growth-oriented. We know that many measures have been taken for its growth. The growth rate in industrial production has gone up by 7.7% during the first three months of 1986-87. Our electricity generation in April-June has increased by 10%, and of coal by 8%; of crude petroleum by 7% and of railway freight by 11%. On coal, there is an 1% jump in the first three months of 1986-87,

compared to January-March 1985. We know that there is a public sector, and there are some deficiencies there, because we have seen that full capacity utilization is not there. When we will achieve 80% of capacity utilization, our services and goods will be doubled. In order to have increased industrial growth also, our Government has taken certain measures in the matter of industrial licensing, which is being liberalised. The licensing system has created an accumulation of much fat and filth. That is why Government has taken up liberalization of the industrial licensing system.

Further steps have also been taken in the small sector, in the small scale industry, that is creation of a special fund in the IDBI to provide refinancing assistance for development, expansion and modernisation of small scale industry. Then various concessions in excise have also been given so that industrial growth will be achieved.

In the agricultural sector, we see that there is self-sufficiency in foodgrains and we have a food stock of 25 million tonnes; and our foodgrains production has gone up to the extent of 150 million tonnes. In 1950, we were getting 50 million tonnes; now, it has gone upto 150 million tonnes. The Planning Commission has estimated that per capita consumption per annum in the case of cereales should be 225 kg, but at present per capita consumption per annum on an average comes to about 175 kg. In order to increase per capita consumption, it is true that our people must have the purchasing power, and for that also our government is marching ahead, because they have introduced various anti-poverty programmes. The central plan allocation for anti-poverty programmes has stepped up by 65 per cent this year. So, when we are talking about health sector and other sectors, I want to say that government is also very eager to extend the coverage of nutrition programme for young children, pregnant women and nursing mothers also because our ICDS projects are also aiming at that to have health facilities and nutritional facilities.

I come to import liberalisation. Much has already been said about import

[Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik]

liberalisation. There is no doubt that we must not lay emphasis on import liberalization and we are doing that, because we have stopped the import of crude oil.

With a view to reducing trade deficit vigorous promotional measures have been taken during the recent past and encouragement is being given for exports, diversifying our productive base, modernising our productive apparatus, modification and periodic revision of our industrial policies, etc. Of course, here we may say that we are having big houses and we must find out what is their share in the field of export, because our industries should be such that they should get encouragement. MRTP should also be encouraged. Their limit has also been increased; they should have a share in the export. We know that we are facing a lot of difficulty like a competition from other countries. The developed countries are also putting up the tariff barriers. Imports of machinery, capital goods, fertiliser and transport equipments are tending increasingly to be competitive to domestic production.

Our foreign exchange reserve has declined by Rs. 204 crores during 1985-86 against the rise of Rs. 319 crores during 1984-85. It is true that our foreign exchange reserve position is not so bad and it still looks very impressive because 19-20 per cent is manageable and it is allowed under control system. So, India's credit rating remains high and the current level of foreign exchange of about Rs. 65,000 crores is 10 times higher than the level a decade ago.

Although we are not having much export, still we are going in for import because of the technology transfer, and we have to do it; in between we are in a difficulty; we cannot ban our import fully; we cannot say that.

Besides this, about price situation, much has already been said.

We are now actually in a better position. Hon. Members from this side have already said and especially as far as edible oils are concerned, we want to be

self-sufficient and we are trying to become self-sufficient. If we compare during the last six years we will find that the increase in the whole sole price index is not much. The price situation, I can say is not bad. We must strengthen our core sectors and the infrastructure part of it. Infra-structure like power is essential. Some of the States are power-starved. Government should take care of this infra-structure and provide power for those States which are power-starved. Government should provide more funds for them so that they can prosper.

With these words, I must say that our economy is growth-oriented and we are aiming towards social justice and for this we must thank our Finance Minister.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, first of all I would like to point out to our hon. Finance Minister three points.

Firstly, our posture towards the small scale industries is very venerable but what is the exact figure? What is that we are getting in return to such a big drain on our resources?

I have got a copy of a note, prepared from the Survey conducted by the Government itself in 1983, which showed that 12 per cent of the small scale industries were not traceable; 26 per cent were permanently closed. But the beauty of it is, that in February 1975 Shri A.P. Sharma, the then Minister of State for Industries, said that most of the units in textiles in the small scale sector were bogus ones.

In March or so the Survey conducted by the Reserve Bank of India showed that 34.5 per cent of the total small scale units assisted by banks indulge in circumvention of law.

The Fourteenth Report of the Estimates Committee of Lok Sabha, 1980-81 showed that drastic measures were needed to check the alarming growth of bogus units in the small scale sectors. The beauty of this is, these units in the small scale sector, are not in existence at all. Some or most of them are permanently closed, But precious

raw materials are supplied to them by the official agencies.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to these facts. Official agencies are giving aid or help to non-existing or closed units of the small scale industries. It is not done by private agencies; it is done by your official agencies. Valuable raw materials are being supplied to them. This is creating black market and is becoming a source of black money.

Our anti-poverty programmes, like IRDP, NREP, are only frittering away the money.

The Public Accounts Committee in its Nineteenth Report, 1980-82 had observed several irregularities, corruption, misappropriation, false debits in accounts, diversion of foodgrains, etc. Prof. Raj Krishna, a Member of the Planning Commission said : "Only a small portion of funds really trickles down to the target groups". The National Institute of Public Finance and Policy published its report last year. In this report it regards the anti-poverty programmes as one of the sources of generation of black money. The study disclosed that 50 per cent to 80 per cent of the money earmarked for anti-poverty programmes is going down the drain.

Mass loan Mela : You organise meetings and distribute loans on a mass scale to everybody, whether they are asking or not asking. You push them to ask for loans. The melas have become a profitable business for musclemen, middlemen, political opportunists are anti-social elements.

Time to change rural policies : The Government's claim of 6.2 per cent growth in agricultural production annually is illusory. The growth in agriculture is based on comparison with the production in 1979-80, the year of the severest drought when there was a decline in food production by 22.2 million tonnes in a single year. If a year back i.e 1978-79 is considered as base year, the growth rate stands only at 2 per cent which is lower than even the growth in population. We have 11.6 per cent of world's total arable land but our production of foodgrains in 1981-82 was only 8.8 per cent of the world production. Our population in

that year was 15.5 per cent of the world's total population. At the level of world average, our production will have to go up by 76 per cent.

A study indicates that in 12 out of 21 States—now we are going to be 22 states—the green revolution had almost no impact. The major and medium works of irrigation the cost of which has sky-rocketed, have not produced the desired results. The literacy rate is still less than 30 per cent in villages. The infant mortality rate is 135 per thousand. That indicates that education, nutrition and health care remain grossly neglected in rural areas. How can the nation claim to have moved forward when two-third of the population is poorer today in terms of purchasing power ?

One may ask as to why the small farmers of India are not surplus producers as they are in Japan and South Korea. An average family of five persons in India consumes no more than 8.5 quintals of grain in a year. In the distribution of scarce national resources the rural people have not received their due. The demand for power in rural areas if adequately met, the face of rural India can change within a decade. In spite of the tall claims made, power made available to the farmers is not more than 1/6th of the total power consumed in the country. You are giving 1/6th of power to the farmers for the production of foodgrains which is very essential for the life of the nation, whereas you are giving a major part of the power to towns and cities so that the dwellers there can lead a luxurious life.

In the matter of education too, the attitude of the Government towards rural masses has been very unfair. According to 'Challenges of Education', a Government publication, the per capita expenditure on education in rural areas is no more than one-fourth of expenditure in urban areas. 40 per cent of the primary schools have no roofs; 39.72 per cent have no black boards; 59.50 per cent have no drinking water facility; 35 per cent have only one teacher to take care of three to four classes. Most of the economic policies are going to be reviewed by the Government but the exercise will be no more than a cosmetic treatment so long as the rural policies which impinge on the lives of 76

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per cent of the country's population remain unchanged. The policy pursued so far has failed to achieve the desired results. Therefore, change in policy is a must for the all round and rapid development of the rural areas.

Inequalities in incomes, status, facilities and opportunities, not only among individuals but also among groups of people, should be reduced.

If the Government sincerely wish to double the agricultural produce and not merely to produce what is enough for survival, then 40 per cent of the public finance and institutional credit for agricultural and rural development be provided to meet the target by the end of the twentieth century. All restrictions on movement of foodgrains be removed so that it may have beneficial result both for producers and consumers.

Our best security lies not in maintaining huge buffer stocks but in keeping our production level at least 25 per cent above the demand level. Free movement of foodgrains should be there so that the people can have the foodgrains of their choice and do not murmur for getting sub-standard foodgrains which the Government is supplying from their godowns.

All land holdings belonging to marginal farmers be consolidated and placed in one block of the village land, separately demarcated and cultivated by their owners. So, there is no question of taking away the land. It must be consolidated and all facilities, including irrigation facility, modern techniques for better production, grinding, processing, marketing, storing, etc., be provided in the block where those marginal farmers are placed. If they get these facilities from the Government, then only we can see our rural India as independent. If the Government really wishes that all the people in India must have their primary needs, then it must provide them food, shelter, education and health care. Now we are approaching 40th year of our independence. The people's expectations are increasing and they will not wait any more. The hon. Minister is very energetic. So, it is time that he should take up all the programmes and see where the

loopholes are and try to remove them and reactivate them. Then only the basic needs of the Indian people can be met in a short period of time.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN (Damoh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, regarding the economic policy, I would like to say that hon. Minister of Finance, under the leadership of hon. Prime Minister has laid down a policy, which is good for all round progress and will uplift the weaker sections and poor people of the country. We have stated getting the results of this policy.

I want to tell my colleagues from the Opposition that there always are two sides of a medallion, and only after viewing both the sides we should first talk of the brighter one and thereafter we should point out the drawbacks. It is their duty to extend us cooperation in implementing the policy of the Government meant for all round progress. They may criticize it when there is a need. We do not want to check them. Large number of our people live in villages and I want to invite your attention towards the works done by the Government for their development.

The places, having a population of one thousand people, are being linked with main roads. The schools are being opened where there are no schools. This is right that schools at such places do not have the facilities which they are supposed to have but these facilities will be provided in the course of time. Electrification is being done. Today, we find electricity in such areas where we even could not imagine. If we go to a village in the interior, we come across radios, and farmers some of whom are even graduates. These are all the achievements of our Government.

In current year 15 lakh families from poor or weaker sections have been provided assistance. Out of them, 40 per cent belong to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes. Certainly, they have made progress, which can be seen after paying a visit there.

For instance, I want to tell you that a provision of Rs. 230 crores to Rs. 428

crores, has been made under National Rural Employment Programme. This has been done with a view to uplift the poor farmers and labourers and weaker sections of the society. Another provision for Rs. 125 crores has been made for constructing houses for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The Government has laid down a target of constructing 2 lakh houses every year with this fund. The Government has issued directives to the banks to provide easy loans to rickshaw-pullers, hawkers, barbers and washermen.

Accident Insurance Policy has also been started for the poor families in about 100 districts. It should be extended to whole of the country. The farmers have been provided with high yield seeds and fertilizers, which has certainly improved the condition of the farmers and as a result of that, we have a buffer stock of 25 lakh tonnes. This much stock, we never had. There is an important point in it that we have purchased the foodgrains at support price from the farmers, so that they do not have to sell their produce on less rates. That is why, the Government has purchased this much stock from the farmers.

Wherever we have reduced the rate of the tax, the statistics show that the tax collection has doubled. This is a good attempt. Where raids were organised against tax-evaders, they were also carried out against the officers. There is an improvement in the atmosphere in the country. I would like to draw hon. Finance Minister's attention that this programme should continue so that such type of people do not thrive any more and this malady does not spread.

This year, the quantity of drugs and smuggled goods we have confiscated so far has never been confiscated earlier. The officers, who have done this commendable work should be praised for their work and strict action should be taken against the officers who neglect their duty so that they can learn a lesson and associate themselves with the officers engaged in the national progress. They are also citizens of our country and it is why I say that they should be associated.

Sometimes, due to natural calamities, the production is adversely affected which

results in price-hike, but it is for a short period. For instance the prices of potatoes, sugar or oil increased because there was a drought in Gujrat. The production of oilseeds was affected which resulted in oil price hike. There was drought in Uttar Pradesh due to which the production of potatoes decreased. But for the sake of consumers, the Government imported oil and sugar, which disturbed our Import-Export balance but this situation came to an end after a short period. Our Government always pays attention to the need of consumers and ensures that they should easily get the essential commodities.

Lastly, insofar as the opposition is concerned, I would like to tell you the conversation between two friends. Two friends were talking to each other. One of them said that if somebody could tell him that how much did two and two make, he would offer a prize to that person. The other one said that it was very simple and everybody could tell that two and two make four. Then the first one said that of course one would tell but they would make four only when he agreed. The same is the case with our friends from the Opposition. They never speak of the progress made by the country but they always criticize. They should give up this policy and cooperate with the Government.

With these words, I thank and congratulate my leaders for implementing such policies.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I feel that our colleagues from the Opposition have not contributed much in today's discussion on economic policy particularly as compared to the contribution made by them during the discussion on the economic policy presented by the previous Finance Minister. They chose a good occasion to obtain some political gain from it. But I would like to draw the attention of the House that in 1980, when our party once again came to power after Janta Party's regime, you might recall that due to the shattered economy during the Janta regime, the agriculture production was reduced by 17 per cent and the industrial production was reduced to minus 14 per cent. In 1977, when we left the Government, the

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industrial production was going up by 10 per cent and the position of foreign exchange was also very good, the economy was stabilised but what happened after the Janta regime of two and a half year? But thanks to our new policies that today we have a stock of 25 million tonnes foodgrains. Along with that, we have also achieved the industrial target for the Sixth Five Year Plan. So far as the agriculture production is concerned, you might recall that there was a drought in the country in 1982, which had affected 5 crore people and 31 per cent of the agricultural land. But in spite of all these odds, we made an unexpected progress in the field of agriculture. You won't find any other instance in the world as we solved the agriculture problem in our country in spite of drought, floods, cyclones and frost. The achievement made by us is unprecedented. Therefore, I want to say that I cannot agree with what you people have said. You have seen how our economy has become stable. I am saying that in 1978-79, the cost index was 21.4 per cent and today it is 3.8 per cent which is a marvellous achievement. That is why, I am saying that you should not ignore what we have achieved. It seems that you need to wear a wee bit of a pair of spectacles to appreciate it. You have to accept the reality. We have made enough efforts to increase our revenue.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : We don't need the pair of spectacles, you need them.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Shri Madhav Reddi, our unprecedented achievements in the field of revenue collection should have been discussed. The Personal tax limit has been increased. We hope to achieve a certain percentage increase in our target of earnings that we have fixed for Seventh plan. This is not a small achievement. We have achieved wonderful success especially in the key sectors like coal, power, cement, transport, oil which form the infrastructure of our economy. Just now, Shri Amal Dutta has mentioned that our balance of payment situation has improved. Why have we to pay less? It is because we have produced oil, for which we would congratulate the Government.

Inflation has been a topic of much discussion over here. You do not delve deep into it. You merely say that potatoes and oil have become more expensive. In its effort to improve the balance of payment situation, the Government adopts stern measures but it also must bring about definite changes in the import policy. Again, as in case of oil, our sugar production has also increased. We have reduced our imports by 75 per cent. What was the situation last year? The Government is making concerted effort to provide incentives to the farmers, so that they would be encouraged to produce more. It is not only that the import of sugar has been stopped. You can see a definite improvement in the sugar situation for the last two or three years and the same improvement will be there in regard to other commodities as well. We do not try to get cheap publicity as our sister has mentioned. We are interested in taking concerted steps. Our hon. Finance Minister has not hidden the facts at any level. He has pointed out the shortcomings regardless of where they exist. Again, when we talk about our failures in certain areas, we must also talk about our achievements in other areas.

The Finance Minister may not like to tell you, but I would like to inform that the State Governments are not lifting the entire allocations of wheat, rice, sugar, edible oil etc. made by the Central Government. Some States are regarding to this in order to create artificial scarcity. This is done to benefit the capitalists. Under such circumstances also the entire blame is laid on the Centre. If we try to say something, then the issue of Centre-State relations would be raised...*(Interruptions)* Shri Madhav Reddyji, you are the leader of that group. You should see as to what is happening in Andhra Pradesh. The Centre allots rice at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per kg. and you sell the same at Rs. 2.00 per kg. Why do you charge a higher price...*(Interruptions)* Again, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh is earning profits by selling power at a higher price to Karnataka than that at which they receive the same from the Centre. They do not sweep before their own door. The situation today is such that you people do not pay any heed to the guidelines issued by Shri Satheji, and when we try to take certain

steps in this regard, then the Centre-State relations are put up as impediments in our way. Besides, power generation is not being monitored properly at present. We need your co-operation in this matter. It is true that there is a shortage of petroleum and coal. I want to tell hon. Shri Satheji that Uttar Pradesh is facing difficulties in its monitoring system as it has recently informed the Centre. Just now I read a press note issued by the Railway Department. In this note it was mentioned that due to the lack of adequate supply of coal, the loading targets are not being fulfilled. When the C.I.L. was informed about it, then it replied that this was so because the Railways do not have an adequate number of rakes, due to which a lot of coal lying on the pitheads is not lifted. Therefore, I would request Shri Satheji to rectify the monitoring system so that difficulties do not crop up due to lack of coordination. A sub-committee comprising of the Finance Minister, Shri Satheji and the Minister of Railways, was formed to look into this matter. The monitoring system must function properly once again, because unless there is an adequate supply of power, both our agricultural and industrial production will have to suffer. As I have mentioned earlier, so I would again reiterate that we have a very sound economy.

I would like to submit another point. As some of our friends have also said, today the Private Sector, the Joint Sector, the Cooperative Sector and the Public Sector are not really different because they have drawn all their capital from the Government. In the private sector at present, 90 per cent of the capital has been provided by the Government Exchequer and other financial institutions. I would also submit that our economy has improved because of the liberal policy of the Government. However, I would not agree with the allegation that our imports have increased due to this policy. If we want to utilise new technology for modernisation of our industries and to stay in competition in the international market then we have to produce certain commodities which have a higher market value. Today, we are under such compulsion that we have to import certain goods, but it is also our duty to ensure that our Private Sector industries

which seek substantial Government assistance for importing goods from abroad, must manufacture export-oriented products only and this must be an indispensable pre-condition. However, in order to earn more profits they should not manufacture luxury goods only, as it might have an adverse influence on the economic system of our country. Therefore, I would certainly demand that the Private Sector must assure us in writing that they will manufacture only export-oriented goods before any import licence can be issued to them. Moreover, the Government must have the power to punish those who do not adhere to it.

Thanks to our poverty eradication programmes, the percentage of people living below the poverty line has dwindled from 47 to 38. Shri Amal Dutta speaks very well and when he was speaking today, it seemed as if he was preparing for the next elections in advance. His speech was not based on facts. It is not proper to say that 50 per cent of people in the country are poor. It is also not proper to say that this has not happened or that has not happened. You cannot challenge the Government figures which show that only 37 per cent people are living below the poverty line. Our Hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has initiated a new monitoring system. He has asked some private agencies to do the monitoring. Now, you would say that this is wrong. If this is so, then who can win your confidence? How are you implementing the programmes in your area? Our Government led by Shri Rajiv Gandhi, has agreed to the fact that there are certain shortcomings in our land reform programmes which were started 30 years ago. The intentions of these people are not good regardless of which side they belong to. We are simply demanding your kind co-operation in regard to the policies that we have formulated. All Opposition groups have called for a coordinated effort on the part of everyone, for the formulation of such a policy, by which the land reform measures could be implemented properly. It is not right merely to criticise the land reform programmes. Our Prime Minister who is the leader of this country and the Government believe that the lacuna existing in our land reform programmes must be removed,

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When we confess our weakness, you take it as the basis for criticising us. You should criticise us on practical points.

I want to tell you that all the big countries of the world have appreciated our policies. I want to congratulate our Government once again and urge the Opposition not to deviate from the objective with which this discussion was initiated. I agree that we might have committed certain mistakes but our attention has always been towards a better future for India. We have not hidden any facts. Whatever we want to do, we have presented it in front of you.

The problem is that, on the one hand you say that industrial expansion should be there in our country, and on the other when we take certain fiscal steps in that regard, you contradict this. The Indian people cannot be swayed in this manner. If your attitude remains the same, then I regret to say that during the 1990 elections, not more than one candidate would be able to get himself elected from each of your political parties.

[English]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): The present socialism of our country allows millionnaires to become multi-millionnaires and the poor to become poorer. In India, all the people are not getting two square meals. In the rural area, people are allowed to earn crores of rupees. This is our policy. This is the present system.

Actually, just now many Members said that we are marching towards 21st century. Of course, we may be marching under the dynamic leadership of our Congress leaders. But what actually is happening in the rural areas? Where is our economy? India is vertically divided into two groups, the urbanites and ruralites. It is going. It is coming. Day by day, the urban economy is improving. The rural economy is going down. That has to be stopped. The Finance Minister, I do not know might be coming from a rural area. But even then you agree and everybody is agreed, that the urbanites are gaining the fruits of this independence

and actually they are realising, not the rural people. It has to go to the rural areas. Something might have gone but not to the satisfaction of the rural people. That you have to take into account.

What is the present economic position? What about the foreign debt? It is of the order of Rs. 40,000 crores. But 40% of your entire economy is controlled by black-money. Whose policy is this? Is it not the policy of the Congress Government? Who are responsible for the growth of the black-money day by day? I appreciate the present Finance Minister. He has started taking some steps to control black-money. Last year, he has conducted some raids under Enforcement Act. But I do not know what prevented him all of a sudden. All of a sudden, we are not getting anything from the newspapers.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Recently a raid was conducted.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: The Finance Minister is under pressure from big leaders, I do not know.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Raids were conducted and Rs. 52 crores were acquired. Recently it come in the newspaper.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: This is the present situation. We have to take the present position of the economy. Energy should be enhanced. I do not know what the planners are doing about the energy. For any country, for development, energy and education, both should go side by side. Then only the country will develop. Where are we now? Where do we stand? After 39 years of independence, even the rural people are not having energy. Mostly 70% of the people are engaged in agriculture. Even in agriculture, we are not having irrigation process. Most of the irrigation is dryland

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irrigation. We have to allow more funds. That is the priority sector which should be strengthened.

Some days back we discussed the Electricity Amendment Bill. Pilferage of electricity

is of the order of 20%. That has to be removed.

You give agricultural loans. Many nationalised banks are giving loans to farmers. Unfortunately in my constituency crop loans were given last year. My entire constituency is under the grip of drought. I represented to the Banking Minister but no action has been taken. That is the fate. I represented to the Minister to give some medium and long term loans which will give some results. But there is no water, you are giving crop loans just to meet your targets. That is the situation and I am bringing this to your kind notice so that you may enquire into this matter.

Just now my learned friend said that we have reached self-sufficiency. Yes, we reached self-sufficiency in foodgrains. During 1984-85 it was 151 million tonnes. This year it is 146 million tonnes.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : That is only in the godowns.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Where is the priority for agriculture? Agriculture is not given due priority. If the farmers are allowed to produce more, who will buy? Where is the marketing? Where are the marketing facilities? There are no marketing facilities. There is a Naya Bazar in old Delhi where crores of rupees business takes place daily. There is no regulated market even in Delhi, what to talk of other places. People are allowed to buy and are allowed to mint money. That is the system we are having. You may produce 151 million tonnes or 160 million tonnes this year as per your target but there are no exports. Only 1 million tonnes of paddy and 2 million tonnes of wheat you have exported. That is all. You are not exporting agro-based products. Many agro-based products have to be taken up. Then only the rural farmers will be benefited. We have to purchase the entire stock from the farmers and then you can distribute. That system should be there.

There are many things. We have to study the foreign markets and whether we can compete there. We are giving loans of crores of rupees to industrialists. As Mr. Madhav Reddi said they are manufacturing all the items and selling them here only. Thereby you are not getting the foreign

exchange. That is the major thing. You have many anti-poverty programmes. Actually how many people are benefited out of these? You are giving buffaloes; you are giving seeds and you are giving loans which are not practicable to the farmers in the rural areas. Under the drought scheme you have given nutrition programme. When they are dying for food you want some nutrition programmes and you supply eggs. When they are starving for food and when they want work, you are giving all this whether they are in need of that or not. The guidance comes from the AC rooms to the rural areas. Why don't you give liberally to the States? You are giving Rs. 30 crores or Rs. 40 crores, let them formulate their own schemes and spend that amount. In the same way of the entire amount of IRDP, NREP or whatever may be the programme, only 30% people are benefitting. The remaining 70% are not getting this benefit.

I want to get clarifications in regard to one or two things. Many people say about Rs. 2 kilo rice. My friend said Rs. 1.50 a kilo for wheat; they are not giving wheat at Rs. 1.50 a kilo. In tribal areas it is Rs. 1.95 a kilo paddy. Whereas we are giving 20 lakh tonnes under Rs. 2 a kilo scheme. After all what you are giving is only in the tribal areas.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Out of Rs. 2 how much is the central subsidy itself?

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Only 10 lakhs is the Central subsidy and the remaining is the State money. We are giving 20 lakh tonnes to everybody whose income is below Rs. 6000. We are keeping only the income limit—whether it is tribal or non-tribal, forward or non-forward we are supplying Rs. 2 a kilo rice. Not only rice, we are supplying cloth at half the rate.

Likewise there are many schemes. If the Hon. Minister wants to see, please go and see in some of the rural villages the development that has taken place from 1983 onwards. Some of your controversial ministers come there, give some controversial speeches and come back. If you want really to study the rural Andhra after 1983 development, you can come and study with open heart. Not keeping in mind that

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Telugu Desam is ruling. As Vishwanath Pratap Singhji or as Vasant Satheji you come down to Andhra Pradesh just to study; then only things will be known as to what is actually going on there and why people are crazy for NTR or for Telugu Desam.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Madam, can we adjourn.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : You had extended only by one hour. Tomorrow we can take it up.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : O K., let us adjourn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

19.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 5, 1986/Sravana 14, 1908 (Saka).